REVISION FOR 1ST TERM – GRADE 9 - PART 2

READING

Exercise I: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

From the start of his career as a writer, Mark Twain was fascinated with inventions. As a result, he chose to spend much of his available income on various types of inventions, generally without much success. In fact, he lost most of the money he invested. By 1887, the 49-year-old author had invested most of his money in one project, the Paige typesetting machine.

Twain expected the Paige machine to be completed in 1889. Unfortunately, the machine was never completely finished, and by the early 1890s, Twain knew he was in a serious financial situation. He worked hard to take care of his problems by producing a number of books **in a row.** He wrote A *Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1892), *An American Claimant* (1892), *Tom Sawyer Abroad* (1893), and *Pudd'nhead Wilson* (1894). However, all of these works did not solve his financial problems, and he was forced to declare bankruptcy.

1.This passage mainly discusses how an author_____.

A. invested poorly in inventions B. wrote so many books

C. created his famous works D. created a successful invention

2. According to the passage, what interested Mark Twain?

A. giving investment advice B. work as a typesetter

C. the world of banking D. new ideas and products

3. Where was the majority of Twain's money in 1887?

A. in a bank account B. invested in various inventions

C. invested in one invention D. invested in his writings

4.It can be inferred from the passage that the Paige machine was_____.

A. created by Mark Twain B. ready in the 1890s

C. close to being completed D. a great success

5. Look at the expression **"in a row"** in paragraph 2. This expression could be best replaced by_____.

A. one after another B. very quickly

C. on time D. in a straight line

Exercise II: **Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

I get a lot of letters at this time of year from many people who have a cold which won't go away. There are many different stories about how to prevent or cure a cold. That's why it is often difficult to know

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what to do. We know that colds are rarely "dangerous", except for weak people such as the elderly or young babies. These people are always uncomfortable and usually **most** unpleasant. Of course, you can buy a lot of medicines. They will help to make your cold less unpleasant. However, you must remember that nothing can actually cure a cold or make it go away faster. Any strong medicine used to make you feel better could be dangerous if you are already taking drugs for some other illness. Thus, check with your chemist or doctor to see whether they are all right for you. And remember they might make you sleepy. Please don't try to drive if they do! Lastly, whatever you may be told about magic foods or drinks, the best answer is to keep yourself strong and healthy. You'll have less chance of catching a cold. And if you do, it shouldn't be so bad.

1. The writer of the passage wants_____.

A. to write in an amusing way

B. to give general advice

C. to complain about his/her health

D. to persuade people to have more foods and drinks

2. Colds are_____.

A. very dangerous B. not dangerous at all

C. unpleasant D. usually fatal

3.What is the key to avoid catching a cold?

A. having magic foods and drinks B. sleeping a lot

C. taking a lot of medicines D. keeping yourself strong and healthy

4.The underlined word **"most "** used in the passage is closest in meaning to_____

A. very B. in the highest degree

C. greatest D. absolutely

5. The writer of the passage is probably _____.

A. a nurse B. a health care specialist

C. a novelist D. a reporter

Exercise III: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts, so people can live and grow foods. **They** are learning a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming deserts all the time. Scientists may not change the desert in time.

Why is more and more land becoming deserts? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth.

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Some places on the earth don't have very much rain. But they still don't become deserts. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the soil away. When a little rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

1. According to the passage, deserts_____.

A. can all be turned into good land soon

B. never have any plants or animals in them

C. get very little rain

D. are made by people

2. The underlined word **"They"** in the passage refers to_____.

A. scientists B. deserts C. people D. foods

3. Small green plants are very important to dry places because_____.

A. they develop together with grass

B. they let the sun make the earth even drier

C. they don't help to hold the water

D. they don't let the wind blow the earth away

4. Land is becoming deserts little by little because_____.

A. there is not enough rain

B. people don't do what scientists wish them to do

C. plants can't grow there

D. scientists know little about the deserts

5. After reading this, we learn that_____.

A. plants can keep dry land from becoming deserts

B. it is good to get rid of the grass in the deserts

C. all places without much rain will become deserts

D. it is better to grow crops on dry land than to grow grass

Exercise IV: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Helen Keller was a very bright and beautiful girl. At the age of six months she could already say a few words. But before she was two years old, she was badly ill. She could not see or hear, and soon she could not even talk. Since then Helen had to fight for what she wanted.

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When she was six, her parents invited a teacher for her. With the help of the teacher, she began to see and hear the world around her through her hands. She learned to read the books for the blind. The teacher took Helen for long walks, and told her about all the beautiful sights. Helen touched flowers, climbed trees and smelt a storm before it came. She also learned how to swim and ride a horse.

After she grew up, she became a famous writer in America. Her first and most famous book is *The Story of My Life.* Her story brought new hope to many blind and deaf people. It gave light to those in darkness and encouraged them to live and work.

1. When could Helen Keller already say a few words?

A. at the age of two B. at the age of a year and a half

C. at the age of six months D. when she was six years old

2. Why couldn't Helen see or hear later?

A. Helen was badly ill. B. She had a traffic accident.

C. Helen was very tired. D. She became very lazy.

3. How could Helen begin to see and hear the world around her?

A. with the help of her father B. through her feet

C. with the help of her parents D. with the help of her teacher

4. After Helen grew up, she became a famous_____.

A. doctor B. scientist C. singer D. writer

5. What gave light to those in darkness and encouraged them to live and work?

A. their teacher's help B. Helen's story

C. their parents' help D. Helen's songs

Exercise V: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

Modern life is impossible without travelling. The fastest way of travelling is by air. With a modern airliner you can travel in one day to places which it took a month or more to get to a hundred years ago.

Travelling by train is slower than by air, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have comfortable seats and dining cars. **They** make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by sea when it is possible. There are large liners and river boats. You can visit many other countries and different places. Travelling by sea is a very pleasant way to spend a holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. You can make your own timetable. You can travel three or four

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hundred miles or only fifty or one hundred miles a day, just as you like. You can stop wherever you wish - where there is something interesting to see, at a good restaurant where you can enjoy a good meal, or at a hotel to spend the night. That is why travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips, while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

1. From the passage we know the fastest way of travelling is_____.

A. by car B. by train C. by air D. by sea

2. If we travel by car, we can_____.

A. make the longest journey enjoyable

B. make our own timetable

C. travel to a very far place in several minutes

D. travel only fifty or one hundred miles a day

3. The underlined word **"They"** in the passage refers to_____.

A. modern trains in the country

B. the travelers on the modern trains

C. the slower ways of travelling

D. comfortable seats and dining cars

4. When people travel on business, they usually take_____.

A. a train or a plane B. a boat or a train

C. a plane or a car D. a car or a boat

5. How many ways of travelling are mentioned in the passage?

A. three B. four C. five D. six

Exercise VI: **Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

The coronavirus is a kind of virus. Viruses are tiny germs that are so small that you can't see them. They are so (1)_____that they can float through the air in tiny drops of water, and they can sit on your skin without you feeling them. If some of these germs get inside you, they can use your body to make more germs, and that can make you ill.

There are lots of different sorts (2)_____coronaviruses and some of them infect people. If you have been infected with one of these coronaviruses, all you probably (3)_____was a snotty nose or a cough.

But when this completely new coronavirus germ gets inside a human body, it causes (4)_____illness called COVID-19. When people talk about "catching the coronavirus", they are talking about this illness.

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Because this coronavirus is new, scientists don't know everything about it yet. But they think that there are two main (5)_____that people can catch it.

1. A. big	B. small	C. light	D. heavy
2. A. about	B. for	C. with	D. of
3. A. had	B. made	C. took	D. caught
4. A. a	B. an	C. the	D. 0
5. A. roads	B. ways	C. behaviours	D. habits

Exercise VII: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Nowadays more and more people are moving to live in the cities because of the facilities that they find there. Many people prefer living in cities (1)_____ the opportunities of jobs, market places, big houses and buildings including schools and hospitals. But as the population in the city increases, the (2)_____of cars, raw materials and others increases too. All this contributes to the pollution of the city and increases the size of the (3)_____ faced by individuals. Our problems in the city contribute to the destruction of the city and the spread of corruption. Also, these problems are (4)_____an atmosphere of discomfort and the inability of the individual to adapt and live in peace in his home town. However, there are many solutions (5)_____can be used and applied to contribute to reducing the number of problems, such as increasing the number of police members, providing employment opportunities and spreading awareness among members of the society.

1. A. because of	B. because	C. in spite of	D. with
2. A. selling	B. buying	C. consumption	D. conservation
3. A. harms	B. problems	C. troubles	D. damages
4. A. making	B. producing	C. generating	D. creating
5. A. that	B. what	C. this	D. whether

Exercise VIII: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Family Helpline

Do you feel depressed? Do you and your brothers or sisters seem to argue all the time and you don't understand why? Does your brother or sister (1)_____you or is everything around you is not what it should be?

Statistics show that there are times in every family when things just get (2)_____ control. It's nobody's fault, but it's everybody's responsibility. At times like that, Family Helpline can help. We care about families and we want to help you (3)_____your family work again. Our counsellors deal with people just like you all the time. We are not always successful, (4)_____we do help many families to live together

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again in peace.

Our assistants help you to stop accusing each other of causing the problem. You all want to find a (5)_____and sometimes talking to someone outside the family can make a difference. So if you need US, call 222-3489. We are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

1. A. excite	B. annoy	C. quarrel	D. struggle
2. A. out of	B. under	C. far from	D. into
3. A. create	B. build	C. make	D. operate
4. A. and	B. or	C. though	D. but
5. A. solution	B. method	C. way	D. result

Exercise IX: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, c or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

Most people enjoy listening to music but few realise the important and largely positive effects it can have on US. We know that certain (1)_____ of music are used to influence our emotions and our behaviour. For example, airlines use soothing music before a flight to (2)_____passengers, especially those who may feel nervous about flying. You may have noticed how shops often play fast, rousing music (if you haven't noticed, you probably shop at the more old-fashioned type of store)_____ - this tends to make US feel (3)_____ and more likely to spend money!

Music is also being used now as a psychiatric therapy. It seems to be particularly (4)_____ for eating disorders and addictions, but also for sufferers of post-traumatic stress syndrome. People attending group therapy sessions are invited to bring along their favourite tracks. Not everyone does, but those (5)_____do so play them for the group. This creates a sense of belonging, as well as a more relaxed atmosphere for the therapy session.

1. A. forms	B. types	C. brands	D. manners
2. A. relax	B. speed up	C. cheer up	D. irritate
3. A. more confident	B. less negative	C. happier	D. funnier
4. A. practical	B. convenient	C. caring	D. useful
5. A. who	B. whom	C. which	D. what

Exercise X: ***Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.***

There can't be many people who are unaware of e-mail, even if they have never actually sent one. (1)_____there are some similarities between e-mail and letters, there are also many differences. The first is that e-mail is delivered instantly, so it can be a very effective means of (2)_____when speed is important. This speed means that e-mail is more practical for communicating over large distances. Another difference is that e-mail tends to be relatively informal. People are much more (3)_____to use language which they would consider unsuitable for a formal letter. Words spelled incorrectly in an e-

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mail are less likely to be checked than in a letter. One explanation for this is that (4)_____e-mail seems to be less permanent than something written on paper. We can be sure that the future development of e-mail will have all kinds of (5)_____effects on the way we communicate.

1. A. Besides	B. Since	C. Although	D. Even
2. A. communication	B. transport	C. travelling	D. entertainment
3. A. possible	B. probable	C. capable	D. likely
4. A. a	B. an	C. the	D. 0
5. A. expected	B. unexpected	C. expecting	D. unexpectedly

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