

English 3 Final Exam

I. READING (9 points)

Instructions

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

The Most Amazing Structure on Earth

There are people who say the most amazing structure on earth is the human brain. It is so complex that it took about 700 million years to develop. Humans started out as wormlike creatures that used one end of the body to move forward. Ever so slowly, a bunch of nerves began developing at that one end — the head. These nerves helped the creature to sense light, food and danger. Eventually, this bunch of nerves became the creature's brain. To carry messages from the brain to other parts of the body, the creature grew a spinal cord. Later, the creature became a fish with eyes, ears and a nose that could send the brain information about sights, sounds and smells.

More time passed, and the fish grew arms and legs so it could move about on land. For this, it needed a larger and more complex brain. It became an ape-like creature, and the parts of the brain used for seeing images and being social grew much stronger. Finally, the ape-like creature became human, with a brain that was capable of reason, emotion, creativity, memory and the ability to judge right from wrong.

The human brain is very mysterious. Many questions about the brain have not yet been answered. For example, why do we need to sleep or why do we dream? There is a lot about the brain that we do not yet understand. Believe it or not, people used to think of the brain as useless stuffing. Of course, we now know the brain is our control centre. The surface of the brain is called the cerebral cortex. It is the part of the brain that makes us intelligent, and it consists of four parts called lobes. The front lobe is where much of our thinking and feeling happens. The top lobe processes information which is coming from parts of our bodies, such as our skin and muscles. The side lobe plays an important role in hearing, speech and long-term memories while the back lobe processes images from our eyes.

Which do you think is more powerful: your brain or a supercomputer? You might be surprised to learn that the world's best supercomputer is only about as powerful as half a mouse brain! Your brain is packed with 100 billion brain cells called neurons. They send information to your body telling it what to do, and they receive information from each of your senses, what you see, feel, taste, hear and touch. All of this information travels to and from parts of your body along your spinal cord, which is like a highway found down the centre of your back. As the information travels from neuron to neuron, pathways are created. When you think about or practice something again and again, those pathways get stronger. That's how the brain learns and remembers. Actually, you were born with most of the neurons you have now, but when you were a baby, you didn't have many pathways to connect them. As an adult, you now have more than 125 trillion connections between your neurons. No computer on earth can compete with the speed of your brain and how much information it can hold.

1. What is the article mainly about?
 - A. The human body.
 - B. The way time has passed by.
 - C. The human brain.
 - D. A super computer.
 - E. none of the above.

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2. The brain's neurons use the spinal cord like a _____.
 - A. road
 - B. map which shows the locations of different parts of the body
 - C. way of sending information to the feet only
 - D. guide to help people do their necessities
 - E. firepole to transport them down
3. People who injure their side lobe of the cerebral cortex _____.
 - A. are usually not very intelligent
 - B. may not be able to feel happiness or sadness as well as other people
 - C. may have trouble remembering things
 - D. could not coordinate the way their arms and legs move
 - E. might become less intelligent than the rest of the people
4. The brain of a mouse is _____.
 - A. about half as strong as the world's best supercomputer
 - B. about as strong as the world's best supercomputer
 - C. about one third as strong as the world's best supercomputer
 - D. about twice as strong as the world's best supercomputer
 - E. about twice the size of a peanut
5. How many connections between neurons do adult humans have?
 - A. 100 billion.
 - B. 700 billion.
 - C. 125 trillion.
 - D. 150 trillion.
 - E. 125 billion.
6. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - A. The cerebral cortex, which has four parts, makes us intelligent.
 - B. People used to think the brain was not important.
 - C. The cerebral cortex has three parts.
 - D. The cerebral cortex functions like an autonomous entity.
 - E. The cerebral cortex, which is the best part of the brain.
7. What is the function of the top of the cerebral cortex?
 - A. To process sounds that people hear.
 - B. To process things that people touch.
 - C. To process images from our eyes.
 - D. To process flavors we try.
 - E. To process textures that people see.
8. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A. The brain's neurons send and receive information throughout the body faster than any computer.
 - B. People are born with most of the neurons they have when they become adults.
 - C. The brain has 100 million cells called neurons.
 - D. People lose the same amount of neurons in a day that a rat throughout its life.
 - E. The brain's cells do not function as well as they should when a person is stressed.
9. The cerebral cortex consists of _____.
 - A. four parts called neurons
 - B. four parts called lobes
 - C. useless stuff
 - D. four parts called intrasections
 - E. four parts called sections of the brain
10. What would the next article of this author probably be about?
 - A. The super computer.
 - B. The locomotion.
 - C. The function of the liver.
 - D. The nervous system.
 - E. The extremities and their functions.

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19. What does Pantone’s “guru” help clients choose to define their company?
A. A color
B. A feeling
C. A name
D. An idea
E. None of the above.
20. What is considered a friendly color?
A. Orange
B. Brown
C. Blue
D. Yellow
E. None of the above.

III. USE OF ENGLISH (4 points)

Instructions

Read the following sentences and choose the answers that **best** complete them.

21. “I saw you break the window glass, Wilson”, the teacher said.
What did the teacher say?
A. He asked Wilson for a new window glass.
B. He told Wilson he had seen him break the window glass.
C. He threatened to break the window glass.
D. He said he had seen him broke the window glass.
E. He offered to break the window glass.
22. “I’ll lend you the money, Jimmy”, Gabriel said.
A. He didn’t agree to lend Jimmy the money.
B. Gabriel advised Jimmy to go to a bank.
C. Gabriel promised to lend Jimmy the money.
D. He invited Jimmy to relax and go the the financial market.
E. Gabriel refused to lend the money.
23. The doctor asked _____ drinking coffee.
A. to me that I stop
B. me to stop
C. to me to stop
D. that I stop
E. me that I stop
24. He _____ stealing the car accessories from the parking lot at *Mall del Sol*.
A. admitted
B. promised
C. accused
D. offered
E. warned
25. They haven’t finished fixing my car yet. They’re so slow! I can’t believe it _____ yet! It’s 2 weeks now.
A. doesn’t fix
B. hasn’t fixed
C. isn’t fixed
D. hasn’t been fixed
E. isn’t being fixed
26. I _____ some medicine for the cough, but cannot find it anywhere.
A. prescribed
B. have prescribed
C. am prescribing
D. was prescribing
E. was prescribed
27. In 2012 *Psy* released *Gangnam Style*, _____ exceeded one billion views on YouTube only in the first month!
A. who
B. which
C. that
D. when
E. whose
28. Paula: I love the “*Circle of Life*” scene in the *Lion King*!
Lisa: Yeah! Me too. That’s _____ Rafiki holds baby Simba for all the kingdom to see.
A. which
B. whose
C. when
D. who
E. whose
29. If we increased the price on the open market, we _____ the risk of pricing ourselves out of the market.
A. will run
B. ran
C. are running
D. would run
E. would have run

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Sección de respuesta

ELECCIÓN MÚLTIPLE

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|----------|----------------|
| 1. | RES: C
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: GIST |
| 2. | RES: A
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| 3. | RES: C
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| 4. | RES: D
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| 5. | RES: C
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| 6. | RES: A
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| 7. | RES: B
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| 8. | RES: A
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| 9. | RES: B
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| 10. | RES: D
OBJ: Reading | PUN: 1 | DIF: III | REF: Inference |
| 11. | RES: D
ENGLISH UNLIMITED B1+ TRACK 1.7 | | | |
| | | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| | | | | OBJ: Listening |
| 12. | RES: A
ENGLISH UNLIMITED B1+ TRACK 1.7 | | | |
| | | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| | | | | OBJ: Listening |
| 13. | RES: C
ENGLISH UNLIMITED B1+ TRACK 1.7 | | | |
| | | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| | | | | OBJ: Listening |
| 14. | RES: D
ENGLISH UNLIMITED B1+ TRACK 1.7 | | | |
| | | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| | | | | OBJ: Listening |
| 15. | RES: C
ENGLISH UNLIMITED B1+ TRACK 1.7 | | | |
| | | PUN: 1 | DIF: II | REF: Inference |
| | | | | OBJ: Listening |
| 16. | RES: B
LISTENING Q SKILLS BOOK 2 | | | |
| | | PUN: 1 | DIF: I | REF: Detail |
| | | | | OBJ: Listening |

17. RES: C
LISTENING Q SKILLS BOOK 2
- PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Detail OBJ: Listening
18. RES: D
LISTENING Q SKILLS BOOK 2
- PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Detail OBJ: Listening
19. RES: B
LISTENING Q SKILLS BOOK 2
- PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Detail OBJ: Listening
20. RES: D
LISTENING Q SKILLS BOOK 2
- PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Detail OBJ: Listening
21. RES: B PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
22. RES: C PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
23. RES: B PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
24. RES: A PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
25. RES: D PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
26. RES: E PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
27. RES: B PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
28. RES: C PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
29. RES: D PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
30. RES: A PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Grammar
31. RES: D PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Vocabulary
32. RES: B PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Vocabulary
33. RES: C PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Vocabulary
34. RES: E PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Vocabulary
35. RES: A PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Vocabulary
36. RES: B PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Vocabulary
37. RES: B PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application OBJ: Vocabulary

- 38. RES: E PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application
 OBJ: Vocabulary
- 39. RES: B PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application
 OBJ: Vocabulary
- 40. RES: C PUN: 1 DIF: I REF: Application
 OBJ: Vocabulary