

# Key English Exam BM/FMS 2016

## 1 Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Correct the mistakes.

*e.g. I haven't seen ~~he~~ today. → haven't seen him today.*

- 1) "Is the soup OK?" "Yes, I like **it**." \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Peter and **his** sister are in Brazil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Olivia and Karl are nice. But their**s** children! \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Where's her**s** bike? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Mary's mother's really nice, but I don't like **her** father much. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) I don't like looking at photos of **me**, because I always look so old. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / 3 pts

**½ point for every correct answer**

## 2 Adjectives

a) Complete each sentence with a comparative or superlative form of the adjective given. Include any other necessary words.

*e.g.: The Nile is the longest river in the world.*

**long**

- 1) Most planes go a lot **faster than** \_\_\_\_\_ trains.  
**fast**
- 2) Yesterday was one of **the hottest** \_\_\_\_\_ days of the year.  
**hot**
- 3) The twins are the same height. Tim is **(just) as tall as** \_\_\_\_\_ Sue.  
**tall**
- 4) This is **the worst** \_\_\_\_\_ television programme I've ever watched.  
**bad**
- 5) I was disappointed as the film was **less entertaining** \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected.  
**entertaining**
- 6) This is one of **the most famous** \_\_\_\_\_ paintings in the world.  
**famous**

\_\_\_\_\_ / 6 pts

**1 point for every correct answer**

b) Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word given.

*e.g.: The last film we saw was more frightening than this one.*

*as*

→ *This film is not as frightening as the last one we saw.*

1) Nobody in the class cooks better than Sam.

**best**

**Sam is the best cook in the class.**

2) I haven't eaten as much as you.

**more**

**You have eaten more than me/than I have.**

3) Skating isn't as exciting as skiing.

**more**

**Skiing is more exciting than skating.**

4) Richard doesn't work harder than Alan.

**just**

**Alan works just as hard as Richard (does).**

5) Supermarkets are more convenient than small shops.

**as**

**Small shops are not as convenient as supermarkets.**

\_\_\_\_\_ / 5 pts

**1 point for every correct answer**

**3 Comparison and meaning**

Which sentence means the same as the lead sentence? Circle the letter A, B, C or D.

1) **I can hardly hear you.**

A You have a very strong voice.

B I hear you very well.

**C I almost can't hear you.**

D I don't hear you at all.

2) **Living in a little village is nicer than living in a big town.**

- A Life is better in a big town.
- B People who live in a little village are nicer.
- C People who live in a big city are nicer.
- D **Life is better in a little village.**

3) **The moon looks like a piece of cheese.**

- A **The moon resembles a piece of cheese.**
- B The moon would like a piece of cheese.
- C A piece of cheese looks at the moon.
- D The moon looks at a piece of cheese.

4) **We are stuck, our project can't go any further.**

- A Our project needs to proceed faster.
- B **For some reasons our project can't continue.**
- C We don't want to go on with this silly project.
- D We are tired, the project has gone too far...

5) **Your work isn't as good as everybody expected.**

- A **Everyone thought your work would be better.**
- B It's not the best work you've ever done.
- C It's not a work as good as anyone else did.
- D Everybody said your work was very bad.

\_\_\_\_\_/5 pts

**1 point for every correct choice**

#### 4 Modal verbs

Complete each sentence with *have to*, *don't have to*, *mustn't*, *might* or *shouldn't*, so that it has the same meaning as the notice.

\_\_\_\_\_/7

- 0 COURSE FEES to be paid in advance  
You **have to** pay before you start.
- 1 SILENCE! Exam in progress  
You **mustn't** talk near here.
- 2 Tonight's film: JAMES BOND - SPECTRE / Entrance free  
You **don't have to** pay to see this.
- 3 MOBILES not allowed!  
You **have to** turn off your mobiles before you come in.
- 4 NO FOOD here please  
You **mustn't** eat in here.
- 5 EXTRA PRONUNCIATION CLASS at 5 pm  
You **don't have to** come if you don't want to.  
SMS: eat alone tonight or very late dinner!
- 6 You **shouldn't** wait for me, I **might** come home very late tonight!

**1 point for every correct answer**

## **5 Word order: positive sentences, negative sentences and questions**

**a) Write positive sentences.**

Use the tense given in brackets and make the necessary changes. \_\_\_\_\_ / 4 pts

- 1 forget / our mother's / hardly ever / our father / birthday (Present simple)  
**Our father hardly ever forgets our mother's birthday.**
- 2 sleep / on Sundays / I / until / usually / fifteen / midday / I / when / be (Past simple)  
**When I was fifteen I usually slept until midday on Sundays.**

**1 point for every sentence in the correct word order**

**1 point for every correct verb form**

**b) Write negative sentences.**

Use the tense given in brackets and make the necessary changes. \_\_\_\_\_ / 6 pts

- 1 rain / fortunately / it / today / be (Present progressive / continuous)  
**Fortunately it isn't raining today.**  
**Today, it is fortunately not raining.**
- 2 midnight / home / they / often / go / before (Past simple)  
**They often didn't go home before midnight.**  
**They didn't often go home before midnight.**  
**Before midnight, they often didn't go home.**
- 3 anything / do / at 5pm / we / special / last night (Past progressive / continuous)  
**We weren't doing anything special last night at 5pm.**  
**Last night at 5pm we weren't doing anything special.**  
**At 5pm last night, we weren't doing anything special.**

**1 point for every sentence in the correct word order**

**1 point for every correct verb form**

**c) Write full questions.**

Use the tense given in brackets and make the necessary changes. \_\_\_\_\_ / 6 pts

- 1 in your apartment / have / last night / a party / you? (Past simple)  
**Did you have a party in your apartment last night?**
- 2 students / wear / why / often / school uniforms / have to? (Present simple)  
**Why do students often have to wear school uniforms?**
- 3 the radio / to / still / listen / Linda and James? (Present progressive / continuous)  
**Are Linda and James still listening to the radio?**

**1 point for every sentence in the correct word order**

**1 point for every correct verb form**

## 6 Tenses

a) Complete the sentences using *the present simple or the present continuous (present progressive) form* of the verbs in brackets.

e.g.: At the moment I am learning for my English exam.

- 1) Julia is very good at languages, she speaks (speak) English, French and Italian fluently.
- 2) Let' s go outside. It isn' t raining (not rain) now.
- 3) What are you doing (you/do) on Sunday?  
I am going (go) to the cinema with my sister.
- 4) This bus is never late. It always leaves (leave) on time.
- 5) She is a teacher. She teaches (teach) mathematics. She doesn' t work (not work) full-time.
- 6) Can you hear those people? What are they talking (they/talk) about?

\_\_\_\_\_ / 4 pts

**½ point for every correct answer**

b) Choose the correct verb from the box below and complete the sentences using *the present simple or the present continuous (present progressive) form*.

to play	to get	to be	to stay	not to work	to listen	to teach	to stay	to love	to learn
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- 1) We aren' t/are not working today, because it is Sunday.
- 2) Laura is in London at the moment. She is staying at the Regent' s Palace Hotel. She always stays there when she is in London.
- 3) This is my friend Tom. He loves soccer. He is a soccer fanatic and plays every day.
- 4) Can you drive? I am learning. My father is teaching me.
- 5) I must go now, it is getting late.
- 6) Does she listen to the radio every day?

\_\_\_\_\_ / 5 pts

**½ point for every correct answer (long and short forms are accepted)**

c) Complete the sentences using the correct **past simple or past continuous (past progressive) form** of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) I (have) was having dinner when the phone rang.

- 2) Alison (make) **was making** the beds while Alex (sit) **was sitting** in the garden.
- 3) When he (come) **came** back home, his sister (do) **was doing** her homework and Dad (lie) **was lying** on the sofa.
- 4) While we (write) **were writing** an exam, our teacher (watch) **was watching** us.
- 5) Susan (have) **was having** a shower when she suddenly (see) **saw** a spider on the wall.
- 6) A lot of people (wait) **were waiting** at the airport when the speaker (announce) **announced** that the flight was cancelled.
- 7) I (stop) **stopped** to talk to my neighbour while I (walk) **was walking** home.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 7.5pts

**½ point for every correct answer**

d) Complete the sentences using the correct **past simple or past continuous (past progressive) form** of the verbs in brackets and link the sentences **with the conjunctions *when* or *while***.

- 1) The thieves (pack) **were packing** their bags with money **when** the alarm system (go) **went** off.
- 2) The boss (be) **was** surprised **when** she (hear) **heard** that we (work) **were working** like crazy at this time of day. She (come) **came** over to our office and (bring) **brought** us some coffee.
- 3) We (cook) **were cooking** spaghetti in the kitchen **while** mother (watch) **was watching** her favourite serial.
- 4) He (try) **was trying** to pick the very last apple from the tree **when** he (fall) **fell** off the ladder.
- He was very lucky though and (not break) **did not/didn' t break** anything.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 8pts

**½ point for every correct answer**

e) Complete the sentences using the correct **past simple or present perfect simple form** of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) (pay) **Have** you already **paid** the electricity bill?  
Yes, I (pay) **paid** it yesterday.
- 2) (be) **Has** he ever **been** to Chicago ? Yes, he (be) **was** there in 1996.
- 3) When (arrive) **did** she **arrive**?
- 4) A car? Yes, of course I have a car.  
- And how long (have) **have** you **had** one ?

5) Your wife (just/try) **has just tried** to phone you.

But I (phone) **phoned** her just five minutes ago.

6) (enjoy) **Did** you **enjoy** our meeting last night ?

- Yes, I really **did**.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 7.5 pts

**½ point for every correct answer**

## 7 Reading comprehension

**Read the text and complete the gaps with words from the box. There are three words which you do not need to use (12 points). Some words are explained at the bottom of the text.**

### Phobias

Do you know anyone who suffers *from* equinophobia, pluviophobia, or leukophobia? Or, to put it another way, do you know anyone who is very afraid of horses, rain, or the color white? You probably don't, and *yet* these are recognized medical conditions, albeit very rare ones.

According to many surveys, more than ten percent of people in the United States have some kind of phobia (the word comes from the Greek *phobós*, meaning fear). There are, of course, dozens of different kinds, ranging from the obscure to the **well** known. The names of most of them **have** been created by adding “phobia” to a Greek or Latin root – a process that has turned into something of a word game, with people inventing names for conditions that perhaps exist **only** in theory (for example, androidophobia, the fear of robots).

True phobias consist of an **intense** but generally irrational fear that produces a very strong desire to avoid the object of that fear. Without specialist help they are very difficult to control and tend to disrupt the daily life of the sufferer. Quite often, however, the term *phobia* is also used to refer to a lesser degree of fear, or even just a strong feeling of dislike.

There is **some** disagreement as to the most common phobias, but the “top ten” lists **usually** include arachnophobia (the fear of spiders), acrophobia (heights), claustrophobia (confined spaces), and aviophobia (flying in aircraft).

Phobias often originate **from** traumatic experiences earlier in life – for example, an intense fear of dogs (cynophobia) often comes from **having** been bitten by one; and of water (aquaphobia) from having been close to drowning at some point. In some cases, however, experts suggest phobias are to some extent evolutionary, arising not from personal experience but from inherited ancestral memory lying deep in our brains. Arachnophobia and ophidiophobia (fear of snakes) are often suggested as examples: for our distant ancestors, who

lived closer to nature than we do, fear of poisonous spiders and snakes would have served the useful evolutionary purpose of helping them avoid potentially lethal bites.

A **common** technique for treating some phobias is that of “progressive exposure” in **which** sufferers are encouraged by a therapist to gradually get closer to the object of their fear. The idea is that at each step the patient realizes nothing bad is happening to them, which should lead to their fear gradually decreasing. With someone **who** is terrified of spiders, for example, the therapist might start by showing them a picture of a spider, then introducing a real spider in a glass box and slowly moving the box closer to them, then **finally** having them hold the spider in the palm of their hand. Therapy of this kind is said to be very effective, although in this case perhaps not very enjoyable.

\_\_\_/12 pts

**1 point for every correct answer**

**1. Answer the following questions about the text in your own words in complete sentences (8 points).**

a) What does the article say about where the several fears might come from?

Phobias stem from traumatic past experiences or from our ancestors.

Phobias often originate from traumatic experiences earlier in life – for example, an intense fear of dogs (cynophobia) often comes from *having* been bitten by one;

In some cases, however, experts suggest phobias are to some extent evolutionary, arising not from personal experience but from inherited ancestral memory lying deep in our brains.

b) According to the article, how can people overcome or come to terms with their phobias?

With the help of specialists/therapists – (Without specialist help they are very difficult to control and tend to disrupt the daily life of the sufferer. // **A common technique for treating some phobias is that of “progressive exposure” in which sufferers are encouraged by a therapist to gradually get closer to the object of their fear.** )

c) According to the article, how have some people started making fun of these kinds of phobias?

Some people have started inventing names for fears that only might exist in theory. (The names of most of them *have* been created by adding “phobia” to a Greek or Latin root – a process that has turned into something of a word game, with people inventing names for conditions that perhaps exist only in theory (for example, androidophobia, the fear of robots).)

d) What does the article say about the impact of phobias in people’s lives?

They become very cautious and avoid the very things they fear.

True phobias consist of an intense but generally irrational fear that produces a very strong desire to avoid the object of that fear.

\_\_\_\_/ 8 pts

**1 point for every sentence with the correct answer (meaning)**

**1 point for every sentence with correct grammar and orthography**

**3. Find words in the text that the definitions below describe. (6 points)**

- a) scared → **afraid**
- b) pleasing → **enjoyable**
- c) dark and mysterious → **obscure**
- d) to put forward an idea → **suggest**
- e) the opposite of frequent → **rare**
- f) to keep clear/away from → **avoid**

\_\_\_\_/ 6 pts

**1 point for every correct answer**