XALA HIGH SCHOOL **REVISION FOR THE 1st TERM TEST**
GRADE 12

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

PART VI: WRITING

A. CORRECT THE MISTAKES

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. It's about time you decide whether to enter university or get a job.
   A B C D
2. I read in the newspaper that England didn't get to the quarter finals last year and France
   A B C
   didn't neither.
   D
3. What are common known as "lead" pencils are not lead, but rather a mixture of graphite,
   A B C
   clay, and wax.
   D
4. Political science, alike the other social sciences, is not an exact science.
   A B C D
5. He told me that he had never been in that restaurant before.
   A B C D
6. The number of students attending the seminar are smaller than registration numbers.
   A B
7. Buying clothes are often a very time-consuming practice because those clothes that a person
   A B C
   likes are rarely the ones that fit him or her.
   D
8. Because they had spent too many time considering the new contract, the Browns lost the
   A B C D
   opportunity to lease the apartment.
9. Some of the plants in this store require very little care, but this one needs much more
   A B C
   sunlight than the others.
   D
11. After Mrs.Wang had returned to her house from work, she was cooking dinner.
    A B C D
12. Jimmy threw the ball high in the air, and Betty catching it when it came down.
    A B C D
13. My friend didn't drink any beer since we came to live here.
    A B C D
14. Despite the roadblock, the police allowed us to enter the restriction area to search for our friends
    A B C D
15. It was suggested that Tom studied the material more thoroughly before attempting to pass the exam.
    A B C D

B. SENTENCE-TRANSFORMATION

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

1. No matter how hard I tried I couldn't open the door.
   A. Try as hard as I might, I couldn't open the door. B. Although I try, I couldn't open the door.
   C. It is difficult for me to open the door. D. I could open the door with difficulty.
2. He found it extremely difficult to learn this subject.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. It was extremely difficult for him to learn this subject. B. The subject was so easy that he could learn it well,
C. He had difficulty finding the subject. D. He did not find it difficult to learn the subject.

3. I expect that he will get there by lunchtime.
   A. At any rate, he must get there by lunchtime. B. I don't want him to get there by lunchtime.
   C. I expect him to get there by lunchtime. D. He will get there by lunchtime with me.
4. Roses can't grow in such poor soil.
   A. It's impossible for roses to grow in such poor soil. B. Growing roses in such poor soil is not
C. Roses are incapable to grow in such poor soil. D. Roses have difficulty with growing in such poor soil.
5. The doctor said, "You really ought to rest for a few days, Jasmine."
   A. It is the doctor's recommendation that Jasmine rested shortly.
   B. Jasmine's doctor insisted that she rested for a few days.
   C. The doctor suggested that Jasmine took a short rest.
   D. The doctor strongly advised Jasmine to take a few days' rest.
6. It was wrong of you not to call the fire brigade at once.
   A. Calling the fire brigade must be done at once. B. The fire brigade was called at the wrong time.
C. You should have called the fire brigade at once. D. You didn't call the fire brigade early and it was wrong.
7. It's a waste of time to try and explain anything to Tony.
   A. Tony should be given explanations. B. It's not worth trying to explain anything to Tony.
   C. To save time, explain it to Tony. D. It's well worth trying to explain things to Tony.
8. Nancy isn't used to walking so far.
   A. Nancy used to walk farther. B. Nancy doesn't like to walk so far.
   C. Nancy isn't accustomed to walking very far. D. Nancy needed help to walk so far.
9. Linh's success took us all by surprise.
   A. Linh was successful, which surprised all of us. B. We took all of Linh's successes surprisingly.
   C. We were taken aback by all of Linh's successes. D. Linh's success was surprised to all of us.
10. He last had his eyes tested ten months ago.
    A. He has not had his eyes tested for ten months. B. He had tested his eyes ten months before.
    C. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then. D. He didn't have any tests on his eyes in ten months.
11. He survived the operation thanks to skillful surgery.
    A. He survived the operation because he was a skillful surgeon.
    B. There was no skillful surgery, so he died because of the operation.
    C. Without skillful surgery, he wouldn't have survived the operation.
    D. In spite of the skillful surgery, he didn't survive the operation.
12. The police caught the burglar climbing over tile garden wall.
    A. The police caught the burglar when they climbed over the garden wall.
    B. The police were catching the burglar who was climbing over the garden wall.
    C. The burglar who was climbing over the garden wall was caught by the police.
    D. The police caught the burglar who is climbing over the garden wall.
13. Tim is likely to fail if he takes the exam without studying.
    A. Tim will fail if he takes the exam without studying.
    B. It's probable that Tim will fail the exam if he doesn't study.
    C. It's certain that Tim will pass the exam if he studies.
    D. It's certain that Tim will fail because he doesn't study.

C. SENTENCE-COMBINATION

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

1. The wedding took place last Friday. Only members of the family were invited to it.
   A. Only members of the family were invited to the wedding, which took place last Friday.
   B. The wedding, where only members of the family were invited to, took place last Friday.
   C. The wedding took place last Friday, when only members of the family were invited to.
   D. The wedding, which only members of the family were invited to, took place last Friday.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. She phoned him early in the morning. She didn't want him to forget to bring along the document.
   A. She phoned him early in the morning so that he would not forget to bring along the document.
   B. She phoned him early in the morning though she didn't want him to forget to bring along the document.
   C. She phoned him early in the morning so that she wanted him to bring along the document.
   D. She phoned him early in the morning when she didn't want him to bring along the document.

3. I had my seat belt on during an accident last year. I was fortunate not to sustain any injuries.

A. Although I had my seat belt on during an accident last year, I was fortunate not to sustain any injuries.
B. The fact that I had my seat belt on during an accident last year, I was fortunate not to sustain any injuries.
C. I had my seat belt on during an accident last year, as a result, I was fortunate not to sustain any injuries.
D. Having seat belt on during an accident last year in order that I was fortunate not to sustain any injuries.

4. My father encouraged me in my choice of career. That's why I have become a chef now.
   A. It was my father who encouraged me to become a chef otherwise I had chosen another career.
   B. Hadn't my father encouraged me in my choice of career, I would become a chef now.
   C. If my father hadn't been courageous, I would never have become a chef now.
   D. If it hadn't been for my father's encouragement, I wouldn't become a chef now.

5. The new restaurant looks good. However, it seems to have few customers.
   A. In order to get more business, the new restaurant should improve its appearance.
   B. The new restaurant would have more customers if it looked better.
   C. If it had a few more customers, the new restaurant would look better.
   D. In spite of its appearance, the new restaurant does not appear to attract much business.

6. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.
   A. He was exhausted by his work and threw himself on his bed.
   B. He was exhausted by his work throwing himself on his bed.
   C. He was exhausted by his work, then threw himself on his bed.
   D. Being exhausted by his work, he threw himself on his bed.

7. Our flight was delayed. We decided to take a long walk around the terminal.
   A. We have been taking a long walk around e terminal since our flight was delayed.
   B. Since our flight was delayed, we decided 0 take a long walk around the terminal.
   C. We decided to take a long walk around the terminal in case our flight was delayed.
   D. We have been walking around the terminal for a long time since the delay of our flight.

8. She gave in her notice. She planned to start her new job in January.
   A. She gave in her notice, plan to start her new job in January.
   B. Her notice was given in with the aim to start her new job in January.
   C. Her notice was given in in order for her to start her new job in January.
   D. She gave in her notice with a view to starting her new job in January.

9. John Smith is a farmer. I bought his land
   A. John Smith, who is a farmer, whose land I bought. B. John Smith, whose land I bought, is farmer.
   C. John Smith, who is a farmer, bought is land. D. John Smith, whom I bought his land, is a farmer.

10. It was an interesting novel. I stayed up all night to finish it.
   A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel I so it was interesting.
   B. So interesting was the novel that I stayed up all night to finish it.
   C. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would not stay up all night to finish it.
   D. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.

PART VII: GAP-FILLING

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

TEXT 1:

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTERS

Many of the things we do depend on receiving information from other people. Catching a train,

LIVEWORKSHEETS

making a phone call and going to the cinema all involve information (31) _____ is stored, processed and communicated. In the past, this information used to be kept on paper in the (32) _____ of, for example, books, newspapers and timetables. Now more and more information is put on computers.

Computers play an important part in our everyday lives. Consider the use of computers in both shops and offices. Big shops, especially chain stores with branches all over the country, have to deal with very large (33) _____ of information. They have to make (34) _____ there are enough goods on the shelves for customers to buy, they need to be able to re-order before stocks (35) _____ out, to decide which things are selling well and so on. All these processes are performed quickly and efficiently by computers.

Question 31: A: that	B: where	C: it	D: whose
Question 32: A: way	B: form	C: access	D: process
Question 33: A: number	B: size	C: amounts	D: amount
Question 34: A: possible	B: assured	C: ensured	D: sure
Question 35: A. run	B. look	C. go	D. wipe

TEXT 2: The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

The oceans of the world are precious because of (1)_____ they do for all life on the Earth. They help regulate the temperature of the planet and they are home to a myriad of sea creatures - many of which we depend on (2)_____ sources of food. However, due to our consumption and improper disposal of plastic items, human beings have created a swirling mess of garbage. The one located in the Pacific now known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, and it is not a pretty sight.

In an ideal world, all of the plastic would be recycled and there would be zero waste. This is not the case, however, and a huge amount of the plastic ends up making its (3)_____ to our oceans due to carelessness. (4)_____ the plastic is part of rain runoff coming from a landfill or just a thoughtless discard of a piece of plastic onto the ground, if it ends up in the Pacific Ocean, it will eventually become part of the disgusting patch of garbage.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch may be impossible to (5)_____ but it is doing a lot of harm to sea life. If anything, we can do our best to avoid over-using plastic.

Question 1: A.which	B.that	C.how	D.what
Question 2: A.as	B.like	C.for	D.with
Question 3: A.route	B.direction	C.way	D.road
Question 4 : A.either	B.whether	C.neither	D.if
Question 5: A.clean	B.clear	C.clean up	D.clear away

TEXT 3: HOME EDUCATION

Up until fairly recently, home schooling was (1)_____ as something rather uncommon. In the past decade, however, the idea of children being taught in the family home has (2)_____ in popularity. Many parents cite the alarmingly high incidence of violence in mainstream institution as the reason behind their choice to home educate, (3)_____ others point to the poor standards that are maintained in the state school system. They claim that an insufficient (4)_____ of teachers and overcrowding in classrooms has lead to an unacceptable situation. On the one hand, these parents may have taken a justifiable decision, but on the other, one can't help thinking about the deprivation these stay-at-home children may be suffering as (5)_____ as social interaction with their peers is concerned.

Question 1: A.considered	B.thought	C.referred	D.regarded
Question 2: A.developed	B.grown	C.increased	D.rose
Question 3: A.when	B.as	C.while	D.so
Question 4: A.amount	B.sum	C.number	D.lot
Question 5: A.long	B.far	C.well	D.much

PART VIII: READING COMPREHENSION

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

TEXT 1: The Urban Gardener

Cities are home to skyscrapers and apartment buildings, and it's rare to find wide, open spaces within them. With limited space for parks and gardens, architects and city planners often find it challenging to incorporate greenery into neighbourhoods. One creative solution is to grow plants on unused areas like walls or rooftops. It's a popular idea, and now rooftop gardens and green walls have been spouting up in cities around the world.

There are many benefits to having green spaces to the urban landscape. Adding gardens to rooftops or walls can create a pleasant environment - what was once a grey cement wall can become a colourful, blooming garden. The CaxiaForum art gallery in Madrid, Spain, is a famous example - one of its walls is covered with 15,000 plants from over 250 different species. In other cities, green walls are being used more functionally, to cover up construction sites and empty buildings and to prominently decorate the lobbies of office buildings.

Using plants to cover walls and rooftops can also keep cities cooler in the summer. Buildings and roads absorb the sun's heat and hold it, causing a building or neighbourhood to stay warmer longer. Plants, on the other hand, provide an enormous amount of shade. There is evidence that growing a roof or wall garden can lower a building's energy costs. Many cities offer tax discounts to businesses with these features.

In New York City, public schools plant rooftop gardens that can reduce heating and cooling costs. In addition to saving the school money, teachers and parents love the gardens because of their educational value - it's a fun and healthy way for their kids to investigate the world around them. "For the children, it's exciting when you grow something edible," said Lauren Fontana, principal of a New York public school.

These green spaces are also used to grow food. In recent years, rooftop gardens have slowly been included in the "local food movement". This is based on the concept that locally grown food reduces pollution since **it** does not have to be transported far. Vegetables are being grown in rooftop gardens by schools, churches, neighbourhoods and even restaurants. Chef Rick Bayless serves "Rooftop Salsa" at his restaurant in Chicago, USA, using only ingredients grown in his rooftop garden.

Rooftop gardens and green walls may require a bit more effort to grow and maintain. However, hard work always brings rewards, and with green spaces, the rewards are plentiful.

Question 1: What is this passage mainly about?

A: gardens in Madrid, New York, and Chicago B: people growing plants on roofs and walls

C: private gardens in the city's unused spaces D: how to grow your own food in the city

Question 2: According to the passage, people _____ as cities have little space for gardens.

A: grow plants in their apartments B: go to the countryside at the weekends

C: paint their walls and roofs green D: grow trees and flowers on top of roofs

Question 3: Why is the green wall in Madrid mentioned in the passage?

A: It is the most expensive green wall in the world. B: It is located on the side of a government building.

C: It is a famous example of a green wall. D: It was made to provide jobs for homeless people.

Question 4. Which is NOT mentioned as a benefit of a rooftop garden?

A: It becomes a park that the community can use. B: Having one might mean paying less taxes.

C: Children can use it to learn about the environment.

D: Growing plants on a roof keeps buildings cooler.

Question 5. Because food can now be grown in cities, _____.

A: the food at expensive restaurants is cheaper B: governments are making many rules about city gardens

C: farmers in the countryside are moving to the city D: there's less pollution caused by transporting food

Question 6: The word "_it_" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

A: a rooftop garden B: the food in general C: locally grown food D: green space

Question 7: Why did Chef Bayless name his dish "Rooftop Salsa"?

A: He got the idea while cooking on his rooftop.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B: He buys the salsa from other rooftop gardeners.
C: It is made from food grown in his rooftop garden.
D: The money earned from the dish is given to rooftop gardeners.
Question 8: What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
A: Rooftop gardens and green walls will take a long time to develop.
B: Rooftop gardens and green walls are worth the time and effort.
C: People with rooftop gardens will be able to grow and sell their own food.
D: People underestimate the effort needed to maintain rooftop gardens and green walls.

TEXT 2:

Cleaning the World's Oceans

Imagine taking a romantic walk on the beach with your loved one. As the sun begins to set, you hope to treasure this moment forever. Just then, your bare feet stumble over something and you hear a crack. You have just stepped upon a plastic soda bottle and some junk that the tide has washed ashore. Scenarios like this are happening more frequently due to an access amount of sea rubbish, and the worst of it is found far from land.

The increasing **accumulation** of garbage in oceans is due to a number of factors. Studies suggest that 80 percent of all debris originated on land. The majority of this waste is in the form of plastics. This is particularly troublesome because plastic does not degrade at the same rate that other materials do. Therefore, these articles will remain there for quite some time. Some of the pollution is caused accidentally. For example, about 10,000 product-filled containers are lost at sea every year by freight ships. In other cases, the littering is more deliberate, such as the moment when people toss things into the water from boats or land.

One of the most startling discoveries of recent years was an area which is now dubbed the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. It is a large collection of marine debris that collected in the North Pacific Ocean. Although the patch is quite massive, it is undetectable from satellites in space because most of the rubbish is underneath the surface. It was discovered in 1997 by a man who happened to spot **it** while returning home from a sailing race. The patch formed as a result of rubbish being carried by currents and then getting trapped in the area.

Thankfully, the problem of ocean garbage is not being ignored. Organizations like the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) are taking action. It has funded 76 projects that take an aggressive approach to eliminating sea rubbish. Since 2006, it has removed 3,814 metric tons of marine debris from oceans. Methods of rubbish removal include using machines that skim the surface of ocean waters and remove any drifting materials found. In addition, special traps are set by the mouths of rivers to snatch rubbish before it reaches the sea. If everyone does their part, sea rubbish seems like an issue that can be resolved.

Question 1: Where is most of the sea rubbish found?
A: At the bottom of the ocean B: Floating on top of the water
C: Close to the mouth of rivers D: In the middle of the ocean
Question 2: The word "accumulation" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A: building up B: collecting C: disposal D: dumping
Question 3: The word "it" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A: the surface B: the area C: the discovery D: the patch
Question 4: Which of the following statements about pollution in oceans is correct?
A: Nearly all of it is done purposely. B: Most people aren't aware they are littering.
C: Researchers have no clue where it comes from.
D: Some people mean to cause pollution while others don't.
Question 5: Which of the following is NOT true about the Great Pacific Garbage Patch?
A: It was discovered accidentally in 1997 by a local man.
B: It contains a large number of marine debris.
C: It formed as a result of marine currents and rubbish accumulation.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D: It cannot be detected by satellite in space.

Question 6: All of the following are activities carried out by NOAA EXCEPT that _____.

A: skimming the surface of ocean waters

B: removing 3,814 metric tons of marine debris in 2006

C: removing marine debris

D: setting special traps by the mouth of rivers

Question 7: What can be inferred from the passage?

A: NOAA is the only organization to deal with the problems of ocean garbage.

B: The Pacific Ocean has more marine garbage than any other ocean.

C: It takes plastic more time to degrade than any other material.

D: The projects of rubbish removal only involves with the middle of the oceans.

Question 8: What is the tone of the passage?

A: Humourous B: Negative C: Extremely positive D: Hopeful

TEXT 3:

The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. Silences may be thoughtful, or they may be blank and empty when the individual has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also indicate stubbornness and resistance, apprehension, or discomfort. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; therefore, attempts may be made to fill every gap with conversation. Persons in other cultural groups value silence and see it as **essential** to understanding a person's needs.

Many American Indians have this latter **view** of silence, as do some traditional Chinese and Japanese persons. Therefore, when one of these persons is speaking and suddenly stops, what may be implied is that the person wants the nurse to consider the content of what has been said carefully before continuing.

Other cultures may use silence in yet other ways. For example, English and Arabic persons use silence for privacy, whereas Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to indicate agreement between parties. Some persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly toward an elder. Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than showing the disrespect or disagreement.

Nurses need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence so that personal anxiety does not promote the silence to be interrupted prematurely or to be non-therapeutic. A nurse who understands the therapeutic value of silence can use this understanding to enhance the care of clients from other cultures.

Question 1. What does the author say about silence in conversations?

A. It implies anger B. It promotes friendship

C. It is culture-specific D. It is content-based

Question 2. What is NOT mentioned about silence in conversations?

A. stubbornness B. apprehension C. discomfort D. attention

Question 3. Which of the following people might regard silence as a call for careful thought?

A. The Japanese B. The French C. The Mexicans D. The Russians

Question 4. What does the author advise nurses to do about silence?

A. Let it continue as the patient pleases B. Break it while treating patients

C. Evaluate its harm to patients D. Make use of its healing effects

Question 5. The word "**essential**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. necessary B. dispensable C. indicative D. insignificant

Question 6. The word "**view**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. vision B. purpose C. idea D. opinion

Question 7. What may be the best title for the text?

A. Sound and Silence B. What It Means to Be Silent

C. Silence to Native Americans D. Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Gold

THE END !

LIVEWORKSHEETS