TEENS 07 FINAL EXAM

NAME:			TEACHER:			Score:
DATE:	Reading:	Grammar:	Listening:	Writing:	Speaking:	

Instrucciones: **"Esta prueba tiene como finalidad comprobar las destrezas y logros alcanzados hasta la fecha".** Este examen es personal y debe desarrollarse en forma responsable - lea, piense, revise detenidamente cada pregunta y cumpla correctamente las consignas - No usar corrector – No prestarse materiales – revise antes de entregar, observe que todas las preguntas estén contestadas.

READING

1. Read the text.

Krakatoa, West of Java

One of the most famous volcanic eruptions in history was that of Krakatoa, a small island volcano between the larger islands of Java and Sumatra. On May 20, 1883, people saw steam coming from the volcano. Hot ash shot six kilometers into the atmosphere and people heard the eruptions 160 kilometers away. Then, at the end of May, the volcano became quiet.

Krakatoa started erupting again around the middle of June and large rocks fell into the Indian Ocean. A black cloud covered the area for five days and earthquakes shook the ground. A Dutch engineer tried to find out what was happening. On one of the islands near Krakatoa there was half a meter of ash covering the ground and all the trees and plants were dead, so he warned people to keep away from the area.

By August 25, there were more eruptions. There was a huge black cloud of ash, and this time it shot up even higher. Explosions were happening every ten minutes. Ships' captains 20 kilometers away reported that ash and rocks were falling onto their ships and into the ocean around them. A small tsunami reached Java and Sumatra.

Then on August 27, four enormous eruptions took place. They were so loud that people heard them over 3,000 kilometers away and there were tsunamis over 30 meters high. The final explosion was so powerful that ash shot 80 kilometers into the air. It was a disaster. Villages were destroyed and thousands of people were killed by lava, ash, falling rocks and poisonous gases. But the biggest killers were the tsunamis. At least 36,417 people died and the number may have been as high as 120,000. Two-thirds of the island of Krakatoa disappeared.

But that is not the end of the story. In later years volcanic eruptions continued under the ocean. A number of new islands formed above the water and then disappeared again. Then in 1930, a fourth island appeared. It was named Anak Krakatoa: "Child of Krakatoa," and it has been growing ever since.

Complete the summary with a word or a number in each blank. (2.5 points)

Krakatoa, West of Java

Krakatoa was a volcanic island between [1] _____ and Sumatra. It erupted a number of times in [2] _____. In May of that year people could hear the explosions many [3] _____ away. At the end of May the volcano became [4] _____. Then in the middle of June, the volcano started erupting again and there were [5] _____ as well. A Dutch [6] _____ wanted to see what was happening in the area. He discovered a thick layer of [7] _____ and dead plants and trees on one island, so he warned people not to go there. Toward the end of August, Krakatoa erupted again. This time the explosions were bigger. The biggest eruptions occurred on [8] _____ August. They were heard more than 3,000 kilometers away. Some people were killed by lava, ash and poisonous gases, but most were killed by [9] _____. Two-thirds of Krakatoa [10] _____. Forty-three years later, another volcano, Anak Krakatoa, appeared above the surface of the ocean where Krakatoa used to be.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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2. Read the text.

Yuri Gagarin was the first man to travel to outer space in April 1961. Eight years later, on July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 carried Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins to the Moon. Armstrong and Aldrin walked on the Moon's surface, collected 21.5 kilos of rocks and dust and made history.

Scientists now hope that people will land on Mars some time in the 2030s. Of course, there will be difficulties. The mission could cost between twenty and forty billion dollars. Secondly, the Martian atmosphere is very thin, and 95 percent of it is carbon dioxide. It is also cold: the average temperature is –50 degrees Celsius. Thirdly, it will take six months to get there and six months to get back. In addition, astronauts will probably stay on the planet for about eighteen months, so they will be away from home for two and a half years. That's a long time.

There will also be other problems. Communication will be slow because it will take ten minutes for a message to travel from Earth to Mars and ten minutes for a reply to get back. That means it will be difficult for astronauts to talk to friends and family. It will also be difficult to live with the same people in the same space day after day, but the astronauts will need to get along if they want to work well together.

Between 2007 and 2011, an experiment called Mars500 took place to see what such a long trip would be like. One part of the experiment was designed to copy the conditions of a real manned Mars space mission. Three Russians, two Europeans and a Chinese volunteer spent 520 days in a closed space like a spacecraft. They had medical, physical and psychological tests every day, and they watched DVDs, read books and played computer games in their free time.

The results of this experiment were interesting. People need to experience day and night every twenty-four hours to sleep normally. However, in a spacecraft it isn't possible to have real day and night, and four of the astronauts had serious problems sleeping. They spent more and more time in bed as the days passed. They became less active and more bored. Only two of the men did well. It is clear that the astronauts who travel to Mars will need to be chosen carefully.

Read the article and answer the questions. (2.5 points)

1) Who was the first person to travel to outer space?

_____

2) How many kilos of rocks and dust did Armstrong and Aldrin collect?

_____

3) When might humans land on Mars?

_____

4) What percentage of the Martian atmosphere is carbon dioxide?

_____

5) How long will it take to travel to Mars?

_____

6) How long will the astronauts probably be away from home?

_____

7) How long will it take for a message to get from Mars to Earth?

_____

8) Why will people on a Martian mission need to get on well together?

_____

9) Why did some astronauts who took part in the Mars500 experiment have difficulty sleeping?

_____

10) What kinds of tests did Mars500 volunteers have?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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GRAMMAR

1. **Choose the correct options.**

1) "I have to work again this Saturday," she said, and *sighed / laughed*.

2) It was a funny joke and I *laughed / screamed*.

3) You're *yawning / blushing*. Go to bed.

4) It was cold and he *shouted / shivered*.

5) Mom *smiled / gasped* when she saw the mess in the living room.

2. **Choose the correct answers.**

1) is my dad's favorite free time activity.
a Cooking **b** To cook

2) 2 Did you remember ___ milk from the supermarket?
a getting **b** to get

3) 3 He likes ___ to jazz and rock music.
a listening **b** to listen

4) 4 How good are you at ___?
a dancing **b** to dance

5) 5 She tried ___ the puzzle, but she failed.
a solving **b** to solve

6) 6 It's easy ___ to my house.
a getting **b** to get

7) 7 They keep in shape by ___ every day.
a exercising **b** to exercise

8) 8 We prefer ___ at home on the weekend.
a staying **b** to stay

9) 9 They hate ___ early on the weekend.
a getting up **b** to get up

10) 10 We called ___ him the good news.
a telling **b** to tell

3. **Choose the correct options.**

1) They haven't had anything to eat for two days. They *must / can't* be hungry.

2) I *don't have to / mustn't* take care of my brother. He can take care himself.

3) You *can't / shouldn't* eat so many candies. They aren't good for you.

4) People *should / had to* make a fire to cook their food in the past.

5) There *had / might* be floods if it continues to rain.

6) He's very talented. He *can / has to* play the piano and the guitar really well.

7) We *might / have to* do all our homework or we get into trouble.

8) I *didn't have to / mustn't* get up early, so I stayed in bed until ten.

9) My grandmother *can / could* dance well when she was younger.

10) You *mustn't / don't have to* touch that plate! It's very hot and you'll get burned.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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LISTENING

1. **Listen to a talk about three successful businessmen. Are the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't know (DK)?** (CD Folder 2 Track 3)

1) The three friends met each other in their first year of college.___

2) They wanted to start a business because they didn't have well-paid jobs.___

3) At first, they weren't sure what to make and sell.___

4) In order to test their product, they spent $8,000 on buying fruit.___

5) They put a large banner beneath their stall at a music festival.___

6) One day later, they told their bosses that they were going to leave their jobs.___

7) Hundreds of people offered them funding.___

8) Maurice Pinto replied to the friends' letter immediately.___

9) Over 250 people work for them.___

10) One reason for their success is that they believe in their product.___

2. **Listen to a talk about two people who live near the ocean. Complete the sentences. Use one word in each blank.** (CD Folder 2 Track 4)

Max, 16, Ocean City, Maryland

1) A lot of _____visit Ocean City.

2) There are stores along the _____ .

3) Max plays _____.with his friends when the weather is bad.

4) In the summer, there are _____ exhibitions in Ocean City.

5) The town is quieter in the winter and lots of _____ are closed.

6) Max doesn't go kite surfing often because it's _____.

Kayla, 17, Simon's Town

7) Kayla loves watching penguins and otters on the _____.

8) There are many ships in Simon's Town because it is a(n) _____ naval base.

9) _____ protect Simon's Town from the winds and rain.

10) In _____ Kayla often goes hiking.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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WRITING

THINK! Write (50 words or more). Write a letter to a friend about your plans for the summer.

- What will the weather be like?
- Are you going to travel anywhere? If so, how will you get there?
- Who are you going to spend the summer with?
- What are you going to do?

SPEAKING

1. **Follow the instruction of the speak evaluator. Use complete statements and be as natural as you can.**

   Taks: Be happy! & Survive.

   1) In what situations do people in your country smile at people they don't know?

   2) How do you feel if someone gives you a fake smile?

   3) Are there ever floods in your country? What problems do they cause?

   4) What do people do to prepare for natural disasters in your country? Do you think they do enough?

LIVEWORKSHEETS