

AACI USE ONLY	
1 st	
2 nd	
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READY	

AACI USE ONLY			
Sections	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
A			
B			
C			
D			
Total			
CORRECTOR			

NAME: _____ SURNAME: _____

TEENS FOUR FINAL EXAM

Paper 1 (L)
Time allowed: 2 hs

SECTION A: Reading Comprehension

Read the text below and mark the statements true (T) or false (F).

It's all in your genes!

When you are born you carry a unique genetic make-up. Each cell of your body has the same set of about 100,000 separate genes made of the protein DNA. These add up to a complete set of instructions for producing a person. Genes decide everything from the colour of your skin to the shape of your face and the way your brain works. You have one of several million combinations of DNA which come from the random mixing of your parents' genes. Except for identical twins, no one has the same combination as another person. You are unique!

You are unique in another way too: in your upbringing and all the experiences you have from before birth to adult life, and in the way you have them. These experiences influence you and the choices you make. Are your genes or your life experience more important in shaping your appearance and your personality? Scientists are studying twins in order to find out. One set of twins occurs every 70 births -some are identical and others are non-identical twins. Identical twins are special because they share exactly the same genes and often the same environment. Non-identical twins are more like ordinary brothers and sisters.

Some identical twins have been adopted and brought up in different homes. With identical genes but a different home environment, scientists can study twins to see how much a particular feature depends on the genes we inherit. For example, we know that eye defects are often genetic in origin and that only 15% of short-sightedness is caused by environmental influences. Our resistance to pain, however, is dependent on our experiences when growing up.

Genes have a strong effect on our relationship with food. Identical twins brought up apart often have very similar attitudes to eating. They like to eat at the same time of day and feel full after eating the same amount. Non-identical twins have varied eating habits.

Scientists are trying to identify the different genes that influence our behaviour. For example, some people are thrill-seekers and get into risk-taking and adventurous activities. They take up extreme sports like bungee jumping. Scientists have discovered a gene which affects this.

We could ask, 'Are our lives determined by our genes or our upbringing?' Scientists are learning more all the time, but it is certainly true that both are important in making us who we are.

Adapted from New Matrix Intermediate WB, Oxford

1. According to the text, we all have someone who looks exactly like us in the world. **T / F**
2. Scientists are studying twins to find out how many are born. **T / F**
3. Identical twins occur once in every 70 births. **T / F**
4. Non-identical twins don't have similar attitudes to eating. **T / F**
5. Both our genes and our upbringing determine our lives. **T / F**

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SECTION B: Language in Use

I. Choose the most suitable alternative.

1. Maria made _____ a ghost story to entertain her friends.
a) up b) for c) off
2. Sharon is quite _____ in politics. She says she wants to be president.
a) interesting b) interested c) keen
3. Olivia is going to have her ID photo _____.
a) take b) took c) taken
4. I'm sure we _____ win the match tonight. We haven't trained enough.
a) will b) may not c) won't
5. I hope _____ you soon!
a) see b) to see c) seeing

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II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Imagine you had a car accident. After the accident you (1) _____ (wake up) in hospital and there are strange people around your bed. You ask them who they are, and they tell you they are your family. You suddenly start (2) _____ (feel) frightened. You're sure you (3) _____ (not meet) these people before. This is what happened to 38-year-old Pam Halliday. Six months ago she (4) _____ (involve) in a bad car accident and (5) _____ (lose) part of her long-term and short-term memory. When she woke up Pam wanted (6) _____ (see) her parents, but both (7) _____ (die) several years before. She (8) _____ (not recognize) her husband or daughters. The last thing she could remember was working in a hotel when she was 23 years old. Since then friends and family (9) _____ (try) to reconstruct Pam's past for her. Pam's doctor is optimistic. '(10) _____, '(Pam's memory/ return)? There are signs that it will' he said.

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(Adapted from Matrix Intermediate - Oxford)

III. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the original sentence.

1. Messi scored the winning goal. **BY**

The winning goal _____.

2. I never did physical exercise during my childhood. Now I've changed my habits. **USE**

I _____, but now I do.

3. "I don't want to hear complaints all the time," the headmaster said. **SAID**

The headmaster _____ hear complaints all the time.

4. Alex, this is an exam, you can't use your dictionary. **MUST**

Alex, you _____ an exam.

5. Someone cuts Mr Hart's hair every month. **CUT**

Mr Hart _____ every month.

6. You don't have permission to enter yet. The film starts at 6.00. **ALLOWED**

You _____ 6:00.

7. We arrived at the restaurant late, so we didn't get a table. **HAD**

We would have got a table if _____.

8. Joanne speaks six languages. She lives next door. **WHO**

Joanne, _____.

9. "Are you enjoying the party?" I asked Charles. **HE**

I asked Charles _____.

10. It's possible that they will be at the party. **LIKELY**

They _____.

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