MID-TERM TEST
EVEN SEMESTER OF ACADEMIC YEAR 2023/2024

Subject : **English 2**
Program : **Pre-Intermediate**
Credit : **4**
Semester : **2 (Two)**
Duration : **90 minutes**
Remark : **Close Book**
Type : **A**

DIRECTIONS

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 Program (RPS) 2. The Lattice of Mid-term Test, Even Semester of Academic Year 2023/2024	Lecturer Coordinator  **Utep Sobali, M.Pd.** March 22, 2024	Head of Language  **Nur Haris Effendi, M.Pd.** March 22, 2024

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. LISTENING (10 POINTS)

Audio Listening:

A. Listen to the audio, then choose the correct options!

1. What does Rebecca think about joining a gym?
   a. It's a waste of money.
   b. It motivates her to exercise.
   c. It doesn't provide enough variety for her.
2. What is Rebecca's advice about friends and exercise?
   a. Make friends with people who like exercise.
   b. Encourage your friends to exercise with you.
   c. Don't be embarrassed about exercising alone.
3. What caused Jeff to start exercising?
   a. A new electric bike.
   b. A new girlfriend.
   c. A lack of money.
4. Since exercising more regularly, Jeff has...
   a. started appreciating nature more.
   b. included exercise in his everyday routine.
   c. taken up other sports too.
5. As a young man, Leo kept fit because...
   a. he was always worried about his health.
   b. he was a member of various sports teams.
   c. he had a generally active lifestyle.

B. Listen to the audio, then choose the correct option!

Audio Listening:

6. What does Piers say about the bus?
   a. It takes him fifteen minutes to get to the bus stop.
   b. He can often sit and relax on the bus.
   c. He often cannot relax on the bus.
7. What does Piers think about the underground?
   a. It's sad and he hates it.
   b. It's much better than driving.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

c. He loves it, but only when he can sit

8. Sydney _____

a. relaxes and watches the sunrise before going to work.

b. doesn't like loud music in the car.

c. drinks coffee on her way to work.

9. Which is true about Sydney?

a. She always has to slow down due to speed cameras.

b. She always finds traffic jams when entering the city.

c. She sometimes feels her journey to work is too short.

10. Brenda _____

a. didn't cycle in New York because it was dangerous.

b. enjoys her bike ride to work but not so much the ferry.

c. enjoys both her bicycle and ferry ride.

II. READING (10 POINTS)

Read the text about three famous inventions, and for questions 1 to 10, choose true or false.

Three popular inventions from the 1920s

The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions. Some of the things invented around that time changed the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions are still widely used today.

The television

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the television. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' were sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in today's money), people in their homes could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station.

The fridge

Another invention that became popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator. People used different ways to keep food cool and fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges weren't invented until 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA in the 1920s. Sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model increased

LIVEWORKSHEETS

from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less interested in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold, and the price decreased.

The polygraph

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.

1. When television images were first transmitted, viewers didn't know exactly what the image was.
2. The television was demonstrated at the Royal Institute in 1926.
3. Color images were not possible until after the 1920s.
4. Television images were first sent across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928.
5. People could buy television sets in the 1920s.
6. Home refrigerators were invented in the 1920s.
7. Fridges became popular in the USA before they were popular in the UK.
8. Some psychologists helped John Larson to build his invention.
9. On some occasions, lie detectors have been used as evidence in court.
10. Today, lie detectors are never used by the police.

III. VOCABULARY (5 POINTS)

Complete the text with the word in the boxes.

Settle	customs	whales	shark	waves
Border	Rafts			

1. It was a windy day, so the _____were crashing onto the beach.
2. _____ can grow as long as thirty-five metres.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. It's important to understand local _____ when you travel, so you don't offend anyone.
4. They like the country so much they decided to _____ there and bought a house.
5. People are very frightened of _____ attacks, but there are only about seventy-five a year worldwide.
6. _____ do not usually have an engine.
7. Iguacu Falls is near the _____ between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.

IV. LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (10 POINTS)

Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

Can't	**how long**	**hurt**	**neck**	**What's the matter**
Worried	**painkillers**	**since**	**so**	**take them**

A: Hello, I'm Dr Simpson. [1] _____?

B: Hello, Doctor. I've got a sore [2]_____ and my wrist [3]_____. It's very painful.

A: [4] _____ have you had this problem?

B: [5] _____ about a month ago. I [6]_____ sleep very well.

A: Are you [7]_____ about anything?

B: No, but I'm working on the computer a lot.

A: so that's probably the reason

C: Yes. I think [8]_____ .

A: Right. It's nothing to worry about. I'll give you some [9]_____. They'll help you to sleep, too. [10]_____ For two weeks, then come and see me again

B: Thank you, Doctor.

V. LANGUAGE FOCUS (10 POINTS)

A. Complete the conversations with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: How long _____ here? (Carlos/work)

B: About four years. He _____ here for four years. (be)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 A: Did you see that comedy film last night?

B: Yes, it was the funniest film I _____ (ever/watch)

3 A: Do you know where Morris_____? (go)

B: No. I _____ him all day. (not see)

4 A: _____ your homework? (you/finish)

B: No. I _____ it yet. (not start)

5 A: Do you know if my parcel _____ (arrive)

B: Just a minute. I'll have a look for you.

6 A: _____ your watch? (you/find)

B: Yes, it was under the sofa.

7 A: How long _____ Marissa? (you/know)

B: Not very long. We _____ friends for long at all. (not be)

8 A: _____ my news? (you/hear)

B: No. _____ to leave your job? (you/decide)

VI. WRITING (15 POINTS)

Write about a time when you went on holiday or had a good night out.

Write 50-100 words. Use the sequencer in the box.

First then After that/after a while finally

LIVEWORKSHEETS

This is the end of the page

LIVEWORKSHEETS