

World English 1: Midterm Test

Instructions: *Read. Then complete each description with the name of a fruit from the text.*

Hybrid Fruits

Almost everyone knows about apples and oranges. But how about limequats? Or plumcots? If you don't know these fruits, you are not alone. They are both hybrids. A hybrid is a mix of two different kinds. In this case, two different kinds of fruits.

The pluot is a good example of a hybrid fruit. It was created about twenty years ago. A pluot is a mix between a plum and an apricot. These two fruits are very similar, so it is easy to mix them together. Some years before the pluot, an American named Luther Burbank tried the same thing. He created the plumcot, a similar fruit. However, plumcots can be difficult to grow, so they did not become popular.

Citrus fruits like oranges and limes are a part of many hybrid fruits. Tangelos—a tangerine and grapefruit mix—are common in supermarkets. Another popular citrus hybrid—the ugli fruit—adds an orange to the mix found in tangelos.

Less well-known citrus hybrids are limequats and blood limes. The limequat is not as sour as a lime, but some people think it is still too sour. They prefer blood limes—which are a mix of limes and mandarins—because they are sweeter.

1. The writer says _____ taste sweeter than a similar fruit.
2. The writer does not explain which fruits make _____.
3. The writer suggests that farmers found it hard to produce _____.
4. The writer explains how and when _____ were created.
5. The writer says it is easy to find _____ in grocery stores.
6. The writer explains that three fruits are mixed to form the _____.

Instructions: Track 26 | Listen. *Then complete each statement with one word from the talk.*

7. According to the talk, it is not _____ to walk in many cities because of traffic.
8. Some towns have decided to take down traffic _____ and signs.
9. Some people think this idea is _____, but according to the speaker, it is not.
10. According to the talk, when drivers see a _____ light, they often drive faster.

Instructions: Complete each sentence with one or two words/phrases from the list. Words/phrases can be used more than once.

chef
dancer
journalist
musician
photographer
pilot
police officer
student
teacher
travel agent

11. A _____ writes stories for a newspaper, and a _____ takes pictures for a newspaper.
12. A _____ goes to class every day and takes exams.

Instructions: Read each sentence and decide whether it can be completed with only one of the adjectives or both of them.

- _____ 13. Her job is very _____ because she does the same things every day.
a. boring
b. sad
c. both a and b
- _____ 14. Her company is a very _____ place to work.
a. safe
b. boring
c. both a and b

Instructions: Choose all the actions that match each statement. Sometimes, only one action is possible.

- _____ 15. People do this when they want to clean their mouths.
a. eat breakfast
b. take a shower
c. brush their teeth

Instructions: Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Words can be used more than once.

celebrate
celebration
costumes
decorate

decorations
dress up
festival
fireworks
party
presents

16. I like to watch beautiful _____ in the night sky, but they are very loud!
17. At Christmas, some people like to _____ their houses with colorful lights.

Instructions: *Complete each sentence with a phrase from the list. You do not have to use every phrase.*

bring a carry-on bag
buy a ticket
exchange some money
forget your sunglasses
go to the check-in desk
have a passport
leave your camera
pack my luggage
put on sunblock
take a charger
take a taxi

18. I need to wash all of these clothes before I can _____.

Instructions: *Choose all the words that can complete each sentence.*

- _____ 19. The Burj al Arabi hotel in Dubai is very _____.
a. delicious
b. beautiful
c. expensive
- _____ 20. The train is a _____ way to travel in that country.
a. safe
b. cheap
c. cold

Instructions: *Match each food with the correct food group. Food groups can be used more than once.*

a. dairy products
b. drinks
c. meat
d. vegetables
e. fruit

_____ 21. onion

Instructions: Complete each sentence with one or two words from the list. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Words can be used more than once.

fast food
fresh
frozen
healthy
high-fiber
high-protein
home-grown
organic
packaged
processed
vegan
vegetarian

22. _____ foods usually have a lot of added sugar and salt.

23. A _____ diet doesn't include honey because honey is made by animals.

Instructions: Complete each sentence with one or two words/phrases from the list. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Words/Phrases can be used more than once.

climbing
hiking
jogging
playing soccer
skiing
snowboarding
swimming

24. Helen goes _____ at the pool three times every week.

Instructions: Read each sentence. Write correct if the underlined word is correct. Correct the incorrect words.

Example 1

He goes swimming every day.

Correct

Example 2

I do jogging every day.

go

25. Her son likes to go skateboarding at the park.
-

26. In Canada, many people do ice hockey.
-

Instructions: Complete each sentence with one or two words/phrases from the list. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Words/Phrases can be used more than once.

bus tour
car
cruise
famous places
hotel
local food
money
photos
reservation
souvenirs
suitcases
walk

27. We rented a _____ to drive around the city.

Instructions: Choose the correct answers.

- ____ 28. During her trip, she visited a _____ temple in India.
a. huge
b. magnificent
c. both a and b

- ____ 29. Her trip to London was _____.
a. exhausting
b. enormous
c. both a and b

Instructions: Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb *be* in the present tense. If there is a *not* in parentheses, use the negative form.

Example

She _____ (not) a student at this school.

She is not / isn't a student at this school.

30. _____ she Japanese?

31. Luis and Pablo _____ (not) Mexican.

Instructions: *Put the words for each item in the correct order and add an adjective to make a complete sentence.*

Example

are / a / you / photographer

You are a good photographer

32. salary / his / very / not / is

33. job / not / my / is

Instructions: *Choose all the possible answers that can complete each sentence. Sometimes only one choice is possible.*

- _____ 34. You _____ your homework every day.
- a. do
 - b. don't do
 - c. don't

Instructions: *Write simple present sentences using the verbs and adverbs in parentheses.*

Example

(bring / usually)

He usually brings his lunch to work.

35. (be / always)

36. (travel / never)

Instructions: *Use the correct form of the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.*

Example

Can you show me _____ passport, please? (you)

Can you show me your passport, please?

37. _____ flight leaves at 7:05 in the morning. (they)

Instructions: Read each situation and give advice. Use either should or shouldn't and a main verb.

Example

The bus is very crowded. (should)

We should wait for the next bus.

38. The weather is very hot and sunny. (shouldn't)

39. Your friend's brother wants to travel for one year. (should)

Instructions: Choose the answer that best completes each sentence.

- _____ 40. I eat _____ small apple with my lunch every day.
a. a/an
b. some
c. any

Instructions: Write a full sentence using the words in parentheses and one of the foods from the list. Use each food only once.

apples
bananas
bread
lemons
milk
onions
~~potatoes~~
rice
sugar

Example

(I / bought / a few)

I bought a few potatoes.

41. (how many / should / I get)

42. (I put / a little / in it)

Instructions: Use the words in parentheses to complete each sentence with the correct form of the present continuous. Take care with negative sentences and questions.

Example

_____ (Tom / play / not) soccer today because he is sick.

Tom is not playing soccer today because he is sick.

43. Why _____ (people / leave) the stadium before the game ends?

Instructions Answer each question with a complete sentence. Use the underlined stative verbs and your own ideas.

Example

What kind of sport do you like to play?

I like to play basketball.

44. How many people do you need to play basketball?

45. What sport do you hate to play?

Instructions: Write simple past sentences using the words in parentheses.

Example

(Tom / not / visit)

Tom didn't visit his friend's house yesterday.

46. (he / spend)

Instructions: Complete each sentence with the correct simple past form of the verb to be. If there is a (not) in parentheses, use the negative form.

Example

I _____ very tired after my trip.

I was very tired after my trip.

47. **A:** Were you on vacation last week?

B: No, I _____. (not)

48. How much _____ that souvenir?

Instructions: *Complete the tasks.*

49. Unscramble the words to form sentences.

- a. always / at 6:00 in / she / the morning / wakes up
- b. food / how / make for / much / should / the party / we / ?
- c. are / playing / soccer on / the boys / the field
- d. many / pictures because / so interesting / the festival / was / we took

Example

are / country / from / what / you

What country are you from?

50. Write a short paragraph (50–75 words) about a sport or activity that you do NOT like to play or watch. Explain why you do not like it.

World English 1: Midterm Test

Answer Section

1. ANS: blood limes
PTS: 1 OBJ: Reading
2. ANS: limequats
PTS: 1 OBJ: Reading
3. ANS: plumcots
PTS: 1 OBJ: Reading
4. ANS: pluots
PTS: 1 OBJ: Reading
5. ANS: tangelos
PTS: 1 OBJ: Reading
6. ANS: ugli fruit
PTS: 1 OBJ: Reading
7. ANS: safe
PTS: 1 OBJ: Reading
8. ANS: lights
PTS: 1 OBJ: Listening MSC: WE3e_L1_EV_Audio_Track_26.mp3
9. ANS: dangerous
PTS: 1 OBJ: Listening MSC: WE3e_L1_EV_Audio_Track_26.mp3
10. ANS: yellow
PTS: 1 OBJ: Listening MSC: WE3e_L1_EV_Audio_Track_26.mp3
11. ANS: journalist, photographer
PTS: 1 OBJ: Listening MSC: WE3e_L1_EV_Audio_Track_26.mp3
12. ANS: student
PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
13. ANS: A
PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
14. ANS: C
PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
15. ANS: C
PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
16. ANS: fireworks
PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
17. ANS: decorate
PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary

- PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
18. ANS: pack my luggage
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
19. ANS: B, C PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
20. ANS: A, B PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
21. ANS: D PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
22. ANS:
processed
packaged
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
23. ANS: vegan
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
24. ANS: swimming
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
25. ANS:
correct
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
26. ANS:
play
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
27. ANS: car
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
28. ANS: C PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
29. ANS: A PTS: 1 OBJ: Vocabulary
30. ANS: Is
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Be
31. ANS:
aren't
are not
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Be
32. ANS:
(Answers will vary. Award point if adjective follows the form of the verb *be* (+ article/*not*).)
His salary is not very good.
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Be + Adjective (+ Noun)
33. ANS:
(Answers will vary. Award point if adjective follows the form of the verb *be* (+ article/*not*).)
My job is not easy.

- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Be + Adjective (+ Noun)
 34. ANS: A, B PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Simple Present
35. ANS:
 (Answers will vary. Award point if the adverb of frequency is followed by correct form of main verb.)
 The fireworks are always beautiful.
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Adverbs of Frequency
 36. ANS:
 (Answers will vary. Award point if the adverb of frequency is followed by correct form of main verb.)
 We never travel during the holiday.
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Adverbs of Frequency
 37. ANS: their
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Possession
 38. ANS:
 (Answers will vary. Award point if *should/shouldn't* is used before the infinitive without *to*.)
 You shouldn't buy that shirt because the color is not very nice.
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Should for Advice
 39. ANS:
 (Answers will vary. Award point if *should/shouldn't* is used before the infinitive without *to*.)
 You shouldn't buy that shirt because the color is not very nice.
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Should for Advice
 40. ANS: A PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Count and Non-count Nouns
41. ANS:
 (Answers will vary. Award point if count noun follows *many*.) How many lemons should I get?
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: How much and How many with Quantifiers
 42. ANS:
 (Answers will vary. Award point if non-count noun follows *little*.) I put a little sugar in it.
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: How much and How many with Quantifiers
 43. ANS: are people leaving
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Present Continuous
 44. ANS:
 (Answers will vary. Award point if stative form of the verb (infinitive without *to*) is used.)
 You can play with two people, but ten is better.
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Stative Verbs
 45. ANS:
 (Answers will vary. Award point if stative form of the verb (infinitive without *to*) is used.)
 I hate to play basketball because I'm not very tall.
- PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Stative Verbs

46. ANS:
(Answers will vary. Award point if simple past is formed correctly within positive/negative statement or a *yes/no*/information question.) He spent a lot of money on his smartphone.

PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Simple Past

47. ANS: wasn't

PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Simple Past of to be

48. ANS: was

PTS: 1 OBJ: Grammar TOP: Simple Past of to be

49. ANS:
a. She always wakes up at 6:00 in the morning; b. How much food should we make for the party?
c. The boys are playing soccer on the field; d. We took many pictures because the festival was so interesting.

PTS: 1 OBJ: Writing

50. ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: Writing