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Sections	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SENIOR FIVE FINAL EXAM

Paper 3 "L"  
Time allowed: 2 hs

SECTION A: Reading Comprehension

Read the text and circle the correct option, true (T) or false (F).

**The Mystery of Wales**

To the west of England lies a small, almost secret country called Wales. It is a land of green and grey: green fields, valleys and hills; grey mountains and sky, grey mining villages and grey stone castles.

The story of the Welsh people is one of determined resistance to invaders –the Romans, Saxons, Vikings, Normans and finally the English. After the fall of the Roman Empire in 410 AD, the barbarian Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain. Legendary kings and princes, like King Arthur, won important victories against the Saxons, but gradually these original "Britons" were pushed west, into the hills and mountains of Wales. Welsh princes fought hard against the English, but Wales was eventually conquered. In 1301 Edward I gave his son the title of Prince of Wales and in 1536 Wales was united with England.

Despite the conquest, Wales has maintained its unique culture and strong national identity, particularly through its language. Welsh, a Celtic language, very different from English, is one of the oldest languages in Europe. However, in the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century, the Welsh language declined. The British government made English the official language and English was the only language allowed in schools. The number of Welsh speakers went down from 80% to under 20% of the population. Since the 1960s, though, there has been a revival of the Welsh language. Welsh is also an official language, it is taught in schools and there is a Welsh language TV channel.

A tradition of storytelling, poetry and singing began in the castles of the Welsh princes in the middle ages and continues today. Every year "eisteddfods" are held around the country, entirely in the Welsh language. An "eisteddfod" is a meeting of poets and singers who take part in competitions. As well as literature in the Welsh language, Wales has produced important poets in English such as Dylan Thomas and R. S. Thomas. Famous actors include Richard Burton, Sir Anthony Hopkins and Catherine Zeta-Jones. Wales is a musical nation and choirs are important. Nowadays, when the national rugby team plays in Cardiff, 80,000 voices can be heard singing the Welsh hymn "Bread of Heaven".

The flag of Wales, with its famous red dragon, is one of the oldest in the world. It was brought to Britain by the Romans. The patron saint of Wales is St David. St David converted Wales to Christianity and established the Welsh church. The leek is another symbol of Wales. According to legend, St David ordered his soldiers to wear them on their helmets before the Welsh fought a victorious battle over the Saxons.

Adapted from Opportunities Intermediate

Glossary



**Leek:** A plant related to the onion, with flat overlapping leaves forming an elongated cylindrical bulb which together with the leaf bases is eaten as a vegetable. (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com>)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1- Wales is in the southeast of the United Kingdom.  | T | F |
| 2- The English finally conquered Wales.  | T | F |
| 3- In the 20 <sup>th</sup> century the British Government made Welsh the only official language. | T | F |
| 4- An "Eisteddfod" is a festival that celebrates Welsh music and culture.                        | T | F |
| 5- The National symbols of Wales are the dragon and the leek.                                    | T | F |

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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.

**Almost Human or Almost Robots?**

Scientists are racing to build the world's first thinking robot. This is not science fiction: some say they will have made it by the year 2020. Carol Parker reports.

Machines that walk, speak and feel are no 1)\_\_\_\_\_ science fiction. Kismet is the name of an android which scientists have built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Kismet is different from the traditional robot because it 2)\_\_\_\_\_ show human emotions. Its eyes, ears and lips move to show when it feels happy, sad or bored. Kismet is one of the first of a new generation of androids – robots that look like human beings – 3)\_\_\_\_\_ can imitate human feelings.

The optimists say that 4)\_\_\_\_\_ the year 2020 we will have created humanoids with brains similar to those of an adult human being. These robots 5)\_\_\_\_\_ to look like people to make them more attractive and easier to sell to the public. What kind of jobs will they do? In the future, robots like Robonaut, a humanoid invented by NASA, will be doing dangerous jobs, like repairing space stations. They will also be doing more and more of the household work for us. In Japan, 6)\_\_\_\_\_, where humanoid robots are appearing faster than in America, the Japanese are designing androids that will entertain us by dancing and playing the piano.

Some people worry about what the future holds. What's more worrying is 7)\_\_\_\_\_ people themselves are becoming increasingly like robots. 8)\_\_\_\_\_ experts predict that more and more people will be wearing micro-computers, connected to 9)\_\_\_\_\_ Internet, in the future. People will have micro-chips in various parts of their body, which will connect them to a wide variety of gadgets, 10)\_\_\_\_\_ perhaps we should not exaggerate the importance of technology, but will still be falling in love, and whether we will still feel pain. Who knows?

Adapted from Rising Star Intermediate

1. ___	A. longer	B. long	C. less long	D. longest	ACI use only
2. ___	A. can	B. might	C. couldn't	D. was able to	
3. ___	A. what	B. when	C. which	D. where	2nd
4. ___	A. of	B. in	C. for	D. by	
5. ___	A. designed	B. will be designed	C. will design	D. will have been designing	3rd
6. ___	A. despite	B. in spite of	C. although	D. on the other hand	
7. ___	A. so	B. but	C. because	D. whether	R
8. ___	A. Little	B. Few	C. Much	D. Such	
9. ___	A. a	B. an	C. -	D. the	
10. ___	A. none	B. both	C. neither	D. or	

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

**English in the Third Millennium**

Two thousand years ago English 1)\_\_\_\_\_ (not/exist). A thousand years ago it was a language used by less than two million people. Now it is the most influential language in the world and it 2)\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) by more than a billion people on the planet, as their first, second or third language. English currently 3)\_\_\_\_\_ (dominate) science, business, the mass media and popular culture. For example, 80% of e-mails on the Internet are in English. But where 4)\_\_\_\_\_ (English/be) at the end of the third millennium?

One view is that English 5)\_\_\_\_\_ (become) even more important as a global lingua franca, dominating the world's trade and media while most other languages will become localized or just die out. At present, over half the world's 6,500 languages are in danger of extinction. Another view is that English is already breaking up, as Latin did, into several separate languages. There are already dictionaries of the "New Englishes", such as Australian English, full of words that a British English speaker 6)\_\_\_\_\_ (not/recognise).

Hopefully, neither of these things will happen. Although different varieties of English will continue 7)\_\_\_\_\_ (develop) around the world, standard English will survive for international communication. In addition, the frightening prospect of a culturally uniform world totally dominated by one language is impossible. Already, other languages 8)\_\_\_\_\_ (fight back) against the iron grip of English on the Net. Governments around the world 9)\_\_\_\_\_ (start) to protect smaller languages and recognize the importance of cultural and linguistic diversity. English will probably stay in control for a long time, at least while the USA remains the top superpower, but it definitely 10)\_\_\_\_\_ (not become) the only language in the world.

Adapted from Opportunities Intermediate

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