

MIDTERM EXAM
FENG002: INTERMEDIATE
SPRING-T2-2024-2025

Points of attention:

- For each question, the maximum earned points are specified in the question.
- Write clearly! Answers that are not readable are not marked and do not earn marks!
- All answers should be written in English using blue or black pens only.
- When finished, submit and sign the question paper to the invigilator.
- Any cheating/copying will result in examination failure.

Exam Duration: 2 hours
Instructor's Name: AMEER KHAN
Exam Date: 24/06/2025
Program: FND

	80
	20

Student Information	
Name:	<input type="text"/>
ID:	<input type="text"/>
Signature:	<input type="text"/>

Invigilator	
Initials:	<input type="text"/>
Time received:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Student ID checked	

Listening	Language	Reading	Total	Writing	Total
(15)	(30)	(15)	(60)	(20)	(80)

LISTENING**[15 Marks]****Part 1****Task 1. Listen to a conversation about joining a local library. Complete the form.****Write *NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER* for each answer.****(5 marks)****Name:** Peter Adrien 1. _____**Address:** Flat 5, 53 2. _____ Street, Finsbury**Postcode:** 3. _____**Date of Birth:** 8th July 4. _____**Home Tel:** None**Mobile Tel:** 5. _____**Proof of Residence Provided:** A letter

PART-2

Task 2. Listen to a woman talking about jobs. Complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer. **(10 marks)**

Employment Agency: Possible Jobs		
	First Job	Second Job
Company Location	1. _____ London	South London
Job Title	Administrative assistant	Warehouse assistant
Responsibilities	data entry go to 2. _____ and take notes general admin management of diaries	stock management managing delivery
Requirements	good computer skills including spreadsheets good interpersonal skills attention to 3. _____	ability to work with 5. _____ good computer skills very organized and 6. _____ good communication skills used to working in a 7. _____ able to cope with items that are 8. _____

Experience	need a minimum of 4. _____ experience of teleconferencing	9. _____ in London warehouse work 10. _____ service
-------------------	--	---

(Kanan, n.d.)

LANGUAGE**[30 Marks]****Task 1. Circle the correct answer.****(5 marks)**

1. Do you know where _____?
a. she lives b. does she live c. she live d. she does live
2. When students study regularly during the term, they _____ better.
a. learnt b. are learning c. learn d. were learning
3. My classmates _____ their classes since last week.
a. have not attended b. have not attending c. attended d. were attending
4. The instructor _____ us homework before we finished our previous assignment.
a. have assign b. had assign c. has assign d. had assigned
5. Careless driving _____ cause some major accidents.
a. definitely will b. will definitely c. is definitely d. definitely is

Task 2. Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**(5 marks)**

A group of clients **1.** _____ (already/start) buying our products. The marketing department **2.** _____ (introduce) the products one month ago that is why more items have been sold since last month. This month, we **3.** _____ (plan) to take a further step to increase the sales, so we had a meeting with the customer care service section. They have **4.** _____ _____ (just/change) some policies to make shopping experience easier for customers. Last week, the manager **5.** _____ (attend) a meeting in the head quarter office.

Task 3. Use the given words and phrases to make sentences. (5 marks)
(5 marks: 0.5 marks for a correct answer & 0.5 marks for punctuation and capitalization)

1. our math teacher / usually

2. our class / yet

3. their classmates / last semester

4. her friend / for two weeks

5. people / right now

Task 4. Match the word with correct definition. Write the correct Alphabet in the bracket. (5 marks)

WORD	DEFINITION	MATCHING
1. Amateur	A. to make food or drink go down your throat and towards your stomach (v.)	(_____)
2. View	B. the process of making something such as a business operate in a lot of different countries all around the world, or the result of this (n.)	(_____)
3. Globalization	C. someone who does an activity just for pleasure, not as their job (n.)	(_____)
4. Swallow	D. to complete a university degree, especially a first degree (v.)	(_____)
5. Graduate	E. what you think or believe about something (n.)	(_____)

(Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2022)

Task 5. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.**(5 marks)**

identity	illustrate	repetitive	knowledge	audience
----------	------------	------------	-----------	----------

1. When the performance finished, the _____ started clapping.
2. The police found out the _____ of the thief after checking the cameras.
3. We knew all about the grammar rules, so the lesson was _____.
4. As I do not have enough _____ in this area, so I cannot give you my opinion.
5. The teacher showed us some graphs to _____ the statistical points.

Task 6. Make a meaningful sentence using the word in *italics* with any **ONE** of the two words in brackets. (5 marks: 0.5 marks for a correct answer & 0.5 marks for punctuation and capitalization) (5 marks)

Example: *social* (adj.) – (people / life)

You should have an active social life.

–

1. *influence* (v.) – (negatively / friends)

2. *standard* (n.) – (reach / safety)

3. *exhausted* (adj.) – (teacher / look)

4. *waterfall* (n.) – (beautiful / see)

5. *apprentice* (n.) – (become / chef)

READING**[15 Marks]**

Read the text and complete the following tasks that follow.

Early Attempts to Climb Mount Everest

The first successful ascent of Mount Everest was made on 29th May 1953 by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. Reaching the 8,848-meter summit of the world's highest mountain was widely recognized as a significant milestone in the history of human exploration. However, the success of Hillary and Tenzing would not have been possible without the experience and skills developed by many other expeditions that went before them, some of which came close to reaching the summit of Everest.

One of the earliest teams to visit the mountain was the British expedition of 1921. The principal purpose of the expedition was to draw the first accurate map of the area around the mountain. While a group of cartographers began this task, another team climbed higher up the mountain. Initially, Harold Raeburn was the leader of this climbing team, but he suffered from poor health, so George Mallory took over. Mallory and two other climbers reached a height of 7,020 meters on the north side of Everest. Mallory believed that a route from this point up the North Ridge to the summit was possible, but his group was forced to retreat by the extremely strong wind that they experienced.

The British launched a second expedition the following year, 1922. The first group of climbers reached an altitude of 8,170 meter – a record at the time. The next day, the climbers experimented with breathing bottled oxygen, something that had not been tried before. In this way, they attained a height of 8,320 meters, only 500 vertical meters below the summit. Mallory then intended to make a third and final push for the summit, but a severe avalanche on the steep North Face of the mountain made any further progress impossible for that season.

In 1924, a new expedition reached Everest under the command of Lieutenant – Colonel Edward Norton. On 4th June, Norton and Howard Somervell set off up the North Ridge in perfect weather and established a camp at 7,500 meters. Somervell then became unwell, so Norton went on alone, getting to within just 275 meters of the summit – an altitude of 8,573 meters – before exhaustion forced him back. On 8th June, Mallory and Sandy Irvine left their camp high on the North Ridge. That afternoon they were observed to be close to the summit and still climbing. However, it was by then very late in the day and the two men simply did not have sufficient time, either to reach the top or to return to safety, and they disappeared high on the mountain.

The next large expedition was not until 1933 when Hugh Ruttledge took a group of mountaineers to base camp. Two different teams made attempts on the summit, but both groups were forced to turn back. It was a bitter disappointment as it was widely believed when Ruttledge left Europe that this team would be the one to reach the summit. The following year a man named Maurice Wilson announced that he intended to climb the mountain, Wilson travelled to the region without the proper permission from authorities, he had never done any climbing before on either rock, snow, or ice, and he had little equipment. It is not believed that Wilson reached a height of more than 7,000 meters.

In 1935, Eric Shipton took a new approach. Rather than trying to climb Everest from the north, like all of the earlier expeditions, his group approached from the west. Shipton was greatly encouraged by what he found as the western route appeared to be climbable, proving that his decision to approach from that side of the mountain had been correct. Three years later, in 1938, the explorer Bill Tilman returned to the North Ridge with a large group of climbers. The team established several camps and reached a height of 8,290 meters before being forced to abandon the attempt by bad weather and illness.

Then in 1951 Eric Shipton, led another expedition again on the west side. The team spent more than a month trying to find a route through a very difficult area of snow and ice called the Khumbu Icefall. They would have made it but for a huge gap in the ice nearly 100 meters wide which it was impossible to go around or climb across. Nevertheless, all the team members were convinced that the western route was possible. This was confirmed the following year, 1952, when a Swiss expedition succeeded in climbing through the Khumbu Icefall using a rope bridge to cross the 100-metre gap. The Swiss team then established a camp of several tents at a height of 7,906 meters. Four climbers set out for the summit and reached a height of 8,400 where they established another camp. However, they only had a single tent with them so two of the climbers were forced to return. The following day the last two climbers reached 8,599 meters, just 250 meters below the summit, before turning back because of poor weather. It was a disappointment at the time, but also an achievement that made possible the success the following year when Hillary and Tenzing finally stood on the summit of Everest.

(Stephenson, 2019)

Task 1. Complete the table below. Choose *NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER* from the text for each answer. (7 marks)

YEAR	EXPEDITION	PROBLEMS
1921	The main aim was to create a 1. _____ George Mallory became the 2. _____ after Harold Raeburn got sick They reached 7,020 meters	The climbers turned back because of the 3. _____.
1922	The climbers used 4. _____ for the first time They reached 8,320 meters	The last attempt failed because of a serious 5. _____.
1924	Edward Norton reached a maximum height of 6. _____.	Mallory and Irvine ran out of 7. _____.

Task 2. Read the statements. Write *T* if the statement is *True*, *F* if the statement is *False* or *NI* if there is *No Information* about the statement. (6 marks)

- _____ 1. People expected Hugh Ruttledge’s expedition would succeed in climbing Everest.
- _____ 2. Maurice Wilson was a climber who had many years’ experience in the mountains.
- _____ 3. In 1935, Eric Shipton regretted going to Everest from the west side.
- _____ 4. Bill Tilman was criticized by some experts for his leadership of the 1938 expedition.
- _____ 5. In 1951, Eric Shipton failed to climb through the Khumbu Icefall.
- _____ 6. Swiss expedition of 1952 used a new design of tents.

Task 3. Answer the questions with *NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*. (2 marks)

1. How many years later did an explorer return to the North Ridge?

2. Why didn’t the two climbers reach the summit in 1952?

MLOs Bloom's Level of Complexity

Q#	MLO Addressed	Complexity Level	Mark	Remark
L. 1	1	Understanding/Analyzing	10	
L. 2	1	Understanding/ Analyzing	3	
R. 1	1	Understanding/ Analyzing	3	
R.1	1	Understanding/ Analyzing	3	
R. 1	1	Understanding/ Analyzing	4	
R. 2	1	Understanding/Analyzing	2	
R. 2	1	Understanding/Analyzing	2	
R.2	1	Understanding /Analyzing	1	
La. 1	1	Understanding	6	
La. 2	4	Evaluating	5	
La. 3	6	Creating	4	
La.4	1	Understanding	2	
La. 5	1	Understanding	2	
La.6	5	Creating/ Applying	6	
La.7	5	Creating/ Applying	5	
W.1	5	Creating/ Applying	20	

References:

Azar, B. S. (2017). *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. 5th ed. Britain.. Pearson Education.

Hughes, J., (2019). *Life Intermediate Teacher's Resource*. 2nd ed. Hampshire: National Geographic Learning.

Kanan, C. (n.d.). *IELTS Listening Practice Test PDF*. [Online].

Available at: <https://www.kanan.co/ielts/listening/practice-test-pdf/>. [Accessed 15 May 2023]

Stephenson, H., (2019). *Life Intermediate Workbook*. 2nd ed. Hampshire: National Geographic Learning.

Travis, P. and Harrison, L., (2013). *Practice Tests for IELTS*. London: HarperCollins Publisher.