

## English 3 Midterm Exam (July 2019)

### I. READING (9 points)

Instructions

*Read the following sentences and choose the answers that best completes them.*

Don't we find it irresistible? The Internet is everywhere, and it is loved and used by everyone for everything. Many of us get up in the morning, and before saying hello to anyone we live with or before even having breakfast, we sit down and use and enjoy the Internet. We get our news, receive our mail, send our letters, write to our teachers, do our shopping, arrange our lives, schedule our travels, meet new friends, review all the knowledge in the universe, and most of us do it while we are sitting in a chair looking at the screen. Can life get any better? Well, there are some disadvantages mixed in with all the advantages, and sometimes it is a good idea to take a closer look at the other side of paradise. But for now, let's just look at all the things we like to do with our new number one companion of the 21st century.

The United States military began the Internet with a small network of computers in the swinging 1960s. Non-military users began enjoying the benefits when companies and American universities were given access to do research related to military projects. The information window was opened and could not be closed. In 1989, the World Wide Web was presented to the world. I think any of us who make the Internet a daily companion would agree that nothing has been the same since we first decided to go online.

A quick survey reveals that most people will tell you that they use the Internet to stay in touch with others. Most of us say that writing or receiving e-mail is our number one use of the Internet. We do this at home, at work, or wherever we sit down at a computer. We send and receive e-mails for fun, for personal reasons, for business, and in all areas of our work. The Internet allows us to communicate from room to room, city to city, or country to country for the same price and the same immediate speed. Correspondence is the king of Internet use.

As students, we use the Internet to do research and help us with our assignments. Friends or teachers often suggest we look up an article on the web. We act on those suggestions nearly as frequently as we write e-mails. We love the ability to grab quick chunks of information and make it ours. As students, we no longer have to search through dusty books and spend money, copying articles to get our research done. This unique research tool is available twenty-four hours a day, every day of the week, or as long as we have electricity or some form of power to get us online.

For those of us who have watched travel agencies close up their doors and go out of business, we know that online travel is the future, and the future has arrived. Wherever we want to go and however we want to get there, the Internet is our guide and companion to those destinations. The Internet has changed the way we travel forever. Go online with a credit card in hand, and you can arrange for hotel in Dallas, a rental car in Los Angeles, or a safari in Kenya.

Electronic commerce or e-commerce is one of the fastest growing areas of Internet use. E-commerce is the buying and selling of either services or merchandise while using the Internet. Buying cars, sending musical greeting cards, downloading the newest music, and even trading stocks are done everyday on the Internet before some of us see the sun rise. Just imagine how many millions of dollars have been exchanged due to commercial activities since you started reading this article.

1. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.
  - A. spend a lot of time
  - B. only communicate with other people
  - C. refuse to get any information
  - D. depend completely
  - E. study

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2. The Internet was invented \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by the United States military  
B. by American universities  
C. in 1989  
D. as an international military project  
E. by engineers from Harvard university
3. The number one use of the Internet is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. staying in touch with each other  
B. having fun  
C. work  
D. calculating finances  
E. creating new programs
4. As a research tool, the Internet \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is very unreliable and problematic  
B. is very accessible  
C. costs a lot of money  
D. is available only to scientists and researchers  
E. has a lot of fake news
5. Travel agencies \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.  
A. have shown tremendous travel and tourism profits from use of  
B. have suffered because private citizens travel by using  
C. are pleased because they get more ideas from  
D. are increasing their business thanks to  
E. depend completely on
6. One of the fastest growing uses of the Internet is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. electronic commerce.  
B. downloading music.  
C. making travel arrangements  
D. processing scientific information  
E. booking hotels
7. At the end of which paragraph could the following sentence be placed?  
‘Traveling to another country is as simple as ever.’  
A. paragraph 1  
B. paragraph 2  
C. paragraph 3  
D. paragraph 4  
E. paragraph 5
8. The purpose of paragraph 5 is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. point out that travel agencies will disappear with time  
B. tell the reader that he can easily rent a car online  
C. inform us that hotel rooms can now be booked through your mobile phone  
D. convince us that we must help travel agencies or else, they will disappear  
E. explain how the travel industry has changed with the use of Internet
9. Which of the following statements would the author most probably agree with?  
A. The Internet started as a military project and should continue like this.  
B. The future of the Internet is limitless.  
C. The Internet can be very dangerous, especially for children, and must be regulated by the government.  
D. The Internet should be free for all the citizens of a country.  
E. Universities should change all their classes to virtual classrooms.

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10. When the author wrote ‘...available twenty-four hours a day, every day of the week, or as long as have electricity or a form of power to get us online...’, he implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the Internet is always available to the general public
  - B. the availability of the Internet depends on the availability of electricity
  - C. people no longer have to depend on the schedule of a library if they want information
  - D. the Internet liberates us from the restrictions of traditional sources of information and services
  - E. all of the above

### II. LISTENING (9 points)

#### Listening 1- MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

##### Instructions

*Listen to the following audio, and answer the five questions that follow. You will hear the audio twice.*

11. Marriages break down because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. love problems
  - B. money problems
  - C. problems with the parents-in-law
  - D. communication problems
  - E. None of the above
12. The first recommendation for a couple is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to hide the money each person earns
  - B. that the man must say how much he earns
  - C. that both must know the earnings and expenses
  - D. that both must know the other expenses
  - E. None of the above
13. Why is it good to have a joint account?
- A. To save money.
  - B. To save time.
  - C. To share expenses.
  - D. A and B
  - E. B and C
14. Which of the following is not mentioned in a budget?
- A. bills
  - B. holidays
  - C. emergencies
  - D. studies
  - E. None of the above
15. If both work, they should have.
- A. 2 joint accounts
  - B. 1 joint account and 1 separate account
  - C. 2 separate accounts
  - D. 2 joint accounts and 1 separate account
  - E. None of the above

#### Listening 2 – FRIENDS REUNION

##### Instructions

*Listen to the following audio, and answer the five questions that follow. You will hear the audio twice.*

16. When was the last time they saw each other?
- A. Seven days ago.
  - B. Seven years ago.
  - C. Last year.
  - D. Last week.
  - E. None of the above
17. Which day can Felipe enjoy Arezzo?
- A. On Monday
  - B. On Friday
  - C. On Saturday
  - D. On Tuesday
  - E. On Wednesday

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18. When is Felipe probably leaving Arezzo?  
A. On Monday morning.      C. On Sunday night.      E. None of the above  
B. On Sunday morning.      D. On Monday night
19. What time of the day can they share together?  
A. The morning      C. The afternoon      E. None of the above  
B. The night      D. The evening
20. \_\_\_\_\_ found \_\_\_\_\_ photo when they were students.  
A. Felipe/ a new      C. Sabrina/ a new      E. None of the above  
B. Felipe/ an old      D. Sabrina / an old

### III. USE OF ENGLISH (4 points)

Instructions

*Read the following sentences and choose the answers that best completes them.*

21. In places that have a lot of problems with \_\_\_\_\_, fast food is often delivered by bicycles.  
A. pedestrian crossing      C. cash machines      E. forest fires  
B. traffic jams      D. the temperature
22. Tour guides must know all about their city in order to show it \_\_\_\_\_ to the tourists.  
A. up      C. of      E. around  
B. at      D. away
23. This coffee is so \_\_\_\_\_. I can't drink it.  
A. creamy      C. fresh      E. crunchy  
B. sour      D. bitter
24. I always \_\_\_\_\_ my sister at the restaurant – She works there until late night.  
A. eat out      C. pick up      E. go back  
B. find out      D. turn up
25. Guayaquil needs more bicycle \_\_\_\_\_, so that we can lower the carbon footprint that cars produce.  
A. crossing      C. lights      E. jams  
B. lanes      D. rush
26. This house has a big \_\_\_\_\_ when you go up the stairs. We could have a couch there.  
A. floor      C. landing      E. terrace  
B. location      D. view
27. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish that people leave in the park - it looks awful!  
A. argue with      C. worry about      E. succeed in  
B. care about      D. complain about
28. The train to Oxford is often late, so you can't rely \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. in      C. on      E. with  
B. about      D. for
29. The quickest way to get \_\_\_\_\_ my university is on foot.  
A. over      C. at      E. about  
B. on      D. around
30. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ with the noise that my roommates make in the parties they have every weekend.  
A. cope      C. argue      E. belong  
B. complain      D. rely
31. Slow down or we're going to have an accident. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive so fast.  
A. shouldn't      C. haven't to      E. might not  
B. couldn't      D. don't have to



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**Sección de respuesta**

**ELECCIÓN MÚLTIPLE**

- |     |                           |        |          |                         |
|-----|---------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1.  | RES: A<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 2.  | RES: A<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 3.  | RES: A<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 4.  | RES: B<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 5.  | RES: B<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 6.  | RES: A<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 7.  | RES: D<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: II  | REF: Sequence           |
| 8.  | RES: E<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: II  | REF: Purpose            |
| 9.  | RES: B<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: III | REF: Inference          |
| 10. | RES: C<br>OBJ: Reading    | PUN: 1 | DIF: II  | REF: Rhetorical purpose |
| 11. | RES: B<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Gist Content       |
| 12. | RES: C<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 13. | RES: E<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Cause              |
| 14. | RES: C<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 15. | RES: D<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Inference          |
| 16. | RES: B<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 17. | RES: C<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 18. | RES: C<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Inference          |
| 19. | RES: A<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Detail             |
| 20. | RES: B<br>OBJ: Listening  | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Attitude           |
| 21. | RES: B<br>OBJ: Vocabulary | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Unit 6             |
| 22. | RES: E<br>OBJ: Vocabulary | PUN: 1 | DIF: I   | REF: Unit 6             |

23.	RES: D OBJ: Vocabulary	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 6
24.	RES: C OBJ: Vocabulary	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 6
25.	RES: B OBJ: Vocabulary	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 6
26.	RES: C OBJ: Vocabulary	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
27.	RES: D OBJ: Vocabulary	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
28.	RES: C OBJ: Vocabulary	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
29.	RES: D OBJ: Vocabulary	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 6
30.	RES: A OBJ: Vocabulary	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
31.	RES: A OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
32.	RES: D OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
33.	RES: C OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
34.	RES: D OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
35.	RES: C OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
36.	RES: B OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
37.	RES: C OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
38.	RES: A OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
39.	RES: B OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7
40.	RES: E OBJ: Grammar	PUN: 1	DIF: I	REF: Unit 7