



## Worksheet

Name :

Subject:

U1

Class:

12<sup>th</sup> grade

Date:

### Question Number One

**Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.**

1. She's had a very difficult year, but she's tough and \_\_\_\_\_, so she has what it takes to get through it.  
A) inclusive  
B) self-aware  
C) **resilient**  
D) tactful
2. The stress from moving house has left Mum feeling quite \_\_\_\_\_, so be careful around her.  
A) high-spirited  
B) like-minded  
C) **highly strung**  
D) spontaneous
3. \_\_\_\_\_ means devoting time and energy to something.  
A) Frankness  
B) Stability  
C) **Commitment**  
D) Disposition
4. What cartoon characters were you \_\_\_\_\_ as a kid?  
A) say a lot about  
B) plump for  
C) **wild about**  
D) in line with
5. My grandma always gives us money for things we want; she's such a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) smart cookie  
B) dark horse  
C) go-getter  
D) **soft touch**
6. Some people think that kindness is a \_\_\_\_\_, but I see it as a strength.  
A) moulded  
B) **vulnerability**  
C) spontaneity  
D) heredity
7. Because you had lived in Brazil, I \_\_\_\_\_ you spoke Portuguese.  
A) grasped  
B) **gathered**  
C) concluded  
D) reflected
8. One of the following words is a compound adjective:  
A) **absent-minded**  
B) dark horse  
C) smart alec  
D) smart cookie

9. If you want to summarise a discussion into its key point, which phrase is correct?  
 A) Let me get this straight ...  
 B) To put it another way ...  
 C) **So, what it boils down to is that ...**  
 D) If I'm hearing you correctly ...
10. The compound adjective that is stressed on the second word is:  
 A) record-breaking  
 B) streetwise  
 C) **thought-provoking**  
 D) highly strung
11. Which strategy do speakers often use to highlight something important?  
 A) Speaking very fast  
 B) Using long pauses unnecessarily  
 C) **Repeating key words**  
 D) Avoiding examples
12. Before I trained for the marathon, I \_\_\_\_\_ in a race before.  
 A) have never run  
 B) never ran  
 C) **had never run**  
 D) was never running
13. While I \_\_\_\_\_ here, I want to go for a walk every day.  
 A) live  
 B) lived  
 C) **am living**  
 D) was living
14. How many glasses of water \_\_\_\_\_ by midday today?  
 A) had you drunk  
 B) have you drinking  
 C) had you been drinking  
 D) **are you drinking**
15. She's too laid-back about her work – she \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone most of the day.  
 A) **has been chatting**  
 B) had chatted  
 C) chats  
 D) is chatting
16. Since the days when we \_\_\_\_\_ in caves, the brain has prioritised survival.  
 A) **were living**  
 B) are living  
 C) have lived  
 D) have been living
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed too late recently. I must get an early night tonight.  
 A) go  
 B) **have been going**  
 C) will have gone  
 D) had gone
18. *I've built up a lot of muscle.*  
 The function of the sentence is:  
 A) **An action completed at a non-specified time before now**  
 B) A completed action before a certain point in the past  
 C) An action in progress before a point in the past  
 D) A future action in progress
19. *I don't expect to finish until tomorrow.*  
 Choose the sentence with the same meaning:  
 A) I finished probably tomorrow.  
 B) **I will not have finished before tomorrow.**

- C) I will be finished probably until tomorrow.  
D) I will probably be finishing after tomorrow.
20. *I had no idea what was happening.*  
Choose the sentence with the same meaning:  
A) **I didn't have a clue what was happening.**  
B) I didn't have a clue what is happening.  
C) I don't have a clue what was happening.  
D) I don't have a clue what is happening.

## Question Number Two

**Read the following text, then answer the questions that follow.**

Have you heard that the Inuit have hundreds of different words for snow? The theory goes that because snow is so much more present in their lives, and often of vital importance, they actually perceive it differently. In fact, this theory is something of a myth, not least because there isn't a single Inuit language, but a variety of dialects. However, recent research has shown that there is at least some truth in the idea that these dialects have more ways of distinguishing different types of snow than many other languages do. The key question, though, is whether this implies that language shapes how people see the world. This concept is known as linguistic relativity, or the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.

21. Why do some people believe the Inuit have many words for snow?  
A) **Because snow plays a vital role in their lives**  
B) Because they live in warmer climates  
C) Because snow is not common  
D) Because they only describe ice
22. What is one reason this theory is considered a myth?  
A) **There isn't a single Inuit language, but many dialects**  
B) Snow is not important for the Inuit  
C) Warmer climates influence the Inuit language  
D) The Inuit only describe ice
23. What has recent research suggested?  
A) **Inuit dialects distinguish types of snow more precisely**  
B) They use fewer snow terms than English  
C) They have no words for ice  
D) They reject linguistic relativity
24. What is the central question raised in the text?  
A) Whether Inuit languages have more words for snow  
B) **Whether language shapes how people see the world**  
C) Whether English speakers understand Inuit terms  
D) Whether snow is more important than ice
25. What does linguistic relativity suggest?  
A) **Language can influence perception of the world**  
B) Inuit vocabulary is identical in all dialects  
C) The Inuit invented snow terminology  
D) Warm climates limit vocabulary
26. What is another name for linguistic relativity?  
A) **The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis**  
B) The snow-language theory  
C) Dialect relativity  
D) Frozen-water hypothesis

## ANSWER KEY

**Q Answer Q Answer**

1 C 14 D

2 C 15 A

3 C 16 A

4 C 17 B

5 D 18 A

6 B 19 B

7 B 20 A

8 A 21 A

9 C 22 A

10 C 23 A

11 C 24 B

12 C 25 A

13 C 26 A