



## FINAL EXAM FACULTIES

INSTITUTO DE LENGUAS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DISTRITAL -ILUD-  
ENGLISH COURSES FOR FACULTIES  
LENGUA 2 FINAL EXAM  
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### READING

**Read the text then choose the correct answer (Choose one )**



The city of Detroit, in the USA, was once compared to Paris. It had a broad river, grand boulevards and historically significant architecture. Then, in the 20th century, it became 'Motor City'. For a time, most of the world's cars were made here. There was steady work and a good salary in the motor industry. An autoworker could own a home, plus a boat, maybe even a holiday cottage. Some say America's middle class was born in Detroit – new highways certainly made it easy for workers to move from the city centre to the suburbs in the 1950s. But in the early years of the 21st century, Detroit became America's poorest big city.

In less than five decades, the once vibrant Motor City lost more than half its population. It gained a reputation as a failed city, full of abandoned buildings, widespread poverty and crime. Newspapers and magazines told stories of derelict homes and deserted streets. Photographers even went especially to Detroit to record the strange beauty of buildings and city blocks where nature was taking over again. What went wrong in Detroit?

The city is now 69th in population density (people per square mile) among US cities. Detroit's population fell for several reasons. Partly it was because people moved to the suburbs in the 1950s. Then there were devastating race riots in 1967, which scared even more people away from the city. Then there was the dramatic decline in car manufacture as companies like General Motors and Chrysler struggled to survive. And finally, in 2008, came the global financial crisis. The problem of Detroit was basic but hard to solve. Many of Detroit's people are poor: half of the city's households live on less than 25,000 dollars a year. They are spread across different neighbourhoods of this huge city (it's big enough to fit in Manhattan, Boston and San Francisco).

In 2013, the city did something unusual: it declared itself bankrupt. It was the largest city bankruptcy in US history, estimated at 18-20 billion dollars. Now that the city is free of debt, it has money to do some of what needs to be done. It has replaced about 40,000 streetlights so that places feel safer. Police response time has shrunk from almost an hour to less than 20 minutes. And roughly a hundred empty houses are demolished each week to make space

for new buildings. With the nation's biggest urban bankruptcy behind it, Detroit is also attracting investors, innovators and young adventurers. New businesses have been encouraged with the New Economy Initiative. This gave grants of 10,000 dollars to each of 30 winners with ideas for small businesses. It seems that every week a new business opens in Detroit – grocery stores, juice bars, coffee shops, even bicycle makers. Finally, the city is working again.

**1. The city of Detroit, ...**

A has experienced many changes.

B is like a European city in many ways.

C is one of the richest places in the USA.

**2. Detroit ...**

A has had problems but things are getting better.

B is having more problems than ever before.

C will have to suffer more before things improve.

**3. What was Detroit known as at the start of the 21st century?**

A the Paris of America

B Motor City

C the poorest city in America

**4. According to the first paragraph, ...**

A Detroit factories made cars and boats.

B Everyone in Detroit owned their own home.

C The car industry was an important employer.

**5. According to the first paragraph, ...**

A Industry was based in the suburbs.

B The suburbs grew in the middle of the 20th century.

C The suburbs were a poor neighbourhood.

**6. According to the second paragraph, what interested journalists in Detroit?**

A the empty places

B the number of poor people

C the problems of old people

**7. How many reasons are given for people leaving Detroit?**

Three                      four                      five

**8. The main problem in Detroit was ...**

A Crime                      b health                      c money

**9. Bankruptcy meant ...**

A 20 billion dollars was given back to Detroit.

B Detroit could start again.

C everything was free in Detroit.

**10. Which statement is true?**

A 30 businesses received money to help them develop.

B About 30 businesses open every week now in Detroit.

C There have been 30 new business ideas in Detroit.

|                                                                                                                                        |                                        |                                    |                                                                                     |
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|                                                                                                                                        | Macroproceso: Gestión Académica        | Versión: 01                        |                                                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                        | Proceso: Extensión y Proyección Social | Fecha de aprobación:<br>03/11/2017 |                                                                                     |

### USE OF ENGLISH

#### Part A Should, shouldn't, have to and don't have to

##### 1 Complete the mini dialogues with the correct form of should or have to.

1 Customer: Can I open a bank account, please?

Bank manager: Of course.

Customer: Do \_\_\_\_\_ I 1 give you any identification?

2 Paula: I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ 2 carry much cash. You can always pay by credit card.

Jon: You're right. I also 3 \_\_\_\_\_ carry my passport in my back pocket!

3 Ben: Mum, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ I get a loan to pay for my course?

Mum: No, you 5 \_\_\_\_\_. You can get a part-time job to help pay for the course.

#### PART B

##### Present perfect and past simple

##### 1 Complete the dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect or the past simple.



1 A: (you/ever/swim) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea or a lake?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in Lake Como in Italy last year.

2 A: Where (your parents/go) \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday last year?

B: They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a cruise in the Caribbean.

3 A: I (never/go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Caribbean. (be) it lovely?

B: Oh yes, wonderful. They really (enjoy) it.

4 A: (you/see) \_\_\_\_\_ any good travel programmes on TV recently?

B: Yes, I 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) an interesting programme about holidays to the Antarctic last night!

#### PART C

##### Past simple or continuous . Choose the correct form



##### the Day of the Dead.

1 The Aztecs first celebrated / were celebrating this festivity hundreds of years ago.

2) Ana's mum and dad made / were making altars and sugar skulls for a week to welcome the spirits. On 2 November families 3) welcomed / were welcoming spirits with food, drink and other things that the spirits had enjoyed during life. They also 3 )decorated / were decorating the cemeteries with lots of flowers. 4) It is traditional

to spend the night at the cemetery, so we took / were taking a picnic and some of the family 5) played / were playing musical instruments while we were there.

#### PART D . Complete the sentences with for/ since been / gone

|                                                                                                                                        |                                        |                                    |                                                                                     |
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1 His parents are very worried- he's \_\_\_\_ missing \_\_\_\_ a week now.

2 I have \_\_\_\_ a vegetarian \_\_\_\_ 1998

3 she has \_\_\_\_ shopping \_\_\_\_ this morning

4 my parents have \_\_\_\_ in canada \_\_\_\_ years

5 Diego has \_\_\_\_ the best swimmer \_\_\_\_ the was a child .

### PART E

Complete the conversation with *just, already, yet, ever* and *never*.

|       |                                                                  |       |                                                                            |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JULIE | Hi, mum! I've (1) _____ arrived in Santiago.                     | MUM   | Well, I've (5) _____ been to Peru or Chile.                                |
| MUM   | Santiago? Where's that?                                          | JULIE | Have you (6) _____ been to Argentina?                                      |
| JULIE | It's the capital of Chile.                                       | MUM   | No dear, you know I've (7) _____ been to South America.                    |
| MUM   | Have you been to Argentina (2) _____?                            | JULIE | You should come with me. I've (8) _____ decided I'm coming back next year. |
| JULIE | No, not (3) _____, but we've (4) _____ visited Ecuador and Peru. | MUM   | I don't know, dear. It's a long way to travel.                             |
| MUM   | You're so lucky.                                                 |       |                                                                            |
| JULIE | Why?                                                             |       |                                                                            |

### PART F Defining relative pronouns Choose the correct option .

1 We stayed in a hotel.....

A where had a swimming pool and a sauna.

B which had a swimming pool and a sauna.

C had a swimming pool and a sauna.

B who husband goes skydiving.

C which husband goes skydiving.

2 I've got a friend.....

A her husband goes skydiving.

3 She went to a school

A where they studied all subjects in English.

B they studied all subjects in English.

C which they studied all subjects in English.

### PART G future tenses – 0 or 1 conditionals.

1 I ... very upset if those gossips ... to be true.

A will be ... turn out B am ... will turn out C am ... turn out

2 If you're in love with someone, everything ... different.

A is B are C will be

3 Unless the weather ... better, I ...

A gets ... will arrive B gets ... won't arrive C doesn't get ... won't arrive

4 I won't go to the party unless she ... me.

A invites B doesn't invite C will invite



|                                                                                                                                        |                                        |                                    |                                                                                     |
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5 I ... you any alcohol, unless you ... over 18.

A won't sell ... are B won't sell ... aren't C will sell ... are

6. A: Why are you wearing your coat?

B: Because I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the shops.

7 A: I think we are lost! B: OK, I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a policeman to ask directions.

8 . A: The kitchen is on fire!!!! B: Oh no!!! I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the fire brigade.

9. A: I think the dog needs a bath. B: I know. Today, I bought that special shampoo. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) him tomorrow.

### LISTENING

People are describing travel experiences. Is each statement true or false? Listen and check the correct answer.

|    |                                                             | True                     | False                    |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | <b>Cassandra</b>                                            |                          |                          |
|    | a. She was eating in a Korean restaurant.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|    | b. She asked the woman to help her.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|    | c. The woman invited her to join the family at their table. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|    | d. She hasn't been in touch with the woman since then.      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | <b>Brooke</b>                                               |                          |                          |
|    | a. She was traveling by train in Italy.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|    | b. Her wallet was in one of her bags.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|    | c. Someone stole one of her bags.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|    | d. The person didn't steal the wallet.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | <b>Corey</b>                                                |                          |                          |
|    | a. He had extra clothes with him.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|    | b. The airline did nothing to help.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|    | c. His bags arrived four days later.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |