

## Parcial – (Mid-term test) A2

### Section A – Reading

**Read the passage and answer all the questions**

#### Look up!

*Smombies* is a new word that means ‘smartphone zombies’. These are people who look at their smartphones when they are walking along the street. This is a problem. Every year people injure themselves because they aren’t looking where they are going.

The word *smombie* comes from Germany, but the country with the worst *smombie* problem is South Korea. Almost half of the South Korean people use their phones when they’re walking. Teenagers are bad, but the worst age group is from 25 to 35. In Seoul, you can get a phone app which turns off your phone when you start walking. There are huge signs on the ground, which tell *smombies* to ‘look up’. In Beijing, China, there are two lanes on the pavement to walk along. One lane is for *smombies* and the other is for people without a phone. In Hawaii, if you cross the road and look at your phone, the police will ask you for money.

The German government has put lights on the pavement where walkers cross the road. The lights flash when a car is coming. In Austria, there are soft airbags around lampposts. This means that if people walk into them, they won’t hurt themselves.

Remember that if you use your phone, you must also remember to look up!

**For questions 1–3, please answer in complete sentences.**

1. Why are *smombies* a problem?
2. Which country has the biggest problem with *smombies*?
3. In Seoul, what does the special phone app do?

**For questions 4–8, tick the box.**

4. About half of the people in South Korea are *smombies*.

TRUE

FALSE

5. There are special lanes for *smombies* in Beijing.

TRUE

FALSE

6. In Hawaii, you must not use your phone while you are crossing the street.

TRUE

FALSE

7. Which is the worst *smombie* age group?

- a. teenagers
- b. aged 25-35
- c. over 35 years

8. What has the Austrian government put around lampposts?

- a. signs.
- b. lights.
- c. airbags.

***Write the words in the box.***

9. Find the word in the passage which means the OPPOSITE of:

hard (paragraph 3)

10. Find the word in the passage which means the SAME as:

very big (paragraph 2)

***Section B – Use of English -***

***Choose the correct word and write it on the line. You can use a word more than once. There is one word you do not need.***

BY	IN	AT	ON	TO
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Example:

Sara walks \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ school with her sister.

1. I'm not keen \_\_\_\_ pizza.

2. My brother went \_\_\_\_ France on holiday.

3. I love travelling \_\_\_\_ plane.

4. My sister's birthday is \_\_\_\_ 4<sup>th</sup> March.

5. It doesn't often snow here \_\_\_\_ winter.

***Section C***

***Answer the following questions. Give a full answer in the past tense, using the word(s) given.***

**Example:**

What did you do yesterday evening?  
*I went to the cinema* (to the cinema)

1. What did you see there? (an action film)
2. How did you get there? (by bus)
3. What time did the film begin? (7.30 pm)
4. What did you eat? (popcorn)
5. How much did the tickets cost? (\$10)

**Section D**

**Put the words in order and make a correct sentence.**

1. yesterday / himself / badly / hurt / **Ben**  
Ben
2. been / **Nell** / to / never / Spain / has  
Nell
3. warm / swimming / to / **It's** / go / enough / not  
It's
4. will / **If** / skiing / they / snows / it / go  
If
5. bike / ride / my / **Jack** / to / to / borrowed / school  
Jack

**Section E**

**Choose the correct answer for each sentence.**

1. Tony went to the shops    some bread.
  - a. Buy
  - b. Buying
  - c. To buy
  - d. Bought
2. Take the bus to the cinema. It's    far to walk.
  - a. Too
  - b. Much
  - c. Enough

d. More

3. Maria lives in that house, \_\_\_\_\_  
a. doesn't she?  
b. isn't she?  
c. hasn't she?  
d. didn't she?

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ that book you gave me. It was great.  
a. finished  
b. finish  
c. finishing  
d. finishes

5. Look at the time! We must \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch.  
a. stop  
b. stopping  
c. to stop  
d. stopped

6. Is Kate the girl \_\_\_\_\_ plays tennis very well.  
a. which  
b. who  
c. whose  
d. what

7. She shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to bed so late. She's always tired.  
a. go  
b. to go  
c. going  
d. goes

8. Kyle \_\_\_\_\_ lunch when Zoe called him.  
a. has  
b. have  
c. was having  
d. is having

9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to my house, I'll lend you my bike.  
a. will come  
b. came  
c. come  
d. were coming

10. Jake used to \_\_\_\_\_ football but now he prefers rugby.

- a. plays
- b. playing
- c. played
- d. play

### **Section F – Listening**

**Listen to this passage about spiders and write the missing words in the spaces given.**

#### **Spiders**

There are almost fifty thousand (example) different types of spiders.

Some are very small, but (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are bigger than a human hand.

Many spiders (2) \_\_\_\_\_ webs to catch insects to eat. It takes spiders a long time to build a web. The web must be large (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to catch flies, mosquitoes and butterflies, which most spiders love. Spiders also drink the rainwater that lands on the web.

Some spiders do not have to make a web (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they can jump.

Jumping spiders can see (5)\_\_\_\_\_ well. When they see an insect, they jump on it and eat it.

The largest spider in the world is the Giant Bird-Eater, which is the same size as a (6)\_\_\_\_\_ plate. These enormous spiders live in South America and they (7)\_\_\_\_\_ for food at night. They are called Giant Bird-Eaters but they do not (8)\_\_\_\_\_ eat birds. Their diet is mostly worms and large insects but they also eat small (9)\_\_\_\_\_ and snakes.

Many people are frightened of spiders but most spiders are not (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to humans.