

# TWELFTH-CYCLE EXAM

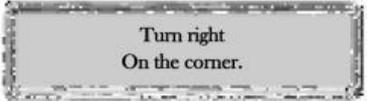
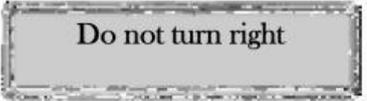
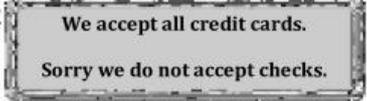
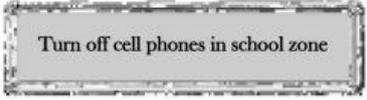
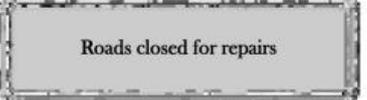
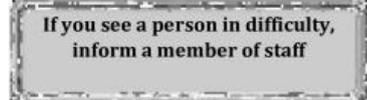
## INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

Do not Write the answers on this exam. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. Use a blue/black pen.

### PART 1

#### QUESTIONS 1 – 5

What do the signs mean? Choose the best answer. You have an example at the beginning.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>0. </p> <p>A) If I were you; I wouldn't turn right.<br/>       B) If I were you I'd turn left.<br/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) If I were you I'd turn right.</p> | <p>1. </p> <p>A) If you turn right, there won't be a problem<br/>       B) If you turn right, everything will be OK.<br/>       C) If you turn right, you may get a fine.</p> | <p>2. </p> <p>A) If I were you, I wouldn't pay by credit card.<br/>       B) If I were you, I wouldn't pay by check.<br/>       C) If I were you, I wouldn't buy in that store.</p> |
| <p>3. </p> <p>A) Cell phones are not allowed here.<br/>       B) Cell phones are allowed here.<br/>       C) Cell phones can be used here.</p>                               | <p>4. </p> <p>A) Roads must not be used.<br/>       B) Roads must be used.<br/>       C) Roads don't have be used.</p>  | <p>5. </p> <p>A) If you see someone can't swim, inform us.<br/>       B) If someone is in danger, go and save him.<br/>       C) For any danger, call us we'll call you back.</p>   |

### PART 2

#### Questions 6-10

Complete the sentences **using Passive Voice**. You have an example at the beginning.

- (0) TV ...*was invented*..... (invent). by Baird.
6. Pyramids ..... (build) by Egyptians.
7. Milk ..... (produce) by cows.
8. Coffee ..... (grow) in Brazil.
9. Chopsticks ..... (use) in China.
10. Plants ..... (water) every day.

### PART 3

#### Questions 11-15

Complete the conversation. Use the Present Perfect or Simple Past in the correct form. You have an example.

- (0) A: I went... (go) to the USA last year. I visited LA and Chicago. Have you ever been there?
11. B: Yes. I ..... (go) to the USA a few years ago.
- A: Did you like it?
12. B: Yes. I ..... (not be) to the same places you visited, I went to New York.
- A: Oh I haven't been there. I'd like to see it. Have you been there with some friends?

13. B: Yes, they ..... (take) me everywhere.

A: How did you meet them?

14. B: I met them here at college. They ..... (spend) a year in my town and we were in the same class.

15. I ..... (not see) them since I left NY. We've chatted a few times but we haven't organized anything.

**PART 4**  
**QUESTIONS 16 – 20**

Complete the sentences with **ONE WORD**. The first letter is there to help you. You have an example..

(0) A bee is a black and yellow insect that makes honey.

16. A c can live for two weeks with no water.

17. People say that a b will attack you if you're wearing something red.

18. A j is a sea animal that swims slowly. If one touches you, it really hurts!

19. When I was at school, I didn't use to be good at f languages and look at me now! I'm a translator.

20. I have been f of clowns since I was a child, luckily I don't see clowns very often.

**PART 5**  
**Questions 21- 25**

Put the words in the box with its correct phonetic symbol.

For questions 31-35 write the information on your answer sheet.

21				<u>near</u>	<u>smile</u>
22				<u>lived</u>	<u>there</u>
23				<u>scared</u>	<u>show</u>
24				<u>designed</u>	<u>mine</u>
25				<u>go</u>	<u>we're</u>

**PART 6**  
**QUESTIONS 36 – 40**

Where is the stress in these words?

36. A separate                      B separate                      C separate
37. A overcome                      B overcome                      C overcome
38. A History                              B History                              C History
39. A biology                              B biology                              C biology
40. A unhappy                              B unhappy                              C unhappy

**PART 7**  
**QUESTIONS 41 – 45**

Read the text to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect

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- |   |            |              |
|---|------------|--------------|
| 41. Sheila thinks that animals might be aggressive when they panic.               | A. correct | B. incorrect |
| 42. Sheila is most afraid of snakes.  | A. correct | B. incorrect |
| 43. She thinks the least dangerous snake in Northern Australia is the King Brown. | A. correct | B. incorrect |
| 44. If a snake bit Sheila, she'd wash the bite.                                   | A. correct | B. incorrect |
| 45. If a snake bit Sheila's leg, she would stop moving.                           | A. correct | B. incorrect |

### Dangerous animals

This week in Nature Weekly, one reader from Australia, Sheila Douglas, answers our questions about the animals in her country.

**What's the most dangerous animal in your country?**

In the US, people often ask me this question. It's difficult to say which the most dangerous animal is. In Australia, we have a lot of dangerous animals and insects. There are snakes, crocodiles, spiders, sharks, jellyfish, and so on. You have to remember that animals can sometimes become aggressive if they get scared. So if you treat wild animals with respect, you should stay safe.

**Are you afraid of any animals or insects?**

I'm actually terrified of snakes! As a child, I lived in Northern Australia with my parents. In my opinion, the most dangerous snake there is the King Brown, which is common. It can be ten feet long and is very poisonous.

**So, what would you do if a poisonous snake like that bit you on the leg?**

If I got bitten, I wouldn't wash the bite or suck the poison out. I'd tie something around my leg and keep completely still. It's important not to move if you've been bitten. Then I'd call for help as quickly as possible.

**PART 8**  
**QUESTIONS 51 – 60**

Complete the email. Write **ONE SUITABLE WORD** for each space.

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every	order	have	of	are	
filled	kill	is	other	about	at

### DEADLY ANIMALS

Deadly animals (0).....are..... often frightening. But they're also interesting. The largest venomous snake, king cobra, uses its half-inch hollow fangs to inject its prey with toxin strong enough to (51).....an elephant. King cobras mainly eat lizards and (52)..... snakes.

Komodo dragons have a mouth (53)..... with disease-causing bacteria. When they bite their prey, the victim gets sick and slowly dies (54)..... blood poisoning. Then, the giant lizard returns in (55)..... to eat the body.

Scorpions (56)..... eight legs and a hard outer skeleton like spiders and ticks. They live in nearly (57)..... type of habitat, including deserts, rain forest, prairies, forests, mountains, caves, ponds and the seashore. The stinger (58)..... the tip of their tails injects a paralyzing poison into their prey. The sting of most scorpions (59)..... only irritating to people. But there are (60)..... 25 species of scorpions that can kill a person.

**PART 9**

**QUESTIONS 61-65**

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

**HOW FEAR WORKS**

(0) ..... we sense danger, the brain reacts instantly, sending signals that activate the nervous system. This causes physical responses, such as a faster heartbeat, rapid breathing, and an increase in blood pressure. Blood pumps to muscle groups to prepare the body (61)..... physical action (such as running or fighting). Skin sweats to keep the body cool. Some people (62)..... notice sensations in the stomach, head, chest, legs, or hands. These physical sensations of fear can be mild or strong.

This response is known as “fight or flight” because that is exactly what the body is preparing itself to do: fight off the danger or run fast to get away. The body stays in this state of fight-flight until the brain receives an “all clear” message and turns off the response.

Sometimes fear is triggered (63)..... something that is startling or unexpected (like a loud noise), even if it’s not actually dangerous. That’s because the fear reaction (64)..... activated instantly—a few seconds faster than the thinking part of the brain can process or evaluate what’s happening. As soon as the brain gets enough information to realize there’s no danger (“Oh, it’s just a balloon bursting—whew!”), it turns off the fear reaction. All this can happen (65)..... seconds.

- |  |           |          |             |         |
|--|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| (0) <input checked="" type="radio"/> A | When      | B How    | C What      | D Which |
| 61. A ago                              | B since   | C for    | D until     |         |
| 62. A might                            | B have to | C should | D shouldn't |         |
| 63. A in                               | B by      | C for    | D of        |         |
| 64. A were                             | B to be   | C is     | D been      |         |
| 65. A too much                         | B in      | C very   | D much      |         |

**PART 10**

**QUESTIONS 66-70**

The young people below are all looking for a book to buy. Decide which book would be the most suitable for each person. There is one letter, which you **DO NOT** need to use.



**Harvey** enjoys reading crime stories which are carefully written so that they keep his interest right to the end. He enjoys trying to guess who the criminal really is while he’s reading.

66 .....



**Monica** is a history teacher in London. She enjoys reading about the history of people in other parts of the world and how these events changed their lives.

67.....



**Silvia** likes reading true stories which people have written about themselves. She's particularly interested in people who have had unusual or difficult lives.

68 .....



**Daniel** is a computer salesman who spends a lot of time travelling abroad on planes. He enjoys detective stories which he can read easily as he gets interrupted a lot.

69.....



**Takumi** doesn't have much free time so he reads short stories which he can finish quickly. He likes reading stories about ordinary people and the things that happen to them in today's world.

70 .....

- A. **The missing photograph** Another story about the well-known policeman, Inspector Manning. It is written in a very simple way, I found it a bit disappointing as I guessed who the criminal was halfway through! It was so obvious.
- B. **London alive** This author of many famous novels has now turned to writing short stories with great success. In the book he tells people's daily lives in different places -- for example, one story takes place at a table in a café, another in the back of a taxi and another in a hospital.
- C. **The last journey** John Reynolds' final trip to the African Congo two years ago unfortunately ended in his death. For the first time since then, we hear about where he went and what happened to him from journalist Tim Holden, who has followed Reynolds' route.
- D. **The letter** The murder of a TV star appears to be the work of thieves who are quickly caught. But they escape from prison and a young lawyer says she knows who the real criminals are. Written with intelligence, this story is so fast-moving that it demands the reader's complete attention for a long period of time.
- E. **Gone west** A serious look at one of the least-known regions of the United States. The author describes how the villagers were persuaded by the railway companies to go West in search of new lives. The author manages to provide many interesting details about their history.
- F. **Free at last** Matthew Hunt, who spent half his life in jail for a crime he did not commit, has written his own moving story of his fight to be free. Now out of prison, he has taken the advice of a judge to describe his experiences in a book.