

SAMPLE TEST NEO FINAL - 5TO AÑO

PART 1 - VOCABULARY

1. Select the word that describes a sudden, dramatic, and important discovery.

- (A) Success
- (B) Finding
- (C) Breakthrough
- (D) Evolution
- (E) Innovation

2. Identify the synonym for "Shortcoming" in a professional context.

- (A) Strength
- (B) Flaw
- (C) Feature
- (D) Benefit
- (E) Asset

3. Select the word that describes a person's ability to recover quickly from difficulties or toughness.

- (A) Eagerness
- (B) Reluctance
- (C) Resilience
- (D) Compliance
- (E) Idle

PART 2 - GRAMMAR

Analyze the context of each sentence. Select the option (A, B, C, D, or E) that correctly applies the grammatical rules.

1. "If I _____ more attention to the instructions, I wouldn't be struggling with this task now."

- (A) paid
- (B) would pay
- (C) have paid
- (D) had paid
- (E) would have paid

2. "The new laws _____ by the committee after a long debate last night."

- (A) were approved
- (B) was approved
- (C) have approved
- (D) are approved
- (E) been approved

3. "She looks very disappointed. She _____ the exam, but she clearly didn't study enough."

- (A) must have passed
- (B) could have passed
- (C) should pass
- (D) would pass
- (E) can't have passed

PART 3 - READING

The Renewable Dilemma

The global transition toward sustainable energy sources has reached a critical turning point in recent years. While many nations have begun to phase out fossil fuels, the financial burden of such a massive structural overhaul remains a point of contention. Although the ecological benefits of decarbonization are undisputable, the initial expenditure required to modernize national grids is a significant hurdle that many developing economies cannot easily overcome.

Furthermore, there is an evolving debate regarding the reliability of green technology. Recent studies indicate that unless governments invest heavily in battery storage, the intermittent nature of solar and wind power could lead to energy instability. Consequently, were a country to switch entirely to renewables without a robust infrastructure, it might face unforeseen economic consequences. It is a high-stakes undertaking, but the long-term sustainability of our planet depends on this bold commitment. The shift towards renewable energy requires a significant investment, but the long-term benefits for the environment are undeniable.

Answer the questions below.

1. What does the word "undeniable" suggest in this context?

- (A) A secret.
- (B) Questionable.
- (C) Certainly true.

- (D) Very expensive.
- (E) Impossible.

2. According to the text, what is the main "obstacle" to switching to renewable energy?

- (A) The lack of environmental benefits.
- (B) The high amount of money needed at the beginning.
- (C) The fact that it only works in the short term.
- (D) That scientists don't believe in it yet.
- (E) That it is impossible to implement in modern cities.

3. Which of the following best summarizes the main paradox presented in the first paragraph?

- (A) Renewable energy is environmentally necessary but economically inaccessible for some.
- (B) Fossil fuels are becoming more expensive as their availability decreases globally.
- (C) Developing nations are the most interested in green energy but have the least sun.
- (D) The modernization of national grids is impossible without returning to coal.
- (E) Economic growth is inversely proportional to the use of sustainable technology.

4. What is the author's primary concern regarding the "intermittent nature" of green power?

- (A) It makes solar panels less durable over long periods of time.
- (B) It could cause a total collapse of the global financial market.
- (C) It necessitates a parallel investment in storage solutions to ensure stability.
- (D) It prevents governments from accurately measuring their carbon footprint.
- (E) It is a minor issue that has been exaggerated by the fossil fuel industry.

PART 4 - LISTENING

Listen and choose the best options to answer the questions

Audio script:

“Recent studies in urban planning suggest that the inclusion of green spaces, such as parks and community gardens, is no longer just an aesthetic choice but a public health necessity. In many metropolitan areas, the 'heat island effect' causes temperatures to

rise significantly higher than in rural surroundings. Large-scale vegetation helps to mitigate this issue by providing shade and releasing moisture into the air.

Furthermore, the psychological benefits are well-documented. Regular access to natural environments within a city has been linked to a notable reduction in stress levels and an increase in cognitive function among residents. However, the challenge for many local governments lies in the high cost of land and the pressure to prioritize commercial development over public areas.

While some argue that vertical gardens and small 'pocket parks' are sufficient, urban experts insist that larger, interconnected green corridors are essential for supporting local biodiversity. Therefore, the future of our cities depends on finding a balance between economic growth and the preservation of natural spaces for the well-being of the community.”

1. What is the primary environmental reason for including green spaces in cities?

- (A) To improve the visual beauty of commercial buildings.
- (B) To increase the property value of apartments.
- (C) To counter the temperature increase caused by urban heat.
- (D) To provide people with places to exercise for free.
- (E) To replace rural areas with metropolitan gardens.

2. According to the speaker, what prevents some governments from creating more parks?

- (A) A lack of scientific evidence about health benefits.
- (B) The high price of land and the demand for business spaces.
- (C) The difficulty of maintaining vertical gardens in the winter.
- (D) A general lack of interest from the local community.
- (E) The fact that people prefer shopping malls over parks.

3. What is the main difference between "pocket parks" and "green corridors" in this context?

- (A) Pocket parks are more expensive to build than corridors.
- (B) Green corridors are considered more effective for biodiversity.
- (C) Pocket parks are only found in rural surroundings.
- (D) Green corridors are exclusively used for economic growth.
- (E) There is no difference; both terms are used interchangeably.

PART 5 - WRITING

Task: The Genetic Frontier: Ethical Dilemmas in Biotechnology

Instructions: The "Global Ethics Committee" has opened a call for papers regarding the use of gene-editing technology (such as CRISPR) to eliminate hereditary diseases. While the potential for "perfection" is high, many warn about the "unpredictability" of altering the human genome.

Write an argumentative essay (220–250 words) evaluating the implications of this technology. In your essay, you must:

- **Analyze the ethical paradox:** Critically discuss the conflict between the "necessity" of curing terminal illnesses and the risks of creating social inequality through "designer babies."
- **Evaluate cognitive and physical outcomes:** Reflect on how the pursuit of genetic "superiority" might redefine our understanding of human "intelligence" and "creativity." (Use the correct derived forms of these concepts).
- **Assess the "consequences" of intervention:** Explain why the "significance" of maintaining natural genetic diversity is vital for the long-term "sustainability" of the species.
- **Academic Precision:** Use an advanced formal tone. Incorporate complex grammatical structures (e.g., *inversions*, *mixed conditionals*, *passive reporting verbs*).

PART 6 - SPEAKING

"High-Altitude Sustainable Research Station"



1. **To practice your speaking:** Look at the image of the "High-Altitude Sustainable Research Station" located in an extreme mountain environment. You must synthesize the core paradox shown in this photograph and analyze the following points: What specific intentions must the designers have prioritized to create a fully functioning scientific outpost in such an inaccessible and extreme location? How effectively are advanced sustainable systems (energy and water) integrated into this severe landscape? **Critically analyze** the benefits of passive systems over purely active, technological ones in this context. During your response, you **must** try to naturally integrate at least three advanced phrasal verbs, such as: **bring about**, **phase out**, **wind up** or **keep up with**.