TEST
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SECTION 1 - GRAMMAR SKILLS

A

Underline the ABSTRACT NOUN in each of the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: Have <u>fun</u> at the park.

- (1) He got an *idea* for solving the problem.
- (2) It takes *courage* to rush into a burning building and save someone.
- (3) Animals should never be treated with *cruelty*.

(3 marks)

B

Underline the VERB in each of the following sentences and state whether it is TRANSITIVE or INTRANSITIVE

EXAMPLE: My father <u>built</u> a house. <u>Transitive</u>

- (4) Please order a hamburger and a milkshake for me. *Transitive*
- (5) We arrived at the stadium ten minutes before the game. *Intransitive*
- (6) The tourists saw many amazing birds during their nature walk. *Transitive* (3 marks)

C

Rewrite the following sentences using the ACTIVE VOICE.

EXAMPLE: The man was bitten by the dog.

The dog bit the man.

(7) All the necessary precautions were taken by the adults.

The adults took all the necessary precautions.

(8) Is a letter being written by you?

Are you writing a letter?

(6 marks)

D

Write the correct VERB from the brackets to complete each of the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: The carpenter broke his hand. (break)

- (9) The ship <u>sank</u> after striking a rock. (sink)
- (10) The hunters were <u>setting</u> traps in the middle of the forest. (set)
- (11) The bridge over the river was <u>designed</u> by a foreigner. (design)

(3 marks)

E

Write the correct form of the 'SELF' PRONOUN to complete each of the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: You and I have to ask <u>ourselves</u> that question.

- (12) The lion can defend *itself* against any attacker.
- (13) I caught a glimpse of *myself* in the mirror.
- (14) He hurt *himself* when he fell off the bicycle.

(3 marks)

F

Write the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: The pencil is <u>cheaper</u> than the pen. (cheap)

- (15) Our classroom is *cleaner* than theirs. (clean)
- (16) Greenland is the *largest* island in the world. (large)
- (17) The first movie was *more/less boring* than the second. (boring)

(6 marks)

G

Write the PART of SPEECH of the underlined word in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: The children were laughing loudly. adverb

(18) The book is beside the table. *Preposition*

(19) His legs felt <u>powerful</u> and he knew he would win the race. *Adjective*

(20) Bobby can run faster than anyone else in school. Adverb

(6 marks)

H

Underline the word where the APOSTROPHE is missing and write the correct form in the line provided.

EXAMPLE: The <u>babys</u> toy was broken. <u>baby</u>'s

- (21) The <u>ladies</u> coats were neatly packed in the closet. *ladies*'
- (22) The <u>childrens</u> mother baked cookies for them to carry on the picnic. *children's*

(4 marks)

SECTION II - VOCABULARY/SPELLING/PUNCTUATION

A

In the spaces below, write the appropriate form of the word in CAPITAL LETTERS to correctly complete each sentence. Remember to spell correctly.

EXAMPLE: LONG The length of the room is measured in metres.

(23) RECOVER The doctor advised the patient to have complete bed rest during the *recovery* period.

(24) SAD We were <u>saddened</u> by his loss and assured him of our support if he needed it.

(4 marks)

B

In each of the following sentences, there is a word that is underlined. Replace each underlined word by using another word or phrase that is SIMILAR IN MEANING.

EXAMPLE: We were <u>surprised</u> by his sudden outburst. shocked

Students' answers may vary. Here are examples of some correct answers.

- (25) He <u>immediately</u> signalled for help as soon as he realized that the woman had fainted. instantly/ right away
- (26) The students were <u>admonished</u> by the principal for the rough games that were being played in the playground. *warned / scolded/ cautioned*

(4 marks)

C

Complete each sentence by writing the OPPOSITE of the underlined word. Remember to spell correctly.

EXAMPLE: His house is <u>small</u> but our is <u>large</u>.

- (27) The winners were <u>praised</u> but the losers were *blamed* for their complacency.
- (28) In some situations my little sister can be so <u>mature</u> but at other times, she is just *immature*.

(4 marks)

D

Underline the word that is INCORRECTLY SPELT in each of the following sentences and write it correctly on the line provided.

EXAMPLE: There was an <u>excess</u> supply of food. excess

- (29) Mary asked the artist if he would <u>skecth</u> a portrait of her parents. *sketch*
- (30) It is annoying to be trapped on a bus <u>surrounded</u> by noisy children. *surrounded*

(4 marks)

E

Insert the TWO MISSING PUNCTUATION MARKS to correctly complete each of the following sentences. DO NOT rewrite the sentences.

EXAMPLE: Farah said "I am hungry.

Farah said, "I am hungy."

- (31) We had chicken, corn, mashed potatoes and a salad for dinner.
- (32) Soon, I'll be leaving for the party.
- (33) Are you sure you are ready to swim in the deep end of the pool?
- (34) Dad rang the doorbell several times; he had lost his key.
- (35) "The lake," wrote Sam, "is all around the cabin."

(10 marks)

SECTION 111 – COMPREHENSION

A Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Use complete sentences, with correct grammar and spelling.

GETTING HOME



It was the same thing over and over.

Every day after work, Paul took off his muddy boots on the steps of the front porch. Alice would have a fit if the boots made it as far as the welcome mat at the front door. Then Paul would carelessly place his tool box, either on a chair or behind the door. At some time, Alice would move the box and place it in a corner in the front porch. She did not wish to stump her toe on the edge of the box. Then, Paul would take off his dusty overall and place it in a garbage bag that Alice would tie on the railing of the steps to the porch. Paul would then take this bag to the laundry room where he would place it on top of the washing machine. Then he would make his way upstairs, straight for the shower as he had been instructed to do a hundred times before. Then and only then, he could go to the dinner table with her, after he was 'presentable', as Alice had so often said. They would both enjoy the meal and talk and joke because Alice enjoyed having Paul home after a hard day's work.

Students' answers may vary. Here are examples of some correct answers.

(36) What would happen if Paul went to the front door with his boots on?

If Paul went to the front door with his boots on, his wife Alice would have a fit.

(2 marks)

(37) Why would Alice move the tool box?

Alice moved the tool box because she did not want to stump her toe on it.

(1 mark)

(38) (a) Why did Paul have to remove his overall outside?

Paul had to remove his overall outside because it was always very dusty.

(1 mark)

(b) Where did he put his overall?

He placed his overall in a garbage bag and then put this garbage bag on top of the washing machine.

(3 marks)

(39) (a) How did Paul make himself presentable for dinner?

Paul made himself presentable for dinner by taking a shower after he got home from work.

(2 marks)

(b) How can Alice be best described?

Alice can be best described as a very neat and clean person.

(3 marks)

(40) Were Alice and Paul a happy couple? Why?

Alice and Paul were a happy couple because Alice enjoyed having Paul at home after a hard day's work and they both would talk and joke at dinner.

(3 marks)

POEM

B Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow. Use complete sentences with correct grammar and spelling.

Jim

Jim could take his clothes off But he ne'er could put them on.

His patient mother dear dressed him And said to little Jim,

"Now Jim! You keep your things on," But Jim had long since gone.

But little Jim always left a trail of sneakers and small things in the sun.

So mom would know how to find him Wherever he might run.

And at the end of every track Stood Mrs. Jones' son.

She with all his little clothes, And little Jim- with none!

For Jim could take his clothes off But he ne'er could put them on

His patient mother dear would dress him And on went little Jim And on-

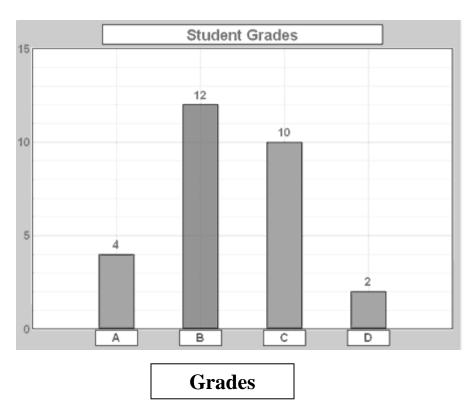
(41)	(a) What was it that Jim could do?	
	Jim could take off his clothes.	
		(1 mark)
(b) V	Vhat was it that Jim could NOT do?	
	Jim could not put on his clothes.	
		(1 mark)
(42)	(a) What were the instructions that Jim's mother gave him?	
	Jim's mother instructed him to keep on his clothes.	
		(2 marks)
	(b) Where was Jim when his mother gave these instructions?	
	When these instructions were given, Jim had already run away from his mot	her.
		(2 marks)
(43)	What word is used in the poem to describe Jim's mother?	
	In the poem, Jim's mother is described as 'patient'.	
		(3 marks)
(44)	How did Jim's mother find him after he ran off?	,
	Jim's mother found him after he ran off because he left a trail of sneakers an of clothing.	nd other items
		(3 marks)
(45)	What word will suitably describe Jim?	
	Jim can be described as mischievous. (playful)	(3 marks)

Students' answers may vary. Here are examples of some correct answers.

GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

C Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow.

No. of Students



- (46) What is the total number of students whose grades are shown in the above graph?

 The grades of twenty-eight pupils are shown in the graph. (2 marks)
- (47) How many students scored a Grade A?Four students scored a Grade A.(2 marks)
- (48) How many students scored a Grade C or lower?Twelve students scored a Grade C or lower. (2 marks)

How many more students scored a Grade B than a Grade A? (49) (2 marks) Eight students more scored a Grade B than a Grade A. (50) How many students did not take the test if there were thirty pupils in the class? (2 marks) Two pupils did not take the test.