Book 7 Midterm Exam

Vocabulary Comprehension

A. Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box. Two words will not be used.

competent	tender	preserve	wisely	condemn
luxurious	struggle	prosperous	frustration	misconception

1. It's unfair to _____ someone based only on an accusation, with no evidence.

2. Would you rather go camping for the weekend, or spend it at a(n) _____ hotel?

3. I don't care whether politicians are likable, as long as they are _____ at their jobs.

4. As developing countries become more _____, they require more energy.

5. Students' use of mobile phones in class is a common source of _____ for teachers.

6. It's widely believed that the French leader Napoleon Bonaparte was short, but this is a(n) _____; he was taller than average.

7. We only have a little money left until the end of the month, so we'd better use it _____.

8. Some people pick up new languages easily, while others _____ to learn basic phrases.

B. Match the words with the correct definitions.

1. donor	**a.** to leave something or someone and not return
2. loneliness	**b.** someone who gives part of their body for medical purposes
3. opt	**c.** boring
4. tactic	**d.** to show that you remember an important person or event
5. abandon	**e.** a piece of scientific equipment for viewing small objects
6. diversity	**f.** a feeling of unhappiness because you are by yourself
7. simultaneous	**g.** a way of doing something to achieve what you want
8. tedious	**h.** the inclusion of many different types of things or people
9. microscope	**i.** happening or existing at the same time

10. commemorate **j.** to choose something or to decide to do something

Grammar Practice

A. Circle the correct answers.

1. If you try to talk politics with Drew at dinner tonight, _____ upset.

a. he gets b. he'll get c. he's getting

2. The scientist _____ in his lab when he made an amazing discovery.

a. worked b. was working c. has been working

3. If _____ you liked these pastries so much, I would have made more of them.

a. I realised b. I were realising c. I'd realised

4. When Lily answered the phone, she sounded _____ she had been sleeping.

a. as if b. unless c. that

5. As a child, I always thought _____ an airline pilot when a grew up.

a. I'd become b. I'll become c. I became

6. The first computer programming languages _____ in the 1940s.

a. created b. were creating c. were created

B. Circle the correct word(s).

1. When we returned to our room, we saw that it (**had been** / **was**) cleaned.

2. I can't find my car in the car park—I think (**it's** / **it's been**) stolen!

3. The speaker asks that we (**waited** / **wait**) until the talk is over to ask questions.

4. It would (**be** / **have been**) better to read the instructions before I used the new printer.

5. (**Had I** / **I had**) known about the protest yesterday, I would have gladly participated.

6. People (**were** / **have been**) living in the area that is now Seoul for thousands of years.

7. Nelson Mandela risked his own life (**so that** / **in order**) the people of his country could be free.

8. This lake is especially beautiful and filled with wildlife (**as a result of** / **because**) its isolated location.

C. Underline the error and write the correction on the line.

1. Do you do anything interesting this Sunday? _____

2. The patients are being monitor by the nursing staff. _____

3. Was Erin fluent in English, her life would be a lot easier. _____

4. My back was aching because I've been doing housework all day. _____

5. Professor Kim asked us did we know any myths. _____

Practice for Speaking

Read the conversation. Write the letter of the correct phrase in the blank.

a. she was going to	**b.** if I'd known	**c.** If she buys them	**d.** whereas
e. For example	**f.** has the manager been talking to	**g.** whenever	

Haruto: Who **(1)** _____ in her office all morning? I don't recognise him.

Mina: I heard he's a salesman, selling self-service checkout machines to replace employees. **(2)** _____, some of us will probably lose our jobs.

Haruto: Oh, that's not surprising. Actually, I'd heard **(3)** _____ buy some of those eventually.

Mina: Well, I think it's terrible. Most people would rather deal with a human being than a machine, wouldn't they?

Haruto: You must admit that in some ways, machines are better. **(4)** _____, they're fast. And they rarely make mistakes, **(5)** _____ people often do. Machines also don't get sick.

Mina: They break, though! And **(6)** _____ they break, it costs money to fix them. Anyway, **(7)** _____ that we would be replaced, I'd have started looking for a new job already!

Reading Comprehension

Read the article. Then read the statements and circle true or false.

Piltdown Man

When parts of a primitive skull, jaw, and teeth were discovered near the British village of Piltdown in 1912, archaeologists were very excited. The bones seemed to belong to a creature that was part-human, part-ape. Only five years earlier, a miner in Germany had found bones belonging to an extinct type of human over 200,000 years old. But the Piltdown bones, which had been discovered by a lawyer named Charles Dawson, appeared to be at least 500,000 years old. Researchers on evolution had been looking for the so-called "missing link" between apes and humans, and they wondered: Could "Piltdown Man" be it?

Dawson presented his find to the British Geological Society, and it received intense news coverage around the world. Many scientists, as well as the public, were convinced that the missing link had finally been found. The problem was that Piltdown Man was actually a giant fraud.

The bones were locked safely away until the 1920s, when improved technology for testing their age became available. Then scientists disproved the "missing link" claim completely. Piltdown Man was found to be only about 600 years old. Furthermore, new state-of-the-art tests showed that although the skull was human, the jaw came from a different species, likely an orangutan. Someone had put them together as part of a major scientific prank! But who had done it, and why?

There were various theories. Some people even blamed Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the author of the *Sherlock Holmes* series of mysteries, who lived near Piltdown. But nowadays, most researchers believe that Dawson himself committed the fraud because he hoped that the "discovery" would make him famous. In any case, it's safe to say that Piltdown Man taught the scientific community a valuable lesson about not jumping to conclusions.

1. The discovery in Germany came soon after the Piltdown discovery. true false

2. The Piltdown bones seemed older than the ones found in Germany. true false

3. Piltdown Man did not receive much public attention at first. true false

4. Many experts thought it was plausible that Piltdown Man was the "missing link." true false

5. Advances in technology helped to disprove the validity of Piltdown Man. true false

6. All the bones were found to have come from a species of ape. true false

7. One hypothesis about the fraud blamed a famous author. true false

8. Dawson probably arranged the prank so that he could become well-known. true false

Listening Comprehension

Listen to a short talk. Then read the statements and circle true or false.

1. Norman Borlaug is the speaker's role model.	true	false
2. At an early age, Borlaug showed that he was capable of hard work.	true	false
3. Food was scarce in Mexico due to unusual weather.	true	false
4. Borlaug used genetics to develop a stronger type of wheat plant.	true	false
5. He instructed other scientists to utilise his methods.	true	false
6. Borlaug's methods have only been applied in Mexico.	true	false
7. If Borlaug's programme hadn't succeeded, a billion people might have died of hunger.	true	false
8. Borlaug is still conducting research to this day.	true	false

Writing

Write a short paragraph (100-130 words) about your home country's food culture. Include the information below.

What makes your country's food culture different from that of other countries?
What are the most famous foods from your culture, and how are they prepared? Do they have any special meaning or history?
Have you learned to prepare these foods? Why or why not?

Audio Script

Listening Comprehension

W: Have you ever heard the phrase, "Green Revolution"? This phrase refers to the huge increases in food production in the mid-1900s. The most important leader of the Green Revolution was a scientist named Dr Norman Borlaug, my personal hero. Norman Borlaug changed the world for the better, so I believe he sets an excellent example for young, aspiring scientists like me to emulate.

He was born in 1914 in the US state of Iowa. While he was growing up, he was taught to work hard on the family farm, study hard at school, and even train hard in competitive sports. Consequently, he became a man of great ambition and perseverance in his adult life.

In 1944, Borlaug was a biologist working for the US government, when he was asked to organise a new agricultural programme in Mexico. At the time, Mexico was having trouble feeding its citizens due to poverty and poor crop yields. The aim of Borlaug's programme was the development of new, improved crops to feed the hungry. His programme ended up an amazing success. By changing certain genes in the wheat plant, Borlaug and his team managed to create a wheat crop that could resist disease and insects. He also taught his techniques to many other young scientists. The result was that record amounts of wheat were grown in Mexico. Soon, farmers in other Latin American countries, in Asia, and in Africa put Borlaug's ideas into practice.

Because of the work he has done to fight hunger around the world, it is said that Norman Borlaug has saved more lives than any other person who has ever lived. In fact, he is credited with saving a staggering one billion people around the world from starvation. In recognition of his vision and legacy for humanity, Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. He continued doing important research until his death in 2009.

ANSWER KEY

Vocabulary Comprehension

A.

1. condemn
2. luxurious
3. competent
4. prosperous
5. frustration
6. misconception
7. wisely
8. struggle

B.

1. b
2. f
3. j
4. g
5. a
6. h
7. i
8. c
9. e
10. d

Grammar Practice

A.

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. c

B.

1. had been
2. it's been
3. wait
4. have been

5. Had I
6. have been
7. so that
8. as a result of

C.

1. Do you do → Are you doing
2. monitor → monitored
3. Was → Were
4. I've → I'd
5. did we know → if we knew

Practice for Speaking

1. f
2. c
3. a
4. e
5. d
6. g
7. b

Reading Comprehension

1. false
2. true
3. false
4. true
5. true
6. false
7. true
8. true

Listening Comprehension

1. true
2. true
3. false
4. true
5. true
6. false

7. true
8. false

Writing

Answers will vary.