

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK: ____ /100

(Time: 60 minutes)

Vocabulary & Grammar

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A gang of criminals attempted to the local branch of the National Bank yesterday.
A mug C steal
B rob D break
- 2 I knew I was a bad day when I left my laptop on the bus.
A on C after
B out of D in for
- 3 The forensic photographer needed bright lights to the crime scene in order to take better pictures.
A illuminate C witness
B document D focus
- 4 Make sure you your new phone into the mains and charge it fully before using it.
A install C connect
B upload D plug
- 5 When leaving your house, you should take such as locking all the doors and windows to keep thieves out.
A clues C motives
B precautions D hints
- 6 Brian is the Net in order to find information about the new smartphone.
A surfing C crawling
B scrolling D interacting
- 7 Pauline broke when she heard her best friend had been involved in an accident.
A out C down
B up D in
- 8 There's a smartphone application that allows you to speech to text, so when you want to send a text message, you just dictate it to your phone!
A convert C generate
B display D communicate
- 9 He was with vandalism and told to appear in court.
A accused C convicted
B charged D sentenced
- 10 Never give your credit card details out over the phone, or you may become a victim of identity
A burglary C robbery
B kidnapping D theft

(Marks: ____
10 x 2 20)

B Choose the correct answer.

- 1 If Martin had installed the program properly, we all that work yesterday.
A couldn't have lost
B wouldn't lose
C didn't lose
D wouldn't have lost
- 2 I haven't memorised the code of our new alarm system yet; it was only yesterday that we
A had it fitted **C** had fitted it
B was fitted **D** would fit it
- 3 I turned off the ringtone on my mobile I wouldn't disturb anyone if it rang.
A in order **C** in case
B so that **D** so as
- 4 The suspect is believed the country two days ago.
A he left **C** to have left
B to leave **D** leaving
- 5 Tom's flat last night.
A had burgled **C** had got burgled
B burgled **D** was burgled
- 6 The lawyer had convincing evidence that there was no doubt the accused was guilty.
A such **C** such a
B so many **D** so
- 7 That was Tom who came running out of the bank,?
A was he **C** didn't he
B wasn't it **D** didn't it
- 8 Garry wishes he Bob's digital camera before he went on holiday.
A would borrow **C** borrowed
B had borrowed **D** has borrowed
- 9 If you that computer course, you'd have a better chance of finding a job now.
A took **C** would take
B take **D** had taken
- 10 Jason requested to see the manager making a complaint about his faulty games console.
A in order to **C** with a view to
B so that **D** so as

(Marks: _____
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)

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 up, 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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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)

Test

3

(Modules 5-6)

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)