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Sections	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
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Total			
Corrector			

NAME: _____ SURNAME: _____

SENIOR SIX FINAL EXAM

Paper 3 "L"
Time allowed: 2h

SECTION A: Reading Comprehension

Read the text and decide if the sentences are true or false. Circle T (true) or F (false).

SPACE COLONISATION Future or Fantasy?

Since Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon on 20th July, 1969 and declared "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind", people have been dreaming about creating futuristic communities in space. Science fiction films such as *Star Wars* have filled our minds with images of spacecraft travelling at the speed of light to colonies on other planets in another solar system. Until now, these ideas have just been fantasy, but now leading scientists such as Stephen Hawking say that colonising space is the only answer for the future survival of mankind; otherwise we will die out. But is space colonisation really possible?

One solution would be for us to move to space stations orbiting near Earth. After all, astronauts have already been living on NASA's International Space Station (ISS) continuously since 2000. The ISS gets its power from solar panels, it generates its oxygen and even recycles water, but there's still a huge problem; all of its food and other supplies have to be sent from Earth.

Humans would need to be self-sufficient to survive in space long-term. So maybe colonising the moon would be a better solution! The moon has rich resources which could be used to construct a colony. Also, in 2009, scientists found water on the moon, which could be used to extract oxygen for breathing.

Exploring space, however, is not without risk. There is no atmosphere on the moon, and it is boiling hot during 13 days of sunlight and then freezing cold during 13 days of darkness. So any human colony there would have to live in a huge indoor biosphere*.

Mars would be another option, but the problems there would be similar to those on the moon. Scientists have suggested creating a more Earth-like atmosphere there by releasing carbon dioxide and warming it up, but this could take about 1,000 years! Stephen Hawking believes that the best solution is to look for Earth-like planets to colonise. "If only 1% of the 1,000 or so stars within 30 light years of Earth had an Earth-like rocky planet in just the right place for life, there would still be 10 planets for colonisation in our neighbourhood," Hawking said. However, even if we found the perfect planet, we wouldn't be able to get there at the moment. Travelling on Voyager 1, the fastest spacecraft we've ever sent into space, it would take over 700,000 years to get to Alpha Centauri, the closest star system. Hawking, though, believes that new technologies could soon help us to travel just below the speed of light. That way, we could reach the next star to Earth in just 6 years.

If we had endless amounts of money for space exploration, we could have already overcome these problems and built the first space colonies. The fact is, it costs about £ 6,000 to put half a kilo of anything into near-Earth orbit. Nevertheless, Professor Hawking believes that we can afford to give 0.25% of the world financial resources to colonise space. Just imagine – if people hadn't given Columbus money for his voyage to America in 1492, NASA probably wouldn't even exist today!

So, although there are many challenges to overcome, Professor Hawking still believes it will only be a matter of time before we are living in space. The only question is whether this happens in years, centuries or millennia. What do you think? Is space truly "the final frontier"?

Adapted from: *Prime Time 4*

*Biosphere: an environment that supports life.

1. According to leading scientists, if we, human beings, do not conquer space, we will be extinct.
2. Nasa's International Space Station is a possible solution since it is capable of generating everything needed to survive.
3. In 2009 scientists found oxygen on the moon.
4. The moon is not a solution to the problem because of the extreme temperature conditions.
5. Mars is not an option either because of extreme low temperatures.
6. If a planet with earth-like conditions were found in our star system, humans would be able to colonise it immediately.
7. It is believed that new technologies will play an important role when it comes to finding a solution.
8. The solution to the problem seems to be a question of money.
9. Christopher Columbus received financial aid for his voyages to America.
10. Professor Hawking still has his doubts if living in space is an option for human beings.

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SECTION B: Language in Use

I. Read the passage below. Choose the correct option for each gap and write it in the box.

The first coffee shops

There is some historical evidence to suggest that coffee (1) ___ in Africa in the tenth century, but drinking coffee didn't become (2) ___ in Europe until the mid-seventeenth century, with many visitors to London claiming that going to a coffee shop was one of the great pleasures of life. People paid (3) ___ admission charge of one penny to enter a coffee shop, to enjoy the supposedly beneficial effects of the drink. Doctors at the time (4) ___ it could cure several diseases and (5) ___ drinkers reported that coffee made them more energetic and improved (6) ___ mood.

Increasingly, a visit to a coffee shop had a serious purpose too, (7) ___ people started to meet there to discuss politics and new ideas. Good behaviour was essential and if you (8) ___ impolite, you could be thrown out of a shop. (9) ___, coffee shops in Europe declined in popularity in the late eighteenth century because of the greater consumption of tea, a drink that was easier to make (10) ___ coffee.

Adapted from *Exam Booster for First* Cambridge

1 ___	A. cultivated	B. was cultivated	C. were cultivated	D. was cultivating
2 ___	A. fashion	B. unfashionable	C. fashionable	D. fashions
3 ___	A. a	B. -	C. any	D. an
4 ___	A. believed	B. were believed	C. have believed	D. believing
5 ___	A. much	B. many	C. little	D. any
6 ___	A. there	B. they're	C. theirs	D. their
7 ___	A. as	B. due to	C. because of	D. so
8 ___	A. are	B. were	C. be	D. is
9 ___	A. However	B. Because of	C. In spite of	D. Despite
10 ___	A. then	B. that	C. than	D. thus

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II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Use modals if necessary.

La Boquería

My most memorable visit to a street market was to La Boquería in Barcelona. As soon as I entered the market, I (1) _____ (approach) by a stallholder, who saw my surprised face and said, "You (2) _____ (never/be) here before, have you? Come and (3) _____ (taste) some of the produce here. I'm sure that by the end of your stay in this market, you (4) _____ (eat) Spain's most delicious food."

I was allowed (5) _____ (treat) myself to some samples of the finest hams, cheeses and seafood. Unfortunately there was not much room in my stomach as I (6) _____ (have) breakfast just an hour before. I learnt that many of Barcelona's top chefs buy their produce in the market because the food sold there is good value for money and of high quality. Although prices are quiet reasonable, if you (7) _____ (ask) for a discount, you may knock a few euros off the original price. I would have bought a lot of things if that (8) _____ (be) the last day of my trip but unfortunately it (9) _____ (be) only the third and I had weeks ahead and wanted to travel light.

So, you'd better plan a visit to La Boquería when you're next in Barcelona. I'm sure it (10) _____ (be) an amazing experience.

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Adapted from *Focus Workbook Pearson*

III. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in brackets. You mustn't change the word given.

1. On holiday I prefer going sightseeing to relaxing on the beach. **RATHER**

On holiday I _____ on the beach.

2. He wore an extra pair of socks to avoid getting his feet cold. **ORDER**

He wore an extra pair of socks _____.

3. "Let's save a piece of cake for Lucy in case she stops by tomorrow" said Tom **SUGGESTED**

Tom _____ day.

4. The last time Phil sang here was two years ago **SUNG**

Phil _____ two years.

5. It's not possible that Sarah drove there. Her car keys are still here. **HAVE**

She _____ her car keys are still here.

6. Don't worry. They are going to repair the fax machine before I get to the office. **REPAIRED**

Don't worry, they _____ the time I get to the office.

7. They are putting prices up all the time! **WISH**

I _____ all the time!

8. The wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer took place at St Paul's Cathedral in 1981. **MARRIED**

St Paul's _____.

9. It's getting easier for me to write essays. **USED**

I _____ essays.

10. They didn't watch the news, so they didn't hear about the tragedy. **HAD**

If _____ about the tragedy.

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SECTION C: Writing

Choose **ONE** of the following options. You must write **between 180 and 230 words**.

Option A: You have decided to enter a short story competition. The rules say that the narrative must **begin** or **end** with the following words:

"When George woke up and saw the weather, he couldn't believe it!"

Write your **narrative**.

Option B: In your English class you have been talking about the growing problem of childhood obesity. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay on the following:

Some doctors feel that fast food restaurants should not be allowed to open near schools. Do you agree?

Write your **essay**

Option C: Here is part of an email you have received from your English-speaking friend Tom.

...I'm doing a project on weekend jobs that people in different countries do while they are still at school or university. Can you help me by describing the sort of weekend jobs that people do in your country, any problems they have and how people find part-time jobs?...

Thanks, Tom

Write your **email**

Handwriting practice lines (20 horizontal lines).

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