REVISION FOR THE FIRST TERM TEST – GRADE 11

Name_____ **Class:**_____

PART VI: WRITING

A. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. It's a long time since I last saw him
   A. I haven't seen him for a long time. B. I saw him that took very long time.
   C. I spent a long time looking for him D. I have seen him so far.
2. There's no point in persuading him to do this.
   A. He is able to do this although he does not want to.
   B. I enjoy persuading him to do this.
   C. It would be useful to persuade him to do this.
   D. It is useless to persuade him to do this.
3. She usually drinks a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
   A. She gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
   B. She is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night.
   C. She used to drink a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
   D. She is used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
4. I regret lending him money.
   A. I did not lend him money B. I lent him money and I regret now.
   C. I wish I had lent him money. D. He did not borrow money from me.
5. I couldn't help laughing when he told me that story.
   A. I couldn't resist laughing when he told me that story.
   B. I did not laugh when hearing that story.
   C. I couldn't help him tell that story.
   D. The story he told me not help at all.
6. Last week, a team of foreign volunteers launched a campaign to help students with disabilities.

A. Last week, a team of foreign volunteers set up a campaign for students with disabilities to join in.

B. Last week, students with disabilities volunteered to launch a campaign with the help of a team of foreign volunteers.

C. Last week, both a team of foreign volunteers and students with disabilities launched a campaign.

D. Last week, a campaign was launched to help students with disabilities by a team of foreign volunteers.

7. I said that she should see a doctor.
   A. I advised her seeing a doctor. B. I advised her should see a doctor.
   C. I advised her to see a doctor. D. I advised to see a doctor.
8. Ireland doesn't allow people to smoke in bars.
   A. Ireland doesn't enjoy smoking in bars. B. Ireland hates smoking in bars.
   C. Smoking in bars is banned in Ireland. D. You should not smoke in bars in Ireland.
9. California doesn't permit people to fish without a fishing license.
   A. California can't stand fishing without a fishing license.
   B. California doesn't allow fishing without a fishing license.
   C. California doesn't encourage fishing without a fishing license.
   D. California doesn't mind fishing without a fishing license.

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10. “Why don't we go for a walk?" Mary said.

A. Mary advised to go for a walk.
B. Mary asked going for a walk.
C. Mary suggested going for a walk.
D. Mary would like going for a walk.

B. SENTENCE COMBINATION

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

1. My brother speaks too loud. It is really annoying.
   A. My brother is speaking too loud.
   B. My brother likes to speak too loud.
   C. My brother feels annoyed when he can't speak too loud.
   D. My brother is always speaking too loud.
2. You can feel more at ease by taking part in group dating. It's the only way.
   A. By taking part in group dating can you only feel more at ease.
   B. Only by taking part in group dating can you feel more at ease.
   C. The only way you is by taking part in group dating can feel more at ease.
   D. The way you can feel more at ease is taking part in only group dating.
3. The room became hotter and hotter. I had to take off my sweater.
   A. Unless the room became hotter and hotter, I had to take off my sweater.
   B. Although the room became hotter and hotter, I had to take off my sweater.
   C. The room became hotter and hotter, but I had to take off my sweater.
   D. The room became hotter and hotter, so I had to take off my sweater.
4. Everyone was all so afraid. Nobody dared to speak anything.
   A. Everyone was too afraid to dare to speak anything
   B. Everyone was afraid enough to not to speak anything.
   C. Everyone was such afraid that nobody speak anything.
   D. Nobody was not afraid enough to dare to speak anything.
5. My dad has a wide range of practical life skills. He can solve most problems by himself.
   A. If my dad had a wide range of practical life skills, he could solve most problems by himself.
   B. Because of having a wide range of practical life skills, my dad cannot solve most problems by himself.
   C. Were my dad to have a wide range of practical life skills, he couldn't solve most problems by himself.
   D. Without a wide range of practical life skills, my dad couldn't solve most problems by himself.
6. Alice registered for the course. She then received the scholarship.
   A. Hardly had Alice registered for the course when she received the scholarship.
   B. Only after Alice registered for the course, she received the scholarship.
   C. Having received the scholarship, Alice registered for the course.
   D. Registering for the course helped Alice receive the scholarship.
7. It was an interesting novel. Therefore, I stayed up all night to finish it.
   A. I stayed up all night to finish the novel, therefore, it was interesting.
   B. Unless it were an interesting novel, I would stay up all night to finish it.
   C. Though it was an interesting novel, I stayed up all night to finish it.
   D. The novel was so interesting that I stayed up all night to finish it.
8. My mother is very busy with her work at the office. She still takes good care of us.
   A. My mother is so busy with her work at the office that she can not take good care of us.
   B. My mother is too busy with her work at the office to take good care of us.
   C. In spite of being very busy with her work at the office, my mother takes good care of us.
   D. Because my mother is very busy with her work at the office, she can not take good care of us.
9. Niggli first visited Viet Nam in 1999. He has been a generous sponsor of underprivileged Vietnamese children since then.

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A. Before visiting Viet Nam in 1999, Niggli has been a generous sponsor of underprivileged Vietnamese children.

B. Niggli has been a generous sponsor of underprivileged Vietnamese children since his first visit to Viet Nam in 1999.

C. Niggli first visited Viet Nam in 1999 when he has been a generous sponsor of underprivileged Vietnamese children.

D. When he first visited Viet Nam in 1999, Niggli had been a generous sponsor of underprivileged Vietnamese children.

10. A Vietnamese ex-student of Oxford University has established a foundation. This aims to construct bridges to facilitate travel in isolated communities.

A. A Vietnamese ex-student of Oxford University has established a foundation to construct bridges to facilitate travel in isolated communities.

B. A Vietnamese ex-student of Oxford University who has established a foundation constructed bridges to facilitate travel in isolated communities.

C. Bridges are constructed to facilitate travel in isolated communities by a Vietnamese ex-student of Oxford University who has established a foundation.

D. If a Vietnamese ex-student of Oxford University has established a foundation, he will construct bridges to facilitate travel in isolated communities.

PART VII: GAP-FILLING

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

TEXT 1

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770-1827)

Beethoven is widely regarded as one of the greatest composers in history. He gave his first public (1) ____ as a pianist when he was only 8 years old. He studied in Vienna (2) ____ the guidance of Mozart. By his mid-twenties he (3) ____ a name for himself as a great pianist known for unpredictable and brilliant improvisations. In 1796, Beethoven began losing his hearing. (4) ____ his illness, he involved himself in his work and created some of the greatest works of music. Beethoven's finest works are also the finest works of their kind in music history: the 9th Symphony, the 5th Piano Concerto, the Violin Concerto, the Late Quartets, and his Missa Solemnis. And be achieved all these despite being completely (5) ____ for the last 25 he years or so of his life.

1. A. perform	B. performance	C. performing	D. performer
2. A. on	B. for	C. behind	D. under
3. A. had earned	B. earned	C. has earned	D. was earning
4. A. In case of	B. Instead of	C. In order to	D. In spite of
5. A. deaf	B. mute	C. blind	D. sick

TEXT 2

In the United States, volunteering is (1)_____as a good way to give children a sense of community responsibility and to bring the family together. Volunteerism is (2)_____across the United States today because people are trying to put more emphasis on family togetherness, and they are looking (3)_____ways to help young people have a feeling of hope and satisfaction. It is (4)_____that volunteering helps children discover their talents, develop their skills, and learn about (5)_____and problem solving.

1. A. respected	B. viewed	C. inspected	D. showed
2. A. growing	B. traveling	C. extending	D. forming
3. A. on	B. of	C. for	D. at
4. A. regarded	B. believed	C. concerned	D. accepted
5. A. operation	B. corporation	C. correspondence	D. cooperation

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TEXT 3

Viet Nam Assistance for the Handicapped (VNAH) is a non-profit organization (1) ____ in 1991 to assist people with disabilities in Viet Nam. Its main aim is to help disabled people to overcome their (2) ____ . Some of VNAH'S programmes (3) ____ technical assistance to clinics and wheelchair factories in the (4) ____ of high - quality and low - cost wheelchairs.

To (5) ____ disadvantaged people, VNAH has set up the Office of Disabilities Technical Assistance (ODTA) in Hanoi. In addition, VNAH has launched a programme to support the government in improving activities benefiting people with disabilities.

1.	A. find	B. found	C. funded	D. founded
2.	A. disabilities	B. abilities	C. disabled	D. disablement
3.	A. provide	B. provider	C. provision	D. produce
4.	A. produce	B. product	C. production	D. productivity
5.	A. fund	B. Assist	C. donate	D. care

PART VIII: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

TEXT 1

Humanitarian Dorothea Dix was born in Hampden, Maine, in 1802. At the age of 19, she established a school for girls, the Dix Mansion School, in Boston, but had to close it in 1835 due to her poor health. She wrote and published the first of many books for children in 1824. In 1841, Dix accepted an invitation to teach classes at a prison in East Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was deeply disturbed by the sight of mentally-ill persons thrown in the jail and treated like criminals. For the next eighteen months, she toured Massachusetts institutions where other mental patients were **confined** and reported the shocking conditions she found to the state legislature. When improvements followed in Massachusetts, she turned her attention to the neighbouring states and then to the West and South. Dix's work was interrupted by the Civil War; she served as superintendent of women hospital nurses for the federal government.

Dix saw special hospitals for the mentally-ill built in some fifteen states. Although her plan to obtain public land for her cause failed, she aroused concern for the problem of mental illnesses all over the United States as well as in Canada and Europe.

Dix's success was due to her independent and thorough research, her gentle but persistent manner, and her ability to secure the help of powerful and wealthy supporters.

1. In what year was the Dix Mansion School closed?

A. 1802 B. 1824 C. 1835 D. 1841

2. Why did Dorothea Dix first go to a prison?

A. She was convicted of a crime. B. She taught classes there.

C. She was sent there by the state legislature. D. She was doing research for a book.

3. Where was Dorothea Dix first able to bring about reforms in the treatment of the mentally-ill?

A. Canada B. Europe C. Massachusetts D. The West and the South

4. The word "**confined**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. restricted B. treated C. cared for D. supported

5. Dorothea Dix was NOT successful in her attempt to ____.

A. arouse concern for the mentally-ill B. become superintendent of nurses

C. obtain public lands D. publish books for children

TEXT 2:

The 22nd Southeast Asian Games were held in Viet Nam from the 5th to 13th December, 2003. Although it was the first time Viet Nam hosted such a big sports event, the Games were a great success. The

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Games really became a festival that impressed sports enthusiasts with its spirit: solidarity, co-operation for peace and development.

Athletes from 11 participating countries competed in 32 sports, and 444 gold medals were won. Some teams such as table tennis, badminton, karate, volleyball, basketball and wrestling were composed of top competitors in the region. Many Games records were close to international levels. Viet Nam won 158 gold medals to finish at the top of the Southeast Asian Games medal standings. Thailand ranked second with 90 golds, and Indonesia was third with only 55 golds. Singapore and Viet Nam were the two nations which had participants who were presented with the Most Outstanding Athlete titles in the Swimming and Shooting events. The Vietnamese Women's Football team successfully defended the SEA Games **title**. Viet Nam and Thailand played in the Men's Football Final. The Thai Team won the gold medal. In other sports such as karate, athletics, bodybuilding and wushu, the young and energetic Vietnamese athletes performed excellently and won a lot of gold medals.

Viet Nam's first place finish was not surprising. Firstly, to prepare for the 22nd SEA Games, Viet Nam carried out an **intensive** programme for its athletes, which included training in facilities, both home and abroad. Secondly, with the strong support of their countrymen, the Vietnamese athletes competed in high spirits. The country's success has proved that Viet Nam can organise sporting events on an international level. A plan has been proposed for Viet Nam to host the Asia Sports Games at some point in the future.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
   A. Viet Nam can organise sporting events better than other countries
   B. Viet Nam had already planned for the next Sea Games in the future
   C. Viet Nam prepared its athletes well for the 22nd SEA Games
   D. Viet Nam protected its first place in SEA Games competition
2. The word "title" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.
   A. power B. label C. headline D. trophy
3. According to the passage, what is NOT true about the 22nd Southeast Asian Games?
   A. There were 11 countries participating in.
   B. Many athletes had broken the world records.
   C. Indonesia ranked higher than Singapore.
   D. Vietnamese Women's Football team won gold medal.
4. The word "**intensive**" in paragraph 3 has OPPOSITE meaning to ____.
   A. delicate B. flexible C. sensitive D. vigorous
5. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
   A. To explain the reasons why 22nd Sea Games was organised in Viet Nam.
   B. To express the writer's love and how much he is proud of the country's success.
   C. To introduce top competitors in the region and their ranking in the Games.
   D. To show Vietnamese's ability in organising international sporting events.

TEXT 3

All over the country, young people are entering a world of homelessness and poverty, according to a recent report by the housing group, Shelter.

Nearly 150,000 young people aged between sixteen and twenty-five will become homeless this year, says Shelter. Some of the young homeless may sleep out in the open in such places as the "cardboard city" in London, where people of all ages sleep in the open air in their only homes - cardboard boxes. **Others** may find accommodation in shelters run by voluntary organisations or get a place in a hostel, which gives them board up to ten weeks.

But who are these people? Those who are seeking a roof over their heads are mostly not runaways but "throwaways" - people who have been thrown out of their homes or forced to leave because of parental divorce, an unsympathetic step-parent or one of many other reasons.

Take the case of one sixteen-year-old schoolgirl, Alice. She did not come from a poor home and had just passed her exams with good results. The Shelter team met her in a hostel where she was doing her physics homework. Her parents had thrown her out of her home for no other reason that she wanted

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to do Science Advanced Level Exams - which her parents refused her permission to do, saying that studying sciences was unladylike!

Shelter says that the government's laws do nothing to help these youngsters. Rising rents, the shortage of cheap housing and the cut in **benefits** for young people under the age of twenty-five are causing a national problem, according to Shelter. The recent changes in the benefit laws mean that someone aged between sixteen and twenty-five gets less than older people and they can only claim state help if they prove that they left home for a good reason.

Shelter believes that because of the major cuts in benefits to young people, more and more are being forced to sleep on the streets. Shelter also points out that if you are homeless, you can't get a job because employers will not hire someone without a **permanent** address; and if you can't get a job, you are homeless because you don't have any money to pay for accommodation. It's an impossible situation.

1. According to a recent report by Shelter, it appears that ____.
   A. hostels are too full to offer accommodation to homeless young people
   B. more and more young people all over the world are finding themselves homeless
   C. nearly 150,000 young people live out in the open
   D. young homeless people live in places like "cardboard city"
2. The word "**Others**" in paragraph 2 refers to ____.
   A. people of all ages B.young people
   C. the young homeless D. voluntary organisations
3. Most young people become homeless because ____.
   A. circumstances make it impossible for them to live at home
   B. they do not want to live with a divorced parent
   C. they have run away from home
   D. they have thrown away any chances of living at home by behaving badly
4. Why was Alice turned out of her home?
   A. Her parents didn't agree with what she wanted to do.
   B. She didn't want to study for her Advanced Level Exams.
   C. She had not obtained high marks in her exams.
   D. She refused to do her homework in the evening.
5. According to the passage, "**benefits**" are ____.
   A. extra wages for part-time workers B. gifts of food and clothing
   C. laws about distributing money D. subsidies for those in need
6. According to Shelter, once young people have been forced onto the streets, ____.
   A. their benefits will be severely cut B. they will find it difficult to find work
   C. they will never go back home again D. they will encourage their friends to do the same
7. The word "**permanent**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
   A. flexible B. obvious C. stable D. simple

THE END!

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