



Name : _____ Grade : _____

Subject: _____ Teacher : _____

**MID-TERM EXAM – ODD SEMESTER
ENGLISH
ACADEMIC YEAR 2026/2027
September, 2027**

I. Reading

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

Passage 1

During a school field trip, a group of students visited a cultural exhibition. One display contained photographs taken from unusual angles. From one position, a crowded marketplace appeared chaotic; from another, the same marketplace seemed carefully organized. The guide explained that photographs do not always show the whole story. A single viewpoint can emphasize certain details while hiding others.

The students then examined a series of photographs documenting a traditional festival. One student initially believed that the festival was mainly a form of entertainment. After reading the captions and speaking with a local cultural researcher, however, she realized that the event also had historical and social significance. The experience taught the students that understanding a subject often requires looking beyond the most obvious evidence and considering information from several perspectives.

11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Understanding something accurately may require examining evidence from several perspectives.
- B. Photographs are unreliable and should never be used as evidence.
- C. Traditional festivals are mainly forms of entertainment.
- D. Students should avoid making observations during field trips.

12. Why did the marketplace appear different in the photographs?

- A. The photographs were taken from different viewpoints.
- B. The marketplace changed completely during the exhibition.
- C. The students misunderstood the photographs.
- D. The guide edited the photographs.

13. What can be inferred about the student who changed her opinion?

- A. She was willing to reconsider her first interpretation after examining additional evidence.
- B. She refused to trust the cultural researcher.
- C. She already knew the historical meaning of the festival.
- D. She believed the first photograph was always accurate.

14. Which detail BEST supports the answer to Question 13?

- A. After reading captions and speaking with a researcher, she realized the festival had historical and social significance.
- B. One display contained photographs taken from unusual angles.
- C. The marketplace appeared chaotic from one position.
- D. The students visited a cultural exhibition.

15. What does “perspectives” most nearly mean?

- A. Different ways of viewing or understanding something
- B. Different locations for storing photographs
- C. Different types of cultural festivals
- D. Different methods of taking photographs

16. Why does the author describe the marketplace photographs?

- A. To demonstrate that a single viewpoint may not provide a complete understanding.
- B. To show that marketplaces are usually disorganized.
- C. To explain how professional photographers use cameras.
- D. To prove that photographs are more useful than written evidence.

17. What lesson did the students learn?

- A. People should examine evidence carefully before reaching a conclusion.
- B. People should always trust their first impression.
- C. Historical information is less important than visual information.
- D. Different perspectives usually create confusion.

18. Which statement is NOT supported by the passage?

- A. The festival had both entertainment and deeper cultural significance.
- B. Additional information changed one student's interpretation.
- C. A single viewpoint can hide important details.
- D. The students concluded that the festival had no historical importance.

19. The phrase “looking beyond the most obvious evidence” suggests that readers should...

- A. search for additional information before deciding what something means.
- B. ignore information that is easy to understand.
- C. avoid using photographs as evidence.
- D. choose the most complicated explanation.

20. Which sentence would make the BEST summary of the passage?

- A. Different viewpoints and additional evidence can lead to a deeper understanding of people, places, and events.
- B. Photographs from cultural exhibitions are always difficult to understand.
- C. Students should study traditional festivals instead of visiting them.
- D. A cultural researcher can explain every photograph correctly.

Passage 2

Corruption is not merely a private act that affects one individual. When public resources are misused for personal benefit, the consequences can spread throughout society. Money intended for schools, hospitals, roads, or other public services may fail to reach the people who need it. As a result, corruption can weaken public trust and make economic development more difficult.

International and national organizations have therefore developed different approaches to reducing corruption. Some initiatives encourage citizens to report suspected wrongdoing, while others focus on transparency, stronger institutions, and international cooperation. These efforts are most effective when citizens, government officials, civil-society organizations, and other institutions accept responsibility for protecting public resources. Preventing corruption is not achieved by one organization alone; it requires sustained attention and cooperation.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Reducing corruption requires transparency, responsibility, and cooperation among different parts of society.
- B. Corruption affects only government officials.
- C. International organizations can eliminate corruption without public participation.
- D. Public resources should be managed only by private organizations.

22. Why can corruption affect economic development?

- A. It can prevent public resources from reaching services and projects that support society.
- B. It always increases the amount of money available to governments.
- C. It encourages citizens to invest more money in public services.
- D. It makes public institutions completely independent.

23. What can the reader infer about public trust?

- A. It can decline when people believe public resources are being misused.
- B. It increases automatically when governments create new organizations.
- C. It has no connection with the management of public resources.
- D. It depends only on economic growth.

24. Which detail BEST supports the inference in Question 23?

- A. Money intended for public services may fail to reach the people who need it.
- B. Some initiatives encourage citizens to report suspected wrongdoing.
- C. Organizations have developed different approaches.
- D. Corruption requires sustained attention.

25. What does “misused” most nearly mean?

- A. Used improperly or for the wrong purpose
- B. Carefully protected
- C. Legally transferred
- D. Publicly announced

26. What is one approach mentioned for reducing corruption?

- A. Encouraging citizens to report suspected wrongdoing
- B. Preventing citizens from asking questions
- C. Reducing transparency in public institutions
- D. Giving one person complete control over resources

27. Why does the author mention schools, hospitals, and roads?

- A. To illustrate the kinds of public services that can be affected by misuse of resources.
- B. To compare three different government departments.
- C. To show that corruption happens only in construction.

D. To explain how public services are funded.

28. What does the final sentence imply?

- A. Long-term cooperation is necessary to address corruption effectively.
- B. Only government officials can prevent corruption.
- C. Corruption can be solved through one short campaign.
- D. Citizens have little responsibility for public resources.

29. Which statement is directly supported by the passage?

- A. Several groups have roles to play in protecting public resources.
- B. Reporting suspected wrongdoing is the only way to reduce corruption.
- C. Corruption affects only economic development.
- D. International cooperation is unnecessary.

30. Which evidence would BEST support the author's argument that cooperation matters?

- A. Citizens, officials, civil-society organizations, and institutions all participate in protecting public resources.
- B. Some public resources are used for schools and hospitals.
- C. Corruption can weaken public trust.
- D. Organizations have developed different approaches.

II. Cloze Grammar

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

31. The campaign was _____ successful that thousands of people noticed the project.

- A. such
- B. so
- C. such a
- D. too

32. It was _____ innovative project that several organizations decided to support it.

- A. so
- B. such
- C. such an
- D. very

33. The designer created a collection _____ combined traditional patterns with modern styles.

- A. who
- B. whom
- C. which
- D. where

34. The students visited an exhibition _____ displayed photographs from different perspectives.

- A. who
- B. which
- C. whose
- D. whom

35. The researcher, _____ article the students had read, explained the cultural significance of the festival.

- A. who
- B. whose
- C. which
- D. whom

36. The organization _____ investigates corruption encourages citizens to report suspected wrongdoing.

- A. who B. which C. where D. whose

37. The posters were placed _____ the entrance to attract visitors' attention.

- A. at B. between C. during D. among

38. The students stood _____ the exhibition hall while the guide explained the photographs.

- A. inside B. because C. although D. which

39. The information _____ the report helped the students reconsider their first conclusion.

- A. in B. who C. whose D. which

40. The campaign was organized _____ several student groups from different classes.

- A. by B. at C. on D. between

41. The government introduced a portal _____ citizens could report suspected corruption.

- A. where B. who C. whose D. whom

42. The article _____ yesterday explains how transparency can strengthen public trust.

- A. published B. publishing C. publish D. was publish

43. The students _____ the evidence carefully before reaching a conclusion.

- A. examines B. examined C. examining D. has examine

44. The report describes organizations _____ work is focused on preventing fraud.

- A. who B. whose C. which D. whom

45. The designer became successful _____ she combined creativity with strong business skills.

- A. because B. although C. unless D. where

46. The exhibition was _____ fascinating that we stayed until closing time.

- A. such B. so C. such a D. too

47. The students discussed the photographs _____ the cultural researcher arrived.

- A. after B. between C. whose D. which

48. The article discusses corruption, _____ can undermine public confidence in institutions.

- A. who B. which C. where D. whose

49. The organization aims _____ citizens and strengthen transparency.

- A. empowering B. to empower C. empowered D. empowers

50. The volunteers worked hard, _____ the project required considerable time and effort.

- A. because B. although C. unless D. where