

FINAL EXAMINATION REVIEW

English Enrichment 3 (E32201) | Grade 11 | Semester 1

Name _____ Class _____ No. _____

40 items

Part 1: Vocabulary in Context (Items 1-10)

Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence. Five words will not be used. The answer set is different from the examination answer set.

reliable	retreat	preservation	solitary	bypass
symbolic	permanent	maintain	elaborate	possess
stable	scarce	profound	bustling	vulnerability

- The museum works for the _____ of old letters by storing them away from heat and moisture.
- The architect presented an _____ plan containing measurements, materials, and a detailed schedule.
- After months without rain, clean water became _____ in several villages.
- The software update fixed a security _____ that could allow strangers to access private files.
- Although strong winds shook the tower, its base remained _____.
- Drivers can use the outer ring road to _____ the crowded city center.
- Regular cleaning helps _____ the laboratory equipment in good condition.
- When the storm became stronger, the hikers decided to _____ to the nearest shelter.
- The night market was _____ with shoppers, music, and food stalls.
- In many cultures, a white dove is _____ of peace.

Part 2: Language and Literary Devices (Items 11-15)

Choose the best answer. Examples and answer order are newly written.

- "The warm bread smelled of butter and cinnamon." Which sensory device is most prominent?
 - Auditory imagery
 - Olfactory imagery
 - Tactile imagery
 - Visual imagery

12. A fire station catches fire while all the firefighters are attending a safety lecture. Which device is illustrated?
- a. Hyperbole
c. Metaphor
- b. Irony
d. Simile
13. Which sentence contains a metaphor?
- a. The library was a treasure chest of ideas.
c. The alarm screamed across the room.
- b. The leaves spun like tiny dancers.
d. I waited for a thousand years.
14. Which sentence contains personification?
- a. The road was as straight as an arrow.
c. Her smile was sunshine after the storm.
- b. The impatient clock scolded me with every tick.
d. The bag weighed a ton.
15. Which sentence contains a simile?
- a. The moon watched over the village.
c. The glass shone like ice beneath the lights.
- b. His explanation was a bridge between two ideas.
d. The crowd made enough noise to shake the planet.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension A (Items 16-20)

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Cool Roofs for Hot Cities

Cities are often warmer than nearby rural areas because roads and dark roofs absorb sunlight and release heat slowly. This effect can make summer afternoons uncomfortable and increase the amount of electricity used for air conditioning.

One practical response is the “cool roof.” A cool roof uses a light-colored or reflective surface that sends more sunlight back into the atmosphere. It does not make a building cold, but it can reduce the heat entering the rooms below. Some schools have reported noticeably cooler upper-floor classrooms after changing their roofs.

Cool roofs are not a complete solution. Their effectiveness depends on climate, building design, and maintenance. Nevertheless, when they are combined with shade trees and good ventilation, they can help neighborhoods use less energy and cope better with extreme heat.

16. What problem is introduced in the first paragraph?
- a. Cities receive less sunlight than villages.
c. Air conditioners make rural areas warmer.
- b. Dark urban surfaces store and release heat.
d. Roads become unsafe during the winter.
17. How does a cool roof reduce heat inside a building?
- a. It reflects more sunlight away.
c. It produces electricity for air conditioners.
- b. It stores cold air throughout the day.
d. It prevents all sunlight from reaching the city.
18. The word “effectiveness” is closest in meaning to _____.
- a. cost
c. ability to produce a result
- b. appearance
d. length of use
19. What can be inferred about cool roofs?
- a. They work equally well in every building.
c. They remove the need for ventilation.
- b. They are most useful when used with other measures.
d. They are designed mainly for rural houses.

20. Which title best fits the passage?

- a. Why Cities Should Remove All Dark Roads
- c. The History of Air Conditioning

- b. A Simple Tool for Reducing Urban Heat
- d. How to Grow Trees on School Roofs

Part 4: Reading Comprehension B (Items 21-25)

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Repair Cafes: Fixing More Than Objects

A repair cafe is a community event where people bring broken household objects and try to repair them with the help of volunteers. Visitors may arrive with lamps, bicycles, small appliances, or torn clothing. Instead of paying for a commercial service, they learn how the object works and take part in the repair.

The idea began as a way to reduce waste. Many products are discarded even when only one small part is damaged. Repairing them keeps useful materials out of landfills and can save money. The events also allow experienced volunteers to share practical skills that might otherwise disappear.

Not every object can be fixed, and safety rules are important when electricity or sharp tools are involved. Even so, organizers say the social value is significant. Strangers talk, solve problems together, and often leave with more confidence than they had when they arrived.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a. Repair cafes combine waste reduction, learning, and community cooperation.
- c. Volunteers should repair every broken electrical object.
- b. Commercial repair shops are becoming less expensive.
- d. Household products are more dangerous than people realize.

22. Why were repair cafes originally developed?

- a. To train professional engineers
- c. To sell used household products
- b. To reduce the amount of waste
- d. To collect money for volunteers

23. The word “discarded” is closest in meaning to _____.

- a. thrown away
- c. sold at a high price
- b. carefully examined
- d. returned to a factory

24. What can be inferred about the volunteers?

- a. They are paid by product manufacturers.
- c. They guarantee that every object will work again.
- b. They have useful skills they are willing to share.
- d. They accept only bicycles and clothing.

25. Why does the writer mention safety rules?

- a. To explain why repairs may need careful supervision
- c. To show that volunteers dislike electrical devices
- b. To prove that community events should be cancelled
- d. To suggest that visitors should repair objects at home alone

Part 5: Poetry Reading (Items 26-30)

Read the poem and choose the best answer.

The Old Photograph

Inside a book, a picture sleeps,
 A summer afternoon it keeps.
 The garden gate, the painted chair,
 And laughter almost fills the air.

I trace the faces, line by line,
 Their distant smiles still seem to shine.
 The years have carried much away,
 But paper guards that golden day.

26. In the poem, what does the photograph preserve?
- a. A plan for a new garden
 - b. A memory of a past summer day
 - c. Instructions for painting a chair
 - d. A story about a missing book
27. Which word best describes the tone?
- a. nostalgic
 - b. furious
 - c. careless
 - d. terrified
28. Which line contains personification?
- a. "The garden gate, the painted chair"
 - b. "I trace the faces, line by line"
 - c. "But paper guards that golden day"
 - d. "Their distant smiles still seem to shine"
29. What does "The years have carried much away" suggest?
- a. Time has changed or removed many things.
 - b. The speaker lost the photograph outdoors.
 - c. The family moved the furniture yesterday.
 - d. A storm destroyed the garden.
30. What can be inferred about the speaker?
- a. The speaker dislikes looking at old objects.
 - b. The speaker values memories of people and places.
 - c. The speaker wants to sell the photograph.
 - d. The speaker does not recognize anyone in the picture.

Part 6: Writing Practice (Items 1-10)

Write your answers in the spaces provided. The prompts use new images, situations, and rhyme patterns.

A. Rhyme (Items 1-4)

1. Couplet Rhyme - Complete the final line with a suitable rhyming word.

The lantern glows beside the door,
Its gentle light falls on the _____.

2. Alternating Rhyme - Complete the final line with a suitable rhyming word.

A silver kite climbs through the sky,
The children race across the ground,
It turns and dips as clouds pass by,
While happy voices echo _____.

For Items 3-4, identify the end word that breaks the rhyme pattern and write a suitable replacement.

3. Enclosed Rhyme

The evening train moves down the track,
Its windows glow against the night,
It disappears beyond our sight,
And promises that it comes home.

Broken word: _____ Your fix: _____

4. Couplet Rhyme

I opened up the garden gate,
And hurried in because I'm late,
A sleepy cat lay by the chair,
It lifted up its head to look.

Broken word: _____ Your fix: _____

B. Figurative Language (Items 5-7)

Identify the device used in each sentence. Choose from: metaphor, auditory imagery, irony.

5. Her calm voice was an anchor during the emergency. _____

6. The dry leaves crackled and snapped beneath our boots. _____

7. After spending all week designing a "waterproof" bag, Liam dropped it in a puddle and everything inside became wet. _____

C. Vocabulary Cloze (Items 8-10)

Complete the paragraph using words from the box. Two words will not be used.

stable	retreat	symbolic	solitary	permanent
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During the art exhibition, one student displayed a small paper boat. It was (8) _____ of her journey to a new school. In another room, a (9) _____ figure stood alone in a large photograph. Although the old display table looked weak, it remained completely (10) _____ throughout the event.

