

Level 11
Final test

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grammar exercise 1. Directions: Read the next text and complete the sentences using Passive Voice.

The woman suffrage movement actually began in 1848, when the first women's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, New York. For the next 50 years, woman suffrage supporters worked to educate the public about the validity of woman suffrage. Under the leadership of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and other women's rights pioneers, suffragists circulated petitions and lobbied Congress to pass a Constitutional Amendment to enfranchise women. At the turn of the century, women reformers in the club movement and in the settlement house movement wanted to pass reform legislation. However, many politicians were unwilling to listen to a disenfranchised group. Thus, over time women began to realize that in order to achieve reform, they needed to win the right to vote. For these reasons, at the turn of the century, the woman suffrage movement became a mass movement. In the 20th century leadership of the suffrage movement passed to two organizations. The first, the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), under the leadership of Carrie Chapman Catt, was a moderate organization. The NAWSA undertook campaigns to enfranchise women in individual states, and simultaneously lobbied President Wilson and Congress to pass a woman suffrage constitutional Amendment. In the 1910s, NAWSA's membership numbered in the millions. The second group, the National Woman's Party (NWP), under the leadership of Alice Paul, was a more militant organization. The NWP undertook radical actions, including picketing the White House, in order to convince Wilson and Congress to pass a woman suffrage amendment. In 1920, due to the combined efforts of the NAWSA and the NWP, the 19th Amendment, enfranchising women, was finally ratified. This victory is considered the most significant achievement of women in the Progressive Era. It was the single largest extension of democratic voting rights in our nation's history, and it was achieved peacefully, through democratic processes.

- 1.- The NAWSA _____ by Carrie Chapman Catt.
- 2.- The 19th Amendment _____ in 1920.
- 3.- First women rights convention _____ in Seneca Falls
- 4.- Petitions _____ by suffragist to pass a Constitutional Amendment
- 5.- Radical actions _____ by the NWP.
- 6.- The right to vote _____ by women in order to achieve reform.
- 7.- Campaigns _____ by the NAWSA to enfranchise women in individual states.
- 8.- Reform legislation _____ by women reformers.
- 9.- Educating the public about the validity of woman suffrage _____ by woman suffrage supporters.
- 10.- Ratifying enfranchising women in the 19th. Amendment _____ the most significant achievement by NAWS and the NWP.

Grammar exercise 2. Directions: Identify the type of Gerund used in each sentence, and complete it the best you can, using the words in the word bank.

Telling	on	like	visiting	to buy
Working	for	seeing	to have	at

- 1.- My friend is good _____ playing volleyball.
- 2.- She doesn't feel _____ working on the computer.
- 3.- Andrew apologized _____ being late.
- 4.- He agreed _____ a new car.
- 5.- I look forward to _____ you at the weekend.
- 6.- Are you thinking of _____ London?
- 7.- She doesn't mind _____ the night shift.
- 8.- The girls insisted _____ going out with me.
- 9.- She avoided _____ him about her pregnancy.
- 10.- We had worked hard all morning, so at midday we stopped _____ a coffee and a sandwich.

Grammar exercise 3. Directions. Organize the words in the correct category.

Guitar	Violin	Piano	Saxophone
Drums	Flute	Bass guitar	Harp
Accordion	Bongo	Trumpet	Cello
Banjo	Tambourine	Bongo	Xylophone

PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS	WIND INSTRUMENTS	STRING INSTRUMENTS

Grammar exercise 4. Directions. Use the following words to create sentences in any tense.

1.-Gripping.

2.-To Dub.

3.-Cast.

4.-To book.

5.-Row.