

FINAL EXAM

ADULTS 5 – MISS NOELIA

1. Read the text and choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Megacities

In 1800, only 3% of the world's population lived in cities, a figure that had multiplied almost sixteen-fold to 47% by the end of the twentieth century. In 1950, there were 83 cities with populations exceeding one million; by 2007, this number had risen to 468. The term 'megacity' was first used as far back as the early 1960s by French geographer Jean Gottman to describe the north-eastern United States. The term is used more widely now and is defined as an urban area with more than 10 million people living closely together. A megacity can be a single area, or several areas that **merge** to make one huge area known as a megalopolis. As of March 2013, there were 28 megacities in the world.

Megacities are the result of the process of urbanization. When cities started to become crowded, people who could afford to, moved out into the suburbs at the edge of the city. Then, when the suburbs started attracting too many people, people moved further out into villages and the countryside. It was important that they were still close enough to the city to be able to **commute** comfortably every day, though. For this reason, the countryside was growing in popularity for the first time since industrialization in the nineteenth century. London, for example, lost 15% of its population between 1950 and 1970, and Detroit in the USA lost 47%.

However, movement away from cities does not mean the end of the city. Far from it, in fact. The city continues to spread, and from the old city develops a greater metropolitan area. And with the passing of time these grow into megacities with millions of people. Currently, the world's six greatest megacities are all to be found in Asia. The largest of these is the Tokyo-Yokohama area, home to 37 million people, followed by, in order, the Indonesian capital of Jakarta, Seoul-Incheon, Delhi, Shanghai, and Manila in the Philippines.

In the ancient world, Rome with its one million inhabitants was a megacity. And today, London could be considered one. Although the capital of the UK was one of the world's first modern cities of a million people, it is not on the list of megacities. In fact, the only western urban areas among the world's biggest megacities are now Moscow, Los Angeles, and Paris. The fastest-growing cities in the last decade have all been in the developing world and this trend looks likely to continue. It is expected that by the year 2030, 60% of the world's population will be living in megacities.

Megacities have several things in common, mainly the problems they all experience. Among these are high traffic levels resulting in bad pollution, housing problems, and various social problems such as unemployment. Often the huge division of wealth in such cities means that the only affordable housing is unplanned and **illegal**. However, large population numbers alone do not create these problems: city problems are thought to be caused mostly by weak and **ineffective** city governments. Despite the fact that megacities are increasingly more common in the developing world, the developed world needs to pay attention to them. What happens in the megacities of the developing world may **shape** the rest of the world. And that's something for us all to think about.

Example: In the late 1990s, ____% of the world's population lived in cities.

- A 3
- B 16
- C 20
- D 47

- 1 The word 'megacity' was initially used...
 - A to describe several crowded cities in the world.
 - B to describe places of fewer than ten million people.
 - C by a European to describe somewhere in the United States.
 - D by an American to describe a European city made up of smaller cities.
- 2 More people began living in the suburbs because...
 - A cities had too many people.
 - B villages were too expensive.
 - C industry there improved greatly.
 - D the countryside had too few people.
- 3 The writer says that...
 - A Jakarta is the world's third-biggest megacity.
 - B the world's smaller cities are not growing at a fast rate.
 - C the world's top megacities are on the same continent.
 - D Tokyo has only recently become the world's biggest megacity.
- 4 According to the writer, the megacities of the future...
 - A will probably include London.
 - B will no longer include Rome.
 - C will be home to most of the world's people.
 - D will be in both the developed and developing world.
- 5 What does the writer say is the reason for most problems in megacities?
 - A rich people

- B bad management
- C unplanned housing
- D unemployed people

2. Match the **highlighted** words (1-5) with their meanings (A-F). There is one extra meaning you do not need to use.

- 1 merge _____
- 2 commute _____
- 3 illegal _____
- 4 ineffective _____
- 5 shape _____

- A not allowed
- B join
- C not nice
- D affect
- E travel to work
- F not working well

Use of English

Read the sentences about information.
Choose the missing words (A, B, C or D) for each space.

- 9 Kim works for a big and travels all over the world.
- A news B business C celebrity D current affairs

organisation

news

gossip

-
- 10** This article tells you how to get a if something you buy doesn't work.
- A** bargain **B** refund **C** guarantee **D** value
- 11** Rosie to read the news because it makes her unhappy.
- A** refuses **B** agrees **C** promises **D** offers
- 12** Those dictionaries are very good for money – I think I'll buy one.
- A** bargain **B** price **C** value **D** sale
- 13** news can spread around the world very quickly on social media.
- A** Arriving **B** Breaking **C** Living **D** Happening
- 14** I don't read much because it's usually just celebrity gossip.
- A** business news **B** current affairs **C** political news **D** entertainment news

15 These products will be on on the internet at the end of the month.

- A** stock **B** value **C** sale **D** bargain

16 I only had time to read the – I'll read the articles later.

- A** news **B** politics **C** reporters **D** headlines

Part 3

Questions 17 - 24

Read the sentences about information. What are the missing words?

The first letter is already there. There is one space for each other letter in the word.

For questions 17 – 24, write the words.

- 17 After reading blogs, do you ever **p** ____ **c** _____ giving your own opinions?
- 18 I really can't **a** _____ to buy that new laptop – it's too expensive.
- 19 Didn't your parents **w** ____ you not to believe everything you read online?
- 20 That writer doesn't want to **a** _____ to getting some facts wrong in his article.
- 21 My ambition is to be a **j** _____ and write for national newspapers.
- 22 I'll tell you a secret if you **p** _____ not to tell anyone.
- 23 She started working as a news **r** _____ because she was interested in current affairs.
- 24 Millions of people are **b** _____ on the internet. It's good to know what ordinary people think.

Part 4

Questions 25-32

Read the news report about a family's trip to a wildlife park. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each space.

A lucky escape

Kate Williams and her two children, Ben and Ellie, recently had a lucky escape on a day out. They enjoy (25) at animals up close, so last Saturday, the family decided (26) to Riverdale Wildlife Park. This is a big park where visitors drive through fields and woods in their own cars with animals all around them.

'Just as we'd entered a field full of lions, I remember (27) some smoke coming out of my car,' said Kate. 'I realised there was a fire in the engine.' Kate said that she and the children (28) very frightened at that moment because the lions were only about 100 metres away. The park wardens shouted to them and warned them (29) leave their car. Ben got out of the car and started to run away, but Kate (30) him to come back. A few moments later, the warden's jeep arrived and quickly took Kate and her children to safety.

In an interview with TV reporters, Kate said that it was a visit which she (31) never forget and that she (32) going to send the park wardens a present to say 'thank you'.

- 25 A look B to look C looking D looks
- 26 A to go B going C have gone D go
- 27 A seen B seeing C saw D to see
- 28 A feeling B would feel C have felt D had felt
- 29 A don't B not to C must not D didn't
- 30 A said B made C told D let
- 31 A has B would C was D did
- 32 A was B has been C would D is being

Part 5

Questions 33 – 40

Here are some sentences about information.

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Use no more than three words.

- 33 'No, I won't lend you my newspaper!' Andy said to his sister.

Andy refused his newspaper to his sister.

- 34 The interviewer asked Tom why he was interested in history.

'Why interested in history, Tom?' asked the interviewer.

- 35 Lisa said she was going to study business the following year.

'Next year, to study business,' said Lisa.

- 36 My friend asked me what I had written in my blog.

'What in your blog?' my friend asked.

- 37 The engineer told me that he would fix our internet connection today.

'I fix your internet connection today,' said the engineer.

- 38 'I won't tell anyone about it,' he promised.

He promised anyone about it.

39 I pay more for a fast internet connection because I think it's worth it.

I think it's worth more for a fast internet connection.

40 I couldn't watch the documentary because my internet connection was too slow.

I tried the documentary but my internet connection was too slow.

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