Prova di ammissione al corso di laurea
e laurea magistrale a ciclo unico

SCIENZE E TECNICHE
DI PSICOLOGIA COGNITIVA

24 agosto 2017

Anno accademico 2017/2018
Dove si trova il DNA all'interno di una cellula procariote?

A) Sparso nel citoplasma  
B) Nel nucleo  
C) Complessato con i ribosomi  
D) Nei mitocondri  

Risposta corretta: A

Quale delle seguenti strutture è comune sia alle cellule animali sia a quelle vegetali?

A) Mitocondri  
B) Parete cellulare  
C) Tilacoidi  
D) Cloroplasti  

Risposta corretta: A

Dove si trova e che funzione svolge l’area di Wernicke?

A) Lobo temporale, area percettiva del linguaggio  
B) Lobo temporale, area di associazione uditiva  
C) Lobo occipitale, area percettiva del linguaggio  
D) Lobo occipitale, area di associazione uditiva  

Risposta corretta: A

A quale classe di macromolecole appartiene il DNA?

A) Acidi nucleici  
B) Lipidi  
C) Proteine  
D) Polisaccaridi  

Risposta corretta: A

Quale delle seguenti affermazioni sul DNA umano è corretta?

A) Circa il 98% del DNA umano è composto da sequenze non codificanti  
B) Il DNA umano contiene circa 130 geni  
C) Il DNA umano è organizzato in 46 coppie di cromosomi  
D) Circa il 98% del DNA umano è composto da sequenze codificanti  

Risposta corretta: A

Qual è il ruolo dell’ossigeno nella respirazione cellulare aerobica?

A) Accettore finale di elettroni  
B) Donatore di elettroni  
C) Non ha nessun ruolo nella respirazione aerobica  
D) E’ un trasportatore di proteine  

Risposta corretta: A

Quale tra le seguenti associazioni (ormone-sede di produzione) NON è corretta?

A) Glucagone-figato  
B) Progesterone-ovaio  
C) Insulina-pancreas  
D) TSH-adenoipofisi  

Risposta corretta: A

Nell’uomo il carattere “occhi scuri” è dominante sul carattere “occhi chiari”. Qual è la probabilità che nasca un figlio con gli occhi chiari, sapendo che la madre ha gli occhi azzurri (omozigote recessivo) e il padre ha gli occhi marroni (eterozigote)?
09. Si consideri il seguente tratto di DNA "AGCTTA". Quale sarebbe la sequenza del suo mRNA complementare?

A) UCGAAU  
B) TCGAAT  
C) AGCTTA  
D) AGCUUA  

Risposta corretta: A

10. I globuli rossi vengono prodotti:

A) nel midollo osseo  
B) nei linfonodi  
C) nella milza  
D) nei reni  

Risposta corretta: A

11. Il proencefalo si divide in:

A) telencefalo e diencefalo  
B) mezencefalo e mielencefalo  
C) diencefalo e mezencefalo  
D) mielencefalo e midollo spinale  

Risposta corretta: A

12. Come si chiama la prima vertebra della colonna vertebrale?

A) Atlante  
B) Epistrofeo  
C) Coccige  
D) Osso sacro  

Risposta corretta: A

13. Il sistema nervoso autonomo:

A) é parte del sistema nervoso periferico  
B) é parte del sistema nervoso centrale  
C) è costituito esclusivamente dal sistema nervoso enterico  
D) è costituito esclusivamente dal sistema nervoso simpatico  

Risposta corretta: A

14. Qual è tra i seguenti tipi cellulari NON appartiene alla classe dei granulociti?

A) Linfociti  
B) Eosinofili  
C) Basofili  
D) Neutrofili  

Risposta corretta: A

15. Qual è lo zucchero che costituisce la catena carboniosa del DNA?

A) Deossiribosio  
B) Ribosio  
C) Saccarosio  
D) Glucosio  

Risposta corretta: A
Graffiti and Street Art

Painting and writing on walls is nothing new. In prehistoric times, people in Africa and Europe painted pictures of animals and people in caves. Graffiti has been found at ancient sites in Greece, Italy, Syria, and Iraq. In the Roman town of Pompeii in Italy, archaeologists found a lot of graffiti written in Latin, including political and romantic messages. In the 1970s, young people in New York used pens to write their names, or ‘tags’, on walls around the city. One of the first ‘taggers’ was Demetrius, a teenager from a Greek family. His tag was TAKI 183: TAKI was his nickname and 183 was the number of the street where he lived – 183rd Street. [I], he wrote his tag on walls in his neighbourhood. Then he started writing it in subway stations on the way to school. [II] other teenagers started writing their own tags on walls, buses and subway trains all over New York. Then, some of them stopped using pens and started using aerosol paints, which made their tags bigger and more colourful.

In the 1990s, a lot of graffiti artists were interested [III] politics and tried to make people think about social problems and discrimination with their pictures. Other artists wanted to make cities more beautiful. In South America, street artists started painting in poor areas. They [IV] colour and beauty to grey, city walls.

But is graffiti art or vandalism? In many countries, it is a crime to paint on walls but in some cities there are ‘graffiti zones’ where artists are free to paint and write on walls. In São Paulo in Brazil, for example, the city council [V] some graffiti artists to paint on the city’s subway trains. Nowadays, street art is more popular and in some cities there are street art festivals. There have been exhibitions of street art in galleries in Paris, London, and Los Angeles.

Some street artists have become famous. Here are three stars of the street art world: Os Gêmeos are identical twin brothers from São Paulo. They paint huge, colourful pictures of people on buildings. In 2007, they painted a castle in Scotland. Blek le Rat is from France. He started off painting rats on the walls of Paris. Nowadays, he paints pictures of homeless people in big cities. He wants city residents to look at his pictures and think about the homeless. Faith47 is a South African street artist who paints big, colourful pictures of people and animals. She likes painting in different locations and you can find her pictures on pavements, postboxes, buses, cars and, of course, on walls.

Most street artists are young people who paint in their home city or neighbourhood. Many of them use the internet to communicate and share photos of their pictures with other street artists around the world. Some street artists have become famous and their pictures can be [VI] in galleries or on city walls around the world. [VII] we don’t know what will happen to street art in the future, we can be sure that it is here to stay.

Adapted from learnenglish.teens.britishcouncil.org

16. Graffiti with political messages

A) has been found in archaeological sites.
B) was used for the first time in the 20th century.
C) was very popular among teenagers in the 1970s.
D) was never used in the 1990s.

Risposta corretta: A

17. Demetrius wrote his tag

A) for the first time in his neighbourhood.
B) for the first time on school walls.
C) only on 183rd Street.
D) to communicate a political message.

Risposta corretta: A

18. Graffiti written with aerosol paint was

A) bigger.
B) smaller.
C) never used in New York.
D) grey.

Risposta corretta: A

19. According to the text, in some South American places graffiti is used

A) to make cities more colourful.
B) only to express romantic messages.
C) to discriminate people.
D) by politicians to make people think about social problems.

Risposta corretta: A

20. In this context, the word **huge** means

A) enormous.
B) beautiful.
C) clever.
D) small.

Risposta corretta: A

21. According to the article, which of the following statements about street art is true?

A) Exhibitions are organized in some European cities.
B) All Brazilian cities have graffiti zones.
C) It has lost popularity.
D) It no longer expresses social problems.

Risposta corretta: A

22. Faith47 is a street artist who

A) makes colourful pictures.
B) paints her tag only on walls in her neighbourhood.
C) wants citizens to think about the homeless.
D) paints animals only on city walls.

Risposta corretta: A

23. According to the text, in the future street art will

A) not disappear.
B) be forbidden everywhere.
C) disappear.
D) be found only in art galleries.

Risposta corretta: A

24. [I]. he wrote his tag on walls in his neighbourhood.

Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) At first
B) For the first
C) In the start
D) In beginning

Risposta corretta: A

25. [II] other teenagers started writing their own tags on walls.

Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) Soon after
B) As soon as
C) Late
D) Already

Risposta corretta: A

26. ... a lot of graffiti artists were interested [III] politics...

Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) in
B) at
C) of
D) for

Risposta corretta: A
27. They [IV] colour and beauty to grey, city walls. Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) brought  
B) have been brought
C) bought
D) were brought

Risposta corretta: A

28. ... the city council [V] some graffiti artists to paint on the city's subway trains.
Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) allows  
B) lets
C) permit
D) makes

Risposta corretta: A

29. ... their pictures can be [VI] in galleries...
Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) seen  
B) saw
C) looked
D) watched

Risposta corretta: A

30. [VII] we don't know what will happen to street art in the future...
Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) Although  
B) But
C) Even
D) However

Risposta corretta: A

Rispondete alla successiva domanda 31 SOLO se espressamente indicato dalla Commissione.

DOMANDA DI RISERVA [31]

31. Come si chiama il legame che unisce due nucleotidi in un filamento di DNA?

A) Fosfodiesterico  
B) Peptidico
C) Tioestere
D) Metallico

Risposta corretta: A