

ENGLISH READING AND WRITING 1

GRADE 11 MIDTERM EXAMINATION

Semester 1

Student Name: _____ Class/Section: _____

Student ID: _____ Date: _____

Teacher Name: _____ Score: _____ / 50 Marks

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. This exam has **three (3) main sections**:
 - **Section A: Reading Comprehension & Analytical Skills** (25 Marks)
 - **Section B: Vocabulary in Context** (10 Marks)
 - **Section C: Grammar (Adjective Clauses)** (15 Marks)
2. Read all instructions and paragraphs carefully before answering.
3. Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided.
4. **Time Allowed:** 50 minutes.
5. You are not allowed to use dictionaries or phones during this exam.

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION & ANALYTICAL SKILLS (25 MARKS)

Directions: Read the following text carefully and answer Questions 1 to 8.

The Digital Neighborhoods of Modern Cities

By Julian Vance

¹ Modern cities are changing. Today, we live in diverse **multicultural cities** where different cultures, languages, and foods come together in a shared economy. In the past, immigrants moving to these big cities often lived in cultural enclaves—concentrated ethnic neighborhoods like Chinatown or Little Italy. These enclaves helped new people settle in easily. They offered local language networks, familiar food stores, and quick job opportunities. Numbers show that in cities like New York and Toronto, ethnic enclaves bring over \$3.4 billion every year to local economies by attracting tourists and helping new small businesses grow. Instead of separating themselves, these neighborhoods help people succeed and make the whole city richer.

² However, as technology grows, a new global **trend** has started. The borders of our neighborhoods are moving into digital spaces. Young people do not only depend on physical neighborhoods to find friends; instead, they join **virtual** communities. Take the example of

Sarah, a 16-year-old student who recently moved to a foreign country where she does not speak the language yet. Feeling lonely at school, Sarah joined an online reading group to talk about books. In this virtual space, Sarah can talk about books in her native language and connect with friends around the world. Dr. Elena Rostova, a famous city researcher, says: *"Virtual spaces act like safe places for our feelings. They let people feel like they belong globally, which local neighborhoods cannot always do."*

³ Yet, this digital move also has dangers. In real-world communities, we use our "First Self"—our real, offline identity with all its natural mistakes. In contrast, virtual communities are built on the "Second Self"—a highly edited and perfect online profile. Experts warn that depending too much on a perfect Second Self can cause real-world problems. A teenager who spends hours making a perfect online profile may feel very nervous when they have to do real-world, face-to-face talking. In the past, the **telegraph station** connected far-away towns using simple coded sounds. Today, modern online groups connect our minds across the world. However, we must make sure our digital connections do not stop us from making real friends in the physical world outside.

PART I: Text Comprehension & Analysis (15 Marks)

1. Based on Paragraph 1, write down two (2) ways that ethnic neighborhoods help a city's economy. (2 Marks)

- Way 1:

- Way 2:

2. Look at the story of Sarah in Paragraph 2 and answer these questions:

- a) Is Sarah's online reading group a *real* or a *virtual* community? (1 Mark)

- b) What good feelings or help does she get from this online group? (2 Marks)

3. What is the difference between the "First Self" and the "Second Self" in Paragraph 3? (2 Marks)

- First Self:

- Second Self:

4. According to Paragraph 3, what is one danger of using our "Second Self" too much? (2 Marks)

5. What is the main reason the writer wrote this text? (Choose from: Persuade, Inform, or Entertain). Explain your choice. (2 Marks)

- Main Reason:

- Explanation:

6. Making Inferences: Based on Paragraph 1, what difficulties would a new immigrant face if there were no ethnic neighborhoods in a new city? (2 Marks)

7. Look at the context clues in Paragraph 1 and write a simple definition for "cultural enclave." (2 Marks)

PART II: Identifying Evidence & Support Methods (10 Marks)

Directions: Writers use different ways to support their ideas. Match the sentence from the text with its correct **Type of Support** from the box. *Note: You will not use one option.*

Options:

- A. Citation (Expert Quote)
- B. Statistic (Numbers/Data)
- C. Case Study (Personal Story)
- D. Example (Real-world Instance)
- E. Reason (Logical Explanation)

No.	Sentence from the Text	Type of Support
8	"...ethnic enclaves bring	[____]

	over \$3.4 billion every year to local economies..." (Paragraph 1)	
9	"...concentrated ethnic neighborhoods like Chinatown or Little Italy." (Paragraph 1)	[_____]
10	"Take the example of Sarah, a 16-year-old student who recently moved..." (Paragraph 2)	[_____]
11	'Dr. Elena Rostova says: "Virtual spaces act like safe places..." (Paragraph 2)	[_____]
12	"These enclaves helped new people... by offering local language networks..." (Paragraph 1)	[_____]

SECTION B: VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT (10 MARKS)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box. You can change the word form (like making it plural or changing the verb tense) if you need to.

Words:

- trend
- community
- virtual
- bilingual
- telegraph station

1. My friend is completely _____; she speaks both Spanish and English perfectly.
2. A long time ago, people used a _____ to send messages using codes before we had the internet.
3. Our school has a friendly _____ where everyone helps each other.

4. There is a new _____ among teenagers to play video games online instead of going outside.

5. We could not meet in person, so we had a _____ meeting on our computers.

SECTION C: GRAMMAR (ADJECTIVE CLAUSES) (15 MARKS)

PART I: Finding and Punctuating Clauses (5 Marks)

Directions: Read each sentence.

1. **Underline** the adjective clause.
2. Circle if the clause is **Defining** (essential, no commas) or **Non-Defining** (extra information, needs commas).
3. Add commas to the sentence **only if** the clause is Non-Defining.

1. The student who studied hard got a perfect score.

- **Clause Type:** [Defining] or [Non-Defining]

2. Chinatown which is a famous area in the city attracts many tourists.

- **Clause Type:** [Defining] or [Non-Defining]

3. Sarah has a friend whose mother is also from another country.

- **Clause Type:** [Defining] or [Non-Defining]

4. Social media which is very popular today can make people feel lonely.

- **Clause Type:** [Defining] or [Non-Defining]

5. The computer that I bought yesterday works very well.

- **Clause Type:** [Defining] or [Non-Defining]

PART II: Fixing Mistakes & Combining Sentences (10 Marks)

Directions: Rewrite the sentences correctly according to the instructions.

6. Fix the pronoun or punctuation mistake in this sentence.

Sentence: My favorite website, that has many fun games, is free to use.

7. Fix the mistake in this sentence.

Sentence: The town, which I lived in it was very quiet.

8. Combine these two sentences into one sentence using a defining adjective clause (no commas).

Sentence A: The online group is very friendly.

Sentence B: The online group helps me learn English.

9. Combine these two sentences into one sentence using a non-defining adjective clause (use commas).

Sentence A: The old telegraph station is now a library.

Sentence B: The old telegraph station was built a hundred years ago.

10. Complete this sentence with your own adjective clause.

Prompt: I like to talk to friends who

END OF EXAM

TEACHER'S ANSWER KEY

(For Teacher Use Only)

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION & ANALYTICAL SKILLS (25 MARKS)

PART I: Text Comprehension & Analysis (15 Marks)

1. **(2 Marks)** Award 1 mark for each correct answer from Paragraph 1:
 - Way 1: Attracting tourists.
 - Way 2: Helping new small businesses grow (or bringing in over \$3.4 billion).
2. **(3 Marks total)**
 - **a)** Virtual community. (1 Mark)
 - **b)** Award up to 2 marks: She can speak her native language, share her interest in books, connect with global friends, and feel less lonely.
3. **(2 Marks)** Award 1 mark for each correct definition from Paragraph 3:
 - **First Self:** Our real, offline identity (with mistakes).
 - **Second Self:** Our highly edited, perfect online profile.
4. **(2 Marks)** It can make people feel very nervous/anxious when they have to talk to people face-to-face in the real world.
5. **(2 Marks)**
 - **Main Reason:** Inform. (1 Mark)
 - **Explanation:** (1 Mark) The writer is giving facts, statistics, and expert quotes to explain how cities and online groups work.

6. **(2 Marks)** *Accept logical answers:* It would be hard to find quick jobs, find familiar foods, speak their own language, or feel comfortable in a new place.
7. **(2 Marks)** A crowded neighborhood with one specific culture/immigrant group that offers jobs, familiar foods, and language networks.

PART II: Support Methods (10 Marks)

- 8. [B] Statistic
- 9. [D] Example
- 10. [C] Case Study
- 11. [A] Citation
- 12. [E] Reason

SECTION B: VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT (10 MARKS)

(2 Marks per question)

1. **bilingual**
2. **telegraph station**
3. **community**
4. **trend**
5. **virtual**

SECTION C: GRAMMAR (ADJECTIVE CLAUSES) (15 MARKS)

PART I: Finding and Punctuating Clauses (5 Marks)

(1 Mark per question: 0.5 for underline, 0.5 for type and punctuation)

1. The student **who studied hard** got a perfect score.
 - **Type:** Defining (*No commas*)
2. Chinatown, which is a famous area in the city, attracts many tourists.
 - **Type:** Non-Defining (*Must have commas*)
3. Sarah has a friend **whose mother is also from another country**.
 - **Type:** Defining (*No commas*)
4. Social media, which is very popular today, can make people feel lonely.
 - **Type:** Non-Defining (*Must have commas*)
5. The computer **that I bought yesterday** works very well.
 - **Type:** Defining (*No commas*)

PART II: Fixing Mistakes & Combining Sentences (10 Marks)

(2 Marks per question)

6. **Correct Version:** My favorite website, **which** has many fun games, is free to use.
(Change "that" to "which" in commas)
7. **Correct Version:** The town which I lived in (or *in which I lived*) was very quiet. (Remove "it")
8. **Correct Version:** The online group **that / which** helps me learn English is very friendly.
9. **Correct Version:** The old telegraph station, which was built a hundred years ago, is now a library. (Must use commas)
10. **Correct Version:** Accept any grammatically correct clause starting with relative pronouns.
 - Example: ...who **share the same hobbies as me.** / ...who **live in my neighborhood.**