

FINAL EXAM BAS 12

SECTION 1: GRAMMAR — ERROR IDENTIFICATION AND CORRECTION

Directions: Find the single grammatical error in each sentence, then rewrite the entire sentence correctly using NO contractions.

EXAMPLE:

IF IT WILL RAIN TOMORROW, WE WILL CANCEL THE OUTDOOR FILM FESTIVAL.

CORRECTION: IF IT RAINS TOMORROW, WE WILL CANCEL THE OUTDOOR FILM FESTIVAL.

1. I am knowing my closest friend for over ten years since we studied together at the local secondary school.
2. The legendary film 'Murder on 4th Street' was direct by a famous cinematic genius back in 1994.
3. They have already finished watching the new documentary series just, so they are discussing it now.
4. When I was a small child, I could not understood complex math formulas until my parents bought me a computer.
5. If he will feel sick tonight, he should not attend the formal event or watch the late-night television show.

SECTION 2: GRAMMAR — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Read each question carefully and select the most grammatically accurate option (A, B, C, or D) to complete the statement.

1. While my parents _____ dinner in the kitchen last night, a strange news flash appeared on the television.
A) have cooked
B) were cooking
C) are cooking
D) have been cooking

2. The local historical museum _____ by thousands of international tourists every single week.
- A) is visited
 - B) visits
 - C) was visit
 - D) are visited
3. I cannot give you an analytical review of that thrilling documentary because I have not seen it _____.
- A) already
 - B) just
 - C) yet
 - D) since
4. If you go to the cinema tonight to watch the new action film, you _____ definitely see the visual effects.
- A) should
 - B) would
 - C) did
 - D) couldn't
5. When James was only four years old, he _____ speak two foreign languages fluently, but he could not read them.
- A) can
 - B) could
 - C) was able
 - D) is allowed to

SECTION 3: GRAMMAR — FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions: Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the verbs or grammatical particles in the spaces provided.

EXAMPLE:

WE HAVE LIVED NEXT DOOR TO EACH OTHER _____ (FOR / SINCE) TWO DECADES.

ANSWER: FOR

1. Smartphones and personal tablets _____ (not use) by elementary school students in the 1980s.
2. My close friend Fiona _____ (work) at that prestigious media institution for eighteen years now.
3. If she _____ (lose) her keys again tonight, she will not be happy about missing the live TV broadcast.
4. We _____ (just / finish) writing the formal job application letter, so please find it attached to our email.
5. I was having an interactive discussion with my manager when my smartphone suddenly _____ (ring).

SECTION 4: GRAMMAR — SENTENCE WORD REORDERING

Directions: Rearrange the words to form correct, coherent sentences or questions according to the rules of grammar.

EXAMPLE:

TIME / IT / DO / WHAT / FINISHES / KNOW / YOU / ?

ANSWER: DO YOU KNOW WHAT TIME IT FINISHES?

1. could / you / platform / which / me / tell / leaves / train / the / from / ?
2. passport / if / need / do / buy / know / a / new / I / to / you / ?
3. they / already / eighth / have / made / an / series / of / show / that / .
4. not / I / sure / what / am / mean / exactly / you / by / that / comment / .
5. could / child / read / when / you / write / a / were / you / and / ?

SECTION 5: VOCABULARY — DEFINITIONAL MATCHING

Directions: Match the key terms from Units 9 & 10 (1-10) with their corresponding definitions (A-J).

EXAMPLE:

11. CLOSE FRIEND

ANSWER: A PERSON YOU KNOW VERY WELL AND LIKE A LOT

Term	Answer	Definition
1. Meet up (verb)		A. Frightening; causing a sensation of fear or deep anxiety.

Term	Answer	Definition
2. Keep in touch (verb)		B. To have or maintain regular communication with someone over time.
3. Disagree with (verb)		C. Official, polite linguistic structures used in serious or business letters.
4. Boring (adjective)		D. A social gathering where each guest contributes a distinct dish of food.
5. Scary (adjective)		E. To dynamic or physically assemble with someone intentionally to socialize.
6. Exams (noun)		F. Not interesting or exciting; tedious and highly repetitive.
7. P.E. (Physical Education) (noun)		G. A specialized office or service that provides crucial guidance to travelers.
8. Formal phrases (noun)		H. To hold or express an opinion different from what someone else believes.
9. Tourist information (noun)		I. Formal written tests or assessments designed to measure logical knowledge.
10. Potluck party (noun)		J. School course or subject centered on physical fitness and athletic sports.

SECTION 6: VOCABULARY — FIRST-LETTER CLOZE EXERCISE

Directions: Read the contextual clues and complete the missing words. The first letter is explicitly provided for you.

EXAMPLE:

WE MET AT WORK AND WE GOT ON REALLY W _____ FROM THE START.

ANSWER: WELL

1. Our history instructor is incredibly **c** _____ ; he explains complex political events with brilliant intelligence.
2. I cannot stand watching historical dramas because they are incredibly **b** _____ and make me fall asleep.
3. She always studies hard for her midterms because she is terrified of failing her school **e** _____ .
4. When writing a professional application email, it is crucial to employ **f** _____ phrases like "Yours faithfully".
5. Can you please tell me which **p** _____ the express train to Leeds leaves from? I do not want to go to the wrong track.
6. If you do not understand a colloquial term, you should ask the speaker for **c** _____ to avoid a misunderstanding.
7. The modern **p** _____ office next door handles thousands of certified letters and international packages every day.
8. Many wild animals, **s** _____ as massive African elephants and majestic giraffes, live in cooperative social groups.
9. I was an exceptional student, so I found it quite easy to **p** _____ all my final academic assessments.
10. My grandfather was an international **j** _____ who travelled the globe to write critical articles for the daily newspaper.

SECTION 7: ADVANCED READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: Read the complex socio-behavioral passage thoroughly. Then, complete the True/False/Doesn't Know statements and the Multiple Choice items based strictly on the text.

The Shift in Human and Animal Paradigms: A Modern Socio-Analytical Report

A comprehensive national survey conducted last month on contemporary lifestyle habits has revealed startling shifts in how both human relationships and multimedia consumption are structured. According to the published figures, seventy percent of young adults aged thirteen to eighteen explicitly prefer watching short interactive

videos online via platforms like YouTube over traditional broadcast media. This stands in stark contrast to individuals over fifty-five, where live television remains the absolute dominant medium, averaging forty-two hours per week. Analysts note that from May to August, live TV consumption drops drastically to thirty-seven hours, suggesting seasonal environmental variables directly impact media interaction.

Simultaneously, the report explored human-animal friendship dynamics, mirroring a recent radio interview with wildlife biologist Dr. Emily Watts. Dr. Watts highlighted that complex social animals, such as elephants, horses, and baboons, often construct long-term relationships that reflect human structures. Interestingly, instances of cross-species companionship—such as a tiger forming an alliance with a goat, or a dog raising a motherless kitten—typically emerge when an animal is isolated or lacks a maternal figure. The survey indicated that people who consume media about these heartwarming animal friendships report higher levels of emotional satisfaction, proving that digital consumption directly influences human psychological well-being.

Finally, the document evaluated academic and professional development. In a series of profile interviews with high-achieving corporate executives, including logistics CEO Scott Wilkins and media mogul Nancy Oliviera, a fascinating trend emerged. Both leaders confessed to being exceptionally bad at mathematics and history during their secondary school days. Wilkins recalled that he was consistently slower than other students, while Oliviera routinely skipped final exams due to intense anxiety. Their ultimate professional triumphs indicate that early academic metrics are not absolute predictors of career prosperity. Instead, traits like persistent determination and mastery of formal networking phrases when writing job applications were cited as the primary catalysts for their modern multi-million dollar corporate operations.

EXAMPLE FOR TRUE / FALSE / DOES NOT KNOW:
THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED LAST MONTH.
ANSWER: T

Part A: True / False / Doesn't Know (DS)

Directions: Write TRUE if the statement matches the text, FALSE if it contradicts the text, or DS (Doesn't Know) if the information is not mentioned.

1. Live television viewing among young adults aged 13 to 18 reaches an average of forty-two hours every week. _____
2. Media consumption patterns change according to seasonal variables between the months of May and August. _____
3. Dr. Emily Watts works as an international researcher at the University of London. _____
4. Cross-species animal friendships usually develop when an animal has a strong, supportive mother. _____
5. Reading or watching digital content about animal companions can improve a human viewer's psychological state. _____
6. Nancy Oliviera was an outstanding student who achieved the highest grades in mathematics at her school. _____
7. Scott Wilkins designed a multi-million dollar computer program when he was only fifteen years old. _____
8. Both corporate leaders mentioned in the text experienced academic difficulties or anxiety during their school years. _____

9. The national survey took more than six months to complete due to the complex nature of the data. _____
10. Mastering formal language expressions is highlighted as an important element for career success. _____

Part B: Reading Multiple Choice

Directions: Choose the best alternative (A, B, C, or D) based strictly on the text provided.

1. According to the passage, what happens to live television viewing from May to August?
 - A) It increases significantly to over fifty hours.
 - B) It remains completely stable without any changes.
 - C) It decreases to thirty-seven hours per week.
 - D) It is completely replaced by online platforms.
2. Which animal groups are explicitly mentioned by Dr. Watts as creators of human-like relationships?
 - A) Lions, tigers, and domesticated dogs.
 - B) Elephants, horses, and baboons.
 - C) Goldfish, cats, and farm roosters.
 - D) Monkeys, chimpanzees, and giraffes.
3. Under what specific condition do unusual cross-species animal friendships often form?
 - A) When animals live in competitive urban zoos.
 - B) When an animal is isolated or has no mother.
 - C) When animals have too much food on a farm.
 - D) When they are trained by international biologists.
4. What was a major challenge for Nancy Oliviera during her secondary school years?
 - A) She could not understand formal application phrases.
 - B) She routinely avoided exams due to high anxiety.
 - C) She was too slow at using modern computers.
 - D) She failed her physical education course.
5. What does the career success of Scott Wilkins and Nancy Oliviera demonstrate?
 - A) School grades are the only true predictor of success.

- B) Early academic struggles do not prevent future professional triumph.
- C) Mathematics is the most important subject for CEOs.
- D) Creative writing is more valuable than computer skills.
6. Who is Scott Wilkins in the context of the socio-analytical report?
- A) A wildlife biologist studying African baboons.
- B) A media mogul who owns a major television network.
- C) A high-achieving corporate executive and logistics CEO.
- D) A journalist who published a national lifestyle survey.
7. What platform is explicitly named as a popular medium for streaming short online videos?
- A) Netflix
- B) YouTube
- C) Television
- D) Radio Intersect
8. What trait was cited by the executives as a critical catalyst for their modern business operations?
- A) Absolute perfection in mathematical calculations.
- B) Persistent determination and formal networking skills.
- C) Scoring perfectly on all secondary school exams.
- D) Watching historical documentaries every evening.
9. What group of people views live television for an average of forty-two hours per week?
- A) Teenagers aged thirteen to eighteen.
- B) Wildlife researchers and biologists.
- C) Individuals who are over fifty-five years old.
- D) University students studying logistics.
10. What is the general tone regarding early school metrics in the passage?
- A) They are highly critical and absolute.
- B) They are not absolute indicators of a person's future potential.

C) They are completely useless for any kind of learning.

D) They are only relevant for physical education teachers.

SECTION 8: LISTENING

1 Listen to Ray talk about how the workplace in his country has changed since the 1960s. Choose true or false.

1 There were fewer unmarried women than married women in the workplace in the 1960s.

2 In the 1960s, married women were unlikely to have a job with a public company.

3 Like today, smoking was not allowed in Australian offices in the 1960s.

4 In the 1960s, workers didn't have to make their own cups of tea.

5 Today, people get fewer paid holidays than fifty years ago.

6 Mothers didn't get maternity leave in the 1960s.

7 The number of people working in agriculture has gone down since the 1960s.

8 Jobs aren't as physical as they were in the 1960s.

9 Ray thinks jobs were better in the 1960s.

10 Ray thinks people are more educated nowadays.

2 Directions: Listen to the audio recording carefully. Complete each statement by writing the exact missing word or phrase from the conversation in the spaces provided.

1. Back in the 1960s, most individuals worked from _____ every day.
2. When women got married in the 1960s, they usually stopped working to have _____.
3. In the public service, it was actually _____ to employ a married woman.
4. Private companies employed married women in the past, but they did so only _____.
5. Ray mentions that there were absolutely no _____ in the offices back then.
6. In the 1960s office environment, members of the staff regularly _____ at work.
7. When Ray was young, a designated _____ lady came round to serve refreshments.
8. Ray notes that he received four weeks of _____ holiday every year.
9. Modern parents can now take time off work through maternity or _____ leave.
10. Due to developments in _____, there has been a significant rise in office-based roles.