

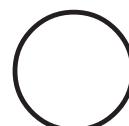
QUESTION 01

COMPLETE the crossword puzzle below. (The first word is done for you as an example.)

	17			20		1 <i>M</i>	24 <i>A</i>	25 <i>M</i>	27 <i>A</i>	
2					21		3			30
				4						
5			18		6	23		7		
					8					
					9			26	28	
10			19					11		
						12				
	13				22					
								14	29	31
				15					16	

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Across	Down
1. Mother	17. Opposite of end
2. A color	18. No longer my sweetheart
3. The sun around 6 p.m.	19. Aim, objective
4. Either this that	20. Also
5. The Blairs at 10 Downing St.	21. Not right
6. Monday	22. And so on
7. A country in North America	23. Opposite of silence
8. Used to negate	24. What remains of fire
9. Very huge	25. Myself
10. A wedding	26. Not even once
11. A very long time period	27. ten o'clock
12. A negative feeling	28. Attempt
13. Fruit to produce wine	29. Like
14. A big mouse	30. Used to wash our hands
15. Extremely cold	31. Happy birthday you
16. Therefore	



QUESTION 02

Look at the quiz.

COMPLETE the sentences with the appropriate words. (The first one is done for you as an example.)



1. Oranges are richer in vitamin C than apples.

2. The Sahara is the _____ desert in the world.

3. Pelé is the _____ soccer player in the world.

4. A feather is _____ than a bar of iron.

5. Fortaleza is _____ to the Equator than Salvador.

6. An atom is the _____ unit of an element.

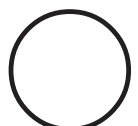
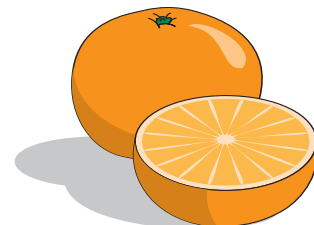
7. Pluto is usually considered the _____ planet from the sun.

8. The weather in Canada is generally _____ than in Mexico.

9. The giraffe has the _____ neck of all mammals.

10. Mount Everest is the world's _____ mountain.

11. Gold is _____ than silver.



QUESTION 03

CHOOSE the most adequate response to the utterances below and **WRITE** the corresponding number in the space provided. (The first one is done for you as an example.)



1. Have you got a light?

() Fish and chips.

2. I've lost my bag.

() I guess they didn't have the money.

3. I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Hays.

() I'm just looking.

4. What was your flight like?

() It depends. What time?

5. Bye!

() It's just what I needed.

6. Why do you think they didn't come?

() Mm. He's quite nice.

7. Can you spare some sugar?

() Not bad.

8. How about going to the movies tonight?

() No, sorry. We only take cash.

9. I hope you like it.

() Oh, yes? What's it like?

10. Can I help you?

() See you.

11. What's Jim like?

() Single or double?

12. Have you ever eaten paella?

(1) Sorry, I don't smoke.

13. I'd like a room, please.

() Sure. How much do you need?

14. Can I pay by cheque?

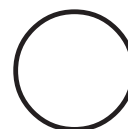
() Thank you very much. I'd love one.

15. Shall I make you a cup of tea?

() Yes and I just loved it.

16. What would you like to have?

() Yes. What name is it, please?



QUESTION 04

The text below is about the love life of a jazz musician.

FILL IN the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
(The first one is done for you as an example.)



At the age of 36, jazz musician Sue Reeves has just become a mother. She has been (be) married twice

and now _____ (live) with the baby's father, Mike Gordon, who is also a jazz musician.

Sue _____ (live) with Mike for just over three years, six months longer than she _____ (be)

divorced from her second husband, music critic Sam O'Neil. Sam was 19 years older than her. Mike is 11 years younger, blond and deliciously handsome with twinkling blue eyes.

"I _____ (never manage) to find someone of my own age," she smiled. "The relationship with Mike was

something I _____ (not want) to get into, because he is so much younger. I _____ (worry) terribly

about it. But when I _____ (buy) my flat he _____ (begin) to stay nights and I _____

(keep) saying 'I must not make this permanent'. Then he _____ (move in) and I still said

'I must not make it permanent,' but now I _____ (feel) it's important for us to be together and

_____ (stop) worrying."

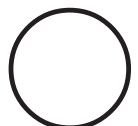
"Certainly when I _____ (be) the younger partner in the relationship with Sam, the age difference

_____ (not worry) me, although I suppose he worried about it. I think it _____ (bother)

the older person rather than the younger one. Sam _____ (give) our relationship ten years. He

_____ (know) I _____ (go off) and find a younger man. But we _____ (remain)

good friends and he _____ (visit) us often."

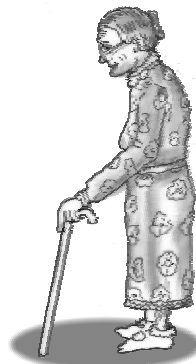


QUESTION 05

The text below tells the story of an old lady who won a lottery prize.

All the sentences below have **ONE** grammatical mistake.

CIRCLE the mistake and **CORRECT** it in the space provided.
(The first one is done for you as an example.)



1. Mrs Green was 91 years and she lived in an Old People's home.

91 years old or 91

2. All the week she bought a ticket for the National Lottery.

3. A day she won first prize – twenty million pounds!

4. The nurses didn't know how to tell her, but they called her doctor.

5. The doctor decided telling her the news tactfully as she had a weak heart.

6. He started, "Oh, by the way, there is a lot of news above the National Lottery prize.

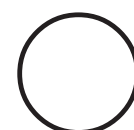
7. It's twenty million this week. What would you do if you won that many money?"

8. Looking in his eyes, she said him: "I have no relatives.

9. You have been my doctor since thirty years.

10. I would give half from it to you."

11. After to hear that, the doctor had a heart attack and dropped dead.



INSTRUCTIONS: Questions **06** and **07** are based on the text below. Read it carefully before answering these questions.

WHAT ABOUT THE KIDS?

When It's O. K. to Be Afraid

It's hard enough being a phobic adult, going through life fearing metaphorical monsters under metaphorical beds. But suppose you were having the same fears in childhood, a stage of life when monsters are somehow more than metaphors and the bed they're hiding under is your very own. How can parents distinguish a passing childhood fear from a full-blown phobia? And what can they do to help?

The good news for most parents — not to mention their kids — is that the majority of childhood terrors are fleeting. In a big, forbidding world that most children can't begin to make sense of, it's normal to gather up free-floating anxieties and pile them onto one comprehensible entity—dogs, sirens, the dark. If it makes the rest of the world feel safer, this can be an effective defense mechanism. The danger comes when children's anxieties begin to assume an enormous and debilitating importance in their lives.

"Before age seven, it's common for kids to have extreme fear reactions," says psychologist Steven Phillipson, clinical director of the Center for Cognitive-Behavioral Psychotherapy in New York City. "The ability an older child or adult has to distinguish between reasonable and excessive reactions is not yet developed."

Hard as it is for parents to watch a toddler in torment, there's not a lot they can do beyond lavishing the child with plenty of loving reassurance and taking a firm but gentle hand when the object of fear—a bath, say, or the doctor—can't be avoided. It's only when extreme fears persist past age seven and significantly begin to affect the child's ability to function that clinicians become concerned. "When young children are doing well despite their fears, we don't

intervene," says Phillipson.

"When an older child starts to suffer at home or at school, it's time to get involved."

The therapeutic involvement is much the same as it would be for an adult phobic: gradually exposing the child to the feared object or experience and teaching him or her, eventually, to live with it. Most of the time, doctors encourage parents of phobic kids to become involved in treatment, attending sessions and walking the child through the hierarchy of exposure — provided they can resist the natural impulse to step in and stop the session when the child starts to grow fearful. "Hard as it is for parents to watch," Phillipson says, "the only way for kids to get around the pain is to go through the pain."

J. K.

Illustration for TIME by Mark Fredrickson



QUESTION 06

Based on the text you read, **FILL IN** the blanks with the appropriate word.

(The first one is done for you as an example.)

1. Parents should not be so apprehensive about their children's fears because the majority of childhood terrors are fleeting.

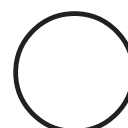
2. Children can't make much sense of the world they live in; _____, they develop anxieties and focus them on one comprehensible entity.

3. _____ the ability to distinguish between reasonable and excessive reactions is not developed, children under seven have extreme fear reactions.

4. _____ it is hard for parents to watch their children suffering, there is not much they can do.

5. Psychologists don't intervene if they notice children are doing well despite their fears; _____, they do get involved when they see older children starting to suffer at home or at school.

6. Phobic children are gradually exposed to the feared object or experience _____ they can learn how to live with it.



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