

	NAME:		•••••	DATE:	
8	CLASS:			MARK:	_/100
					(Time: 60 minutes)
V	ocabulary &	Grammar			
A	Choose the c	orrect answer.			
1	A gang of criminal	s attempted to	6	Brian is th	e Net in order to find
	the local branch o	f the National Bank		information abou	t the new smartphone.
	yesterday.			A surfing	C crawling
	A mug	C steal		B scrolling	D interacting
	B rob	D break			
			7	Pauline broke	when she heard her
2	I knew I was	a bad day when I left		best friend had b	een involved in an
	my laptop on the l	ous.		accident.	
	A on	C after		A out	C down
	B out of	D in for		B up	D in
3		ographer needed bright	8	There's a smartp	hone application that
	lights to the	e crime scene in order		allows you to	speech to text, so
	to take better pictor	ures.		when you want to	send a text message,
	A illuminate	C witness		you just dictate it	to your phone!
	B document	D focus		A convert	C generate
				B display	D communicate
4	Make sure you	your new phone			
	into the mains and	d charge it fully before	9	He was w	ith vandalism and told to
	using it.			appear in court.	
	A install	C connect		A accused	C convicted
	B upload	D plug		B charged	D sentenced
5	When leaving you	r house, you should	10	Never give your	credit card details out
	take such a	as locking all the doors		over the phone, of	or you may become a
	and windows to ke	eep thieves out.		victim of identity	
	A clues	C motives		A burglary	C robbery
	B precautions	D hints		B kidnapping	D theft
					Marks:
					10 x 2 20

В	Choose the correct answer.	Garry wishes he		
1	If Martin had installed the program properly, we all that work yesterday.	camera before he was a would borrow B had borrowed	С	on holiday. borrowed has borrowed
	A couldn't have lost B wouldn't lose C didn't lose D wouldn't have lost	If you that c have a better chan now. A took	ce of	1940 - Andrew Color (1960) - Andrew Color (1
2	I haven't memorised the code of our new	B take	D	had taken

D so as

C to have left

C had got burgled

so

D was burgled

C such a

C didn't he

D didn't it

D

D leaving

4 The suspect is believed the

country two days ago.

5 Tom's flat last night.

6 The lawyer had convincing

evidence that there was no doubt the

7 That was Tom who came running out of

	that we	it was only yesterday		on requested		
	A had it fitted	C had fitted it		making a c		int about his
	B was fitted	D would fit it	fault	y games cons	sole.	
	D was inted	D would lit it	A in	order to	С	with a view to
3	I turned off the rin	gtone on my mobile	B s	o that	D	so as
	I wouldn't disturb anyone if it rang.					Marks: 10 x 2 20
	A in order	C in case				(10 x 2 20

Communication

C Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: I need a new cable for my laptop. B: a I think I can help you.
 - b I'll try my best.
- 2 A: I think it's better to tell your teacher before the bullying gets any worse.
 - B: a What should I do?
- b Yes, maybe you're right.
- 3 A: Excuse me, my mobile phone won't turn on.
 - B: a I feel very disappointed.
 - b Let's see what's wrong.
- 4 A: Why don't you call the police?
 - B: a I'm not sure about that.
 - b What's the matter?
- 5 A: Did you bring your phone with you today?
 - B: a Here it is.
 - b I need some assistance.

Marks:	
5 x 2	10
5 X Z	10

B so that

A he left

B to leave

B burgled

A such

B so many

A was he

B wasn't it

A had burgled

accused was guilty.

the bank,?



Reading

D You are going to read a text about the use of fingerprints in the fight against crime. For questions 1-4, mark the answer that fits best from options A, B, C or D.

WHY FINGERPRINTS ARE STILL POINTING POLICE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The chances of two people in the world having the same fingerprints are around one in 64 billion, which is why fingerprints are one of the best ways that we have to confirm someone's identity. Police forces use them to try to work out who went to a crime scene and who didn't. The authorities also use fingerprints to identify dead victims of crime and, increasingly, to check the identities of people at border crossings.

Fingerprints have been used in crime-fighting for more than 100 years. Despite the existence of a more modern way to link someone with a crime which many people think is better - DNA testing - fingerprinting is still widely used around the world. The international police organisation Interpol has a database of 151,000 fingerprint records from thousands of crime scenes, and in 2011 it was vital in identifying around 1,800 people. One advantage of fingerprints is that analysing them is a much less complex process than analysing DNA, which requires highly trained scientists. So how does an investigator find and gather fingerprints following a crime? It depends on whether or not the fingerprint is visible. Sometimes people leave fingerprints behind

because there was some kind of liquid, such as blood or oil, on their hands. In this situation, a camera is the only equipment that is necessary to make a record of the print. Detectives also simply photograph fingerprints when they are in soft surfaces such as wet paint or wax, but sometimes they are able to make moulds of these prints. The majority of fingerprints, however, are invisible, and the police need to brush them with special powders to reveal them. This method is particularly effective on metal, glass, plastic and tiled surfaces. Cars are a good source of invisible fingerprints, especially the doors, door handles and seatbelt buckles. When fingerprints show investigators can make records of them by pressing clear tape, or some other sticky material, onto them.

Even when a fingerprint database fails to match a fingerprint to an individual, the print can give the police important clues about its owner's identity. For example, the size of a fingerprint and its position on a wall is a good indicator of height. Fingerprints can even give investigators an idea of what a suspect does for a living, or at least whether or not they work with their hands.



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		(Time: 60 minutes)

- 1 According to the text, fingerprints are being used more and more in relation to
 - A solving difficult crimes.
 - B identifying suspects.
 - C international travel.
 - D locating people around the world.
- 2 Why do investigators continue to use fingerprints in the age of DNA testing?
 - A There are more fingerprint records than DNA records in existence.
 - B Using them requires a less complicated procedure than DNA testing.
 - C DNA testing is not known throughout the world yet.
 - A There are no skilled DNA analysts in the police force.
- 3 A police detective will use special powders to reveal fingerprints
 - A when they cannot be seen easily.
 - B only when they are taken from cars.
 - C if he/she does not have a camera.
 - D when they are on a sticky surface.
- 4 What does the text say fingerprints can indicate about people?
 - A their location during the crime
 - B how big their hands are
 - C what kind of life they live
 - D how tall they are

Marks:	
4 x 2	8



E Read the text again and mark the following statements as T (true) or F (false).

1 It is extremely unlikely for one person to have the same fingerprints as another.

.....

2 Examining fingerprints to solve a crime started over a century ago.

.....

3 Fingerprints do not show up in a photograph.

.....

4 The police are always able to correspond a fingerprint to its owner.

.....

Marks: ____ 4 x 2 8