

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

MARK AND COMMENTS:

SENIOR SIX MOCK EXAM

SECTION A: Reading Comprehension.

Read the text and decide if the sentences are true or false. Circle T (true) or F (false).

Walk on the Dark Side

Dangerous as well as embarrassing, sleepwalking remains a mystery, while its results can be both upsetting and unpredictable. Despite their popular image as zombie-like figures who stumble about with outstretched arms, sleepwalkers are often capable of performing complex acts. Dr Peter Fenick says their capabilities are surprising: "I've known sleepwalkers who have got onto motorbikes, ridden horses, and driven cars."

Some sleep disorder experts believe that such complex behaviour occurs when the individual is suffering from nocturnal blackouts or amnesia. These produce what is called the 'fugue' state. In this condition, the individual enters a lighter state of sleep and can cope more easily with lengthier and more complicated tasks than the average sleepwalker, who is usually back in bed in fifteen minutes.

Whatever the definition given, however, few people are as clear-thinking and articulate as when they are asleep as Janet Brierly, who found that her phone bill had mysteriously doubled. She later discovered why, as friends remarked on long late-night calls she had made to them, none of which she could recall. It turned out that she had been making them while sleepwalking. Since then, she has been hiding her telephone in a locked drawer at night.

It is estimated that as many as one in three children and one in twenty adults sleepwalk at some time. In addition, men are more likely to sleepwalk than women, though the reason for this remains a mystery. What is now becoming clear is that sleepwalking tends to run in families. Stress or anxiety are also among the main causes. Others include severe tiredness or alcohol consumption.

Sleepwalking is thought to start about ninety minutes after a person goes to sleep. In most cases, the experience is quite uneventful. It leads to little more than a walk round the bedroom. Injuries most often occur when sleepwalkers believe to be somewhere they are not: windows, stairs and electrical appliances can lead to disaster. Creating a safe sleep environment is critical to preventing injury during these episodes. For example, if your child sleepwalks, don't let him or her sleep in a bunk bed. Also, remove any sharp or breakable objects from the area near the bed, install gates on stairways, and lock the doors and windows in your home.

Most people do not need specific treatment for sleepwalking. In some cases, short-acting tranquilizers are helpful in reducing the frequency of these episodes. For people who still sleepwalk often, doctors may recommend a treatment method called scheduled awakening. This treatment works as follows: for several nights you record the time between when the patient falls asleep and the beginning of the sleepwalking event. Then for the next several nights in a row, you arouse the sleepwalker ten minutes before the expected time of the event. This disrupts the sleep cycle and may abort the sleepwalking in some cases.

Some people mistakenly believe that a sleepwalker should not be awakened. It is not dangerous to awaken a sleepwalker, although it is common for the person to be confused or disoriented for a short time when they wake up.

Adapted from: FCE Masterclass Workbook

1. The common belief that sleepwalkers resemble zombies in their actions is false.
2. Dr Fenick claims that sleepwalkers may be able to carry out elaborate tasks.
3. Every sleepwalker reaches a 'fugue' state.
4. A typical sleepwalking incident does not last longer than a quarter of an hour.
5. Jane Brierly doesn't remember making lengthy phonecalls in her sleep.
6. Sleepwalking does not tend to affect as many children as adults.
7. Whether or not sleepwalking may be hereditary is still unknown.
8. The majority of sleepwalking incidents result in injuries.
9. Scheduled awakening must be carried out over a series of days.
10. If you arouse a sleepwalker, they will be clear-headed straightaway.

SECTION B: Language in Use

I. Read the passage below. Choose the correct option for each gap and write it in the box.

Fit for Sports

It's not always easy (1) ___ which sport to take up. When choosing, it is important to remember that excellence in sports results from (2) ___ of factors. For some sports, the body shape and structure with (3) ___ you are born are important. But no one can (4) ___ that many other sports are more dependent (5) ___ and technique, and anyone following a well-structured and appropriate training programme should do well.

The aim of all sports training is to improve fitness and skills. All sports require a combination of strength, speed, endurance, agility and flexibility to varying degrees. (6) ___ is important is how these elements are combined (7) ___ each person can build up the skills of the sport in question. Other factors to be taken into account in a training programme are the diet, the importance (8) ___ injuries, your general state of health, and the nature and role of the other team players.

Bearing all these considerations in mind, anyone prepared to work on it is (9) ___ to progress to a very reasonable competitive level, (10) ___ only a few people will go on to break world records.

Item	Opción A	Opción B	Opción C	Opción D
1 ___	A. decide	B. deciding	C. to decide	D. to deciding
2 ___	A. a large amount	B. a large number	C. a great deal	D. hardly any
3 ___	A. which	B. when	C. what	D. that
4 ___	A. admit	B. deny	C. refuse	D. turn down
5 ___	A. to train	B. in training	C. on training	D. at training
6 ___	A. It	B. That	C. What	D. Which
7 ___	A. so as to	B. so long	C. such	D. so that
8 ___	A. to avoid	B. in avoiding	C. for avoiding	D. of avoiding
9 ___	A. obliged	B. permitted	C. allowed	D. supposed
10 ___	A. even though	B. despite	C. in spite of	D. however

II. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Use modals if necessary.

A Close Call

I (1)_____ (live) on a large estate in London since I was born.

Admittedly, it can be quite a dangerous place to live.

A few days ago, someone stopped me in the street. I knew that he

(2)_____ (follow) me for a few blocks, but I ignored him.

Suddenly, he told me to give him my purse or he (3)_____ (hurt)

me. I answered that if he (4)_____ (want) my wallet he was going

to have to deal with me first! Luckily, he confirmed his weakness by

(5)_____ (run) away.

When I arrived home, I rang the police to tell them what (6)_____

(happen) and I was greeted by an answering machine, so I just hung up. There

was nothing else I (7)_____ (do).

Luckily I was strong enough (8)_____ (stand up) for myself, but

what about the children or the elderly? When my wife and I have children, we

don't want them (9)_____ (bring up) in an area where there is a

continual threat of violence. Hopefully, by the time we have children, we

(10)_____ (move) to a safer neighbourhood.

III. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in brackets. You mustn't change the word given.

1. Travellers must show their passport at the check-in desk. **REQUIRED**

Travellers _____
at the check-in desk.

2. 'If no one else can do it, I'll help you', my cousin said to me. **OFFERED**

My cousin _____
do it.

3. I have to take the bus because my car was stolen last week. **WOULDN'T**

If my car _____
the bus.

4. I'm sure you were happy when they played your song on the radio. **HAVE**

You _____ played
on the radio.

5. Chef Jamie Oliver's books have become international best-sellers. **WHOSE**
Jamie Oliver is _____.

6. It annoys me when you chew with your mouth open. **WISH**
I _____ with your
mouth open.

7. Checking your spelling is important when you are writing an essay. **BETTER**
You _____ when
you are writing an essay.

8. I enjoy watching football on TV. I like playing it too. **ALSO**
Not only _____.

9. The tickets for the concert sold out quickly because of the band's popularity.
THAT
It is _____ sold
out quickly.

10. I took some medicine because I didn't want to feel nauseated. **ORDER**
I took some medicine
_____ feel
nauseated.

SECTION C: Writing

II. You must write between 150-180 words on ONE of the following:

- a) You have been discussing the topic of *age and work* in the English class, and now your teacher has asked you to write a **for and against essay** about the following question: "*It is a good idea for young people to work abroad for a year before they start university. Do you agree?*" Write your essay, giving arguments for and against this statement as well as your own opinion on the topic.
- b) An important magazine has organised a competition called "*True To Life*". The rules of the competition say that readers must submit a **review** of a movie or book that is based on a true story, including a brief plot summary as well as their opinion on the different elements in the film/book. The winning reviews will be featured on a special number of the magazine.

