FINAL TEST

EVEN SEMESTER OF ACADEMIC YEARS 2022/2023

Subject : **Bahasa Inggris 2 (Intermediate Level)**
Program : **All Programs**
Credit : **4**
Semester : **2 (Two)**
Duration : **60 minutes**
Remark : **Close Book**
Type : **A**

DIRECTION

1. Pray first before you do the test;
2. Do the easiest then the rest;
3. Ask your proctor if you do not understand the questions;
4. Cheating is a crime, so do it by yourself;
5. Borrowing something from your friends is not allowed during the test;
6. Good luck.

References	Created by	Validated by
1. Semester Learning Plan (RPS) 2. The Lattice of Final Test of Academic Years 2022/2023	Lecturer Coordinator Team Herdiana, S.S.,M.Pd. July 1st , 2023	Head of Language Utep Sobarli, S.Pd.,M.Pd. July 1st , 2023

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (10 POINTS)

Audio:

A. **Pictures A–F show moments in the life of a genius. What do you think is happening in each picture? Then listen and check.**

Audio:

1. Picture A
   a. When Sidis was seven months, he pointed at the sun and drew a picture of it.
   b. When Sidis was seven months, he pointed at the moon and said 'moon'.
   c. When Sidis was seven months, he pointed at the sun and said 'sun'.
2. Picture B
   a. At eighteen months, he could read *The New York Times*.
   b. At eighteen years, he could read *The New York Times*.
   c. At eighteen months, he was in *The New York Times*.
3. Picture C
   a. At six, he could speak Russian, French, German and Hebrew.
   b. At six, he could read *The New York Times*.
   c. At six, he gave a lecture on mathematics at Harvard University.
4. Picture D
   a. Aged eight, he became an actor.
   b. Aged nine, he wrote for *The New York Times*.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

c. Aged nine, he gave a lecture on mathematics at Harvard University.

5. Picture E
   a. Journalists followed him around and wrote articles about him but he didn't achieve much as an adult.
   b. Journalists followed him around and interviewed him on television.
   c. He became a journalist.
6. Picture F
   a. He died in 1954, aged 46
   b. He died in 1944, aged 46.
   c. He died in 1944, aged 66.

B. Listen and answer the questions.

Audio:

1. For most of his adult life, what was Sidis 'running away' from?
   a. Journalist
   b. His family
   c. Fame
2. What two things did his sister say about his ability to learn languages?
   a. He knew all the languages of the world and that he could learn a language in an hour.
   b. He knew all the languages of the world and that he could learn a language in day.
   c. He knew all the languages of the world and that he could learn a language in a week.
3. What did he do two years later?
   a. He gave more lectures at Harvard University.
   b. He began attending Harvard University.
   c. He started work at *The New York Times*.
4. What did he do at Harvard University when he was nine?
   a. Gave a lecture on Chemistry.
   b. Gave a lecture on History.
   c. Gave a lecture on Mathematics.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. READING COMPREHENSION (10 POINTS)

A. Read the text and mark the statements true (T), false (F) or don't know (DK).

MAKING IT HAPPEN

Women around the world setting up their own businesses may face similar kinds of barriers, despite the different contexts in which they live and work. But in spite of the problems they face, many have success stories to tell. We asked successful entrepreneurs for their tips for success.

BRIDGING TWO CULTURES

When Jiao Lee moved to Ireland from China, she saw the opportunity to start a business which could help to build bridges between the two countries she loved. She started China Tours as a small travel business, setting up tours between the two countries.

It was hard at first. She had to learn all about setting up a business in a foreign country and she struggled with language barriers. But it was all worth it. China Tours now employs more than forty people and has offices in Ireland and China. Jiao says, 'It has been such an exciting ride setting up China Tours and I've enjoyed every minute. I wouldn't want to work for anyone else now.'

Success Tip – Always keep an eye open for an opportunity. And don't be put off when things seem hard in the beginning. Stick with your ideas, and soon you will find success.

SWEET SUCCESS

When Carmen Spataro set up Sweet Dreams, a mobile cupcake business in her home city of Washington, she used social media to help spread the word about her new business. Travelling around the city in her pink van, selling her freshly-baked cupcakes, Carmen sends her followers updates on Facebook and Twitter, telling them where and when they can find the van. The idea has been a fantastic success, with customers sending each other messages about the new, delicious range of cakes on offer. 'I'm in cupcake heaven,' tweets one of her happy customers. 'I wasn't very confident with the technology at first,' says Carmen. 'But I learned quickly and now I love it. Using social media has helped to add to the sense of fun which we wanted to establish.'

Success Tip – Keep up-to-date with

HATS OFF

Melissa Faith had no idea that her designs for children's hats would lead her to success in business.

She started by making a few hats to sell at a market. The hats were so popular that they sold out almost immediately. 'It was amazing. People were coming back for more and I couldn't keep up with the demand,' she explains. Melissa set up a website to sell the hats online. Loopy Kids HatZone was an instant success and Melissa now exports hats all over the world. 'One of the problems I've had,' says Melissa, 'is that I'm dyslexic, so it's hard for me to keep up with all the paperwork and emailing.' However, she thinks that her dyslexia also helps her to be more creative and to have a fresh approach to problem-solving.

Success Tip – Be prepared for the unexpected. Some of the best things happen when you don't plan for them.

1. Carmen was confident with new technology.

2. She found that language was a problem in the beginning.

3. She sells her cakes around the city from a mobile van.

4. Melissa had always planned to start a company selling hats.

5. She finds it difficult to be creative at work.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. Read the following text about the Ig Nobel Prizes, which are an American parody of the Nobel Prizes. For questions 1-5 below, decide which of the options (a, b or c) is true.

The Ig Nobel Prizes

Organized by the scientific humor magazine Annals of Improbable Research (AIR), the Ig Nobel Prizes are presented by a group that includes genuine Nobel Laureates at a ceremony at Harvard University's Sanders Theater.

A parody of the Nobel Prizes, the Ig Nobel Prizes are given each year in early October around the time the recipients of the genuine Nobel Prizes are announced for ten achievements that "first make people laugh, and then make them think". All prizes are awarded for real achievements (except for three in 1991 and one in 1994 due to an erroneous press release).

This is a list of some Ig Nobel Prize winners from 1993 to the present day:

1993. Literature – Presented to E. Topol, R. Califf, F. Van de Werf, P. W. Armstrong, and their 972 co-authors, for publishing a medical research paper which has one hundred times as many authors as pages. The authors are from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

2000. Chemistry – Presented to D. Marazziti, A. Rossi, and Giovanni B. Cassano of the University of Pisa, Italy, and H. S. Akiskal of the University of California, San Diego, for their discovery that, biochemically, romantic love may be indistinguishable from having severe obsessive-compulsive disorder.

2004. Chemistry – Presented to The Coca-Cola Company of Great Britain, for using advanced technology to convert liquid from the River Thames into Dasani, a brand of bottled water, which for precautionary reasons has been made unavailable to consumers.

2006. Peace – H. Stapleton of Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, for inventing an electromechanical teenager repellent, a device that makes annoying high-pitched noise designed to be audible to teenagers but not to adults; and for later using that same technology to make telephone ringtones that are audible to teenagers but probably not to their teachers.

2009. Literature – Ireland's police service for writing and presenting more than 50 traffic tickets to a Polish individual, by the name of "Prawo Jazdy". Mr. "Jazdy" was widely thought to be the most frequent driving offender in Ireland, until an investigation uncovered the fact that Prawo Jazdy is the Polish term for "Driving License".

1. The Ig Nobel Prizes ...

a. are awarded for making people think before they laugh

b. were mistakenly awarded 4 times

c. have 2 different achievement categories

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. The Ig Nobel Prizes are given ...

a. only by people who have won the Nobel prize

b. by previous Nobel prize winners as well as other people

c. only by previous Nobel prize winners who work at Harvard

3. The 1993 Literature prize was given for ...

a. managing to include authors from so many countries in a publication

b. publishing one hundred pages more than authors

c. publishing a research paper with far more authors than pages

4. Dasani ...

a. can only be bought in GB

b. should be drunk with precaution

c. cannot be bought

5. According to the text, Prawo Jazdy ...

a. is an Irish driving offender

b. is a terrible driver

c. is a Polish expression

III. VOCABULARY (5 POINTS)

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extra words you do not need.

car estate house shop shopping streets traffic

1. Hugo is very happy because he's just bought a semi-detached _____ five minutes away from where he works.

2. Did you know that a new industrial _____ is being built on the edge of the city?

3. The _____ lights seemed to stay red for a very long time. It was rather frustrating as I was late for work.

4. Before we left the airport, we went to the duty-free _____to buy some perfume for my aunt.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. If you have never driven in this city before, it can be quite confusing as there are a lot of one-way _____ .

IV. LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (10 POINTS)

Complete the conversation with the words and phrases in the box. There are two phrases you do not need.

Can you all right I didn't realise you I need to If I were Is it OK No problem something wrong Sorry about that sort it out What should I Yes, of course you should You'd better not

1. A: [1] *Sorry about that*, I didn't know that we shouldn't talk business during the meal.

B: That's [2] *all right*. I don't think Guilherme minded too much, although in Brazil it's not always a polite thing to do.

2. A: My apologies. [3] _____were on the phone. I can come back later.

B: [4] _____come back in half an hour?

3. A: Did I do [5] _____ ?

B: Don't worry about it. We can [6] _____ . Just remember that in Italy people don't usually use first names when doing business.

4. A: Do [7] _____ take my shoes off before I enter Miki and Isamu's house?

B: Yes, [8] _____ . In Japan, people leave their shoes in their hallway and point the toes of them towards the entrance. You will probably be given a pair of slippers to wear inside their home.

5. A: [9] _____ do if they give me a present?

B: [10] _____ you, I'd open it and then smile and thank them.

6. A: [11] _____ if I take Natalya some flowers.

B: [12] _____ but don't take her yellow ones, as in Russia this means you are going to end the relationship.

V. LANGUAGE FOCUS (10 POINTS)

Select the alternative which is not possible.

1. We (___) speak to John this morning.

a. didn't manage to

b. couldn't

c. didn't manage

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Ugo (___) finish the report yesterday.
   a. managed to
   b. could
   c. was able to
3. I (___) speak five languages.
   a. can
   b. am able to
   c. do able to
4. Twenty years ago, I (___) run ten kilometres.
   a. was able to
   b. can
   c. could
5. Few of us (___) work without technology these days.
   a. can
   b. are manage to
   c. are able to
6. Women (___) vote in Switzerland until 1971.
   a. didn't able to
   b. weren't able to
   c. couldn't
7. I (___) come to class tomorrow.
   a. can't
   b. am not able to
   c. am not manage to
8. When we finished the work, we (___) have a break.
   a. were able to
   b. could to
   c. could

9. (___) use a computer?
   a. are you able to
   b. do you can
   c. can you
10. (___) to do your homework?
   a. Did you manage

LIVEWORKSHEETS

b. Were you able

C. Could you

VI. WRITING (15 POINTS)

Write a summary of the story (150–200 words) using the notes.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM SIDIS

Background
- Lived in New York
- Father: psychologist at Harvard (Russian roots)

Childhood
- Born 1898
- 6 months: could speak. First word = 'moon'.
- 18 months: read newspaper
- 3 years: could type
- As a child, spoke Russian, French, German & Hebrew
- As a child, gave Maths lecture at Harvard uni
- 11 yrs: attended Harvard uni

Adulthood
- Wanted a quiet life
- Journalists followed him around and wrote articles about this young genius
- Didn't like fame
- 1944: died

Myths
- His sister = close 2 him & spoke about him after he died
- Knew all world's languages
- Took 1 week to learn a language
- IQ of 250-300

Conclusion
- Not all childhood geniuses will produce great things as adults
- Need to leave people alone to live their lives

William Sidis is sometimes called 'the most intelligent man ever', but he isn't famous and his life was not full of great achievements. He was born .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS