UNITS 7–12

MID-TERM TEST 2B

NAME: _____
DATE: _____
SCORE: _____ /100

A Listen to the interview with veterinarian, Juan Valencia. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1 What two contrasting ideas does Juan put forward?
- **A** He likes animals but dislikes people.
- **B** There are good and bad things about being a vet.
- **C** The jobs of doctors and vets are very different.

2 What was the main motivation for Juan becoming a vet?
- **A** his grandparents' influence
- **B** interacting with people
- **C** growing up with animals

3 Why did Juan decide that a career working with domesticated animals was a logical choice?
- **A** Because it combined the pleasure of interacting with humans and animals.
- **B** Because he couldn't devote his career to working with wild animals.
- **C** Because he had already joined the emergency services.

4 In what way does Juan sometimes ruin someone's day?
- **A** by offering cures and therapies
- **B** by seeing terrible accidents
- **C** by delivering bad news

5 Which of these statements is true?
- **A** Juan feels that many owners are too attached to their pets.
- **B** Juan feels his job is worthwhile even though it sometimes makes him sad.
- **C** Juan feels that he needs to come to terms with difficult owners.

_____ /10 (2 points each)

B Listen to the conversation. Circle *True* or *False* for each statement.

1 Lety bought a faulty fitness tracker, which made her regret the purchase. True / False
2 The fitness tracker Lety bought helps you get to sleep. True / False
3 Lety realized that her phone could perform some of the same functions as her fitness tracker. True / False
4 Jason has always been a very organized, neat, and tidy person. True / False
5 Jason's new gadget would help people become more organized. True / False

_____ /10 (2 points each)

C Complete the table with the words in the box.

assess at my own pace be fortunate calculate coincidence exaggerated fate
~~in my own time~~ little by little survey suspicious trustworthy

Talking about Progress	Luck and Choice	Degrees of Truth	Research Verbs
in my own time			

_____ /11 (1 point each)

D Circle the correct answers.

1 Why are all these computer cables **folded** / **tangled** / **trained** up?
2 I made a very **silly** / **deadly** / **legal** mistake when I used salt instead of sugar.
3 Yoichi has finished the sales **pile** / **coincidence** / **analysis** and the company is doing well.
4 My mom loves to **tangle up** / **line up** / **hang up** all the bottles and cans on her shelves.
5 Let's put the books in a **pile** / **path** / **demonstration** over here.
6 Please **ruin** / **raise** / **watch** what you're doing! Electricity is dangerous.
7 We saved the money **thoroughly** / **clumsily** / **steadily**.
8 Joe's son is extremely **athletic** / **artistic** / **accurate** – he plays five different sports.
9 An urban **hoax** / **legend** / **rumor** is a story that isn't true.

_____ /9 (1 point each)

E Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

biased day genuine inferior look musical place similarity spirits talented

Isabel: I know I'm [1] _____ because she's my child, but my daughter is so [2] _____ at so many things! Her piano teacher says she's the most [3] _____ kid in the school.

Jay: That's great! Hearing that must have made your [4] _____ .

Isabel: Yeah, it certainly raised my [5] _____ . How's Tom doing anyway? Is he happy in sixth grade?

Jay: I think so, yes. It's actually pretty funny because there's another boy in his class who has the same [6] _____ . The [7] _____ is pretty weird, actually. They both have blond hair and they wear the same clothes – it's always jeans, white T-shirt, blue sneakers. Of course, they won't wear just any old pair of sneakers. They have to be [8] _____ ZZ brand! They're expensive!

Isabel: Yeah, I know what you mean. Chloe thinks anything that's not ZZ has to be [9] _____ . What I don't understand is that at home they don't seem to value these things. All their clothes just get left in piles all over the [10] _____ .

Jay: That sounds familiar!

_____ /10 (1 point each)

F Circle the correct answers.

1 Counterfeit $50 bills have recently **been discovered** / **discovered**.
2 How do I change my screensaver to **an** / **a** work of art?
3 The city hasn't succeeded in **cleaning up** / **clean up** the trash.
4 I wonder what causes people **being** / **to be** rude online.
5 Nobody is going to **surprise** / **be surprised** by this news.
6 Carlos wishes that he **hadn't gone** / **didn't go** on the trip last week.
7 It's always good to have someone **to talk** / **talking** to.
8 We urged Silvia **not to leave** / **not leaving**.
9 Your keys are bound **being** / **to be** in your jacket pocket.
10 If you had a better job, you **would** / **will** be happier.

_____ /10 (1 point each)

G Choose the correct sentences.

1 At first, I wasn't especially good at statistics, but I got better. ☐
At first, I wasn't good especially at statistics, but I got better. ☐
2 Plastic pollution has to stopped. ☐
Plastic pollution has to be stopped. ☐
3 This software lets you budget with ease. ☐
This software lets you to budget with ease. ☐
4 I'm not show you my painting until it's finished. ☐
I'm not showing you my painting until it's finished. ☐

_____ /4 (1 point each)

H Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

being hadn't has necessarily need order stopped

Alex: I was online the other day looking for some cheap T-shirts to buy and I saw some TinyTims T-shirts that were [1] _____ sold for $5.00 each.

Robin: Wow! That's an incredible price for TinyTims. The originals sell for about $30 each. Were they good?

Alex: I don't know. I had planned to [2] _____ one so I could take a look before buying a few more but what [3] _____ me from going ahead was that the website looked pretty basic. There was something not right about it.

Robin: Oh, no! I wish you [4] _____ said that! I was going to buy some cheap TinyTims! Do you think it was an illegal site?

Alex: Yeah. I think the T-shirts were all counterfeit. That's why they were cheap. People who do that really [5] _____ to be stopped.

Robin: You're right – something [6] _____ to be done. Innocent people can lose a lot of money buying fake goods.

Alex: I agree. It's easy to think something is genuine, but it isn't [7] _____ true.

_____ /7 (1 point each)

I Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses ( ).

1 Watch out! There's a risk of _____ (damage) your hard drive.
2 If only I _____ (can) drive a car! Life would be so much easier.
3 They were about _____ (leave) when I called.
4 If I knew who had found my purse, I _____ (send) a thank you card.
5 Practicing the driving exam online enabled me _____ (pass) the real exam the first time.

_____ /5 (1 point each)

J Circle the correct answers.

1 Isn't Jack meant **to be** / **being** at work right now?
2 The medication **isn't causing** / **won't cause** side effects, but you will need to take it regularly.
3 When I got home, the building next door **was being torn down** / **was tearing down**!
4 You really should **tell** / **have told** me that you were upset.

_____ /4 (1 point each)

K Read the article. Circle *True, False, or Not Given* for each statement.

Modern societies are increasingly driven and guided by data. Data analysis guides everything, from how and when we are targeted by advertising to new product design. Even governmental policy is increasingly shaped by data analysis these days. However, data analysis can only be accurate if the data is collected properly. In this post, we'll look at some common mistakes that lead to unreliable data.

Asking the wrong questions

One of the most common errors in collecting data is asking the wrong questions. If you ask the wrong questions, you won't get the data you need to properly analyze the issue. "Good" questions share the following characteristics. First, good questions are clear, concise, and unambiguous. If your questions are too wordy, confusing, or hard to understand, any data you collect from them will probably be inaccurate. Second, good questions will relate directly to the area of analysis. A common mistake is to collect data from a related, but not the same, area and apply it to the issue. Take, for example, a Brazilian technology company that wants to learn about how teenagers in Africa use mobile phones. The company may choose to collect data from Brazilian teenagers, because it's easier to collect data in their home country, and then trust that African teenagers use mobile phones in more or less the same way. That, however, may not be a valid assumption and may result in unreliable data.

Relying on small data sets

Another common error in data collection is to use data sets that are too small. It's a lot easier to collect data from a survey of ten people, for example, than it is to collect data from a survey of ten thousand. The problem with small data sets is that individual answers can have a greater impact on the final analysis. An individual answer that is exaggerated or unreliable, for example, may significantly change the results in a small data set. In a large data set, however, the impact of one piece of unreliable data will be minimal.

1 Issues with data collection have a negative effect on data analysis. True / False / Not Given

2 A good question should be long so that it is thorough. True / False / Not Given

3 Applying data from a related area can result in misleading information. True / False / Not Given

4 Large data sets can help balance out the negative effects of unreliable data. True / False / Not Given

5 Small data sets are equally as reliable as large data sets. True / False / Not Given

_____ /10 (2 points each)

L Read the article. Choose the correct answer for each question.

Green4You – the responsible supermarket

For many people, going to the supermarket is a chore and their priority is getting in and out as quickly as possible. However, there is a growing number of people who have different priorities, which Green4You, an expanding chain of stores, aligns. At their heart is the belief that shopping can be worthwhile not only for the customers but also for the environment.

The company was founded five years ago by former managers of other supermarket chains. They were no longer willing to contribute to the policies and practices that have such a negative impact on the environment. From the beginning they decided on some core policies – one of them being to reduce plastic pollution. Most fresh products at Green4You are sold without plastic packaging, and customers are encouraged to use refill stations for rice, pasta, and cleaning products. Reusable containers are also provided if customers forget to bring theirs from home.

As you'd expect with most supermarket chains, low prices are another priority. And company director Ryota Nakamura is keen to emphasize that Green4You prices are as low as any other store's: "People are often told that environmentally friendly shopping is not worth the money, but we are proof that this isn't true."

Another core policy is to reduce waste. At Green4You, all unsold produce is donated to charity. Broken shopping carts are repaired rather than being thrown away.

Green4You has been popular with customers. A recent survey showed that customers get satisfaction out of knowing that shopping there makes a difference, even if it's just a small one. Many customers have indicated that they regretted not making the change sooner.

So what does the future hold for Green4You? Well, with profits growing steadily every year, the company certainly has potential to keep expanding and opening more stores around the world. This would be good news for the planet. On the other hand, however, it would also mean competing more with small, local stores and companies. We'll just have to wait and see what their next move will be.

1 Who formed Green4You?

A people who had lost patience with the actions of their previous companies

B people who thought that other supermarkets were too expensive

C former employees of other supermarkets who wanted to become managers

2 What is not a core policy of Green4You?

A to limit the amount of plastic that ends up being thrown away

B to limit the amount of food that ends up being thrown away

C to open as many stores as possible in the near future

3 What does the article imply?

A Green stores are usually cheaper.

B Equipment that doesn't work is usually thrown away by supermarkets.

C Most of the food in a supermarket is eventually thrown out.

4 Does Green4You have a good reputation?

A Yes, customers are generally satisfied.

B No, it doesn't with people who work for small, local stores.

C No, a lot of customers regret having shopped there.

5 What is a possible disadvantage of Green4You opening more stores?

A It could take customers from smaller, local stores.

B The environmental impact of expanding into other countries would be significant.

C They would have to increase their prices.

_____ **/10 (2 points each)**