In items 1 to 7 choose the correct **PART OF SPEECH** for each of the underlined words.

1. I have a **pet** turtle named Speedy.
   - A. adjective
   - B. adverb
   - C. noun
   - D. verb

2. Have the girls in that room finished their revision **for** the test?
   - A. adjective
   - B. adverb
   - C. conjunction
   - D. preposition

3. We scored as many goals as **they**.
   - A. noun
   - B. preposition
   - C. pronoun
   - D. verb

4. Practise writing **or** you will never improve.
   - A. conjunction
   - B. noun
   - C. preposition
   - D. pronoun

5. **Wow!** He won five thousand dollars!
   - A. adjective
   - B. adverb
   - C. interjection
   - D. preposition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>My neighbour’s dog likes to bark at his own reflection in the mirror.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I always do my homework.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For items 8 to 13, choose the FIGURE OF SPEECH that best describes the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Michael was as pleased as punch when he won the bet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>alliteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>metaphor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>personification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>simile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>My teacher always says that books are food for the brain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>alliteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>metaphor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>personification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>simile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shelly heard the last piece of cheesecake in the refrigerator calling her name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>alliteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>metaphor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>personification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>simile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A flower is a bee’s dining-room, so take care of the flowers.

A. alliteration  
B. metaphor  
C. personification  
D. simile

Cathy’s cat clawed her couch, creating chaos.

A. alliteration  
B. metaphor  
C. personification  
D. simile

Like sand through the hourglass, so are the days of our lives.

A. alliteration  
B. metaphor  
C. personification  
D. simile

Items 14 to 19 are based on the passage below. Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

**Passage**

(1) It was a sultry night and the air was thick as soup (2) Suddenly, a bolt of lightning criss-crossed its way through the sky? (3) I heard someone yell loudly for help. (4) Had something terrible happened! (5) The lightning had started a brush fire and there was still no rain to put it out. (6) I ran to the telephone to alert the fire department. (7) There was not a minute to waste!

**Sentence 1:** It was a sultry night and the air was thick as soup

This sentence should end with

A. an exclamation mark  
B. a question mark  
C. a full stop  
D. a comma
Sentence 2: Suddenly, a bolt of lightning criss-crossed its way through the sky?

What correction should be made to this sentence?

A. Change the comma to an exclamation mark.
B. Put an exclamation mark after lightning.
C. Change the question mark to a full stop.
D. Change the comma to a full stop.

Sentence 3: I heard someone yell loudly for help.

How can this sentence be corrected?

A. Place a comma after yell.
B. Change the full stop to a comma.
C. Put an exclamation mark after yell.
D. No correction should be made to the sentence.

Sentence 4: Had something terrible happened!

How can this sentence be corrected?

A. Change the exclamation mark to a question mark.
B. Change the exclamation mark to a full stop.
C. Place an exclamation mark after terrible.
D. Leave the sentence as it is.

Sentence 5: The lightning had started a brush fire and there was still no rain to put it out.

Why does this sentence end with a full stop?

A. It shows strong emotion.
B. It makes a statement.
C. It asks a question.
D. It is a command.
Sentence 7: There was not a minute to waste!

Why does this sentence end with an exclamation mark?

A. It contains a request.
B. It makes a statement.
C. It contains a command.
D. It shows strong emotion.

Items 20 to 26 are based on the passage below. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Why the Sky is Far Away

Brian looked at the food on his tray. "Macaroni and cheese again, they never serve anything good for lunch at this school," he grumbled to his friend Jayson. Jayson gave his own lunch a critical look and frowned. "You think that’s bad," he said, "I’ve got peanut butter and jelly again. It’s the third time this week!" They pushed the food aside. "We can get something at the new pizza place after school," Brian said as they hurried off to Mr. John’s English class. Ten minutes before the class was finished, Mr. John said, "Class, before we leave today, I’d like to share an old African folktale with you. It’s called Why the Sky is Far Away.”

Long ago the sky was very close to the Earth. Men and women did not have to plant their own food. Instead, when they were hungry, they just reached up and broke off a piece of the sky to eat. Sometimes the sky tasted like ripe bananas. Other times it tasted like roasted potatoes. The sky was always delicious. It provided everything the people needed but when they took more than they could eat, the sky became angry.

Each morning the angry sky turned dark. Black clouds hung over the land and a great sky voice said to all the people, “You are wasting my gift of food. Do not take more than you can eat. I don’t want to see pieces of me in the garbage anymore or I will take my gift away.”

The king and the people trembled with fear. King Oba said, “Let’s be careful about how much food we take.” For a long time, all the people were careful. But one named Adami wasn’t careful. At festival time he took so many delicious pieces of sky that he couldn’t eat them all. He knew he must not throw them away. He tried to give the extra pieces to his wife and children but they refused because they were too full. So Adami tried to hide
the pieces at the bottom of the garbage pile. Suddenly, the sky became angry and the clouds turned black. “You have wasted my gift of food again!” yelled the sky. “This time I will go away so you cannot waste me anymore. You will have to learn how to plant crops in the ground and hunt in the forests. If you work hard, you may learn not to waste the gifts of nature.”

Everyone watched as the sky sailed far away.

The bell rang for the next period and Mr. John said “Class, that’s the end. What did you think of the story?” He looked at the two boys. They slouched in their chairs and looked apologetic. “We get the message,” they said, smiling.

According to the folktale, Adami is

A. thankful
B. honest
C. obedient
D. greedy

Why does the sky become angry with the villagers?

A. They don’t take care of the environment
B. They don’t pay attention
C. They don’t like to share
D. They waste food

Read this sentence from the story. Jayson gave his own lunch a critical look and frowned.

What does the word critical mean?

A. judgmental
B. sarcastic
C. painful
D. hungry

What happens when Adami cannot finish all the food he has taken?

A. He asks King Oba to help him finish eating the food.
B. He tries to make sure no one finds out that he didn’t eat all.
C. He saves some of the pieces of food for his meal the next day.
D. His wife and children offer to eat the rest of the pieces for him.
The beginning of the story most likely takes place in

A. Africa  
B. Mr. John’s class  
C. the school library  
D. the school lunchroom

Read this sentence from the story. They slouched in their chairs and looked apologetic.

Which of the following words is an antonym for the word ‘slouched’?

A. ran  
B. leaned  
C. drooped  
D. straightened

Based on the end of the story, what do you think Brian and Jayson will do next?

A. Be more careful not to waste food  
B. Stop bringing their lunches to school  
C. Eat lunch at the pizza place more often  
D. Share their food with the other students

For items **27** to **31**, choose the correct **VERB FORM** to complete each sentence.

27. A jury of twelve people _____ chosen to listen to the case yesterday.

   A. is  
   B. are  
   C. was  
   D. were

28. The audience _____ loudly after the performance.

   A. applaud  
   B. applauded  
   C. applauding  
   D. does applaud
Carrots and broccoli _______ ingredients in this soup.

A. is
B. are
C. make
D. makes

They _______ a surprise party for her birthday on Saturday.

A. been planning
B. was planning
C. are planning
D. is planning

Susan’s doctor and nutritionist ________ her to lose weight.

A. have advised
B. has advised
C. did advise
D. advising

Items 32 to 39 are based on the poem below. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

TWO VIEWS

*Tumult means – uproar or disorder  *Throng means – a large crowd of people

I.

An old farmhouse with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on either side;
A bright-eyed boy who looks from out
The door with flowers wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
“Oh! If I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How very happy I should be!”
II.

Amid the city’s constant din
A man who round the world has been.
Who, ’mid the *tumult and the *throng
Is thinking, thinking all day long;
“Oh could I only tread once more
The field-path to the farmhouse door.
The old green-meadow could I see,
How very happy I should be!”

* Adapted from Annie Douglas Robinson

32 What is the overall feeling in the poem?

A. humourous
B. suspenseful
C. confused
D. longing

33 Which phrase best describes the dream of the boy?

A. Leaving the farm
B. Living in the city
C. Enjoying the countryside
D. Finding a way to be happy

34 Which phrase best describes the man’s feelings?

A. Curious about city life
B. Bored with country life
C. Eager to travel around the world
D. Interested in returning to the farm

35 Which of the following words means the same as ‘din’?

A. Trouble
B. Clutter
C. Noise
D. Dirt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **36** What wishes do the boy and the man share? | A. Escaping from everyday tasks  
B. Finding a peaceful place  
C. Being somewhere else  
D. Seeing the world |
| **37** What is a possible connection between verse 1 and verse 2? | A. The boy in verse 1 is a grown up man in verse 2.  
B. The boy in verse 1 wants to know the man in verse 2.  
C. In both verses the people are happy where they are living.  
D. In both verses the people wish to travel the world together. |
| **38** Which of the following experiences is most similar to the one described in this poem? | A. Forgetting to do something that was important  
B. Wanting to go someplace that is different  
C. Making a decision about where to work  
D. Staying overnight with a friend |
| **39** What does the word *tread* in verse 2 mean? | A. see  
B. sew  
C. walk  
D. cross |
Items 40 to 43 are based on the passage below. Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

**Passage**

(1) The first day of school can be as hard for a parent as it is for the child. (2) Before that first day comes, parents have scene to it that the child has received all the required books and instructions. (3) Perhaps there has been a visit to met the class teacher before school actually starts. (4) When the big day comes, the child is ready and eager to go, but the parents are seldom prepared to see a son or daughter begin this next stage of life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40</th>
<th>Sentence 1: The first day of school can be as hard for a parent as it is for the child.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What correction should be made to this sentence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Change parent to apparent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Change for to four.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Change be to bee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Change four to for.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41</th>
<th>Sentence 2: Before that first day comes, parents have scene to it that the child has received all the required books and instructions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What correction should be made to this sentence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Change scene to seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Change to to too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Change child to children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Change have to half.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>42</th>
<th>Sentence 3: Perhaps there has been a visit to meet the class teacher before school actually starts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What correction should be made to this sentence?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Change to to two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Change been to bin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Change meat to meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Change there to their.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sentence 4: When the big day comes, the child is ready and eager to go, but the parents are seldom prepared to see a sun or daughter begin this next stage of life.

What correction should be made to this sentence?

A. Change to to too.
B. Change see to sea.
C. Change sun to son.
D. Change are to our.

For items 44 to 50, choose the CORRECTLY SPELT word to complete the sentence.

44 The ____ for the graduation ceremony begins at 4 pm today.
   A. rehearsal
   B. reheresal
   C. rehursal
   D. rehearsal

45 I really don’t like the taste of ____ in my food.
   A. tymme
   B. thyme
   C. tyme
   D. time

46 The young man has ___ charm.
   A. erisistible
   B. irresistible
   C. irresistable
   D. errisistable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 47       | Flossing and brushing your teeth after meals is good dental _____.  
          | A. higene  
          | B. higiene  
          | C. hygene  
          | D. hygiene  |
| 48       | It’s your ___, the choice is really yours.  
          | A. perogative  
          | B. perogetive  
          | C. perrogative  
          | D. prerogative  |
| 49       | The ____ is all mine, I am really happy to meet you.  
          | A. privilege  
          | B. privalege  
          | C. priviledge  
          | D. priveledge  |
| 50       | I am sure I will pass this exam because of my ___.  
          | A. persivrance  
          | B. preservance  
          | C. percivarance  
          | D. perseverance  |