

NAME _____ MAT. NO. _____

FACOLTA' DI STUDI UMANISTICI

PROVA SCRITTA LINGUA INGLESE 3

Tutti i CdL Triennali

3rd Year Exam 9/ 12 credits

14th January, 2019

1 hour 15 minutes

Reading Comprehension, Word Formation, Verb Tenses and Keyword Transformations

PART 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE READING**The voice of Bart Simpson**

The woman I've come to meet is sitting atop a large plastic cow in the grounds of her Los Angeles home. Small and blonde, she holds an umbrella aloft and gives a mischievous smile. 'Hi, there!' she says, giving me a warm, almost motherly wave from her unusual vantage point. Her real name is Nancy Cartwright. Her stage name, however, is a little more familiar: Bart Simpson, the obnoxious, skateboard-touting ten-year-old from the cartoon metropolis of Springfield. **It's hard to believe, but this forty-six-year-old mother of two, dressed in a sensible green top and blue trousers, is the yellow cartoon rascal.**

'I can bring him out at will,' says Cartwright, with a hint of a raised eyebrow, her naturally husky voice always seemingly on the verge of breaking into a Bartism, punctuated by his cruel, gloating laughter. 'Think about it, it's kind of ideal, isn't it? If I go to a party and someone brings a kid up to me I can go, "Hey, man, what's happening?" and watch the kid's face. I love doing that.' **My own gawping response is probably similar.** The ten-year-old voice coming out of Cartwright is scarily incongruous. It belongs to another world.

Cartwright, however, has grown tired of deploying Bart's voice as a means to claim traditional celebrity perks, such as a table at the famous Sky Bar. 'I tried it once,' she says. 'It's embarrassing. **People are like, "So what?"**' She has had similarly disappointing encounters with unamused traffic cops and harried flight attendants. Now Cartwright has **learnt to relish her anonymous celebrity status. 'It's probably because I have the choice to be able to do it whereas most celebrities don't,' she concludes. 'They're kind of, you know, at the whim of the public, and that must be unnerving.'**

But there is, of course, something profoundly odd about the fact that Nancy Cartwright is both a celebrity and a faceless nobody. So odd, in fact, that it has inspired Cartwright to produce a one-woman show based on what she calls 'My life as a ten-year-old boy', which she brought to the Edinburgh Festival. **The one-woman show takes the audience through Cartwright's real life as a ten-year-old living in the Midwestern 'nowheresville' of Dayton, Ohio - when she won a school competition with a performance of Rudyard Kipling's 'How the Camel Got His Hump'. After that came other competitions, other trophies, and a gradual realisation that her voice was perfect for cartoons. By her late teens, Cartwright was working for a radio station where she met a Hollywood studio representative who gave her the name and phone number of Daws Butler, the legendary voice of cartoon favourites Huckleberry Hound and Yogi Bear.**

At just 19, and with only that one contact, Cartwright, like so many other wannabe starlets, packed her bags and headed west, transferring her university scholarship from Ohio to the University of California. Cartwright, however, was no ordinary blonde starlet. 'Most people who come to Hollywood are looking to get on camera,' she says. 'My story is quite different. **My purpose was to hook up with this pioneer of the voiceover industry, so that's what I did.**

I originally auditioned for Lisa but didn't like the part 'But the audition piece for Bart was right there, and I'm like, "Whoa, ten years old, underachiever and proud of it!", and I'm going, "Yeah, man - that's the one I wanna do!"' She knew the audition was a success when Matt Greening, the creator of *The Simpsons*, started cracking up and shouting, 'That's it! That's Bart!'

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1. In the first paragraph, the writer reveals that on meeting Nancy, he

- A though she looked too old for the part.
- B struck by her ordinariness.
- C reassured by her appearance.
- D embarrassed by her behaviour.

2. The word 'gawping' in line 12 describes

- A a typical reply.
- B a sort of laugh.
- C a facial expression.
- D an involuntary movement.

3. How do adults tend to react when Nancy uses Bart's voice in public? (paragraph 3)

- A They are confused by it.
- B They are unimpressed by it.
- C They give her special treatment.
- D They accept that she is a celebrity.

4. How does Nancy feel about keeping a relatively low profile? (paragraph 3)

- A nervous about the effects on her future career
- B unsure that it was a good choice to make
- C relieved not to be more in the public eye
- D sorry not to be recognised more often

5. In paragraph 4, what do we learn about Nancy's one-woman show?

- A It features the wide range of voices she can produce.
- B It explores the strangeness of voiceover work.
- C It celebrates other famous cartoon characters.
- D It traces the development of her early career.

6. Why did Nancy originally decide to go to Hollywood? (paragraph 5)

- A She had got a place on a course there.
- B She already had the offer of a job there.
- C Her ambition was to become a film star there.
- D There was somebody who could help her there.

PART 2 - WORD FORMATION

<p>A cartoon is a type of illustration, possibly animated, 1. typically in a non-realistic or semi-realistic style. The specific 2. meaning has evolved over time, but the modern 3. usage usually refers to either an picture or series of 4. images intended for satire, caricature, or humour</p> <p>In the 19th century, beginning in Punch magazine in 1843, cartoon came to refer – 5. ironically at first – to 6. humorous illustrations in magazines and newspapers. In the early 20th century, it began to refer to animated films which resembled print cartoons.</p> <p>When Punch magazine applied the term to 7. satirical drawings in its pages these parodied the self-aggrandizing posturing of Westminster politicians.</p> <p>Because of the stylistic 8. similarities between comic strips and early animated movies, cartoon came to refer to animation. In the 1980s, cartoon was 9. shortened to toon, referring to characters in animated productions. This term was 10. popularized in 1988 by the combined live-action/animated film Who Framed Roger Rabbit, followed in 1990 by the animated TV series Tiny Toon Adventures.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPICAL 2. MEAN 3. USE 4. IMAGINE 5. IRONY 6. HUMOUR 7. SATIRE 8. SIMILAR 9. SHORT 10. POPULAR
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PART 3 - VERB TENSES

Insert the correct tense of the verb in brackets. Each verb carries 1 point. You must only use a tense. **Do not add other structures (modal auxiliaries and negatives are allowed)**

1. Only when I got to school... **did I realise**..... (realise) that it was actually a holiday.
2. I wish you ... **hadn't told** . (not tell) your boyfriend about my recent problem. He's probably told all his friends by now!
3. The old lady ... **had been standing**.....(stand) in the post office for over an hour before she was served.
4. Just think his time next week we **will have completely finished**.....(completely/finish) our exams . I don't know about you but I ... **will be lying**.....(lie) on the beach, relaxing.
6. If I **had studied**(study) just a little bit more , I'm sure I **would have passed**. ... (pass) last week's test.
7. I ... **have been thinking**.....(think) about changing jobs lately. Actually, I... **have applied**.....(apply) to three companies so far.
8. After... **being woken/ having been woken**.....(wake) by the sound of breaking glass, Tom phoned the police.

PART 4 - SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.
You must use a maximum of 6 words including the key word given in capital letters. Each sentence carries 2 points.

1. The police thought he had been living in Canada

He... **was thought to have been living**in Canada.

2. My money isn't here so I'm sure it was stolen.

MUST

My money..... **must have been stolen**because it isn't here.

3. You really should find a proper job!

HIGH

It is ... **high time you found** a proper job!

4. I think we should not postpone the meeting until tomorrow.

PUT

I don't think we ought .. **to put off**the meeting until tomorrow.

5. If no one turns up for the lesson, you can go home.

LONG

You can go home, **as long as no one**turns up for the lesson.