SỞ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO HÀ NỘI NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP CUỐI HỌC KÌ I

TRƯỜNG THPT TRẦN PHÚ-HOÀN KIẾM Môn: English.... Lớp :11 Năm học 2022-2023

**I. TOPICS :**

**1. The generation gap**

**2. Relationships**

**3. Becoming independent**

**4. Caring for those in need**

**5. Being part of Asean**

**II. GRAMMAR**

**1. Tenses:**

** Present simple**

** Present continuous**

** Present perfect**

** Past simple**

** Past continuous**

** Past perfect**

** Simple future**

** Near future (be going to V)**

**2. Gerunds.**

**3. To - infinitives after certain adjectives and nouns.**

**4. Modal verbs: should / ought to / must vs. have to.**

**5. State verbs in continuous forms.**

**6. Passive voice.**

**7. Cleft sentences: It is / was …… that ….**

**III. WRITING:**

**1. Write a letter about family rules to a teenager staying with a homestay family.**

**2. Write an online posting about relationship problems.**

**3. Write a letter requesting further information about a course.**

**4. Write an article about problems facing disabled people and how they can be solved.**

**IV. PRONUNCIATION:**

**1. Strong and weak forms of words in connected speech.**

**2. Contracted forms nouns / pronouns, etc. + verbs; verbs + not.**

**3. Linking between a consonant and a vowel.**

**4. Elision of weak vowels before /l/, /n/, and /r/.**

**5. Falling and rising intonation.**

**V. TYPES OF EXERCISES:**

**1. Phonetics: Pronunciation & Stress.**

**2. Multiple choice/ choose the best answer.**

**3. Reading comprehension. (choose the best answers)**

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

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

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

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

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

 **Practice test 1 (Units 1-3)**

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

**Question 1:** A. impose B. value C. behave D. accept

**Question 2:** A. romantic B. cultural C. potential D. decisive

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

**Question 3:** A. generation B. ignore C. agree D. grade

**Question 4:** A. dating B. chatting C. grandpa D. matchmaking

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

**Question 5:** ‘You look so sad. What's the matter?’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

A. I suppose not. My grandparents are really understanding.

B. Dancing club together? You're kidding! They always argue with each other.

C. You know, my grandparents never understand me. They didn't let me join the dancing club.

D. Yes, I know. They are really cool wherever they turn up.

**Question 6:** ‘How many people came?’ ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’

A. 50 sounds good. When was the party? B. For 50 guests? Oh, no!

C. In about 50 minutes, I guess. D. Over 50, I think.

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

**Question 7:** My grandmother always loves *extended* families. She says, being part of a close-knit family with many relatives and generations has been her best experience.

A. rich B. close C. nuclear D. comfortable

**Question 8:** By allowing your child to be *independent*, we have to learn to trust them as young people. Don't worry too much about safety and responsibilities.

A. unconfident B. ashamed C. dependent D. passive

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

**Question 9:** A good strategy for parents is ‘LET GO’. Allow your child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independent and have trust in them.A. to become B. becoming C. become D. became

**Question 10:** My sister has recently begun to refuse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes my mother buys for her. She wants to decide her own style. A. wearing B. worn C. to wear D. wear

**Question 11:** When children become more independent, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may arise in the family, and it takes understanding and patience to resolve them and maintain positive relationships.

A. dangers B. agreements C. conflicts D. dialogues

**Question 12:** Family get-togethers are good opportunities for us to develop understanding that helps bridge the generation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in families.A. gap B. space C. width D. length

**Question 13:** It's on Saturday night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we'll go out with Michael to a concert.

A. what B. which C. that D. it

**Question 14:** Hoang always thinks carefully before going out with us because failure his family rules will get him in trouble.A. obeying B. obey C. to obey D. obeyed.

**Question 15:** Jane doesn't know how to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tasks, which one to do first and which next, so she's always behind schedule.

A. priority B. prior C. priorly D. prioritise

**Question 16:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Layla's excellent time-management skills that made her a success story.

A. She was B. Here were C. It was D. There were

**Question 17:** It's essential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good interpersonal communication skills to undertake this job.

A. to have B. having C. had D. have

**Question 18:** We enjoyed the party so much. The people were nice and the foods tasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. delicious B. deliciously C. deliciousness D. A or B

**Question 19:** Minh is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student. He'll do whatever he possibly can in order to achieve what helots out to achieve.A. reliable B. determined C. hard-working D. kind

**Question 20:** ‘Does your brother study at a medical school?’ No, it's my sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a student there. A. whom B. who C. he D. that he

**Question 21:** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park your bike here. If you do so, you'll get a fine.

A. needn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. wouldn't

**Question 22:** It's advisable that you discuss your issues with an adult. I think you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do this because it helps one way or another.A. should B. must C. can D. have to

**Question 23:** I am lucky to have my father as a close friend. He always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an ear to me when I have things to share. A. has B. puts C. shows D. lends

**Question 24:** These girls told us that they found it constraining to have to follow social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their country.A. qualities B. norms C. brand names D. means

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

**Question 25:** Andrew looked stressedly out when I met him yesterday.

 A B C D

**Question 26:** We were surprised hearing that Laura and Jack had just got married.

 A B C D

**Question 27:** I must always get my parents' permission go out at night with some friends, and I never fail

 A B C

 to do this.

 D

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

**Different kinds of independence**

While some teenagers are craving freedom and independence from a young age, others need a little push to become confident and self-motivated. No matter which end of the spectrum your child sits at, there are a whole range of skills that teenagers need to learn in order to become (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some things to consider are:

• being independent on the domestic front - cooking, cleaning and processing laundry

• managing their time, study and responsibilities themselves

• being confident (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the outside world with different types of people and situations

• looking out for themselves and their friends when out and about.

Young people mature at different rates, so what their friends are (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may not necessarily be right for your child at the same time. It's important to have on going discussions with your child about their developing independence, and to (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a common ground (32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there is a balance between independence and safety.

(Text adapted from https://parents. ail. readmit, com/skills-to-build/wellbeing/things-to-try-self-

confidence/teach-your-teenager-to-be-independent)

**Question 28:** A. independent B. involved C. interested D. important

**Question 29:** A. at B. in C. for D. on

**Question 30:** A. doing B. going C. making D. taking

**Question 31:** A. look B. hold C. find D. figure.

**Question 32:** A. where B. that C. which D. why

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

As the parent of three boys (high school, middle school and pre-school), I can say without reservation that I love them equally. Each can be a pain in his own special way, and each is very different from the other. So my relationships with each of them are different, but they all receive love, support and direction.

Our two oldest will occasionally complain that we are treating **them** differently, and we always say that we are: different time, different place and different child. And then we ask if they feel we are treating them **unfairly**.

If the answer to that is yes, then we talk about it.

We make no claims to perfection and are willing to admit mistakes to our kids. This is more important as they get older, but it's important when they're young, too. It is also true that each parent has a different relationship with each child, and it takes communication to make sure that there's no resentment between parents as well. Families thrive on communication, even when it's loud.

(Text retrieved from <https://www.seattIetimes.com/life/avoiding-the-familv-generation-gap/>)

**Question 33:** It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the youngest boy of the family is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. high school B. middle school C. primary school D. pre-school

**Question 34:** The word ‘them’ in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following?

A. The three boys B. The two oldest boys C. Relationships D. Parents

**Question 35:** The word ‘unfairly’ in paragraph 2 most closely means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. carelessly B. unlimitedly C. generously D. unequally

**Question 36:** What do the parents do when their children say they are being treated unfairly?

A. They go out together. B. They give more love and support.

C. They talk about it with their children. D. They usually don't respond.

**Question 37:** Which of the following is TRUE about the parents in the passage?

A. They are willing to admit mistakes only when the kids are young.

B. Each parent has the same relationship with all the children.

C. They are ready to admit mistakes both when their kids get older and when they are young.

D. They don't think their three children are different.

**Question 38:** What does the sentence ‘Families thrive on communication, even when it's loud.’ in the last paragraph mean? A. Communication is necessary for families to develop even there are arguments or conflicts. B. Communication is important when parents talk louder than children.

C. It's important for parents to talk as loud as they can when communicating ideas.

D. Families can't develop without arguments or conflicts.

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

Dating and experience with romance are relatively common - but far from universal - among teens aged 13 to 17. Some 35% of teens have some type of experience in a romantic relationship, a figure that includes current and former daters, as well as those in serious and less-serious relationships. The survey asked about three different categories of romantic relationships and found:

* 4% of teens are currently in a relationship they consider to be serious with a boyfriend, girlfriend, or significant other.
* 5% of teens are in a current romantic relationship, but do not consider it to be serious.
* 16% of teens are not currently dating, but have had some sort of romantic relationship (whether serious or otherwise) in the past.

Some 64% of teens indicate that they have never been in a romantic relationship of any kind (and 1% declined to provide their relationship status). The 35% of teens who say they are either currently involved with a romantic partner or have ever dated, hooked up with or had a romantic relationship with someone will serve as the focus of the remainder of this report. When we refer to “teen daters,” “teens with relationship experience” or “teens with dating experience”, we are referring to this roughly one-third of teenagers who are currently in some type of relationship or have been at some point in the past.

Age is the **primary** demographic dividing line when it comes to dating and romance. Teens aged 15 to 17 are around twice as likely as those aged 13 to 14 to have ever had some type of romantic relationship experience (44% vs. 20%). These older teens also are significantly more likely to say they are currently in an active relationship, serious or otherwise (18% vs. 6% of younger teens).

(Text adapted from <http://www.pewinternet.org/201S/10/01/basics-of-teen-romantic-relationships/>)

**Question 39:** Who are the participants in the survey?

A. Teens aged 15 onwards B. Teens aged 15-17 C. Teens aged from 17 D. Teens aged 13-17

**Question 40:** The figure 35% in the passage refers to the percentage of teens who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. experienced a romantic relationship in the past B. are currently in some type of relationship

C. are in a current romantic relationship, but do not consider it to be serious

D. are currently or have been in a romantic relationship of some kind

**Question 41:** The word 'daters' in the first paragraph means teens who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. date B. are romantic C. celebrate their birthdays D. are active in their relationships

**Question 42:** What percentage of younger teens say they are currently in an active relationship, serious or otherwise?A. 18% B. 6% C. 20% D. 44%

**Question 43:** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a category of romantic relationships the study looked at?

A. Teens currently in a romantic relationship they consider to be serious

B. Teens currently in a romantic relationship they do not consider to be serious

C. Teens currently in a romantic relationship they consider to last the longest

D. Teens not currently dating, but have had some sort of previous romantic relationship

**Question 44:** What percentage of teens say they have never been in a romantic relationship of any kind?

A. 35% B. 4% C. 64% D. 16%

**Question 45:** What percentage of teens refused to provide their relationship status?

A. 14% B. 35% C. 18% D. 1%

**Question 46:** The word ‘primary’ is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. important B. wide C. accurate D. reliable

**Question 47:** What could be concluded from the last paragraph?

A. Age is not, in any way, linked to dating and relationships.

B. Younger teens are more likely to have experience with dating and relationships.

C. Older teens are more likely to have experience with dating and relationships.

D. Older teens are less likely to have experience with dating and relationships.

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

**Question 48:** I didn't phone you. My brother did.

A. It was my brother who phoned you. B. It was me who phoned you.

C. My brother phoned you, but I didn't. D. Rarely did my brother phone you.

**Question 49:** Jimmy can solve maths problems quickly. It is amazing.

A. It is amazing that Jimmy can solve maths problems very quickly.

B. Jimmy's ability to solve maths problems quickly is amazing.

C. Jimmy is amazed at how people solve maths problems quickly.D. A and B.

**Question 50:** Do the second assignment on climate change. It's compulsory.

A. You may want to do the second assignment on climate change.

B. You must do the second assignment on climate change.

C. You can choose whether or not to do the second assignment on climate change.

D. You can do the second assignment on climate change.

**Practice test 2 (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

**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

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?

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?

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.

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**.**