

Università degli Studi di Cagliari



Lingua Inglese

Welcome

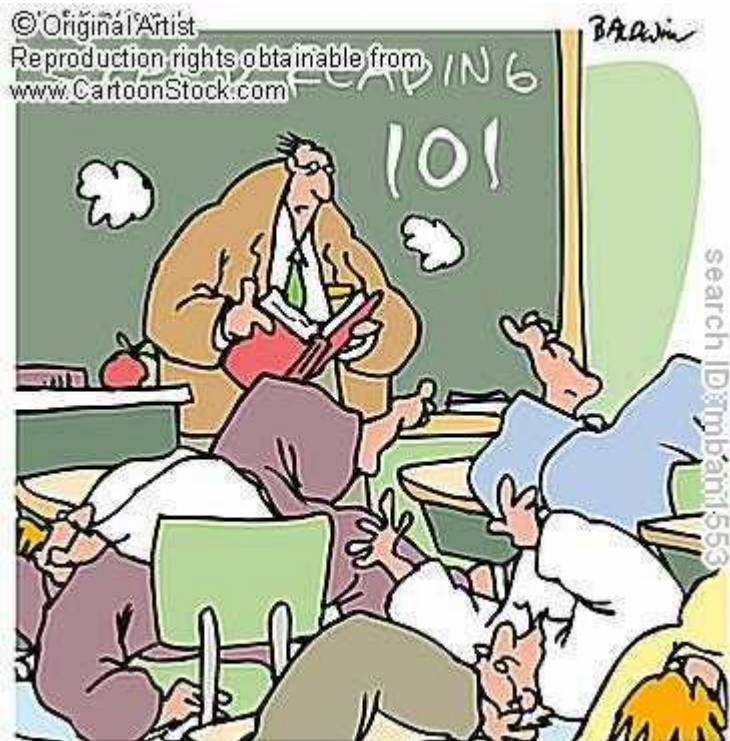
Bienvenus

Wilkommen

Bienvenidos

Benvenuti

Benibenius



“Am I going too fast for you?”

Chiara Fancello
a.a. 2019/2020





Chiara Fancello

Sito Web:

https://unica.it/unica/it/ateneo_s07_ss01.page?contentId=SHD214613

Orario di ricevimento

- ✓ Skype: Chiara Fancello – Thursday 16:00 – 18:00
- ✓ or By appointment

chiara.fancello@unica.it

ORARI	LUN.	MAR.	MER.	GIO.	VEN.
14-16	FANCELLO AULA 4 EGA 1		FANCELLO AULA 4 EGA 1		
	MARONGIU AULA 9-9bis EGA 3	MARONGIU AULA 9-9bis EGA 3	MARONGIU AULA 9-9bis EGA 2	MARONGIU AULA 9-9bis EGA 2	
			TUTOR CEL Aula 10 EGA 3		
16-18		TUTOR CEL Aula 4/A EGA 1	TUTORATO EGA 3	TUTORATO EGA 2	
			TUTOR CEL Aula 10 EGA 2		

Corso EGA 1

		LUNEDÌ	MARTEDÌ	MERCOLEDÌ	GIOVEDÌ	VENERDÌ
ORARIO	DOCENTE					
14 – 16	FANCELLO	Lingua Inglese - Aula 4		Lingua Inglese - Aula 4		
16 - 18	MOI		Esperto Linguistico – Aula 4			

Lezione: Marzo: 2 – 4 – 9 – 11 – 16 – 18 – 23 – 25 – 30

Esperto Ling: Marzo: 3, 10, 17, 24

		LUNEDÌ	MARTEDÌ	MERCOLEDÌ	GIOVEDÌ	VENERDÌ
ORARIO	DOCENTE					
14 – 16	FANCELLO	Lingua Inglese- Aula A		Lingua Inglese - Aula A		
16 - 18	MOI		Esperto Linguistico – Aula A			

Lezione: Aprile: 27 – 29 Maggio: 4 – 6 – 11 – 13 – 18 – 20 – 25

Esperto Ling: Aprile: 28 Maggio: 5, 12, 19

Exam

15 Giu - Esame scritto	14.00	29 Giu - Esame orale	14.00
17 Lug - Esame scritto	14.00	24 Lug - Esame orale	14.00
11 Set - Esame scritto	14.00	21 Set - Esame orale	14.00

Lezioni ed Esercitazioni

CEL: Aula (20 ore) grammatica

Date I modulo: Marzo

Date II modulo: Maggio

Tutor: Laboratorio Linguistico (18 ore) Ascolto e comprensione

Date I modulo: Marzo

Date II modulo: Maggio



Sito Web <http://people.unica.it/chiarafancello/>

All'interno del sito:

- Orario lezioni e ricevimento, avvisi
- Materiale didattico scaricabile relativo alle lezioni:
 - APPUNTI LEZIONI Business in PPT,
 - Struttura (Structure, Morphology, The sound of English),
 - READING COMPREHENSION Exercises;
 - MOCK-TEST con soluzioni.

OBIETTIVI DEL CORSO

Competenza della lingua inglese a livello intermedio (B1/B2 QCR)

- Principali strutture lessico-grammaticali
- Lessico generale e specialistico
- Ascolto e comprensione della lingua generale e specialistica
- Dialogare spontaneamente su argomenti non noti di carattere generale
- Descrivere argomenti specialistici preventivamente studiati

Libro di testo e materiale didattico

- BUSINESS ENGLISH: *Intelligent Business*, intermediate, student book + workbook (Longman)
- CORSO MONOGRAFICO (SLIDES IN PPT)
- DIZIONARI MONOLINGUE E GRAMMATICHE



Intelligent Business

Coursebook

Intermediate
Business English



| Tonya Trappe | Graham Tullis |

The
Economist

IL CORSO → L'ESAME

Il programma prevede lo sviluppo delle 4 abilità linguistiche:

- **Listening:** Ascolto e comprensione
- **Writing:** *Use of English* (business)
 - + Fonetica + Grammatica
 - + *Word formation*
- **Reading comprehension**
- **Speaking**

© Original Artist
Reproduction rights obtainable from
www.CartoonStock.com



search ID: jhan1263

“Oh yeah? Well, my vocabulary is bigger than your vocabulary!”

Esercitazioni laboratorio

(inizio: seconda settimana di lezione)

- Strategie di ascolto e comprensione (*Intelligent Business*)
- La prova orale: parlare di sé, dei propri passatempi, delle proprie prospettive future
- Presentazione argomenti specifici tratti da articoli di giornali e/o riviste

L' Esame

- ✓ Due prove, 1 scritta e 1 orale
- ✓ La prova scritta consiste in:
- ✓ Ascolto e comprensione

(ESCLUSE CERTIFICAZIONI)

- ✓ Use of English (grammatica, lessico) (ESCLUSE CERTIFICAZIONI)

- ✓ Reading Comprehension (con esercizi)

© Original Artist
Reproduction-rights obtainable from
www.CartoonStock.com



"I learned my capitals. Now, can I
borrow some capital?"

LE CERTIFICAZIONI

Le **certificazioni internazionali** di lingua inglese (a partire dal livello **B1** del QCR) e gli attestati di **frequenza e profitto** rilasciati dal **Centro Linguistico di Ateneo** (a partire dal livello **Avv. B1**), potranno essere presentate per la sostituzione di parti della prova scritta dell'esame curricolare di lingua inglese

SE CONSEGUITE IN PERIODO NON SUPERIORE AI

3 ANNI

E SE NON GIÀ PRESENTATE PER L' IDONEITÀ (3 CFU)

LE CERTIFICAZIONI

Certificazione B1

PET, TRINITY ISE 6, IELTS 4.5/5, CLA AVV. B1 (frequenza + profitto)

ESENZIONE PROVA ASCOLTO E COMPRENSIONE

VOTO: 24/30

Certificazione B2 >

FCR, TRINITY ISE 7-8, IELTS 6/6.5, CLA AVV. B2 (frequenza + profitto)

ESENZIONE PROVA ASCOLTO/COMPRENSIONE E USE OF ENGLISH/GRAMMAR

VOTO: 26/30

L'Esame

- ❖ La prova orale consiste in:
 - ❖ Colloquio con la commissione su argomenti di carattere generale (PARTE 1);
 - ❖ Presentazione di un articolo di argomento specifico (economico, finanziario, socio-politico); Discussione sul testo. Il candidato dovrà rispondere a domande di carattere lessicale, sintattico, morfologico, semantico. **PORTARE 2 copie pulite foglio A4 (PARTE 2).**

L'Esame orale

PART 1

ASKING AND ANSWERING DURATION: 7 MINUTES

You will be asked to answer questions about your personal life, your hobbies, interests, wishes and hopes for your future life.

PART 2

DISCUSSING A TOPIC OF YOUR CHOICE. DURATION: 10 MINUTES

Students will introduce a topic of their choice, and present a newspaper or magazine article. The article should not be longer than a photocopied A4 page. A part of an article is also acceptable.

The article should discuss a relevant economic, financial or political issue.

They will be then asked specific questions about the text. **Students will bring two copies of the article.** One, to be given to the examining board, must be perfectly clean.

L' ESAME

Use of English

Choose the best word to fill each gap in the sentences below. (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

1. We offer a to customers who buy in bulk

a) refund b) discount c) delivery

2. We ask customers who are not fully satisfied togoods within seven days

a) discount b) refund c) return

3. Goods will be within 24 hours of your order

a) delivered b) purchased c) exchanged

L' ESAME

Use of English – Grammar Exercises

1 - If you need to contact me out of our usual office hours, please _____ the following number.

- A telephone up** **B ring** **C ask**

2 - Due to _____ heavy traffic, the bus to York will probably be late.

- A because** **B the** **C to**

3 - “ _____ a glass of wine or some water?”

- A did you wants** **B prefer you to have** **C would you rather have**

4 - _____ people have their summer break _____ the seaside.

- A lots / to** **B many / at** **C much / on to**

L' ESAME

Use of English

Word formation. (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

1. He will be a very manager

- a) success b) successful c) succeed

2.is good for business

- a) compete b) competitive c) competition

3. Goods will be within 24 hours of your order

- a) delivery b) delivered c) deliverable

L' ESAME

Word Formation

(rif. Livello B2)

Going overseas in order to experience a _____ way of life is what many people _____ of as travel, but travel does not _____ mean going abroad. How many people can say they have visited every part of _____ own country? Many people who live in vast _____ such as Russia and the USA have only _____ a small part of their own country, and so domestic travel is also very _____.

It's a surprising fact that about 75 _____ of US citizens do not own a passport, so _____ does not mean leaving the country for them.

DIFFER
THINK
NECESSARY
THEY
COUNTRY
VISIT
EXCITE
PERCENTAGE
TRAVEL

L' ESAME

Word Order

1 Could you tell me _____ , please.

what the time

what is the time

what the time is

2 My uncle had a _____ for lunch

delicious little French dish

little delicious French dish

French delicious little dish

3 I know you like exotic food but _____ ?

have you ever tried horse-meat

have ever you tried horse-meat

horse-meat have you ever tried

L' ESAME - Use of English

1. - *After the meeting.*

- a) What time had you lunch?
- b) What time did you had lunch?
- c) What time did you have lunch?

2. - *I'd leave the building.*

- a) What would you do if there is an earthquake?
- b) What would you do if there would be an earthquake?
- c) What would you do if there were an earthquake?

3. *Yes, I have, I went there twice last year.*

- a) Did you go to London?
- b) Have you ever been to London?
- c) Have you ever went to London?

L' ESAME

Reading comprehension

Comprensione generale di un testo scritto attraverso:

Analisi della frase e del periodo

True & False questions

General Questions

Language Questions: Synonyms / Antonyms

Paraphrases

Morphology: "Carmaker" CAR-MAKE-(E)R

Phonetics : / ə'kwɑɪə(r) / acquire

L' ESAME. Reading comprehension

Italy has a diversified industrial economy, which is divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and a less-developed, highly subsidized, agricultural south, where unemployment is high. The Italian economy is driven in large part by the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods produced by small and medium-sized enterprises, many of them family-owned. Italy also has a sizable underground economy, which by some estimates accounts for as much as 17% of GDP. These activities are most common within the agriculture, construction, and service sectors. Italy is the third-largest economy in the euro-zone, but its exceptionally high public debt and structural impediments to growth have rendered it vulnerable to scrutiny by financial markets. Public debt has increased steadily since 2007, topping 126% of GDP in 2012, and investor concerns about the broader euro-zone crisis at times have caused borrowing costs on sovereign government debt to rise to euro-era records.

L' ESAME

Reading comprehension

TRUE OR FALSE?

- a) The Italian economy is mostly sustained by high-quality consumer goods producers
- b) Italy's public debt has been constantly rising

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- c) What economic activities are involved in Italy's underground economy?
- d) What is the article about?

L' ESAME. Reading comprehension

Italy has a diversified industrial economy, which is divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and a less-developed, highly subsidized, agricultural south, where unemployment is high. **The Italian economy is driven in large part by the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods** produced by small and medium-sized enterprises, many of them family-owned. Italy also has a sizable **underground economy, which by some estimates accounts for as much as 17% of GDP. These activities are most common within the agriculture, construction, and service sectors.** Italy is the third-largest economy in the euro-zone, but its exceptionally high public debt and structural impediments to growth have rendered it vulnerable to scrutiny by financial markets. **Public debt has increased steadily since 2007, topping 126% of GDP in 2012,** and investor concerns about the broader euro-zone crisis at times have caused borrowing costs on **sovereign** government debt to rise to euro-era records.

L' ESAME

Reading comprehension

What do the following numbers refer to?

a. 17%

PERCENTAGE OF GDP ATTRIBUTED TO UNDERGROUND
ECONOMY

b. 2007

YEAR MARKING THE START OF ITALY'S PUBLIC DEBT
INCREASE

L' ESAME

Reading comprehension

Find the synonyms in the text for the following terms:

a. development, increase

1. SUBSIDIZED

b. obligation, something owed

2. ESTIMATES

c. receiving as loans

3. GROWTH

e. funded

4. DEBT

f. judgment, opinion

5. CONCERN

g. worry

6. BORROWING

L' ESAME

Reading comprehension

Find the synonym in the text for the following terms:

a. development, increase

1. GROWTH

b. obligation, something owed

2. DEBT

c. receiving as loans

3. BORROWING

e. funded

4. SUBSIDIZED

f. judgment, opinion

5. ESTIMATES

g. worry

6. CONCERN

L' ESAME. Reading comprehension

Italy has a diversified industrial economy, which is divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and a less-developed, highly **subsidized**, agricultural south, where unemployment is high. The Italian economy is driven in large part by the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods produced by small and medium-sized enterprises, many of them family-owned. Italy also has a sizable underground economy, which by some **estimates** accounts for as much as 17% of GDP. These activities are most common within the agriculture, construction, and service sectors. Italy is the third-largest economy in the euro-zone, but its exceptionally high public **debt** and structural impediments to **growth** have rendered it vulnerable to scrutiny by financial markets. Public debt has increased steadily since 2007, topping 126% of GDP in 2012, and investor **concerns** about the broader euro-zone crisis at times have caused **borrowing** costs on sovereign government debt to rise to euro-era records.

L' ESAME

Reading comprehension

Find in the text a word which means the same as:

1. Condition of not having a job (n.)
2. Buyer (n.)
3. Company, firm, business (n.pl.)
4. Elevated, costly (adj)
5. Governing, supreme (adj.)

L' ESAME

Reading comprehension

Find in the text a word which means the same as:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Condition of not having a job (n.) | <i>unemployment</i> |
| 2. Buyer (n.) | <i>consumer</i> |
| 3. Company, firm, business (n.pl.) | <i>enterprises</i> |
| 4. Elevated, costly (adj) | <i>sizable</i> |
| 5. Governing, supreme (adj.) | <i>sovereign</i> |

L' ESAME. Reading comprehension

Italy has a diversified industrial economy, which is divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and a less-developed, highly subsidized, agricultural south, where **unemployment** is high. The Italian economy is driven in large part by the manufacture of high-quality **consumer** goods produced by small and medium-sized **enterprises**, many of them family-owned. Italy also has a **sizable** underground economy, which by some estimates accounts for as much as 17% of GDP. These activities are most common within the agriculture, construction, and service sectors. Italy is the third-largest economy in the euro-zone, but its exceptionally high public debt and structural impediments to growth have rendered it vulnerable to scrutiny by financial markets. Public debt has increased steadily since 2007, topping 126% of GDP in 2012, and investor concerns about the broader euro-zone crisis at times have caused borrowing costs on **sovereign** government debt to rise to euro-era records.

L' ESAME

1. /'haɪərɑ:rkɪ/
2. /'kʌstəmaɪz/
3. /'entəpraɪz/
4. /stæf/ - /stɑ:f/
5. /'strætədʒɪ/
6. /plæn/
7. /brænd/
8. /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/
9. /'faɪə(r)/
10. /ə'plaɪ/

L' ESAME

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. /'haɪərɑ:rkɪ/ | 1) Hierarchy |
| 2. /'kʌstəmaɪz/ | 2) Customize |
| 3. /'entəpraɪz/ | 3) Enterprise |
| 4. /stæf/ - /stɑ:f/ | 4) Staff |
| 5. /'strætədʒɪ/ | 5) Strategy |
| 6. /plæn/ | 6) Plan |
| 7. /brænd/ | 7) Brand |
| 8. /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ/ | 8) Advertising |
| 9. /'faɪə(r)/ | 9) Fire |
| 10. /ə'plaɪ/ | 10) apply |

Step 1: Listen & decide

You're going to hear a genuine BBC news report from today.
Before you listen, read the following introduction:

UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson has insisted the UK has "no need" to follow EU trade rules.

Trade: exchange

EU trade rules: EU regulations on commercial exchange

Listening comprehension exercises...

What is going on with Brexit?

https://www.bbc.com/news/politics/uk_leaves_the_eu

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-51458697>

```
<iframe width="400" height="500" frameborder="0"  
src="https://www.bbc.com/news/av/embed/p08250m  
q/51458697"></iframe>
```

Step 2: Learn the key words and listen again

How was that? Try listening again. Here are the definitions of several key vocabulary items which may help you.

- **deal** = agreement
- **avoid** = keep away from
- **Panoply** = range, collection, apparatus
- **folks** = people
- **comprehensive** = exhaustive, all-inclusive
- **relationship** = association, connection

Step 3: True / False

- The UK prime minister set out his preference this month for a deal similar to the EU-Canada trade agreement, he will not accept different formulas
- He was convinced there was "no need" for a free-trade deal to involve accepting EU rules on competition, subsidies, social protection or the environment.

Listening comprehension exercises... and not only ...

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>

<http://lyricstraining.com>

<https://lyricstraining.com/play/coldplay/a-sky-full-of-stars/HK5ofqYS7K#ibw>



We can say with some confidence that Mandarin, English, Spanish and Arabic

The English language today

- **How many people speak English in the world today?**

1.5 billion people, 20% of the Earth's population (7.5 bln)

- **1st language, 2nd language, Foreign language** **????**

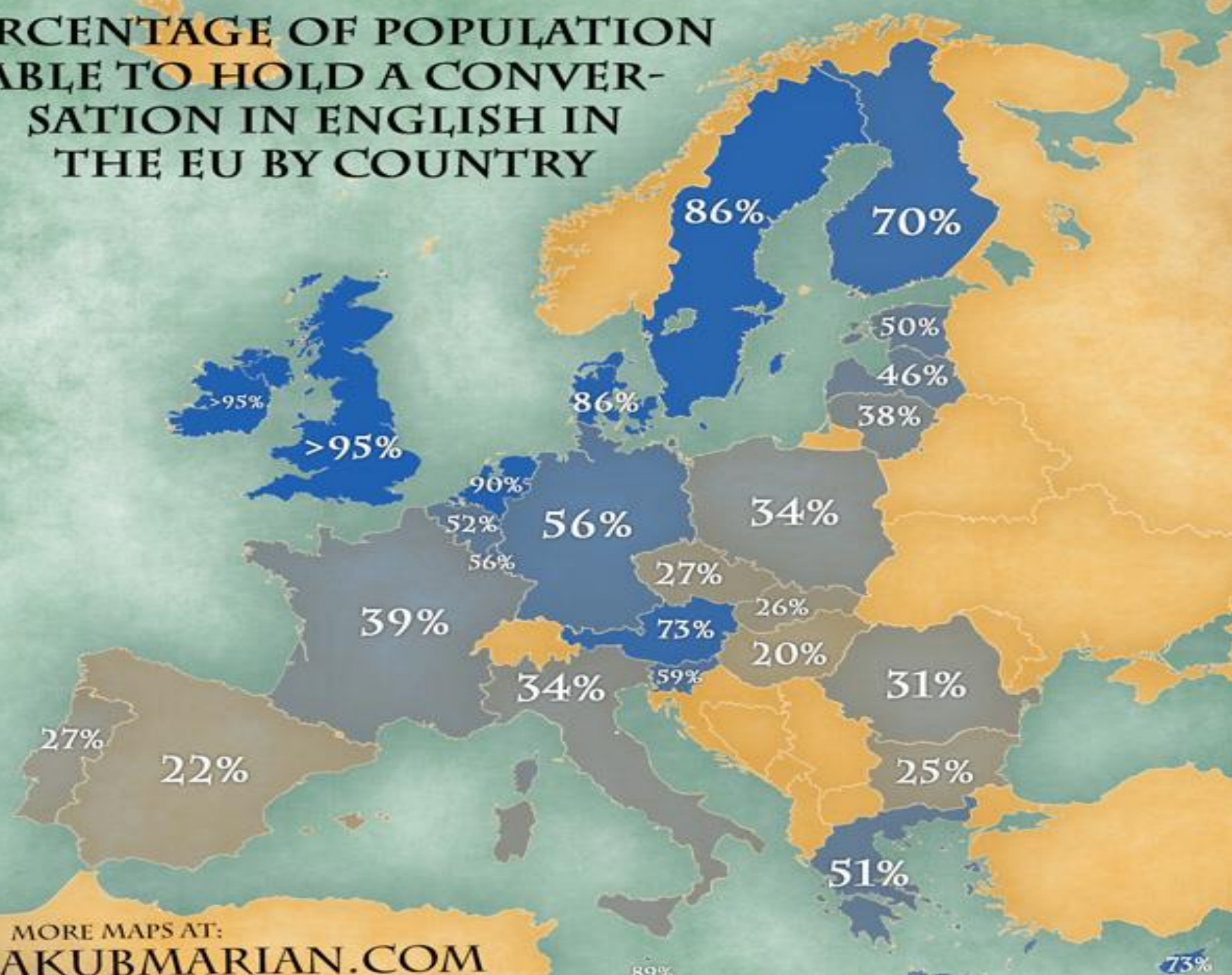
- **1st language:** 360-450 million (70 m. creole)

- **2nd language:** 70 countries where it has a status
– about 800 million.

- **Foreign language:** 120 countries, 600-1.000 million learning English

DISTINCTION BETWEEN 2nd and FOREIGN is difficult
NIGERIA-GHANA vs. Sweden & Netherlands.....

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ABLE TO HOLD A CONVERSATION IN ENGLISH IN THE EU BY COUNTRY



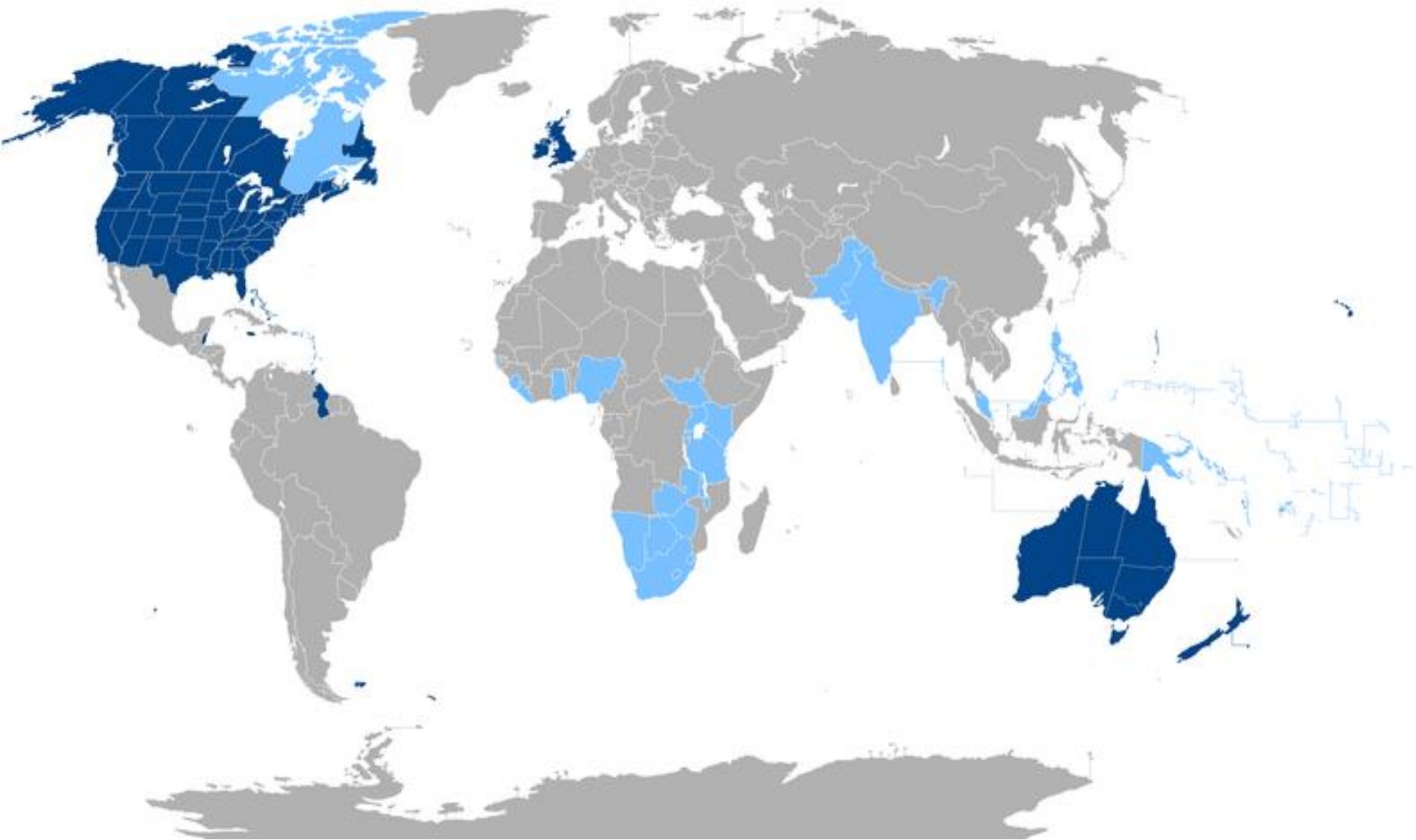
MORE MAPS AT:
JAKUBMARIAN.COM


NATIVE SPEAKERS


- According to the [British government](#), the countries with a majority of native English speakers are as follows: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

ENGLISH AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Countries where English is an [official language](#):
Botswana, Cameroon, the Federated States of
Micronesia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kiribati,
Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, the Marshall Islands,
Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Papua
New Guinea, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia,
Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the
Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, South Africa,
South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
and Zimbabwe.



 States and territories in which English is the first language of the majority of the population.

 States and territories in which English is an official, but not the majority language.

English as a Lingua Franca (ELF)

English is used as a second language by people from different countries for international communication.

WHAT CONSEQUENCES?

- Vocabulary
- Pronunciation
- Grammar

of English are affected and undergo change.

Certain pronunciations and errors will be accepted...

Global English- English as a Lingua Franca (ELF)

- Why do people want to know English?

- WORK

- LEISURE AND HOLIDAYS

- STUDY (school, university, life long learning)

- INTERNET

- PERSONAL INTERESTS

- and contribute to the definition of our identity:

- I AM AN ENGLISH SPEAKER

Global English - English as a Lingua Franca (ELF)

- What's English for?
- Intercultural communication
- Professional necessity
- Driver of international capitalism
- A threat for local cultures and languages????

Why is English our Global Language?

- It has been the dominant language of science for a long time
- It has been the language of powerful nations for many centuries
- As the consequence of its global spread, English came to be adopted as an additional language, it began to adapt to the local needs (addition of local vocabulary)
- This is why English has probably a larger vocabulary than any other language (over 1 m)

GLOBAL ENGLISH

Many people believe that English has a simple structure and a very simple morphology. Because of this, it has become a Global Language. Do you agree??

A LANGUAGE BECOMES AN INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBAL LANGUAGE ONLY FOR ONE REASON:

The power of the people who speak it

A combination of political/military, scientific/technological, economic, and cultural power has led to English achieving its present dominant position (Crystal, 2009)