

Answer Key ·

it--ingles--school--superiore-3

All printed language is English; no listening material.

Temporal items are decided by two printed clues: the interval (closed or open) and the speaker perspective; no decision from a missing date alone.

Relative items accept every grammatically valid variant: who/which/that as subject, who/which/that or omission as object in defining clauses, and no that between commas in non-defining clauses.

Healthy controls are included (01-02, 02-04); not every message is wrong.

Short reason items (01-04, 01-07, 02-05) accept a brief clue-based phrase grounded in the printed context.

Open or Closed Time: present perfect or past simple

ES3-01-01

1. I have visited the science museum in 2019.

I visited the science museum in 2019.

In 2019 is a closed interval, so past simple; the present perfect cannot combine with it.

Accept: I visited the science museum in 2019. Reject: have visited; any change of facts.

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ES3-01-02

2. I have finished my physics report this week.

I have finished my physics report this week. Time control: this week.

Healthy control: this week is still open and the result holds now, so the present perfect is right; the printed time control is this week.

Accept the sentence as printed plus this week (or the week is not over).

Reject: I finished... as the only answer without noting the open period.

ES3-01-03

3. My grandfather has worked in that factory for twenty years, but he retired in 2010.

My grandfather worked in that factory for twenty years, but he retired in 2010.

The retirement in 2010 closes the period, so the perspective clashes with has worked; worked keeps the same fact with the closed interval.

Accept the sentence with worked. Reject: has worked kept unchanged.

ES3-01-04

4. We have lived / We lived in Milan since 2015.

We have lived in Milan since 2015. Reason: we still live there now (the period is still open).

The context states the situation is still true, so the open period takes the present perfect; the reason cites the printed perspective clue.

Accept option A plus a short reason citing still true now or the open period. Reject: option B.

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ES3-01-05

5. She ____ (win) the regional maths prize three times.

has won

The count is not finished (three prizes so far, she is still at school), so the present perfect is used for the open count.

Accept: has won. Reject: won; has win.

ES3-01-06

6. ____ you ever ____ (be) to London? — Yes, I ____ (go) there in 2022.

Have you ever been to London? — Yes, I went there in 2022.

The general question (ever, no closed date) takes the present perfect Have you ever been; the answer with the closed date in 2022 takes the past simple went.

Accept: Have ... been / went in any order preserving both clues. Reject: Did you ever be; have gone for the closed date.

ES3-01-07

7. This is the first time I ____ (take) part in a robotics competition.

have taken. Reason: today is not over (open period; first time).

This is the first/second/third time takes the present perfect, and the still-open day keeps the period open; the reason cites the printed temporal clue.

Accept: have taken plus a short reason citing today not over or first time. Reject: took.

One Sentence, Two Notes: who, which, that

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ES3-02-01

1. My physics teacher ____ is called Dr Bianchi explains everything twice.

My physics teacher, who is called Dr Bianchi, explains everything twice.

There is one teacher and the name is extra information, so the clause is non-defining: commas and who (that is not possible between commas).

Accept: who between commas. Reject: that between commas; no commas.

ES3-02-02

2. The lab assistant ____ helped us is a university student.

The lab assistant who helped us is a university student. (Also correct: that helped us.)

Three assistants and only one helped, so the clause identifies which one: defining, no commas; the relative is the subject and cannot be omitted.

Accept: who or that, no commas. Reject: which; omission; commas.

ES3-02-03

3. Rome, that is the capital of Italy, is a big city.

Rome, which is the capital of Italy, is a big city.

The clause between commas adds information, so that is not allowed; which is the correct form for a thing in a non-defining clause.

Accept: which between commas. Reject: that kept between commas.

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ES3-02-04

4. The essay I wrote last week got an A.

The essay I wrote last week got an A.

Healthy control: the omitted relative is the object of a defining clause (I is the subject inside the clause), so omission is grammatically valid and the sentence is correct.

Accept the sentence as printed. Also accept: OK / correct. Reject: the essay which I wrote it.

ES3-02-05

5. My sister who lives / , who lives, in Turin is an engineer.

My sister who lives in Turin is an engineer. Reason: it identifies which sister (only one of two lives in Turin).

With two sisters the clause identifies the referent, so it is defining without commas; the reason cites the printed identification clue.

Accept option A plus a short reason citing it identifies which sister or two sisters. Reject: option B.

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ES3-02-06

6. The telescope belongs to the school. We used the telescope at the observatory.

The telescope (which/that) we used at the observatory belongs to the school.

The telescope is a thing; the relative is the object of a defining clause (we is the subject inside it), so which, that or omission are all valid.

Accept: which we used / that we used / omission (The telescope we used...). Reject: who; which we used it.