

Colegio San Bernabé

11th Grade English
4th Quarter, Final Exam

Name: _____

Code: _____

Date: _____

I. Select the proper vocabulary word that best completes the following sentences. You may use each word only once.

adorn	avert	cradle	freshly
akin to	brag	craft	function
ascribe	calamity	cunning	misery
assembly	cohesive	discharge	notify

1. Legalization of cannabis would not eliminate the crime committed by the illicit trade, nor would it address the harms associated with drug dependence and the _____ that this can cause to families.
2. The message is clear: equality and inclusion are the bedrock for good health, prosperity and a _____ society.
3. Returning home after years away, Mexican weaver Porfirio Gutierrez found that traditional _____ methods were dying out.
4. If specific atomic lines are desired, a small amount of the desired element is introduced in the _____.
5. The populist president has suggested that the _____ should "restructure" Congress and the courts.
6. But, when you screenshot a disappearing photo or video sent to you via direct message, Instagram does _____ the sender of the message.
7. Banks occasionally _____ that they are reducing their use of energy in offices, or telling staff to fly less often.
8. A philosophically informed empirical research program _____ the one just described is more than a methodological fantasy.
9. His radical measures at home and abroad, so very different from traditional Saudi policies, have seldom succeeded and have sometimes ended in _____.
10. The company is known as the "jeweler to the stars" because of the many actresses who _____ their necks with its precious stones.
11. This was the crux of the prosecutor's problem: Albanese's narrative required Nunez to be both fiendishly _____ and a complete klutz.
12. But in terms of the commercial art market, I would say that is a more tangible way in which we _____ value to things.
13. Corpses are wrapped in a cotton shroud and placed on a steel _____ filled with straw, wood chips and alfalfa.
14. All the ingredients in this flavorful take on shabu-shabu are _____ made or cut to order, so you'll reap the best of the crop.
15. In my experience though, electric multicookers tend not to slow cook as well as the units devoted to that _____.

16. The news added to concerns that another Asian country was losing control of the disease and that the window to _____ a pandemic was closing.

II. Select the proper vocabulary word that best completes the following sentences. You may use each word only once.

able	ample	defy	nuisance
adversity	annually	eligible	pinpoint
aesthetically	beverage	enigmatic	urbanization
alert	by chance	imprint	withstand

1. And tech-enabled monitoring devices in homes could _____ individuals with fevers — perhaps even before the subjects are aware.
2. Those blazes allowed species that could _____ some fire, like the longleaf pine, to proliferate and flourish, shaping local ecosystems.
3. The district had five months, which I feel was _____ enough time for them to be able to work at least the major kinks out.
4. Brooklyn continues to _____ conventional wisdom about the residential real estate market during the COVID-19 pandemic.
5. For example, *Romeo and Juliet* is about two young lovers from opposing families who meet _____ and fall in love.
6. The Viking raids also left a literary legacy of sagas as well as an _____ on the DNA of local populations.
7. It's currently worth \$30 billion, according to a recent Jefferies note, and is estimated to grow _____ by 18% through 2024.
8. "Bad because it has its own reason, just like those villains in movies," Panida says, offering up an _____ explanation for her restaurant's name.
9. Components need to be housed in a protective, practical, safe and _____ pleasing coating to be both usable and appealing.
10. The new _____, which comes in canned and powdered forms, will use some of the same flavors from the original Recess line.
11. As populations and _____ rise in the coming years, many cities may turn to technology and advanced networks to help them manage resource constraints.
12. The city of Burbank filed a complaint accusing the restaurant of violating municipal codes and of being a public _____.
13. Since his accident, Billy has found himself transformed from just another driver on the rise, to a symbol of triumph over _____.
14. We have now managed successfully to offer tests to every care home that is _____, both for staff testing and for residents to be tested.
15. Consequently, they weren't _____ to accumulate the amount of wealth they hoped to.
16. Ireland on Sunday suspended the use of the shot after receiving a safety _____ from the Norwegian Medicines Agency the day before.

III. Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Passage 1

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli.

Line They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the
(5) sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they
(10) develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.

Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six diverse cultures and
(15) found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have noted that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) How babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds
 - (B) The differences between a baby's and an adult's ability to comprehend language
 - (C) How babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development
 - (D) The response of babies to sounds other than the human voice
2. Why does the author mention a bell and a rattle in lines 4-5?
 - (A) To contrast the reactions of babies to human and nonhuman sounds
 - (B) To give examples of sounds that will cause a baby to cry
 - (C) To explain how babies distinguish between different nonhuman sounds
 - (D) To give examples of typical toys that babies do not like
3. Why does the author mention syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections in lines 7-8?
 - (A) To demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions
 - (B) To illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences
 - (C) To provide an example of ways adults speak to babies
 - (D) To give a reason for babies' difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another
4. The word "diverse" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) surrounding
 - (B) divided
 - (C) different
 - (D) stimulating
5. The word "noted" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) theorized
 - (B) requested
 - (C) disagreed
 - (D) observed

6. The word "They" in line 18 refers to
(A) mothers (B) investigators (C) babies (D) words

Passage 2

The first flying vertebrates were true reptiles in which one of the fingers of the front limbs became very elongated, providing support for a flap of stretched skin that served as a wing. These were the pterosaurs, literally the "winged lizards." The earliest pterosaurs arose near the end of the Triassic period of the Mesozoic Era, some 70 million years before the first known fossils of true birds occur, and they presumably dominated the skies until they were eventually displaced by birds. Like the dinosaurs, some the pterosaurs became gigantic; the largest fossil discovered is of an individual that had a wingspan of 50 feet or more, larger than many airplanes. These flying reptiles had large, tooth-filled jaws, but their bodies were small and probably without the necessary powerful muscles for sustained wing movement. They must have been expert gliders, not skillful fliers, relying on wind power for their locomotion.

Birds, despite sharing common reptilian ancestors with pterosaurs, evolved quite separately and have been much more successful in their dominance of the air. They are an example of a common theme in evolution, the more or less parallel development of different types of body structure and function for the same reason—in this case, for flight. Although the fossil record, as always, is not complete enough to determine definitively the evolutionary lineage of the birds or in as much detail as one would like, it is better in this case than for many other animal groups.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Characteristics of pterosaur wings
(B) The discovery of fossil remains of Archaeopteryx
(C) Reasons for the extinction of early flying vertebrates
(D) The development of flight in reptiles and birds
- Which of the following is true of early reptile wings?
(A) They evolved from strong limb muscles.
(B) They consisted of an extension of skin.
(C) They connected the front and back limbs.
(D) They required fingers of equal length.
- The word "literally" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) creating (B) meaning (C) related to (D) simplified
- It can be inferred from the passage that birds were probably dominant in the skies
(A) in the early Triassic period
(B) before the appearance of pterosaurs
(C) after the decline of pterosaurs
(D) before dinosaurs could be found on land.
- The author mentions airplanes in line 8 in order to
(A) illustrate the size of wingspans in some pterosaurs
(B) compare the energy needs of dinosaurs with those of modern machines
(C) demonstrate the differences between mechanized flight and animal flight
(D) establish the practical applications of the study of fossils

6. The word "They" in line 10 refers to
(A) powerful muscles (B) bodies (C) jaws (D) flying reptiles
7. According to the passage, pterosaurs were probably "not skillful fliers" (line 11) because
(A) of their limited wingspan
(B) of their disproportionately large bodies
(C) they lacked muscles needed for extended flight
(D) climate conditions of the time provided insufficient wind power

Passage 3

The most thoroughly studied cases of deception strategies employed by ground-nesting birds involve plovers, small birds that typically nest on beaches or in open fields, their nests merely scrapes in the sand or earth. Plovers also have an effective repertoire of tricks for distracting potential nest predators from their exposed and defenseless eggs or chicks.

(5) The ever-watchful plover can detect a possible threat at a considerable distance. When she does, the nesting bird moves inconspicuously off the nest to a spot well away from eggs or chicks. At this point she may use one of several ploys. One technique involves first moving quietly toward an approaching animal and then setting off noisily through the grass or brush in a low, crouching run away from the nest, while emitting rodent like

(10) squeaks. The effect mimics a scurrying mouse or vole, and the behavior rivets the attention of the type of predators that would also be interested in eggs and chicks. Another deception begins with quiet movement to an exposed and visible location well away from the nest. Once there, the bird pretends to incubate a brood. When the predator approaches, the parent flees, leaving the false nest to be searched. The direction in which

(15) the plover "escapes" is such that if the predator chooses to follow, it will be led still further away from the true nest.

The plover's most famous stratagem is the broken-wing display, actually a continuum of injury-mimicking behaviors spanning the range from slight disability to near-complete helplessness. One or both wings are held in an abnormal position, suggesting injury. The

(20) bird appears to be attempting escape along an irregular route that indicates panic.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The nest-building techniques of plovers
(B) How predators search for plovers
(C) The strategies used by plovers to deceive predators
(D) Why plovers are vulnerable to predators
2. The word "merely" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) often (B) only (C) usually (D) at first
3. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage about plovers?
(A) Their eggs and chicks are difficult to find.
(B) They are generally defenseless when away from their nests.
(C) They are slow to react in dangerous situations.
(D) Their nests are on the surface of the ground.

4. The word "emitting" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 (A) bringing (B) attracting (C) producing (D) minimizing
5. In the deception technique described in paragraph 2 the plover tries to
 (A) stay close to her nest (B) attract the predator's attention
 (C) warn other plovers of danger (D) frighten the approaching predator
6. The word "spanning" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
 (A) covering (B) selecting (C) developing (D) explaining

Passage 4

Of all modern instruments, the violin is apparently one of the simplest. It consists in essence of a hollow, varnished wooden sound box, or resonator, and a long neck, covered with a fingerboard, along which four strings are stretched at high tension. The beauty of design, shape, and decoration is no accident: the proportions of the instrument are determined almost entirely by acoustical considerations. Its simplicity of appearance is deceptive. About 70 parts are involved in the construction of a violin. Its tone and its outstanding range of expressiveness make it an ideal solo instrument. No less important, however, is its role as an orchestral and chamber instrument. In combination with the larger and deeper-sounding members of the same family, the violins form the nucleus of the modern symphony orchestra.

The violin has been in existence since about 1550. Its importance as an instrument in its own right dates from the early 1600's, when it first became standard in Italian opera orchestras. Its stature as an orchestral instrument was raised further when in 1626 Louis XIII of France established at his court the orchestra known as Les vinq-quatre violons du Roy (The King's 24 Violins), which was to become widely famous later in the century.

In its early history, the violin had a dull and rather quiet tone resulting from the fact that the strings were thick and were attached to the body of the instrument very loosely. During the eighteenth and nineteenth century, exciting technical changes were inspired by such composer-violinists as Vivaldi and Tartini. Their instrumental compositions demanded a fuller, clearer, and more brilliant tone that was produced by using thinner strings and a far higher string tension. Small changes had to be made to the violin's internal structure and to the fingerboard so that they could withstand the extra strain. Accordingly, a higher standard of performance was achieved, in terms of both facility and interpretation. Left-hand technique was considerably elaborated, and new fingering patterns on the fingerboard were developed for very high notes.

1. The word "standard" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 (A) practical (B) customary (C) possible (D) unusual
2. "The King's 24 Violins" is mentioned in line 15 to illustrate
 (A) how the violin became a renowned instrument
 (B) the competition in the 1600's between French and Italian orchestras
 (C) the superiority of French violins
 (D) why the violin was considered the only instrument suitable to be played by royalty

3. What is the main idea presented in paragraph 3?
- (A) The violin has been modified to fit its evolving musical functions.
 - (B) The violin is probably the best known and most widely distributed musical instrument in the world.
 - (C) The violin had reached the height of its popularity by the middle of the eighteenth century.
 - (D) The technique of playing the violin has remained essentially the same since the 1600's.
4. The author mentions Vivaldi and Tartini in line 20 as examples of composers whose music
- (A) inspired more people to play the violin
 - (B) had to be adapted to the violin
 - (C) demanded more sophisticated violins
 - (D) could be played only by their students
5. The word "they" in line 23 refers to
- (A) Civaldi and Tartini
 - (B) thinner strings and a higher string tension
 - (C) small changes
 - (D) internal structure and fingerboard
6. The word "strain" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- (A) struggle
 - (B) strength
 - (C) strategy
 - (D) stress
7. The word "Accordingly" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- (A) However
 - (B) Consequently
 - (C) Nevertheless
 - (D) Ultimately