

Worksheet

Name :

Subject:

U1

Class: 12th 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