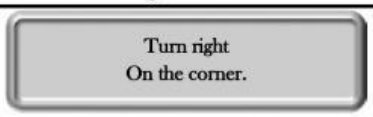
TWELFTH-CYCLE EXAM

PART 1
QUESTIONS 1 – 5

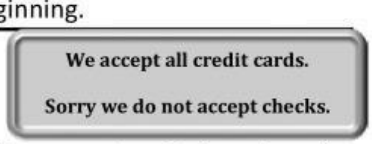
What do the signs mean? Choose the best answer. You have an example at the beginning.

0. 

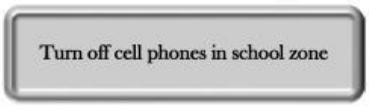
A) If I were you; I wouldn't turn right.
B) If I were you I'd turn left.
C) If I were you I'd turn right.

1.

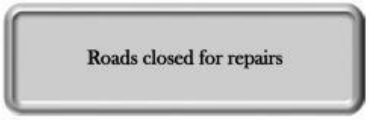
A) If you turn right, there won´t be a problem
B) If you turn right, everything will be OK.
C) If you turn right, you may get a fine.

2. 

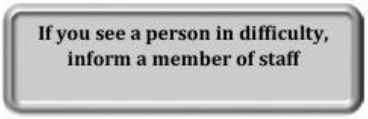
A) If I were you, I wouldn´t pay by credit card.
B) If I were you, I wouldn't pay by check.
C) If I were you, I wouldn't buy in that store.

3. 

A) Cell phones are not allowed here.
B) Cell phones are allowed here.
C) Cell phones can be used here.

4. 

A) Roads must not be used.
B) Roads must be used.
C) Roads don't have be used.

5. 

A) If you see someone can't swim, inform us.
B) If someone is in danger, go and save him.
C) For any danger, call us we'll call you back.

PART 2
Questions 6-10

Complete the sentences **using Passive Voice.** You have an example at the beginning.

(0) *TV …was invented…… (invent). by Baird.*

6. Pyramids …… …… (build) by Egyptians.
7. Milk …… (produce) by cows.
8. Coffee …… (grow) in Brazil.
9. Chopsticks …… (use) in China.
10. Plants …… (water) every day.

PART 3
Questions 11-15

Complete the conversation. Use the Present Perfect or Simple Past in the correct form. You have an example.

(0) A: I went (go) to the USA last year. I visited LA and Chicago. Have you ever been there?

11. B: Yes. I …… (go) to the USA a few years ago.

A: Did you like it?

12. B: Yes. I …… (not be) to the same places you visited, I went to New York.

A: Oh I haven't been there. I'd like to see it. Have you been there with some friends?

13. B: Yes, they …… (take) me everywhere.

A: How did you meet them?

14. B: I met them here at college. They …… (spend) a year in my town and we were in the same class.
15. I …… (not see) them since I left NY. We've chatted a few times but we haven't organized anything.

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PART 4
QUESTIONS 16 – 20

Complete the sentences with **ONE WORD.** The first letter is there to help you. You have an example..

(0) A bee is a black and yellow insect that makes honey.
16. A **c**..... can live for two weeks with no water.
17. People say that a **b**..... will attack you if you're wearing something red.
18. A **j**..... is a sea animal that swims slowly. If one touches you, it really hurts!
19. When I was at school, I didn't use to be good at **f**..... languages and look at me now! I'm a translator.
20. I have been **f**.....of clowns since I was a child, luckily I don't see clowns very often.

PART 5
QUESTIONS 21 - 25

Make **SENTENCES** using the passive. You have an example at the beginning.

(0) build (verb) The Great Wall of China was built by the Chinese.
21. design (v) .....
22. give (v) .....
23. show (v) .....
24. invent(v) .....
25. open (v) .....

PART 6
QUESTIONS 26 – 30

Make **SENTENCES** using school subjects. You have an example at the beginning.

(0) Geography (n) I used to like geography when I was at school.
26. graduate (n) .....
27. college (n) .....
28. I.T. (n) .....
29. get a job (n) .....
30. get divorced (n) .....

PART 7
QUESTIONS 31 – 35

Read the text to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect

31. Sheila thinks that animals might be aggressive when they panic.	A. correct	B. incorrect
32. Sheila is most afraid of snakes.	A. correct	B. incorrect
33. She thinks the least dangerous snake in Northern Australia is the King Brown.	A. correct	B. incorrect
34. If a snake bit Sheila, she'd wash the bite.	A. correct	B. incorrect
35. If a snake bit Sheila's leg, she would stop moving.	A. correct	B. incorrect

Dangerous animals

This week in Nature Weekly, one reader from Australia, Sheila Douglas, answers our questions about the animals in her country.

What's the most dangerous animal in your country?

In the US, people often ask me this question. It's difficult to say which the most dangerous animal is. In Australia, we have a lot of dangerous animals and insects. There are snakes, crocodiles, spiders, sharks,

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jellyfish, and so on. You have to remember that animals can sometimes become aggressive if they get scared. So if you treat wild animals with respect, you should stay safe.

Are you afraid of any animals or insects?

I'm actually terrified of snakes! As a child, I lived in Northern Australia with my parents. In my opinion, the most dangerous snake there is the King Brown, which is common. It can be ten feet long and is very poisonous.

So, what would you do if a poisonous snake like that bit you on the leg?

If I got bitten, I wouldn't wash the bite or suck the poison out. I'd tie something around my leg and keep completely still. It's important not to move if you've been bitten. Then I'd call for help as quickly as possible.

PART 8
QUESTIONS 36 – 45

Complete the email. Write **ONE SUITABLE WORD** for each space.

every	order	have	of	~~are~~
filled	kill	is	other	about	at

DEADLY ANIMALS

Deadly animals (0)……are……. often frightening. But they're also interesting. The largest venomous snake, king cobra, uses its half-inch hollow fangs to inject its prey with toxin strong enough to (36)…….an elephant. King cobras mainly eat lizards and (37)……. snakes.

Komodo dragons have a mouth (38)……. with disease-causing bacteria. When they bite their prey, the victim gets sick and slowly dies (39)……. blood poisoning. Then, the giant lizard returns in (40)……. to eat the body.

Scorpions (41)……. eight legs and a hard outer skeleton like spiders and ticks. They live in nearly (42)……. type of habitat, including deserts, rain forest, prairies, forests, mountains, caves, ponds and the seashore. The stinger (43)……. the tip of their tails injects a paralyzing poison into their prey. The sting of most scorpions (44)……. only irritating to people. But there are (45)……. 25 species of scorpions that can kill a person.

PART 9
QUESTIONS 46 - 50

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

HOW FEAR WORKS

(0) ……. we sense danger, the brain reacts instantly, sending signals that activate the nervous system. This causes physical responses, such as a faster heartbeat, rapid breathing, and an increase in blood pressure. Blood pumps to muscle groups to prepare the body (46)……. physical action (such as running or fighting). Skin sweats to keep the body cool. Some people (47)……. notice sensations in the stomach, head, chest, legs, or hands. These physical sensations of fear can be mild or strong.

This response is known as "fight or flight" because that is exactly what the body is preparing itself to do: fight off the danger or run fast to get away. The body stays in this state of fight-flight until the brain receives an "all clear" message and turns off the response.

Sometimes fear is triggered (48)……. something that is startling or unexpected (like a loud noise), even if it's not actually dangerous. That's because the fear reaction (49)……. activated instantly—a few seconds faster than the thinking part of the brain can process or evaluate what's happening. As soon as the brain gets enough

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information to realize there's no danger ("Oh, it's just a balloon bursting—whew!"), it turns off the fear reaction. All this can happen (50)……. seconds.

(0)	(A) When	B How	C What	D Which
46.	A ago	B since	C for	D until
47.	A might	B have to	C should	D shouldn't
48.	A in	B by	C for	D of
49.	A were	B to be	C is	D been
50.	A too much	B in	C very	D much

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