

MOCK TEST 7 HK1 GRADE 12

MULTIPLE CHOICES

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Cultural diversity can be such a cool thing. I grew up in a predominantly white private school, (16)_____ teaching in a place that is extremely diverse has been a joy. I can stand in the hall and (17)_____ Spanish, Russian, Polish, Korean, Mandarin, Hindu, etc. the list can go on and on. What we need to be careful of is not to make such a big deal out of cultural diversity. I think that when we place too much (18) _____ on the diversity it can become a polarizing act. Many students are very aware of their differences, and most just don't care. I think that cultural diversity is something that needs to be addressed by teachers in the schools as something that is positive. Often in rural areas there is not a lot of cultural diversity. As a result, when a student is from a different culture there is a question of what do I do to support their learning needs. It is important before a teacher can teach diverse population they need to (19) _____ that they are also multicultural. In addition, how much of a role will these beliefs (20)_____ within the education on the child.

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|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. however | B. therefore | C. but | D. so |
| 2. A. see | B. look | C. listen | D. hear |
| 3. A. stress | B. emphasis | C. concern | D. focus |
| 4. A. recognize | B. do | C. observe | D. expect |
| 5. A. make | B. do | C. create | D. play |

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In the American colonies there was little money. England did not supply the colonies with coins and did not allow the colonies to make their own coins, except for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which received permission for a short period in 1652 to make several kinds of silver coins. England wanted to keep money out of America as **a means of** controlling trade: America was forced to trade only with England if it did not have the money to buy products from other countries. The result during this pre-revolutionary period was that the colonists used various goods in place of money: beaver pelts, Indian wampum, and tobacco leaves were all commonly used substitutes for money. The colonists also made use of any foreign coins they could obtain. Dutch, Spanish, French, and English coins were all in use in the American colonies.

During the Revolutionary War, funds were needed to finance the war, so each of the individual states and the Continental Congress issued paper money. So much of this paper money was printed that by the end of the war, almost no one would accept **it**. As a result, trade in goods and the use of foreign coins still flourished during this period.

By the time the Revolutionary War had been won by the American colonists, the monetary system was in a state of total disarray. To **remedy** this situation, the new Constitution of the United States, approved in 1789, allowed Congress to issue money. The individual states could no longer have their own money supply. A few years later, the Coinage Act of 1792 made the dollar the official currency of the United States and put the country on a bimetallic standard. In this bimetallic system, both gold and silver were legal money, and the rate of exchange of silver to gold was fixed by the government at sixteen to one.

6. The passage mainly discusses
A. the effect of the Revolution on American money.

- B. American money from past to present.
 - C. the American monetary system of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
 - D. the English monetary policies in colonial America.
7. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was allowed to make coins
 - A. for a short time during one year.
 - B. throughout the seventeenth century.
 - C. continuously from the inception of the colonies.
 - D. from 1652 until the Revolutionary War.
 8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a substitute for money during the colonial period?
 - A. Wampum
 - B. Cotton
 - C. Beaver furs
 - D. Tobacco
 9. The pronoun “it” in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following
 - A. The Continental Congress
 - B. Trade in goods
 - C. The War
 - D. Paper money
 10. It is implied in the passage that at the end of the Revolutionary War, a paper dollar was worth
 - A. exactly one dollar
 - B. just over one dollar
 - C. just under one dollar
 - D. almost nothing
 11. The word “remedy” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
 - A. resolve
 - B. medicate
 - C. renew
 - D. understand
 12. How was the monetary system arranged in the Constitution?
 - A. The US officially went on a bimetallic monetary system.
 - B. The dollar was made official currency of the US.
 - C. Only the US Congress could issue money.
 - D. Various state governments, including Massachusetts, could issue money.
 13. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the bimetallic monetary system?
 - A. Either gold or silver could be used as official money.
 - B. It was established in 1792.
 - C. Gold could be exchanged for silver at the rate of sixteen to one.
 - D. The monetary system was based on two matters.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

14. He drives me to the edge because he never stops talking whenever we meet.
 - A. Steers me
 - B. irritates me
 - C. moves me
 - D. frightens me
15. The lecture given by Professor Jenkins was well-attended; no empty seats could be found in the hall.

31. The program was adapted _____ it would be culturally appropriate for the locals.
A. So as B. so that C. such D. such that
32. I wish I _____ that his beard doesn't suit him. He's not speaking to me now.
A. Didn't say C. hadn't said
B. Wasn't saying D. hadn't been saying
33. The winters here are very cold _____ where I used to live.
A. Otherwise B. in contrast to C. on the contrary D. as opposed
34. Her accent was so strong that I _____ understanding what she was saying.
A. Was having difficult C. made difficulty in
B. Had difficulty in D. had difficulty to
35. _____ her fear of injections that she fainted when she saw the needle.
A. So was C. Such it was
B. So much is was D. Such was
36. John is retired now, and he's decided to _____ photography.
A. Put up B. look up C. take up D. start up
37. It is very important that all employees _____ at their desks before 9 a.m.
A. To be seated B. will be seated C. be seated D. are to be seated
38. I never thought any of my kids would get into trouble, _____ of all Kimberly!
A. Most B. last C. worst D. least
39. They have a cottage at the _____ of the mountain.
A. Feet B. foot C. footer D. footing
40. This is an _____ list of grammar rules you will need to know for the exam.
A. Exhausted B. exhaustion C. exhausting D. exhaustive
41. She would be very upset if she had to part _____ her favourite book.
A. Of B. in C. from D. with
42. We don't need to buy a new refrigerator. Our old one will do for _____.
A. A time being B. the time being C. a being time D. the being time
43. Have you two been fighting again? I think you _____ up once and for all.
A. Would make C. must have made
B. Have made D. should make

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

44. – Waitress: "Would you like something for dessert?" – Norman: "....."
A. That's not what I ordered. B. No, I'm full already.
C. What's new in town? D. Do you have hamburger?
45. – Jane: "I failed the test again! Three times in a row!"
Helen: "_____. It's no big deal. You still have another chance."
A. Cheers. B. You are welcome.
C. Come on. D. Not a chance.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

46. Someone accused the man of stealing a precious watch.
A. The man is accused of stealing a precious watch.

- B. A precious watch was stolen by the man.
 - C. The man was accused of stealing a precious watch.
 - D. Someone was accused of stealing a precious watch by the man.
47. "Why don't you try using a screw-driver?"
- A. He ordered me to try using a screw-driver.
 - B. He said that using a screw-driver didn't work.
 - C. He suggested using a screw driver.
 - D. He suggested that I try using a screw-driver.
48. There was no alternative for them but to look for a new flat.
- A. They didn't need to look for a new flat because of other alternatives.
 - B. They couldn't look for a new flat now.
 - C. They could look for a new flat but couldn't alter it.
 - D. The only thing they could do was to look for a new flat.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

49. The president failed to explain the cause of the crisis. He did not offer any solutions.
- A. The president couldn't explain the cause of the crisis, nor did he offer any solutions.
 - B. The president failed to explain the cause of the crisis, but did offer some solutions.
 - C. The president did not offer any solutions, so he couldn't explain the cause of the crisis.
 - D. The president offered some solutions to the crisis that he failed to explain the cause of.
50. What a pity that the TV packed up. We cannot watch the world news now.
- A. Had the TV not packed up, we could have watched the world news now.
 - B. If the TV had not packed up, we could watch the world news now.
 - C. If the TV didn't pack up, we could watch the world news now.
 - D. If it hadn't been for the TV packed up, we could watch the world news now.