



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

Differences between Urban Legends and Folklore

Urban legends and folklore seem similar, but they are actually two different sources for **tales**. In order to understand the difference between urban legends and folklore it is important to know what they really are.

Legends, oral history, music, customs and traditions of a culture are what make up folklore. In the United States, folklore recounts history (oral traditions), moral tales (legends) and customs of the area.

Folklore, in many cases, also includes superstitions. In Western Europe, for example, the negative impact of a black cat crossing a traveler's path became part of the folklore and mythology of their **mindset**. Folklore traveled with European immigrants to the United States where **it** mixed with the new cultures of immigrant communities and with Native American traditions and beliefs.

Urban legends, by contrast, are a contemporary invention. They involve more modern tales. Urban legends can be a subculture of folklore because they detail **current** events, myths and even misbeliefs perpetuated through word-of-mouth (oral tradition), social relevance (customs) and social media (community).

What makes urban legends and folklore different is the amount of truth to one versus the other. For example, urban legends are generally false stories. **They** become popular through circulation in email, Facebook, MySpace, Twitter and other social networks. They repeat the stories very often, **so** they develop a life of their own. In contrast, there is more respect in folklore stories – people believe they are metaphors of the times of their origins.

Adapted from: www.paranormal.lovetoknow.com

I – UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT – Note: NOAA = None of the other alternatives apply

- The main idea of the text above is to discuss the...
 - impact of folklore on several cultures.
 - importance of customs and traditions.
 - contrast between urban legends and folklore.
 - growth of urban legends in social media.
 - superstitions in Western Europe.
- The text above says that urban legends and folklore...
 - appear to be different but are similar.
 - originate different sorts of tales.
 - are old legends, oral history, customs and traditions.
 - detail current events, myths and modern beliefs.
 - are both metaphors of ancient times.
- Choose the **CORRECT** alternative according to the text.
 - Superstitions have a bad impact on folklore.
 - Native American traditions are intact.
 - People disseminate urban legends in social networks.
 - People believe urban legends retell their origins.
 - NOAA
- NULA

II – REFERENCE

- The word **'it'** (line 15) refers to:
 - the United States
 - immigrants
 - Native American
 - folklore
 - new cultures
- The word **'They'** (line 28) refers to:
 - folklore
 - circulation
 - email
 - popular
 - urban legends

III – VOCABULARY

- In the text, the word **'tales'** (line 2) means:
 - habits
 - songs
 - customs
 - beliefs
 - stories
- In the text, the word **'mindset'** (line 13) means:
 - gods
 - mentality
 - places
 - possessions
 - trips
- In the text, the word **'current'** (line 21) means:
 - contemporary
 - old
 - tragic
 - irregular
 - ancient
- The word **'so'** (line 30) states in the sentence the idea of:
 - addition
 - condition
 - contrast
 - consequence
 - NOAA

PART II – USE OF ENGLISH – Note: X = No word; NOAA = None of the other alternatives applyFor questions **11 to 20**, choose the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the sentences.

11. It's an old house. There ___ a cuckoo clock in the living room, but there ___ no cupboards in the kitchen.
a) is / are b) is / aren't c) are / are d) are / aren't e) is / isn't
12. In the meeting there ___ European lawyers, but there ___ representatives of Africa.
a) was a / wasn't any c) was any / were no e) NOAA
b) were some / weren't any d) were no / weren't some
13. Tina's room is pretty. The bed is on the left, ___ the armchair and the shelves. The yellow rug ___ the bed goes with the white curtains ___ the wall.
a) behind / on / over c) on the right / under / in e) behind / on / in
b) on the middle of / next to / at d) between / in front of / on
14. **A:** Excuse me, ___ can I ___ to the zoo? **B:** Go ___ the park and ___ the lake. You can't miss it.
a) where / go / in / down c) how / get / through / round e) NOAA
b) what / go / on / over d) how / arrive / into / X
15. To make season salad you need ___ lettuce, a tomato and ___ olive oil, but you don't need ___ pepper.
a) a little / many / X c) a few / a lot of / many e) a little / some / much
b) little / a lot / many d) few / a little / much
16. **A:** How ___ coffee do you drink in the morning? **B:** ____.
a) much / Any b) much / None c) many / Some d) many / No e) much / No
17. **A:** Would you like ___ Chinese? **B:** Yes, of course! I love ___ new languages!
a) to learn / learning c) learn / to learn e) to learn / learn
b) learning / to learn d) learning / learning
18. **A:** Why ___ a heavy coat today? It ___! **B:** I know, but my other coat is still wet!
a) are you wearing / isn't snow c) do you wear / doesn't snow e) NOAA
b) you're wearing / is snowing d) do you wearing / isn't snowing
19. **A:** ___ you ___ for someone? **B:** Yes. I ___ to speak to Robert Neil, but he isn't in his office.
a) Are / looking / needing c) Are / looking / need e) Do / looks / need
b) Do / looking / am needing d) Are / look / am needing
20. **A:** What ___, John? **B:** I ___ an e/mail to a friend. He's a chef. Ted and I ___ a restaurant next summer.
a) are you doing / writing / am opening c) do you do / write / open e) NOAA
b) are you doing / am writing / are opening d) you doing / write / open

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

21. a) I'm going to apply for that job. c) I think it is raining again tomorrow.
b) I'm not going to play squash tonight. d) I'm moving to New York in May.
e) I'm not working next week.
22. a) Do you go shopping this Saturday? c) Are you going to school tomorrow?
b) Do you usually work late on weekdays? d) Are you going to travel next week?
e) Are you going out tonight?
23. a) English beer is better than American beer. c) Rio de Janeiro is more dangerous than Paris.
b) Buses in Asia are more cheap than trains. d) Flying a plane is safer than driving a car.
e) Athens is older than Rome.
24. a) Misao is the oldest person in the world. c) Tom is the youngest in the class. e) NOAA
b) Jim is the most romantic person I know. d) Sam is the best player in his team.
25. a) My team are playing really well these days. c) We all try to eat very healthy at home. e) NOAA
b) A five-year-old child still reads slowly. d) This firm provides a terrible service.

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

26. *I have been to Rome.*
a) I visited Rome very recently. c) I'm going to Rome. e) I was once in Rome.
b) I went to Rome many times. d) I am visiting Rome right now.
27. *Green Street is narrower than Bell Road.*
a) Bell Rd. is not wider than Green St. c) Green St. and Bell Rd. are narrow. e) NOAA
b) Bell Rd. is the widest road in town. d) Bell Rd. is wider than Green St.
28. My best friend *has gone to Paris.*
a) is in b) is back from c) recently visited d) has visited e) is going to

29. *I haven't heard* about Jim's problem.
 a) I want to tell b) I don't know c) I tried to find out d) I can't accept e) I am surprised
30. *I have sold my old car and bought a new one.*
 a) I have an old car, not a new one. c) I have an old car and a new one. e) I don't have a car.
 b) I had an old car. Now I have a new one. d) I am going to have two cars soon.
- Answer questions **31 to 40** according to the instructions.
31. Choose the option where the underlined word is **CORRECT** in the sentence.
 a) I've ran the Wellness Marathon. c) I've never drank whisky. e) I've ate a lot.
 b) I've finally began to exercise. d) I've broken my leg.
32. Choose the option with the **CORRECT** definition.
 a) Generous is the opposite of mean. c) Shy is a synonym of extrovert.
 b) Talkative is the opposite of lazy. d) Nice is a synonym of unfriendly.
 e) Cheerful is the opposite of dynamic.
33. Choose the **INCORRECT** option in relation to the infinitive – past – past participle forms of the verbs.
 a) sing – sang – sung c) feel – fell – fallen e) come – came – come
 b) fly – flew – flown d) drive – drove – driven
34. Choose the option where both words are in the same vocabulary group.
 a) shelf / mirror b) bed / reliable c) castle / plum d) floor / crisps e) neat / soup
35. Choose the option where the spelling of both words is **CORRECT**.
 a) bathroom / toilett b) fire place / kichen c) summer / autum d) sunny / snowy e) stool / wardrob
36. Choose the option where the underlined vowels have **THE SAME** pronunciation as the vowel in 'flat'.
 a) man / friend / get b) thanks / have / black c) very / said / any d) help / ten / rain e) NOAA
37. Choose the option where the underlined consonants have **THE SAME** pronunciation as in 'picture'.
 a) church / bridge b) cheam / match c) enjoy / fridge d) lettuce / tea e) NOAA
38. Choose the option where the sound of **-es** at the end of both verbs is **DIFFERENT** from the **-es** in 'lives'.
 a) goes / does b) leaves / comes c) gives / drives d) seems / moves e) dances / washes
39. Choose the option where the sound of **-ed** at the end of both verbs is **THE SAME** as in the word 'asked'.
 a) lived / borrowed b) wanted / needed c) cleaned / snowed d) called / seemed e) NOAA
40. Choose the option that answers the question: **A: Where can you buy fruit and vegetables?** **B: In the _____.**
 a) bakery b) jeweller's c) butcher's d) greengrocer's e) NOAA

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



The History behind Guy Fawkes Mask

Photos from around the world ⁴¹ people wearing masks of a man with a pointy beard, closed-mouth smile and mysterious eyes. The mask is a stylized version of Guy Fawkes, an Englishman who ⁴² to bomb the British Parliament on November 5th, 1605, as a means to assassinate King James I. ⁴³ a crypt under the House of the Lords, and Fawkes and other conspirators ⁴⁴ to explode it in an event that people call 'the Gunpowder Plot'. Authorities heard of the plan and found Fawkes guarding the explosives. Just before his execution, he ⁴⁵ from the scaffold and broke his neck. Today Fawkes is one of ⁴⁶ icons in modern political culture. The antihero V in the comic book series *V for Vendetta* ⁴⁷ a modern-day Guy Fawkes mask and it ⁴⁸ a symbol for young protesters in many western countries. Guy Fawkes mask carries ⁴⁹ connotations that modern protesters seem to understand. Nowadays Londoners ⁵⁰ the King's escape from assassination by lighting bonfires on Guy Fawkes Night.

Adapted from: en.wikipedia.org and theblaze.com

41. a) have shown b) has shown c) has showed d) have show e) has show
 42. a) tried b) try c) is trying d) has tried e) is going to try
 43. a) There were not b) There be c) There were d) There was e) NOAA
 44. a) fails b) is failing c) has failed d) has failing e) failed
 45. a) jump b) jumped c) has jumped d) is jumping e) NOAA
 46. a) more popular b) popularer c) the most popular d) the popularest e) popular
 47. a) wearing b) worn c) is wearing d) wears e) have worn
 48. a) become b) becoming c) have become d) are becoming e) has become
 49. a) more strongly b) strongly c) strong d) more strong e) strongest
 50. a) celebrate b) is celebrating c) have celebrate d) celebrated e) has celebrated

S4**ANSWER KEY**

01	C	26	E
02	B	27	D
03	C	28	A
04	E	29	B
05	D	30	B
06	E	31	D
07	E	32	A
08	B	33	C
09	A	34	A
10	D	35	D
11	A	36	B
12	B	37	B
13	D	38	E
14	C	39	E
15	E	40	D
16	B	41	A
17	A	42	A
18	E	43	D
19	C	44	E
20	B	45	B
21	C	46	C
22	A	47	D
23	B	48	E
24	E	49	C
25	C	50	A