



ENGLISH EXAM 2. 4TH TERM.

READING. (0,5) 1. Read the text and answer the questions below.

What happened between Russia and Ukraine in 2014?

Crimea, a peninsula on the southern coast of Ukraine, is very important to both Ukraine and Russia because of its location in the Black Sea and highly valuable offshore oil and gas resources. The region also holds cultural and historical importance for both countries.

In 2014, after Ukraine's pro-Russian president was forced out after mass protests, during the chaos, Russia seized control of Crimea. Russia held a vote in Crimea and said most people wanted to join Russia, but many countries said the vote wasn't fair or legal. On 18 March 2014, Russia officially declared Crimea part of its territory. However, Ukraine, and most of the world, still believe Crimea is part of Ukraine.

Why is there a war in Ukraine?

Ukraine and Russia share a long and complicated history. For about 70 years, Ukraine was part of the Soviet Union, which Russia controlled. In 1991, the Soviet Union fell apart, and Ukraine became an independent country.

Many Russians think Ukraine should still be part of Russia, but most Ukrainians want to stay independent. Ukraine also wants to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This group includes countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, who all promised to protect one another. Russia sees NATO as a threat and doesn't want it near Eastern Europe.

Since 2014, tensions between Ukraine and Russia have been high. Sadly, this got worse in February 2022 when Russian troops entered Ukraine to try and take back control, and the two countries have been at war since.



Share: compartir **fell apart:** separó **still:** todavía **join:** integrar-pertenecer
Threat: amenaza **near:** cerca **eastern:** oriental **worse:** peor **since:** desde
Take back: recuperar **southern:** sureste **offshore:** de fuera del país
hold: sostiene **Fair:** justo

1. When did Ukraine join the Soviet Union?

- Ukraine joined the Soviet Union in 1930
- Ukraine joined the Soviet Union in 1921
- Ukraine joined the Soviet Union in 1991

2. Why isn't Russia part of the NATO?

- a. Because Russia is an independent country.
- b. Because Russia sees the NATO as a Threat.
- c. Because is too far from the territory.

3. Why is Crimea important for Russia and Ukraine?

- a. Because of the culture, the history and the resources.
- b. Because of the Population and the culture.
- c. Because of the NATO property.

4. What happened to the votes in Crimea's referendum?

- a. The population voted pro being part of Russia.
- b. The population voted against being part of Russia.
- c. The result is uncertain and many countries do not trust it.

READING. (0,5) 2. Read the text and answer the questions according to what you understood.



Sexual violence in war is now being recognized in international law, policies, and scholarship. This new visibility has inadvertently normalized it as a standard weapon of war, which raises problematic issues ultimately questioning the distinction between war and peace.

Horrifying stories of sexual violence perpetrated in the context of armed conflict have become ubiquitous. The issue first burst on the international agenda with the rape camps reported from Bosnia in the 1990s. Infamous reports of sexual exploitation and abuse from UN peacekeepers trailed these stories of systematic rape. Reliable statistics of the extent of such violence and abuse are difficult to establish. However, neither issue has gone away, and there is a sense that sexual violence in conflict has become a standard repertoire of warfare. Sexual violence against women and girls in Yemen, South Sudan, and Iraq, Yazidi women in Northern Iraq, and Rohingya women and girls fleeing the Myanmar military all seem to point to the new normality of such practices. Increasing evidence shows that sexual violence targets also men, and there have been reports of significant levels of such violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Syria, Sri Lanka, Peru, and Bosnia. Sexual violence against men differs in form (e.g. it includes castration in addition to rape, forced prostitution and other violations women experience), and it is more often perpetrated in situations of detention (such as for example at Abu Ghraib).



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Policies: leyes Inadvertently: inadvertidamente

QUESTIONS:

- 1. Based on the text, what is the most logical inference about the effect of international recognition on sexual violence in war?**
 - A. It has established clear and reliable statistical data on its prevalence.
 - B. It has led to a significant decrease in the number of reported incidents.
 - C. It has created an immediate end to the practice in most conflict zones.
 - D. It has made it an expected and predictable component of armed conflict.
- 2. The author suggests that the distinction between war and peace is being questioned. What can you infer is the primary reason for this, based on the provided text?**
 - A. The systematic use of sexual violence is a new development in modern warfare.
 - B. The widespread nature of sexual violence suggests it is not confined to official military conflicts.
 - C. The difficulty in prosecuting perpetrators of sexual violence in international courts.
 - D. The involvement of UN peacekeepers in sexual exploitation and abuse.
- 3. What inference can be made about the nature of sexual violence against men, as described in the passage?**
 - A. It is a less common issue than sexual violence against women and girls.
 - B. It is only reported in specific conflict zones like the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Syria.
 - C. It includes all the same forms of violence as sexual violence against women.
 - D. It often occurs in different contexts and has unique characteristics compared to violence against women.
- 4. The text mentions that 'reliable statistics... are difficult to establish.' Based on the details provided in the passage, what is the most plausible reason for this difficulty?**
 - A. Sexual violence is a recent development in warfare, so there hasn't been enough time to collect data.
 - B. International laws prevent the collection of such sensitive data.
 - C. The nature of armed conflict makes it challenging to gather comprehensive and accurate information.
 - D. Victims are often too ashamed to report the violence to authorities.



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GRAMMAR (0,5)

Answer the following questions using SECOND CONDITIONAL and USED TO.

1. What would you do if you were in a Zombie Invasion? (2 answers)
2. Tell me how the world used to communicate 50 years ago. Mention 2 ways.

WRITING (0,5)

What do you think the artist wants to express with this graffiti. Use the following connectors to give your opinion. (At least 100 words).



LISTENING (1,0)

IN REGARDS	TOWARDS
BESIDES	ABOUT
ADDITIONALLY	ACCORDING TO
HOWEVER	BASED ON
FOR US	
WE THINK	
WE CONSIDER	

2. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the correct option to complete these sentences.

1. The student's name is Abdul Surinami / Ahmed Saeed / Ashraf Suri .
2. His address is 14 Spring Avenue, Leicester / 40 Spring Avenue, Lester / 30 Spring Avenue, Lemster .
3. His postcode is LE14 2JZ / LE14 2GS / LE14 2GZ .
4. He's Chinese / Russian / British .
5. He goes to Newtown Secondary School / Newtown Secondary College / Newton Secondary School .
6. His date of birth is 2nd July 1997 / 2nd June 1998 / 22nd June 1998 .

SPEAKING (1,0)

1. Choose 2 questions and answer using second conditional or used to as needed.



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