TEST YOURSELF (Units 4-5)

Circle the word (A, B, C, or D) that is stressed differently from the others.

Question 1.

A. population B. community C. economy D. stability

Question 2.

A. medical B. difficult C. effective D. negative

Circle the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

Question 3.

A. history B. police C. collaborate D. slogan

Question 4.

A. athlete B. Southeast C. weather D. theme

Choose the best response (A, B, C or D).

Question 5. 'What does ASEAN stand for?' '_____'

A. It's about free trade in the region.

B. Perhaps I'm wrong. Ask Jane.

C. Well, may be in 1967.

D. Association of South East Asian Nations.

Question 6. 'Could you tell me where I can get my eyes tested?' '_____'

A. My eyes hurt, too. I can't see properly.

B. Sure. Just keep walking until you see a clinic just on your right.

C. Why not? Doing charitable work can be rewarding.

D. They sure are. We need to build more clinics.

Circle the answer (A, B, C, or D) which best indicates the word *closest* in meaning to the word in italics in each sentence.

Question 7. My country has enjoyed great economic *growth* in the last few years.

A. success B. market C. welfare D. reform

Question 8. These children are *supported* in every way possible to lead a normal life as other kids in the area.

A. tested B. challenged C. assisted D. detected

Circle the answer (A, B, C or D) that best completes each sentence.

Question 9. I didn't realize that those children couldn't hear until the teacher told me. They had suffered from hearing_____since they were born.

A. impairments B. advancements C. supports D. preventions

Question 10. Four official_____, namely English, Malay, Mandarin Chinese, and Tamil are spoken in Singapore.

A. languages B. ethnicities C. areas D. populations

Question 11. Mr Johnson said he will never forgive me for_____his document without permission.

A. using B. to use C. use D. used

Question 12. We're collecting used books and clothes for a local_____. Would you like to join us?

A. charitable B. charities C. charity D. charitably

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Question 13. The official religion in Cambodia, Theravada Buddhism, is_____by approximately 95 percent of the population.

A. made B. practiced C. prayed D. known

Question 14. The Braille was developed in 1929 by Louis Braille to assist visually_____people to communicate.

A. blind B. deaf C. dumb D. impaired

Question 15. 'I'll do the washing up tonight for you, Ruby,' said Andreas.

Andreas_____to do the washing up for Ruby that night.

A. refused B. offered C. denied D. complained

Question 16. The drawing competition_____such a success that the volunteers decided to organize another one of a similar size next year.

A. has been B. will be C. was D. is

Question 17. My friend, Hoang was lucky to receive a scholarship that_____full tuition fees and living expenses for four years of his undergraduate course in computing.

A. spent B. covered C. lent D. borrowed

Question 18. My cousin was not able to speak until she was three years old. Yet, after that she has developed as a_____girl without any speech problems.

A. normal B. special C. disabled D. slow

Question 19. A free trade agreement with the ASEAN regional bloc of ten countries and Australia, and its close partner New Zealand was_____on 27 February 2009.

A. signature B. signing C. signed D. signs

Question 20. Since the accident, despite being confined to a wheel chair, Mr Anderson _____ enjoying life. He's such a pleasure to be with.

A. never stopped B. has never stopped

C. had never stopped D. never stops

Question 21. What I adore about this country is that it is accommodating to_____people in every way possible.

A. physically impaired B. disabled

C. disadvantaged D. A, B or C

Question 22. Children with learning disabilities might not_____well in certain areas, but they can be brilliant in some others.

A. make B. have C. do D. enroll

Question 23. In the past, hearing loss in children often_____undetected until the child was around two years old, but today it can be tested and treated even with newborns.

A. go B. had gone C. has gone D. went

Question 24. Most youths in Malaysia are_____and are able to speak at least English, Malay and Mandarin quite fluently.

A. bilingual B. monolingual C. multilingual D. trilingual

Choose the one word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that is not appropriate.

Question 25. Tokyo is one of the most population cities in the world. I don't like it because it is too

A B C D

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crowded.

Question 26.I think organizing life skills programs for disabled children are practically useful.

A B C D

Question 27. Mr Oak used to be very worried because his son, Mark, has had great difficulty in

A B

communicating ideas or opinions. Mark is now an intelligent boy and a good communicator!

C D

Read the text and choose the word (A, B, C or D) which best fits each space.

The Great Outdoors

The Philippines is justifiably famous for its beaches, but sporty types need not feel left out. (28)_____surfers are just catching on to the tasty waves that form on both coasts, divers have long been enamoured of the country's underwater charms. Northern Palawan is perfect (29)_____sea kayakers, and Boracay and Pagudpud (North Luzon) are world-class kite boarding (30)_____. Back on terra firma, trekking can be (31)_____just about anywhere, while mountain-bike and canyoneering tours are (32)_____popularity. And the Philippines is also, unofficially, the zipline capital of the world.

(Text adapted from https://www.lonelyplanet. com/philippines)

Question 28.

A. But B. If C. While D. And

Question 29.

A. at B. with C. in D. for

Question 30.

A. destinations B. journeys C. experiences D. guides

Question 31.

A. made B. had C. got D. done

Question 32.

A. growing B. gaining C. going D. becoming

Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the questions.

The culture of Malaysia is influenced by various cultures of different groups of people in Malaysia, mainly Chinese and Indian. Different ethnicities in Malaysia have their own culture, with some crossover. One thing **they** share in common is the long tradition of arts and music.

Music and arts performed in Malaysia are different from regions to regions. The music is based around percussion instruments, especially the drum called Gendang. Also, there are many kinds of tradition dances reflecting great spiritual significance. One important point is that the Malaysian government has limited rap music and heavy metal because they believe that those kinds of music can cause **negative** impacts on the youth.

The diversity in nature and culture, along with the great variety of cuisines in Malaysia has attracted a lot of tourists each year. Also, more reasonable price than other countries such as Singapore is another feature that makes Malaysia more considerable for tourists. If you are looking for a wonderful vacation with affordable costs, Malaysia is one of the most recommended destinations.

(Text retrieved from https://www.hopespeak. com/blog/introduction-of-malaysia/)

Question 33. Which group(s) of people have the main influence on the culture of Malaysia?

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A. Chinese B. Indian C. Singaporean D. A and B

Question 34. What does the word **'they'** in paragraph 1 refer to _____.

A. cultures B. arts C. ethnicities D. Chinese and Indian

Question 35. The word **'negative'** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. lasting B. bad C. motivating D. small

Question 36. According to the passage, Gendang is a(n)_____.

A. metal B. dance C. art D. drum

Question 37. Which is NOT mentioned as a feature of Malaysia that has attracted tourists?

A. its culture B. its cuisine C. its infrastructure D. its nature

Question 38. Which is NOT true about Malaysia?

A. It's less expensive to live in Malaysia than Singapore.

B. Different groups of people in Malaysia have their own culture.

C. The long tradition of arts and music is the one thing different ethnicities in Malaysia share.

D. Rap music and heavy metal are widely encouraged in Malaysia because of its impacts on the youth

Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to each of the questions.

Children assessed as having special educational needs come to school with a wide range of different needs. A particular disability may not affect learning in a way that means a child needs extra educational support, or indeed it may not affect the capacity for learning at all. Learning together with other children in a mainstream classroom without specialist support may be all that a child needs.

Many children with special educational needs can therefore be fully included in mainstream classes without any additional teaching or care supports. **Others** may need additional teaching and/or care assistance or assistive technology to support them in mainstream classes. Some children, with greater needs, may benefit from being placed in a special class in mainstream schools where there are smaller numbers of pupils in the class. Other children, with complex needs, may need supportive interventions provided in special schools.

During their school life, children may move from one setting to another as they get older or as differing needs, strengths or abilities emerge. It is important that educational placements are kept under review by the school, parents and other professionals involved. Children with special educational needs should be **facilitated** to move from one placement to another where it is appropriate to meet their changing needs and abilities.

Most children with special educational needs are placed in one of the following settings:

i) ordinary classes in mainstream primary or post-primary schools

ii) special classes in mainstream primary or post-primary schools

iii) special schools.

In all of the above settings, children with special educational needs can be provided with an appropriate and differentiated school curriculum, where necessary, and fully qualified professional teachers. The term 'differentiated curriculum' means that teachers adjust their teaching to take account of children's different needs and abilities. A certain number of these children, who have more complex needs, will have access to individualized education programs. Children with additional care needs may have access to a special needs assistant, where this is necessary and appropriate.

(Text from *Children With Special Educational Needs: Information Booklet for Parents, p.19, NCSE2014*)

Question 39. According to paragraph 1, which is NOT true about children with a particular disability?

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A. They might learn together with other children in a mainstream classroom without specialist support.

B. Their learning capacity might not be affected at all.

C. Their learning is always affected in a way that they need extra educational support.

D. They come to school with a wide range of different needs.

Question 40. Which of the following does the word **'Others'** in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Teaching or care supports B. Children with special educational needs

C. Mainstream classes D. Educational needs

Question 41. Which is true about special schools?

A. They have supportive interventions provided for children with complex needs.

B. They are mainstream schools with special classes.

C. They are mainstream schools with ordinary classes.

D. They have fully qualified professional teachers.

Question 42. Why may children with a particular disability move from one place to another?

A. Because their problem gets more serious.

B. Because there appear differing needs, strengths and abilities.

C. Because they need a special needs assistant.

D. Because the number of students per class is too high.

Question 43. The word 'facilitated' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. marked B. assisted C. trained D. diagnosed

Question 44. According to the passage, who is NOT mentioned as involved in the review of the school placements of children with special educational needs?

A. parents B. the schools C. children's friends D. professionals

Question 45. What could be the best title of the passage?

A. School aged children's development

B. Parents of children with special educational needs

C. Placements for school aged children

D. School aged children with special educational needs

Circle the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the one provided.

Question 46. 'It was me who left the door open,' said Steven.

A. Steven admitted leaving the door open.

B. Steven refused to leave the door open.

C. Steven accused me of leaving the door open.

D. Steven apologized for leaving the door open.

Question 47. 'Why don't we go to Madame Tussauds instead of Sydney Tower Eye?' said Andy.

A. Andy denied going to Madame Tussauds instead of Sydney Tower Eye.

B. Andy offered to take us to Madame Tussauds instead of Sydney Tower Eye.

C. Andy reminded us of our going to Madame Tussauds instead of Sydney Tower Eye.

D. Andy suggested going to Madame Tussauds instead of Sydney Tower Eye.

Question 48. 'I won't ever do it,' said Mary.

A. Mary advised me not to do it. B. Mary wondered who wouldn't do it.

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C. Mary refused to do it. D. Mary prevented me from doing it.

Choose the sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best combines the two sentences given.

Question 49: The professor spoke slowly. His students got very bored.

A. Although the professor spoke slowly, his student's got very bored.

B. The professor was such a slow speaker that his students got very bored.

C. The professor spoke slowly, but students got very bored.

D. The professor spoke slowly unless his students got very bored.

Question 50. This is Nha. Her parents live in California.

A. This is Nha, whom parents live in California.

B. This is Nha, who parents live in California.

C. This is Nha, that parents live in California.

D. This is Nha, whose parents live in California**.**

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