

Name: _____

Student's ID: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____/20__

THT4.1 - MID-TERM TEST No1

I. Vocabulary

Task 1: Choose the best answer to fill in each gap in the following sentences

1. My brother is so _____ that he refuses to listen to anyone's advice, even when he is clearly wrong.
A. open-minded B. obstinate C. perceptive D. inquisitive
2. She has always been _____ about other cultures, which is why she loves travelling to remote places.
A. prejudiced B. apathetic C. inquisitive D. insensitive
3. My grandmother is very _____ - she has the same routine every day and never changes it.
A. set in her ways B. the life and soul of the party C. a dark horse D. a yes-man
4. He is such a _____ - he never stops talking, even when people are clearly not interested.
A. dark horse B. pain in the neck C. chatterbox D. busybody
5. After years of working in the same company, she finally _____ and became a well-known manager.
A. cleared her name B. made a name for herself
C. lived up to her name D. was named after her name
6. I have always _____ my father in terms of personality, as we both tend to be quite reserved.
A. taken after B. grown up C. given up D. kept in touch
7. The children were _____ the idea of going to Disneyland, and they talked about it excitedly for weeks.
A. terrified of B. fed up of C. nervous about D. thrilled by
8. I'm completely _____ my job because I do exactly the same thing every single day.
A. fond of B. fed up of C. passionate about D. excited about
9. The old photograph really _____ memories of my happy childhood, and I felt a wave of nostalgia.
A. slipped my mind B. refreshed my memory C. brought back D. rang a bell
10. I know her name - it's _____, but I just can't quite remember it at this moment.
A. on the tip of my tongue B. ringing a bell
C. slipping my mind D. playing tricks on me

Task 2: Choose the words in the box below to complete the sentences

perceptive	conscientious	rebellious	solitary	mature
------------	---------------	------------	----------	--------

1. My cousin is extremely _____ - she always notices when someone is upset, even if they don't say anything.

2. He was a very _____ teenager who deliberately disobeyed his parents and teachers.
3. She is a very _____ student who always completes her homework on time and pays attention in class.
4. My brother is quite _____ - he prefers spending time alone reading books rather than going to parties.
5. Despite his young age, he is very _____ and handles difficult situations like an adult.

Task 3: Match the idioms

Idioms

Meaning

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. a yes-man | a. someone with a secret talent |
| 2. a dark horse | b. someone who agrees with everything the boss says |
| 3. an old hand | c. someone who talks a lot |
| 4. a chatterbox | d. someone with a lot of experience |
| 5. the black sheep | e. someone who makes people laugh and enjoy themselves |
| 6. the life and soul of the party | f. a person who is different from the rest of the family |

II. GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer for each question

1. She _____ English for over five years now, and she is finally confident enough to have conversations with native speakers.
A. has studied B. has been studying C. studied D. was studying
2. I clearly remember _____ the door before I left the house this morning, so I was very surprised to find it unlocked.
A. lock B. to lock C. locking D. to locking
3. The project _____ be completed by the end of the year, but we need to work hard to meet the deadline.
A. is likely to B. is certain to C. might D. could
4. If the government had invested more in renewable energy sources, the country _____ its carbon footprint significantly over the past decade.
A. would reduce B. will reduce C. would have reduced D. reduced
5. _____ I am quite shy and introverted by nature, my sister is extremely outgoing.
A. Because B. While C. Since D. So
6. I _____ for the bus for over forty minutes, and I am starting to think that it might have been cancelled.
A. have waited B. have been waiting C. had waited D. waited

7. We were driving for hours without a break, so we stopped _____ a quick rest at a small roadside café.
A. have B. to have C. having D. to having
8. The new virtual reality headset _____ on sale next month, according to the company's official announcement.
A. is likely to B. is certain to C. is due to D. is going to
9. She _____ in the same apartment for over twenty years, so she has developed a deep emotional connection to the community.
A. has been living B. lives C. was living D. had lived
10. I'll never forget _____ the beautiful sunset over the mountains during our holiday in Vietnam.
A. watch B. to watch C. watching D. to watching

III. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each question.

THE POWER OF PERSONAL NARRATIVES

The stories we tell about ourselves represent perhaps the most fundamental mechanism through which we construct our personal identity. Psychological research has demonstrated that individuals who can articulate coherent and meaningful narratives about their life experiences tend to demonstrate greater psychological well-being, more resilient coping strategies, and a stronger sense of purpose than those whose self-narratives remain fragmented or incoherent. This connection between storytelling and identity formation has profound implications not only for individual psychology but also for understanding how communities, cultures, and nations construct their collective identities.

The process of narrative identity construction begins in childhood, as we learn to integrate disparate experiences into a coherent life story. Through the act of sharing memories with family members and peers, we begin to understand which experiences are significant and how they relate to one another. This collaborative process of meaning-making continues throughout our lives, as we constantly revise and reinterpret our life stories in light of new experiences and changing perspectives. The capacity to construct a coherent narrative is so fundamental to human psychology that even when individuals experience traumatic or disruptive events, they typically engage in meaning-making efforts to integrate such experiences into their ongoing life stories.

However, the narratives we construct are not simply private, internal affairs. They are shaped by the cultural narratives available to us, including the dominant stories about success, failure, love, and identity that circulate in our communities. This is particularly evident in how different cultures conceptualise the self. Western cultures tend to privilege narratives of individualism and autonomy, while many Eastern cultures emphasise stories of interdependence and communal belonging. These cultural frameworks provide the raw materials from which we construct our personal narratives, influencing which experiences we deem significant and how we interpret their meaning.

The recognition of narrative identity has significant practical applications across fields ranging from therapy to education to business. In therapeutic contexts, helping clients develop more coherent life narratives has been shown to alleviate symptoms of depression, anxiety, and trauma. In education, encouraging students to reflect on their personal learning journeys can enhance

motivation and academic achievement. In business, organisations that develop compelling narratives about their purpose and values often inspire greater employee engagement and customer loyalty. Ultimately, the stories we tell become the stories we live, making narrative construction one of the most powerful tools available for personal and collective transformation.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the main argument the author makes about narrative identity?
 - A. Narrative identity is only important for individuals who have experienced trauma
 - B. The stories we tell about ourselves are fundamental to constructing personal identity
 - C. Narrative identity is more important than genetic inheritance in shaping personality
 - D. Only professional writers and storytellers can develop meaningful self-narratives
2. According to the passage, what are the benefits of having a coherent life narrative?
 - A. Greater financial success and social status
 - B. Enhanced psychological well-being, resilience, and sense of purpose
 - C. Complete immunity from psychological distress
 - D. Superior memory and cognitive abilities
3. The passage mentions all of the following as fields where narrative identity has practical applications EXCEPT:
 - A. Therapy
 - B. Education
 - C. Business
 - D. Law enforcement
4. What does the passage suggest about how cultural narratives influence personal identity?
 - A. They have no influence on how individuals construct their personal narratives
 - B. They provide frameworks that shape which experiences are deemed significant
 - C. They should be abandoned in favour of universal narratives
 - D. They are only relevant in traditional, non-Western cultures
5. The word "disparate" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
 - A. Connected
 - B. Different and unrelated
 - C. Similar and consistent
 - D. Predictable and ordinary
6. According to the passage, how do individuals typically respond to traumatic experiences?
 - A. They suppress all memories of the traumatic events
 - B. They engage in meaning-making efforts to integrate such experiences
 - C. They immediately seek professional therapy and support
 - D. They completely forget the traumatic experiences
7. The passage compares Western and Eastern cultural narratives primarily to:
 - A. Argue that one is superior to the other
 - B. Demonstrate how culture shapes the stories we tell about identity
 - C. Show that Eastern cultures are more psychologically healthy
 - D. Suggest that Western individualism is problematic
8. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Narrative identity is a purely private and internal process
 - B. The process of narrative construction is limited to early childhood

- C. Narrative construction begins in childhood and continues throughout life
- D. Only individuals who have experienced trauma benefit from narrative construction

9. What does the phrase "the raw materials" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Genetic inheritance and biological factors
- B. Cultural narratives about success, failure, love, and identity
- C. Personal memories and experiences
- D. Professional training and education

10. The final sentence of the passage suggests that:

- A. Stories are merely entertainment with no real-world impact
- B. The narratives we construct have the power to shape our lives and transform us
- C. Only major life events are worth constructing narratives about
- D. Narrative construction is a skill that can be outsourced to professionals

IV. LISTENING

A. SHORT CONVERSATIONS

You will hear different short conversations. For each question, choose the best answer A, B, C or D. You will hear each conversation twice.

1. You hear a man and a woman talking in a university library. What does the woman advise the man to do?
 - A. Request the book through the inter-library loan system
 - B. Borrow the book from another university.
 - C. Wait until the book is returned by the current borrower.
 - D. Purchase the book from the campus bookshop.
2. You hear two colleagues discussing a presentation. What is the man most concerned about?
 - A. The data in their slides might be inaccurate.
 - B. The audience may not find the topic interesting.
 - C. The time allocated for the presentation is insufficient.
 - D. The technical equipment may not function properly.
3. You hear a woman talking to her colleague about working abroad. How does she feel?
 - A. Confident in her abilities
 - B. Nervous about the language barrier
 - C. Concerned about leaving her family
 - D. Excited about the opportunity
4. You hear a man and a woman discussing global food trends. What do they agree about?
 - A. Fast food is becoming too popular
 - B. International cuisine is more accessible
 - C. Traditional diets are being lost
 - D. Organic food is too expensive
5. You hear two people talking about an arrangement at an office. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
 - A. A training seminar
 - B. A software upgrade
 - C. The date of a presentation
 - D. The installation of a television

B. LONG CONVERSATIONS

You will hear different conversations, each of which has five questions. For each question, choose the best answer A, B, C or D. You will hear each conversation twice.

CONVERSATION 1

You will hear a conversation between a university lecturer and a student discussing a research project on IKEA's global success.

- 1. What is the student's research question primarily focused on?**
 - A. IKEA's pricing strategy
 - B. IKEA's adaptation to local markets
 - C. IKEA's environmental policies
 - D. IKEA's supply chain efficiency
- 2. According to the lecturer, what is the key to IKEA's success in different countries?**
 - A. Its standardised products
 - B. Its ability to adapt while maintaining identity
 - C. Its low-cost manufacturing
 - D. Its aggressive marketing campaigns
- 3. The student mentions that IKEA failed in one country. Which country and why?**
 - A. Japan, because stores were too large
 - B. China, because prices were too high
 - C. Russia, because of corruption issues
 - D. India, because of cultural differences
- 4. What does the lecturer suggest the student do?**
 - A. Focus on a single country case study
 - B. Compare IKEA with a competitor
 - C. Conduct interviews with IKEA employees
 - D. Analyse the company's financial reports
- 5. What is the student's plan for the next stage of research?**
 - A. Visit an IKEA store abroad
 - B. Interview consumers in different countries
 - C. Read more academic articles on globalisation
 - D. Create a survey for IKEA customers

C. TALKS

Listen to the talks and complete the missing information.

TALK 1

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON LOCAL CULTURES

Globalisation is the increasing interconnection of economies and cultures worldwide. It has brought many benefits, but also challenges for (1)_____. On the positive side, globalisation facilitates the exchange of ideas between cultures. We can now experience music, food, and art from around the world. However, there is a downside. The speaker warns that globalisation can lead to the loss of (2)_____. Local customs may disappear as global culture spreads. Global brands often dominate local markets, making it difficult for small businesses to (3)_____. To survive, some companies adapt. Fast-food chains customize their menus to local tastes, like adding regional spices or (4)_____. It is suggested that local governments should support domestic businesses to protect cultural diversity. Globalisation should not be seen as a threat to cultural diversity. Instead, it should be managed carefully. The (5)_____ of indigenous languages is another concern. Many languages are disappearing as English becomes more dominant. Cultural exchange is most beneficial when it is reciprocal - when both cultures

learn from each other. The speaker concludes that globalisation and local culture can coexist if managed properly. It's not an either/or choice.