

Mrs Dziri

3rd Form ARTS

Mid Term 2

English Test

FEBRUARY 2020

Khaled Ibn El Walid

Secondary School

Duration : 1 H

Todd: So I'm here in Bangkok with Jerri and she is Thai. And, Jerri, I thought we would talk about Thai islands.

Jerri: Of course.

Todd: So there are some major islands. Can you first talk about the major resort islands in Thailand?

Jerri: Yes. So as most of you know, Thailand is probably visited because of its islands. So the most well-known ones would be Phuket and Koh Samui, which are both down South in Surat Thani. And yeah, I think those are like the main destinations. They have changed quite a lot since the last 10 years. It's quite developed, so it's an island where, you know, if you really want a very nice resort and like a convenient place, like malls are everywhere. There's also international schools so a lot of people now move to live at Phuket or Koh Samui. It's like a little Bangkok but by the beach.

Todd: Oh, really? Wow. And Phuket really developed quickly after the terrible tsunami, right? So it's really rebounded and now it's quite vibrant. Correct?

Jerri: Yes, yes, yes. Correct, yeah.

Todd: Are there some smaller islands or less known islands that you would recommend?

Jerri: Yes. We have a lot of islands in Thailand. Just near Koh Samui, you have Koh Phangan, which is also known for its full moon party. That is the **high season**, but Koh Phangan is actually really nice apart from the full moon. If you visit the other less well-known beaches, Hat Rin, which is where the full moon party happens. There's a lot of hidden beaches that is very quiet, very relaxed, and it's not as developed as Koh Samui so you still feel that island lifestyle. There's a lot of small businesses and local shops.

Todd: Oh, that sounds nice. You know, I actually have not been to Koh Phangan but I've been to Koh Tao. And that must be the diving island!

<http://www.ello.org/english>

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Student Name :

I- COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (8 marks)

Listen to the text and :

1) Circle the right option. The text is : (1 mark)

- a) an interview
- b) a conversation
- c) a brochure

2) Correct the following false statements from a justification from the text. (3 marks)

a- Both Todd and Jerri are from Thailand.

.....

b- On the main islands, there are no malls and resorts.

.....

c- The full moon party happens on the most popular island.

.....

3) Choose the correct alternative : (1 mark)

One of the islands is hit by a : a- hurricane / b- tsunami / c- storm

4) Circle the suitable function corresponding to the statement (1 mark)

STATEMENT	FUNCTIONS
And that must be the diving island!	a- Expressing prohibition b- Expressing necessity c- Expressing deduction

SPELLING :

Listen to the text and complete the following statement (1 mark)

There's a lot of beaches that is very quiet, very relaxed, and it's not as developed as Koh Samui so you still feel that island lifestyle. There's a lot of small and local shops.

PRONUNCIATION :

Listen to the text and say if the following sounds are similar or different (1 mark)

convenient / terrible :

rebounded / sounds :

II- LANGUAGE : (12 marks)

1) Circle the right option each time to get a coherent paragraph. (4 marks) :

Technology has led to big changes in economic and business systems . Businesses now have to be **(use – used – using)** cloud services or machine learning or risk failure. Consequently, every big corporation **(bases – gives – takes)** its operations on computing, regardless of which sector they are in. **(From – By – For)** instance, Coca Cola, the BBC and Levi's market and sell different products and services, **(therefore – so – yet)** they all share one basic property ; without advanced computing services their operations **(must – should – would)** collapse. New technologies are a generator of economic dynamism. China and India and many other **(developing – develop – development)** countries have large IT sectors which drive their economies. Furthermore, the **(much – more – many)** advanced economies, including Germany, the United States, Japan and Korea are moving from an industrial--based economy **(at – too – to)** a computing and IT--based one.

2) Fill in the blanks with 8 words from the following box (4 marks) :

effect – instantly – for – greatest – slowest – affect – cheaper – text – on – from

One of the important effects of technological change is the revolutionizing of communication. For example, in the past, people wrote letters or talked fixed landlines, which slowed down the communication process. Now they send e--mail, or chat using mobile devices. Instead of waiting weeks a letter or spending time finding a landline , we can communicate in real time or seconds after a message or email has been sent. New forms of communication are or free. As a result, now people who live thousands of kilometres away each other can communicate as much as they want and whenever they want . In conclusion, computing and new technologies have had a profound on our lives in many ways and it is in business and communication that they have had the influence. In the future, if technology continues evolving at such speed, our business practices and methods of communication will undergo even greater changes.

3) Put the verbs or words between parentheses in the right tense or form (4 marks) :

A Nigerian engineer and neuroscientist has created a revolutionary new computer that has artificial intelligence. Dr Oshi Agabi **(spend)** many years trying to make a computer that can smell. He launched his start-up project last year and **(call)** it Koniku. He has raised over \$1 million in funding. Dr Agabi said his project is already **(make)** profits of \$10 million. Technology giants like Google and Microsoft **(be)** very interested in it. The security industry is also keeping a close watch. Koniku could **(put)** in drones and smell bombs and explosives. It could also be used in airport security systems to smell explosives. An **(add)** use could be in hospitals to smell diseases in humans. Dr Agabi **(not / base)** Koniku on silicon chips. Agabi said computers have used silicon for decades, but it is not powerful enough to deal with the maths needed **(recognize)** smells. Instead, he based his device on neurons from the brain of a mouse.