

PART I – READING COMPREHENSION – Read the following text and answer questions 1 to 10.

US TEENAGERS USING ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

Alternative medicine is becoming popular among young people in the USA. This is according to a new report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP). **Its** recent study **reveals** that almost twelve per cent of children and teenagers use some form of alternative medicine or herbal supplements. The study **also** says that one in three adults use alternative cures. This is the first time the center **measures** the use of alternative medicine in children and teenagers.



The researchers **report** that adolescents under seventeen years old are very open to new therapies

and are now using a variety of remedies that include natural medicines, meditation, acupuncture and other treatments. People generally do not **consider** these treatments part of conventional medicine, but some hospitals are now offering massage, music therapists or integrative medicine departments. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has a special unit where **they** offer **holistic** treatments, like biofeedback, hypnosis, or art therapy.

But doctors say that alternative medicine is no substitute for **standard** medical care. Patients can use these therapies in addition to traditional medicine.

Adapted from: www.breakingnewsenglish.com and www.myoptumhealth.com.

I – UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

- The main idea of the text above is to:
 - advertise acupuncture and other treatments.
 - reveal discrimination against alternative treatments.
 - compare adults' and teenagers' health habits.
 - describe a change in teenagers' health habits.
- The text above says that:
 - some teenagers are taking herbal supplements.
 - children cannot use conventional medicine.
 - 12% of teenagers are using regular medicine.
 - adults are very open to new therapies.
- Choose the **CORRECT** alternative according to the text.
 - The CDCP did other studies about this topic before.
 - Adults do not use alternative medicine.
 - Meditation and hypnosis are traditional methods.
 - Adolescents like trying new treatments.
- Choose the **INCORRECT** alternative according to the text.
 - Alternative methods are a substitute for conventional medicine.
 - Some hospitals in the US use alternative methods.
 - The AAP approves of alternative medicine.
 - This study also tested children.

II – REFERENCE

- The possessive adjective **'its'** (line 7) refers to:

a) the CDCP	b) the AAP	c) alternative cure	d) the study
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- The pronoun **'they'** (line 23) refers to:

a) US doctors	b) the AAP	c) US hospitals	d) US pediatricians
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III – VOCABULARY

- Which verb in the text means **"to calculate the quantity"**?

a) reveal (line 7)	b) measure (line 12)	c) report (line 14)	d) consider (line 18)
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- In the text, the word **'holistic'** (line 23) means:

a) abstract	b) complete	c) separated	d) medical
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- The word **'also'** (line 10) states in the sentence the idea of:

a) addition	b) contrast	c) consequence	d) condition
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- In the text, the word **'standard'** (line 26) means:

a) expensive	b) simple	c) modern	d) conventional
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PART II – USE OF ENGLISH

For questions **11 to 20**, choose the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the sentences. (**X = no word**)

11. I needed to see a doctor but there _____ doctors at the clinic.
a) wasn't no b) weren't some c) were no d) was any
12. **A:** _____ you _____? **B:** Uh-huh. **A:** But can I _____ to you for a minute? **B:** Sure.
a) Is – work – talking b) Are – working – talk c) Are – work – talks d) Is – working – to talk
13. **A:** Did you _____ any difference about her _____? **B:** No, but she _____ really strange _____.
a) notice – last night – was – a week ago c) noticed – night last – was – yesterday afternoon
b) noticed – last night – were – an ago week d) notice – yesterday evening – were – last night
14. I _____ two pounds _____ this morning.
a) am losing – exerciseing b) lose – exerciseing c) lost – exercising d) can lost – exercising
15. **A:** There was a car accident down the street. **B:** How _____?
a) happened b) did happen it c) did it happen d) happened it
16. **A:** _____ is she leaving? **B:** _____ she's late.
a) Because – Why b) Why – Why c) Why – Because d) Because – Because
17. **A:** _____ Sue _____ her mother? **B:** Yes, _____.
a) Did – call – she did b) Did – called – she called c) Is – call – she is d) Is – calling – she's
18. **A:** You're John's father! **B:** You're wrong. I _____ any child.
a) have b) don't have got c) haven't got d) not have got
19. I called Laura at home, _____ she wasn't there, _____ I thought maybe she went back to work.
a) so – later b) before – after that c) later – when d) but – so
20. **A:** Where's the park? **B:** Go straight on 4th Avenue, _____ the museum. _____ at the next intersection.
a) go past – Go past b) go straight on – Turn right c) turn left – Go past d) go past – Turn right

For questions **21 to 25**, choose the **INCORRECT** option.

21. a) She's really having got a good time in London. c) I always have lunch at noon.
b) Daniel has a new bike. d) Sue hasn't got a car.
22. a) People are not treating the planet well. c) I'm crying and you're smiling!
b) Dave and Julie is not riding a bike. d) The children are making their beds now.
23. a) I knew she was your sister. c) I didn't know they were so intelligent.
b) I didn't knew she were a doctor. d) My mother knew I was a good dancer.
24. a) You parked your car on the middle of the road. c) I live right next to the bank.
b) Go through the park. The lake is on the left. d) Steve works very far from his home.
25. a) She's opening the box right now. c) You're wasting your time.
b) Please, shut up. You're doing all the talking. d) Some kids are plaining and some are swiming.

For questions **26 to 30**, choose the option which has the same meaning and idea as the words in italics.

26. *David has a cheese sandwich from Bob's every night.*
a) There is a cheese sandwich for Bob in David's refrigerator every evening.
b) Bob makes cheese sandwiches for David six times a week.
c) David eats a cheese sandwich at a restaurant every day.
d) David gives Bob a cheese sandwich twice a week.
27. *Can I have some biscuits?*
a) I'd like some biscuits. c) Would you like some biscuits?
b) Could you have some biscuits? d) Would you like to make me some biscuits?
28. *The black socks are his and the red socks are hers.*
a) The man has got socks but the woman doesn't. c) Their socks are not different.
b) He has red socks and she has black socks. d) She has red socks and he has black socks.
29. *Can you tell me the way to the museum?*
a) How can I get to the museum? c) Would you like to go to the museum?
b) Where's the museum? d) Is there a museum near here?
30. *Terri has two abilities in English – tell the time and spell.*
a) Terry can tell the time, but she can't spell in English. c) Terry can tell the time and spell in English.

b) Terry can speak English quite well.

d) Terry can't tell the time or spell in English.

Answer questions **31 to 40** according to the instructions.

31. Choose the option where the words are **CORRECTLY** spelled.

- a) trousers / jachet b) dinning room / garadge c) mirror / cupboard d) theater / farmacy

32. Choose the option where the verbs have the **CORRECT** -ing form.

- a) have – haveing / type – typeing c) cook – cooking / go – going
b) write – writting / get – getting d) play – plaing / study – studing

33. Choose the option with the **INCORRECT** infinitive-past form of the irregular verbs.

- a) think – thought b) see – saw c) speak – spoken d) keep – kept

34. Choose the option where all the words are in the same vocabulary group.

- a) hall / toilet / socks b) river / shop / scarf c) skirt / trousers / closet d) bed / lamp / picture

35. Choose the option with the **CORRECT** definition.

- a) A mosque is a Muslim religious temple. c) A mosque is a flying insect.
b) A mosque is a marine animal. d) A mosque is a yellow fruit with a yellow interior.

36. Choose the option where the underlined vowels have the same pronunciation as the vowel in the word 'rain'.

- a) chair b) chance c) friiend d) meraid

37. Choose the option where the pronunciation of **-s** is **DIFFERENT** from 'sings'.

- a) tells b) feels c) explodes d) takes

38. Choose the option with the **INCORRECT** answer according to the underlined **wh-word**.

- a) **A: Why** are you home? **B: Because** I'm tired. c) **A: Whose** is this umbrella? **B: Ours.**
b) **A: How often** do you study? **B: Today.** d) **A: How long** is the class? **B: From now until 10.**

39. Choose the option where there are no silent letters.

- a) salad b) Wednesday c) high d) cupboard

40. Choose the option where the pronunciation of **-ed** is **DIFFERENT** from 'used'.

- a) exercised b) lived c) excused d) started

For questions **41 to 50**, fill in the blanks with the appropriate word(s) and mark the **CORRECT** alternative.

Zoology is the study of animals. _____⁴¹ study thousands of different kinds of animals. They divide the Animal Kingdom into two main groups, vertebrates and invertebrates. _____⁴² you think of an animal, you usually think of a cat, a dog, a mouse, or a tiger, but a clam, a jellyfish, or an earthworm are also animals. In the classification of the Animal Kingdom, they form classes, for example, birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals and others. Each class forms groups. In the mammals group there are the Rodents (mice, rats), Primates (monkeys), Chiroptera (bats), Insectivora (spiders, ants), Carnivora (dogs, cats), Perissodactyla (horses, zebras), Artiodactyla (cows), Proboscidea (elephants) and many more. _____⁴³ have identified around 800,000 species, _____⁴⁴ they believe that this number _____⁴⁵ to over 10 million _____⁴⁶ they identify all species in the tropical rain forests. Our primary system of animal classification comes from Aristotle's work. After him, other people also loved _____⁴⁷ animals and _____⁴⁸ to understand them. Right now, a group _____⁴⁹ the rich animal and plant life in the Guianas. Some of these animal lovers spend all _____⁵⁰ lives analyzing only one animal.

41. a) Zoologists b) Zoologists c) Zoologers d) Zoologians
42. a) When b) Then c) After that d) Because
43. a) Sciencemen b) Scientists c) Science makers d) Sciencers
44. a) then b) because c) so d) but
45. a) can going b) can't to go c) can go d) can to go
46. a) so b) later c) after d) after that
47. a) studing b) studying c) study d) studied
48. a) is trying b) tryed c) tryng d) tried
49. a) is studing b) is studying c) studied d) studied
50. a) theirs b) their c) her d) hers