



Mid –Term Test 2 Revision

1. Put the bracketed words in the right form or tense. (4mks)

At many top schools, over a third of the junior class, take the opportunity to complete part of their education abroad. Even if your school doesn't have a **(comprehension)**.....study abroad system, you can often get credit from a different school. Those who spend significant time in another country derive multiple benefits. You are **(likelihood)**.....to have fun. But if you are also **(think)**.....about study abroad as a way to gain a career advantage, read on. You will find that all foreign experiences are not created equal in the minds of employers. Employers are looking for graduates who can communicate **(good)**.....with others, both in person and in writing. They know the importance of cross-cultural understanding and have an appreciation for different points of view. They prefer students who demonstrate **(mature)**....., initiative and creativity. All of these assets and benefits **(can/ demonstrate)**.....through your study abroad, but it's going to be much **(hard)**.....to set yourself apart if you **(already/take)**.....the 'easy route'.

2. Fill in the blanks with words from the box. (There are 2 extra words) (4mks):

promotion – could – generally – ultimate – graduate – prestigious – granted – how – employers – gives

My brief experience of living abroad alone was truly humbling, and I imagine it would be even more so once I do so in a foreign place where everything and everyone is initially a stranger. With no family to make my meals or to bail me out in times of need, it's the _____ crash course on how to be a fully-fledged adult. But as they say, at some point, everyone needs to learn _____ to stand on their own. Studying internationally also _____ me the chance to explore the foreign job market where opportunities are _____ more rewarding, career and salary-wise. If I'm lucky, I'll be able to land a role in a _____ multi-national company or something just as rewarding. And even if the job search doesn't pan out, I _____ always return back home with a very attractive resume in hand. Local _____ value professionals who can bring something new and unique to the table, and being a _____ from an international institution certainly fits the bill.

3. Circle the correct option (4.5mks) :

Great strides have been made toward equality in the workplace. But, even today, many people find that they're unfairly blocked from advancing their careers. They may be **ideal (winners – nominees – candidates)** for promotion, with relevant qualifications, experience, and "can-do" attitudes, but they see **(fewer - less – more)** competent co-workers overtake them, or are overlooked for senior positions. It's a subtle but damaging form of discrimination, where you cannot **(take – keep – leave)** the opportunities you see in front of you, despite your suitability and your best efforts. Crucially, this "failure" is not the result of a lack of skills and experience, or **(because – therefore – however)** you haven't tried hard enough. The glass ceiling is most often **(associate – association – associated)** with women at work since they are less likely **(being – to be – been)** promoted than their male co-workers. The term is applied to minority groups, too, but it goes beyond issues of gender and ethnicity. It can affect people from all





walks of life. They are held back by long-standing traditions, biases, and **(beliefs – awards – opportunities)** about what the "right" candidate looks like – the glass ceiling. Having their career progressions blocked like this could leave them feeling **(prosperous – confused – distinguished)**, disorientated, depressed, or isolated. They may feel mistrust, anger or resentment, and start to doubt themselves. But glass ceilings, as well, negatively impact organizations as **(recent – old – traditional) studies** have shown that diversity is often the key to innovation, growth and higher revenue.

4. Put the bracketed words in the right tense or form (4mks) :

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to attend Nobel Week – an event where Nobel Prize laureates come from all over the world to Stockholm, Sweden and Oslo, Norway. Nobel Week is not just a time for Nobel Prize laureates **(celebrate)** _____ but also to connect with their co-laureates. At the get-together laureates **(ask)** _____ to donate items to the Nobel Prize Museum. Another Nobel Week tradition for laureates is visiting local schools and giving **(present)** _____ about their work. 2022 literature laureate Annie Ernaux, for example, visited students in Rinkeby, Stockholm. During her visit, **(study)** _____ performed stories and presented drawings of Ernaux. They told stories about their parents' journey to Sweden in Swedish, **(France)** _____ and English. Many of them from Rinkeby are **(immigrate)** _____ or have parents who immigrated to Sweden. The laureate visit to Rinkeby is a celebration of multiculturalism. "You speak about **(you)** _____ just like I do, and your parents are very similar to mine in a certain way," Ernaux said in French.

5. Fill in the blanks with words from the list. (4mks)

Left/ guarantee/ applications/ educational /invent / lowering/ increasingly/ download/ about/ access/

The internet has made it possible for people all over the world to communicate with one another effectively and inexpensively. An individual who has internet access can communicate, post information, retrieve information, use distantand services, or buy and sell products. Actually, the explosive growth of the internet has raised concerns.....the creation of a 'digital divide' between those who can afford internetand those who cannot. Will the poor be.....behind as jobs and other opportunities.....shift the internet related business? Will those with internet access enjoyadvantages over those without such access? Should the government step in to help? Mark Schwartz argues that free-market services in the USA arecosts and expanding access more quickly and efficiently than any government action could. Tony Wilhelm, director of the Benetton Foundation's Communication Policy program, counters that the government needs to intervene toaccess for all citizens.





1) Guided writing

Use the information provided below to write a 6-line biography of Tim Berner Lee, the 'Father of the Web'

Birth	June, 5, 1955 / London, England
Education	Study / Queen's College, Oxford 1976: Graduate / first class degree / physics
Achievements	Early 1990's: invent / the World Wide Web / offer it for free on the net 2009: Found/ charity / World Wide Web Foundation , Oganda
Awards and Prizes	Honorary Degrees/ universities all world 2003 : The Millennium Technology Prize
Current year (2022)	New plan / save the internet

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6. Choose the correct alternative. (4mks)

Close Circuit television cameras (CCTV) are increasingly becoming a fact of life in modern Britain. As a matter of fact, Britain has (**large/ the largest/ larger**) CCTV network in the world. In London alone, there are 150.000 cameras and in the course of a typical day the average city dweller can expect (**to film/ to be filming/ to be filmed**) at least 8 times. They can be seen in office buildings, shopping centres, banks, residential areas and even parks. It is believed that CCTV leads to a (**reduction/ release/ boost**) in certain types of crime such as car theft, robbery and street violence. Its supporters defend it as an effective way of (**improvement/ improved/improving**) security in town centres and of helping to bring (**crimes/ criminals/ criminology**) to justice. To its critics, these cameras are a sinister extension of state control (**to/at/over**) our lives. They feel that those cameras are intruding into their privacy saying that there is (**a lot /little/much**) evidence that they reduce the number of offensive acts. All in all, CCTV cameras (**became/ had become/ have become**) a fact of urban life in many European cities. Governments think that it's essential that these cameras be installed in public places to keep a watchful eye over its residents.





7. Circle the right alternative: (4mks)

Marie Curie, a Polish-French physicist and chemist, was the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize and the only woman to receive two Nobel prizes. While studying uranium's rays, she **(discovered – was discovering –has discovered)** new elements and named **(them – themselves – theirs)** polonium and radium. She **(however/ also / so)** coined the term "radio-active" to describe them. In 1903, Curie won the Nobel Prize in Physics for her research of radiation phenomena. She was also the first woman in France to attain a PhD in **(Physics / Physist / Physical)**, and the first woman to teach at the Sorbonne. **(On /At /In)** 1911, she won a **(second / two / twice)** Nobel Prize in chemistry. During World War One, she established mobile radiology units to help doctors **(treat/ manage / deal)** over a million wounded soldiers. Curie's pioneering work in radiation led **(to/in/for)** new cancer treatments.

8. Put the words between brackets in the right form or tense: (4mks)

Best known for his invention of the telephone, Scottish-American scientist Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) dedicated much of his life to the research and development of a machine that could transmit sound by electricity. In addition to this, he was an **(innovate)**..... man that had a profound effect on the **(science)**..... community. Alexander Graham Bell was born into a family trade that was vital in helping **(deafness)**..... in the world. His motivation for **(develop)**..... the telephone was inspired by his vocation and his mother. Few people in history could claim they have affected society more than **Alexander Graham Bell**. In 2014, the world population was **(approximate)**..... 7.1 billion, and it was estimated that in this same year the world had 7.3 billion phones. Alexander Graham Bell **(teach)**..... by his mother at home. Her greatest accomplishment was to build in him a thirst for **(know)**..... Along with homeschooling, Bell **(attend)**..... Edinburgh's Royal High School. Performance wise, he was an average student at best but he had the remarkable ability to solve problems.

9. Fill in the blanks with 8 words from the list. (4mks)

Device /prestigious / annually /awards / inventor / benefit /organizations/ diploma / awarded /once.

The **Nobel Prize** is a set of annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories by Swedish and Norwegian institutions in recognition of academic, cultural, and/or scientific advances. The will of the Swedish..... Alfred Nobel established the prizes in 1895. The prizes in Chemistry, Literature, Peace, Physics, and Physiology or Medicine were first..... in 1901. Between 1901 and 2016, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 579 times to 911 people and..... With some receiving the Nobel Prize more than....., this makes a total of 23 organizations, and 881 individuals. The prize ceremonies take place.....in Stockholm, Sweden (with the exception of the peace prize, which is held in Oslo, Norway). Each recipient, or laureate, receives a gold medal, a, and a sum of money that has been decided by the Nobel Foundation. (As of 2012, each prize was worth SEK 8 million or about US\$1.2 million, €0.93 million, or £0.6 million.) It is common for recipients to donate prize money to..... scientific, cultural, or humanitarian causes. The Nobel Prize is widely regarded as the most.....award available in the fields of literature, medicine, physics, chemistry, peace, and economics.





10. Choose the correct alternative. (4mks)

The more advanced technology becomes, the more it seems to have control over our lives. According to Lee Siegel, "we shop, work, play, love, search **(on/for/at)** information, seek to communicate with each other and sometimes with the world online. We spend **(more/most/much)** time online than ever before. Yet people are not arguing about this startling new condition." I believe that people have too readily embraced technology, seeking only the benefits, and **(losing/wasting/ignoring)** the many downfalls. Recent developments in technology such as the internet **(have led /lead/ were leading)** to a decline in "normal" social behaviors. "The old-fashioned café provided a way to both share and abandon solitude, but sitting in your screen world is a whole other story. You are socially and psychologically cut off from your fellow caffeine addicts" Years ago, it was **(predicted/decided/founded)** by many that the future would be an amazing and surreal place, yet, no one really seems very shocked about the advances. You can see evidence **(nowhere/ somewhere/everywhere)**. The news is a great example- you see or read an interesting story, think about it for a second, and then you brush it over your shoulder, without any **(critical/visible/interested)** thinking, or wondering how it will affect your life. "The Internet has radically changed nearly every level of human experience in an **(incredibility/incredible/incredibly)** short amount of time"

11. Put the bracketed words in the right form or tense. (4mks)

Do you enjoy learning? Is it a pleasure to discover new things, or do you associate the word 'learning' with **(be)**.....sat behind a desk at school and fed information you have no control over? Happily, as adults we can choose what we want **(learn)**.....and the skills we want to develop. Learning should be a lifelong venture that ought to feature in all stages of your life. Learning gives you **(opportunity)**.....to acquire knowledge. However, it offers **(much)**.....than that. It is an opportunity to renew your energies, get excited and **(curiosity)**..... Learning can prevent **(bored)**.....as you have allowed more chances to come into your life. Lifelong learning can push you to face your fears and make you stronger because learning a new skill **(require)**.....persistence and determination. It is a chance to be **(create)**.....and boost a sense of optimism. Learning is also good for the brain since it activates reasoning and memory and slows down cognitive decline.

12. Fill in the blanks with words from the list. There are 2 extra words. (4mks)

About/ professor/ educated/ virtual/ around/ elocution/ produced/ method/ moved/speeches.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on 3rd March, 1847. His father was Alexander Melville Bell, a leading authority in.....and speech correction. The second of three sons, Bell was mainlyat home. However, he did spend two years in Edinburgh Royal High School and attended a few lectures at Edinburgh University. In 1864 Bell began work as a teacher at Elgin's Western House Academy. Four years later he.....to London where he became his father's assistant. Bell gave lectures on Visible Speech, a.....of teaching speech to the deaf that had been developed by his father. In 1871 he was invited to give a series ofin the United States. He opened a school for the teachers of the deaf in Boston and in 1873 becameof vocal physiology at the city's university. After experimenting with various acoustical devices Bellthe first





intelligible telephonic transmission with a message to his assistant, Thomas Watson, on June 5th, 1875. Then in 1877 he formed the Bell Telephone Company. The telephone was an instant success. Within three years there were 30.000 telephones in usethe world.

13. Put the words between brackets in the right form or tense:

Best known for his invention of the telephone, Scottish-American scientist Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) dedicated much of his life to the research and development of a machine that could transmit sound by electricity. In addition to this, he was an (**innovate**)..... man that had a profound effect on the (**science**)..... community. Alexander Graham Bell was born into a family trade that was vital in helping (**deafness**)..... in the world. His motivation for (**develop**)..... the telephone was inspired by his vocation and his mother. Few people in history could claim they have affected society more than **Alexander Graham Bell**. In 2014, the world population was (**approximate**)..... 7.1 billion, and it was estimated that in this same year the world had 7.3 billion phones. Alexander Graham Bell (**teach**)..... by his mother at home. Her greatest accomplishment was to build in him a thirst for (**know**)..... Along with homeschooling, Bell (**attend**)..... Edinburgh's Royal High School. Performance wise, he was an average student at best but he had the remarkable ability to solve problems.

14. Choose the correct alternative:

Robots, as a new technological tool, make an activity safer and easier. For instance, the operator just uses a computer to manufacture a product through a robot and it helps the operator (**avoid/to avoid/avoiding**) dangerous situations because he is just controlling it. Likewise, a robot controls quality. This is shown by the following examples, robots (**are programmed /program/are programming**) to execute the same task all the time to make sure that the company is going to get the same product result and they are (**much/more/most**) accurate about measures than an operator. (**However/Moreover/Since**), a robot performs different tasks faster. For example, a robot can be ordered to perform task like packaging and welding allowing the operator to program the speed of its performance. On the other hand, it isn't self-sufficient. This is illustrated by the fact that a robot (**can't/can/may**) think by itself. You must send an order to be performed by (**you/it/them**) and the operator has to supervise its performance to guarantee that the process is going on the (**right/wrong/long**) track. Unfortunately, robots have limited movement and sight. They can't move as (**easy/easiness/easily**) as us and they don't have the freedom we enjoy.

15. Put the words between brackets in the right form or tense.

The evolution of technology is beneficial to humans for several reasons. At the medical level, technology can help treat more sick people and consequently save many lives and combat very (**harm**)..... viruses and bacteria. When observed more closely, new things (**discover**)..... every day. Let's take for instance when radio waves were invented, radio broadcasts followed suit almost immediately. The same applies to the television and electricity. If no one had discovered that electricity could be generated, then the entertainment industry wouldn't be at its current stage of development. Technology improves





daily lives (**allow**)..... to move physical storage units to virtual storage banks and more. (**Science**)..... of the time are also able to send astronauts to the moon thanks to technology. In the modern (**industry**)..... world, machines carry out most of the work and as a result, workers produce much (**many**)..... goods than a century ago and work less. For companies, progress is saving in time and therefore in money. Exchanges are faster especially with the internet. Sales and purchases (**now/ facilitate**)and possible worldwide. This allows businesses to buy raw materials with discounts or at (**reduce**)prices.

16. Fill in the blanks with words from the list.

Which/ however/ inventor/ fields / establish / medal / devise/ will / announced /furthermore /

At the age of 17, Swedish Alfred Nobel spoke five languages fluently. Nobel became an.....and businessman, and at the time of his death on 10 December 1896, he had 355 patents worldwide– one of them was the patent on dynamite., he had started 87 companies all over the world. According to his....., Alfred Nobel's enormous fortune was to be used to.....prizes to award those who had done their best to benefit mankind in the.....of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, five years after Nobel's death. In 1969, another prize was added "The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel". The Nobel Laureates are.....
.....at the beginning of October each year. A couple of months later, on 10 December, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death, they receive their prizes from the Swedish King – a Nobel diploma, a....., and 10 million Swedish crowns per prize. All Nobel Prizes are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, except for the Nobel Peace Prize, is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

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18. Circle the correct option (4.5mks) :

19.

Great strides have been made toward equality in the workplace. But, even today, many people find that they're unfairly blocked from advancing their careers. They may be **ideal (winners – nominees – candidates)** for promotion, with relevant qualifications, experience, and "can-do" attitudes, but they see **(fewer – less – more)** competent co-workers overtake them, or are overlooked for senior positions. It's a subtle but damaging form of discrimination, where you cannot **(take – keep – leave)** the opportunities you see in front of you, despite your suitability and your best efforts. Crucially, this "failure" is not the result of a lack of skills and experience, or **(because – therefore – however)** you haven't tried hard enough. The glass ceiling is most often **(associate – association – associated)** with women at work since they are less likely **(being – to be – been)** promoted than their male co-workers. The term is applied to minority groups, too, but it goes beyond issues of gender and ethnicity. It can affect people from all walks of life. They are held back by long-standing traditions, biases, and **(beliefs – awards – opportunities)** about what the "right" candidate looks like – the glass ceiling. Having their career progressions blocked like this could leave them feeling **(prosperous – confused – distinguished)**, disorientated, depressed, or isolated. They may feel mistrust, anger or resentment, and start to doubt themselves. But glass ceilings, as well, negatively impact organizations as **(recent – old – traditional)** studies have shown that diversity is often the key to innovation, growth and higher revenue.

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