

NAME:

Facultad de Ciencias Humanas - UNLPam
Departamento de Lenguas Extranjeras

TEST DE DIAGNÓSTICO 2012

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the following passage.

Bike Nightmare

Emily Harris, who was born in Alaska, is a fire-eater in a circus. At the moment, she is in Edinburgh, Scotland, with a circus called Circo Rivo. This is an unusual job, but the way she travels with the circus is even more unusual. The other circus people travel in cars, lorries and caravans, but she rides a bike which she built herself, pulling all her possessions behind her in a trailer. She has travelled through the US, Mexico, Canada, and Europe on it. She built the bike four years ago, and has spent many hours since, making it just right for her. The bike is now worth about £1,200 and Ms Harris says it is more than a form of transport; it is "a way of life".

But disaster struck. Edinburgh is a cold city most of the year, and Emily Harris was pleased when she saw a warm sweater in the window of a shop selling cheap second-hand goods. Worried that the bicycle could be stolen if she left it outside the shop, she took it in with her. Then she went into the changing room to try the sweater on. When she came out, the bike was not there. One of the assistants had sold it to a middle-aged Asian man for £10.

"It was a busy Saturday and we sell all sorts of things, so when a man asked me how much the bike was, I said £15, but he only had £10, so I said that was OK," said Jean Prentice, who works at the shop. "The lady should have told us about it before she went into the changing room."

This is the first time the bike has gone missing. Ms Harris hopes that the man who bought it will realise his mistake and return the bike. She is also appealing for its return in the newspapers, and on local radio and television.

I. a. Answer the questions 1 – 3 in complete sentences

1. What is Emily Harris's job?

.....

2. Where does Emily Harris come from?

.....

3. Who made Emily Harris's bicycle?

.....

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I. b. Mark questions 4-8 T or F

4. The bicycle was left outside a shop. _____
5. Emily Harris was in Edinburgh when she lost the bicycle. _____
6. The shop Emily Harris went to, sells new bikes. _____
7. The bicycle was sold for £10. _____
8. Emily Harris is trying to get the bike back by making public appeals. _____

I. c. Write the words in the box.

9. Find a word or phrase in the passage which means **the OPPOSITE of** : *cool*

10. Find a word or phrase in the passage which means **the SAME as**: *about 40-60 years old*

II. Read the following text.

Security and privacy on the Internet

There are a lot of benefits from an open system like the Internet, but we are also exposed to hackers who break into computer systems just for fun, as well as to steal information or propagate viruses. So how do you go about making online transactions secure?

Security on the Web

The question of security is crucial when sending confidential information such as credit card numbers. For example, consider the process of buying a book on the Web. You have to type your credit card number into an order form which passes from computer to computer on its way to the online bookstore. If one of the intermediary computers is infiltrated by hackers, your data can be copied. It is difficult to say how often this happens, but it's technically possible.

To avoid risks, you should set all security alerts to high on your Web browser.

Netscape Communicator and Internet Explorer display a lock when the Web page is secure and allow you to disable or delete 'cookies'.

If you use online bank services, make sure your bank uses digital certificates. A popular security standard is SET (secure electronic transactions).

E-mail privacy

Similarly, as your e-mail message travels across the net, it is copied temporarily on many computers in between. This means it can be read by unscrupulous people who illegally enter computer systems.

The only way to protect a message is to put it in a sort of 'envelope', that is, to encode it with some form of encryption. A system designed to send e-mail privately is *Pretty Good Privacy*, a freeware program written by Phil Zimmerman.

Network security

Private networks connected to the Internet can be attacked by intruders who attempt to take valuable information such as Social Security numbers, bank accounts or research and business reports.

To protect crucial data, companies hire security consultants who analyse the risks and provide security solutions. The most common methods of protection are passwords for access control, encryption and decryption systems, and firewalls.

Virus protection

Viruses can enter a PC through files from disks, the Internet or bulletin board systems. If you want to protect your system, don't open e-mail attachments from strangers and take care when downloading files from the Web. (Plain text e-mail alone can't pass a virus.)

Remember also to update your anti-virus software as often as possible, since new viruses are being created all the time.

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II. a. Answer

- a- Why is security so important on the Internet?
.....
- b- What security features are offered by Netscape Communicator and Internet Explorer?
.....
- c- What security standard is used by most banks to make online transactions secure?
.....
- d- How can we protect and keep our e-mail private?
.....
- e- What methods are used by companies to make internal networks secure?
.....
- f- Which ways can a virus enter a computer system?
.....

**II. b. Find a word or phrase in the text for the following definitions/
explanations:**

- a- A person who obtains unauthorized access to computer data (Security on the Web)
.....
- b- The process of encoding data so that unauthorized users can't read it (E-mail privacy)
.....
- c- Something users have to enter to gain access to a network (Network security)
.....
- d- Techniques used to decode or decipher secret data (Network security)
.....
- e- Something you can include as part of your e-mail message (Virus protection)
.....
- f- Something that can infect your files and corrupt your hard disk (Virus protection)
.....

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ENGLISH IN USE

I. a. **Circle** the correct answer to go in the gap.

- 1- My boyfriend to the pub every night.
GO – GOES – WENT
- 2- Simon very tall.
IS – ARE – HAS
- 3- She like football very much.
DON'T – DOESN'T – HASN'T
- 4- How does one lesson cost?
MANY - MUCH - IS
- 5- There a big supermarket next to my house.
IS – ARE - HAVE
- 6- I agree with you.
DOESN'T – HAVEN'T – DON'T
- 7- Neil can't tennis. He's broken his arm.
TO PLAY – PLAYING – PLAY
- 8- some more tea?
WOULD YOU LIKE – DO YOU LIKE – YOU'D LIKE
- 9- Last week we to Warsaw.
GO – WENT – GOES
- 10- I.... the film we saw at the cinema on Wednesday.
DOESN'T LIKE – HAVEN'T LIKED – DIDN'T LIKE
- 11- Magda in England for her holiday last year.
WAS – WERE – IS
- 12- My mother never been to a cricket match.
HADN'T – HAVEN'T – HAS
- 13- Joanna her new mobile phone.
IS LOSING – LOSES – HAS LOST
- 14- ever seen a comet?
DID YOU – HAVE YOU – DO YOU
- 15- If I were rich, I buy a huge farm in Somerset.
WILL – SHALL – WOULD
- 16- They pass their exam if they studied hard.
WOULD – WILL – DID
- 17- I wish I play a musical instrument.
CAN – COULD – SHOULD

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- 18- When Gregory arrived at the disco, Hania
ALREADY LEFT – HAS ALREADY LEFT – HAD ALREADY LEFT
- 19- If I on holiday to Poland, I wouldn't have met Donata.
DIDN'T GO – HAVEN'T GONE – HADN'T GONE
- 20- By the time you get this letter I
WILL HAVE LEFT – AM GOING TO LEAVE – WOULD LEAVE
- 21- A: What are you doing tonight? B: I'm not sure, I to the cinema.
WILL GO – WOULD GO – MIGHT GO
- 22- Simon forgot the lights before he left.
TURN OFF – TURNING OFF – TO TURN OFF
- 23- Karla was offered the job having poor qualifications.
DESPITE – ALTHOUGH – EVEN THOUGH
- 24- Eric's father ordered him out late again.
NOT TO STAY – NOT STAY – NOT STAYING
- 25- If only I to the barbecue instead of staying at home.
WENT – HAD GONE – DID GO

I. b. Read the text below and decide which words belong in the spaces.

Queen Elizabeth

The first Elizabeth to be queen __1__ England lived in the time of William Shakespeare, __2__ five hundred years ago.

Her father was Henry the __3__, a king who was famous __4__ he had six wives. (Not all __5__ the same time of course!) Elizabeth's mother was Anne Boleyn, a beautiful and intelligent woman. __6__ she could not give the king a son, so Henry took another wife.

For many years Elizabeth's life was in danger because __7__ the political and religious problems of the time. However, she __8__ queen, and was queen of England for over forty years.

1. a. at b. for c. of
2. a. almost b. in c. quite
3. a. eight b. eighth c. eighty
4. a. why b. for c. because
5. a. at b. with c. in
6. a. Although b. Despite c. But
7. a. of b. were c. in
8. a. made b. became c. did

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I. c. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.
Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

Example:

His room was so*untidy* that I couldn't see the floor. (**tidy**)

- 1 I prefer food to English food. (**China**)
- 2 She was very because she failed her driving test. (**happy**)
- 3 I received an to dinner with the ambassador. (**invite**)
- 4 He lost his wallet on the bus, but, someone found it and handed it in. (**lucky**)
- 5 It is to find a taxi in the rush hour. They're all occupied. (**possible**)
- 6 You must drive very down the hill. (**slow**)
- 7 He is very about his children's education. (**worry**)
- 8 You mustn't be to the new children. You must be friendly. (**kind**)
- 9 I think geography is a very subject. (**interest**)
- 10 Thewore a mask, so nobody saw his face. (**rob**)

I. d. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1- She hasn't finished cooking the meal yet. **still**
She the meal.
- 2- Jack hasn't travelled abroad for years. **time**
The last abroad was years ago.
- 3- The jumper is so small that I can't wear it. **too**
The jumper is to wear.
- 4- Pictures are not allowed to be taken inside the museum. **take**
Visitors pictures inside the museum.
- 5- Perhaps Dan is in hospital. **may**
Dan hospital.

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LISTENING COMPREHENSION

I. a. Read the statements. Then listen to the holiday story and choose the correct option.

- 1 They heard **good / awful / interesting** stories from other tourists about their holidays.
- 2 The **hotel / travel agency / tour company** rep. came to see them the next day.
- 3 They moved to a hotel **on / opposite / near** the beach.
- 4 The food was **international / local / traditional**.
- 5 The disco was **down the street / round the corner / far away**.
- 6 Ellen looked at the tickets **at the airport / at the hotel / on the beach**.
- 7 The flight was at one o'clock on Sunday **night / morning / lunchtime**.
- 8 People **rarely / always / never** make that mistake.
- 9 They **had to / didn't have to / couldn't** pay for the extra day.
- 10 They're asking the travel company to give them **a free holiday / three extra days / the money back**.

(Adapted from *Inspiration*)

II. a. Listen to this rescue story and complete the sentences

- 1 Steve's job was _____
- 2 The lost girl was _____ years old.
- 3 The girl was lost in _____
- 4 Steve needed to get _____ and _____ from the girl's house.
- 5 The lost girl was wearing _____
- 6 The father didn't like the photo because _____
- 7 Steve felt _____ about his mistake.
- 8 The photo was really _____
- 9 _____ explained to the rescue team what had happened with the photo.
- 10 The girl _____

(Adapted from *Inspiration*)

