

Name: _____

Teacher's name: _____



Sixth Year

A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION. Listen to four people talking about cheating in exams. Match the speakers (1-4) with the sentences (A-E). There is one extra sentence.

A Speaker says we shouldn't be expected to report cheats.

B Speaker says we should reveal cheats because it is for their own good.

C Speaker says we should consider how cheats can affect how people see your school.

D Speaker says we should neither report on nor confront a cheat.

E Speaker says we should always report a cheat without hesitation.

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B. Rewrite the sentences using the reporting verbs given

1. "Don't forget to buy milk!" said Adam to Lucy

REMIND

2. "Watch out for the weak bridge! It may collapse!" said dad

WARN

3. "You should take the train as the traffic is terrible."

SUGGEST

4. "We won't clear up the mess; it isn't our job!"

REFUSE

5. "Yes, we've been taking bribes of over U\$S 1,000,000," said the CEO.

ADMIT

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C. READING COMPREHENSION. Read the text carefully.

Reading
Conspiracy theorists

Did Neil Armstrong really walk on the moon in 1969, or was the event filmed in a TV studio? Was the American president John F. Kennedy assassinated by a lone gunman in 1963, or was it all a complicated plot involving the Vice-President, Lyndon Johnson? When it comes to major events such as moon landings or assassinations, the deaths of celebrities, or deadly terrorist bombings, the only thing we can really count on is that thousands of people online will refuse to accept the obvious true story behind each event, and will look for stranger, more exciting explanations. These are the conspiracy theorists, and there are more of them than you'd think. In some polls, one fifth of the American population genuinely believes that nobody went to the moon in 1969, and that Kennedy died on the orders of his Vice-President.

For social scientists, the interesting question is why people are so quick to believe conspiracy theories. For many years, these scientists believed the phenomenon was a form of paranoia. People who accused the government of a cover-up, or blamed aliens for causing a disaster were described as part of a small minority of people with a form of mental illness. While this may actually be true for a few individuals, it clearly has its limitations as a theory, to my mind at least. It doesn't explain, for example, why so many people admit to searching for unusual reasons behind events. Millions of us do this! Since not everybody is mentally ill, social scientists are now looking for a better explanation for the public's love of a conspiracy theory.

Research has shown that people believe conspiracy theories for a variety of reasons. One is that they don't trust official explanations. We live in a world in which we are used to being misled. Advertising agencies are always telling us something is true, when it clearly isn't, companies we rely on, such as gas and electricity suppliers, are not always straight with us, and we know politicians regularly exaggerate the positive things they achieve. Against this background, it is not surprising that people don't accept what they are officially told. Moreover, people are also influenced by their own ideological beliefs to interpret events in particular ways. So, for example, people who strongly believe that bankers are untrustworthy may interpret a decline in the economy as a terrible plan by bankers to make themselves rich. A further explanation for believing in conspiracies is that most ordinary people feel powerless and insecure. We don't like to face the truth that terrible things do sometimes take place. Instead, we create a conspiracy theory as a way of explaining something so that it makes sense to us.

Read the text. Choose the correct answers.

1 In the opening paragraph, which of the following does the writer not provide?

- A A description of what a conspiracy theorist is.
- B Statistics showing the extent to which conspiracy theories are believed.
- C Examples of historical events some believe to be hoaxes.
- D An explanation of what happened during the day Kennedy was killed.

2 According to the writer, in paragraph 2, which of the following areas of study most interests social scientists?

- A The background of people most likely to become conspiracy theorists.
- B The reason behind some people's tendency to become conspiracy theorists.
- C The symptoms of illness shown by conspiracy theorists.
- D The types of strange things that conspiracy theorists believe.

3 Which of the following is expressed as an opinion rather than a fact by the writer in paragraph 2?

- A Something many social scientists once believed to be true is not a very good explanation.
- B A lot more people are interested in conspiracy theories now than in the past.
- C We now know that mental illness can't be a reason why anyone becomes a conspiracy theorist.
- D Social scientists don't seem able to change their view of conspiracy theorists.

4 In paragraph 3, the writer gives three reasons why people believe in conspiracy theories. Which reason below is not mentioned in the text?

- A People in positions of power or authority are known to tell lies, so how can we believe what they say.
- B We all have our own views of the world, and this affects the way we view what happens in the world.
- C Life is full of uncertainty, so we interpret negative events in a way that helps us understand the world.
- D People are naturally creative, so we use that creativity to make the world seem a better place.

5 According to the writer, how do people who become conspiracy theorists often feel?

- A unable to trust their own views and feelings
- B uncertain about ideologies that want to influence them
- C unable to really influence events in the world
- D unwilling to accept that their views may be wrong

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D. Read the following situations very carefully and write Conditional Sentences Types 2/3/Mixed.

1. I don't have a garden so I can't grow my own vegetables.

2. I don't have a headache so I don't need to take a painkiller.

3. All the passengers survived because they were wearing life jackets.

4. Sam had so much to drink at Jack's party that now he has an awful hangover.

5. The forest fire started because the visitors didn't put out the campfire completely.

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E. REPORTED SPEECH. Rewrite the sentences starting with the words given.

1. "My boss wants me to go to London tomorrow."
James said _____
2. "Where are you going in such a hurry?"
Helen asked me _____
3. "Let's go to the pub for lunch."
My husband suggested _____
4. "I won't eat any vegetables."
My little son refused _____
5. "You broke this window!"
The teacher accused Paul _____

____ / 10

F. VOCABULARY. Choose the correct word from the box and type it in the correct form if necessary. There are extra words

reveal distort fabricate excuse fib mislead
Own up trustworthy fake pass off truthful swear

1. Both Bill and James have shown a tendency to _____ the truth by changing the facts, and so I don't trust what they say.
2. Three months after I'd bought the vase, a friend who works at the museum told me it was probably a _____. You can imagine my disappointment.
3. Is that your honest opinion? Are you being completely _____ with me?
4. You shouldn't _____ a secret. They won't trust you again.
5. I used to lie and I still lie really, not to _____ anybody but to entertain people.
6. He hasn't confessed yet. Do you think he will ever _____ to stealing the money?
7. If you _____ a research paper as your own, you will be accused of plagiarism.
8. Don't believe him - he's telling _____ again.
9. He claims that the police _____ evidence against him.
They had place a knife belonging to the accused in the crime scene.
10. In this job we need someone who is entirely honest and _____.

____ / 20

ESSAY

H. WRITING – Choose ONE and write between 120-160 words

- Social media causes young people to have less real life friends. Do you agree? Write an **ESSAY** giving reasons for your point of view.
- Some people argue that having lots of sisters and brothers is better than being an only child. Write an **ESSAY** in which you give your own opinion of this view, taking into account your own experiences.

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