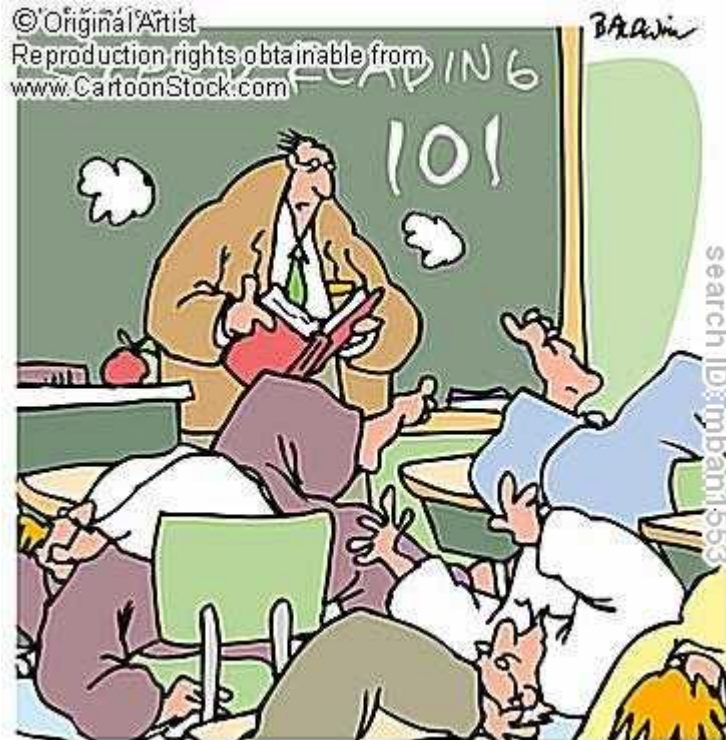


# Università degli Studi di Cagliari



"Am I going too fast for you?"

## Lingua Inglese

Welcome

Bienvenus      Willkommen

Bienvenidos

Benvenuti      Benibenius

*M. Antonietta Marongiu*  
*a.a. 2019/2020*





# **Maria Antonietta Marongiu**

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✓ **Mercoledì 16.00-18.00** or **By appointment**

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**[marongiuma@unica.it](mailto:marongiuma@unica.it)**

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

# LINGUA INGLESE CdL EGA corso 3

LUNEDI'		MARTEDI'		MERCOLEDI'		MERCOLEDI'			
LEZIONI		LEZIONI		TUTOR CEL		TUTORATO			
AULA 9-9bis		AULA 9-9bis		Aula 10		Lab			
		25 Feb	14-16						
2 Mar	14-16	3 Mar	14-16	4 Mar	14-16	4 Mar	16-18		
9 Mar	14-16	10 Mar	14-16	11 Mar	14-16	11 Mar	16-18		
16 Mar	14-16	17 Mar	14-16	18 Mar	14-16	18 Mar	16-18		
23 Mar	14-16	24 Mar	14-16	25 Mar	14-16	25 Mar	16-18		
27 Apr	14-16	28 Apr	14-16	6 Apr	14-16	6 Apr	16-18		
4 Mag	14-16	5 Mag	14-16	13 Mag	14-16	13 Mag	16-18		
11 Mag	14-16	12 Mag	14-16	20 Mag	14-16	20 Mag	16-18		
18 Mag	14-16	19 Mag	14-16	27 Mag	14-16	27 Mag	16-18		
25 Mag	14-16								
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		

# LINGUA INGLESE CdL EGA corso 2

	MERCOLEDI'		MERCOLEDI'		GIOVEDI'		GIOVEDI'	
	LEZIONI		TUTOR CEL		LEZIONI		TUTORATO	
	AULA 9-9bis		Aula 10		AULA 9-9bis		Lab	
	26 Feb	14-16			27-Feb	14-16		
	4 Mar	14-16	4 Mar	16-18	5 Mar	14-16	5 Mar	16-18
	11 Mar	14-16	11 Mar	16-18	12 Mar	14-16	12 Mar	16-18
	18 Mar	14-16	18 Mar	16-18	19 Mar	14-16	19 Mar	16-18
	25 Mar	14-16	25 Mar	16-18			26 Mar	16-18
	29 Apr	14-16	6 Apr	16-18	30 Apr	14-16	7 Mag	16-18
	6 Mag	14-16	13 Mag	16-18	7 Mag	14-16	14 Mag	16-18
	13 Mag	14-16	20 Mag	16-18	14 Mag	14-16	21 Mag	16-18
	20 Mag	14-16	27 Mag	16-18	21 Mag	14-16	28 Mag	16-18
	27 Mag	14-16						
	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		

# LINGUA INGLESE CdL EGA corso 1

LUNEDI'		MARTEDI'		MERCOLEDI'		GIOVEDI'		VENERDI'	
<b>LEZIONI</b>		<b>TUTOR CEL</b>		<b>LEZIONI</b>					
<b>AULA 4</b>		<b>AULA 4</b>		<b>AULA 4</b>					
				25 Feb	14-16				
2 Mar	14-16	3 Mar	16-18	4 Mar	14-16				
9 Mar	14-16	10 Mar	16-18	11 Mar	14-16				
16 Mar	14-16	17 Mar	16-18	18 Mar	14-16				
23 Mar	14-16	24 Mar	16-18	25 Mar	14-16				
30 Mar	14-16								
<b>AULA A</b>		<b>AULA A</b>		<b>AULA A</b>					
27 Apr	14-16	28 Mar	16-18	29 Apr	14-16				
4 Mag	14-16	5 Mar	16-18	6 Mag	14-16				
11 Mag	14-16	12 Mar	16-18	13 Mag	14-16				
18 Mag	14-16	19 Mar	16-18	20 Mag	14-16				
25 Mag	14-16								
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 (20 ore) Ascolto e comprensione

Date I modulo: Marzo

Date II modulo: Maggio



Sito Web

<http://people.unica.it/mariaantoniettamarongiu/>

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*

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**“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)

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"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 to .....  
goods 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)

<p>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 _____.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>DIFFER THINK NECESSARY THEY COUNTRY VISIT EXCITE PERCENTAGE TRAVEL</p>
---	---

# 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'kwaiə(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.) *unemployment*
2. Buyer (n.) *consumer*
3. Company, firm, business (n.pl.) *enterprises*
4. Elevated, costly (adj) *sizable*
5. Governing, supreme (adj.) *sovereign*

## 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/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/  
p08250mq/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**      **????**

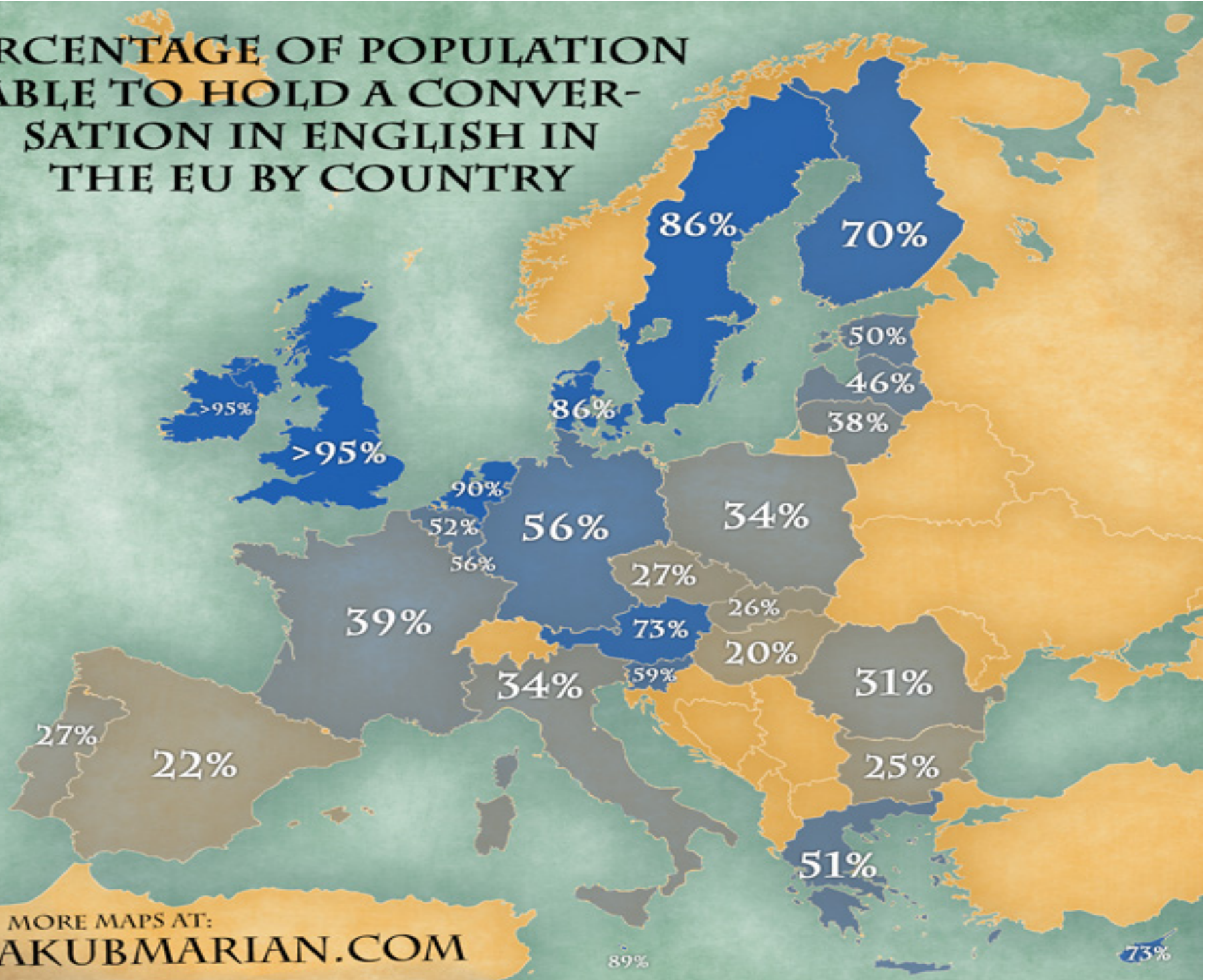
- **1st language:** 360-450 million (70 m. creole)

- **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 CONVER- SATION IN ENGLISH IN THE EU BY COUNTRY



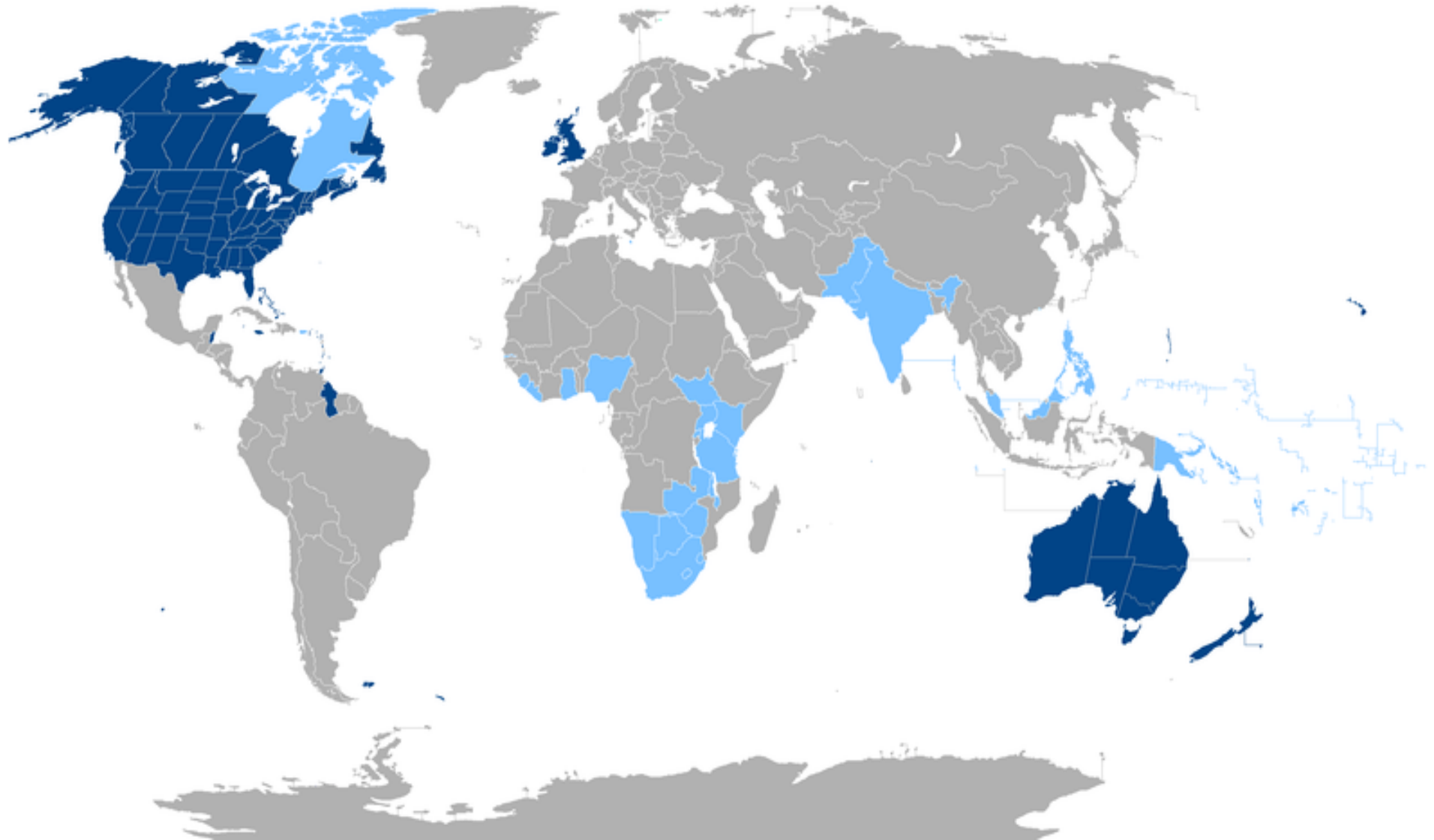
MORE MAPS AT:  
[JAKUBMARIAN.COM](http://JAKUBMARIAN.COM)

# 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)