

English Test

Year 10

Term 4

Name

Score

Reading Comprehension:

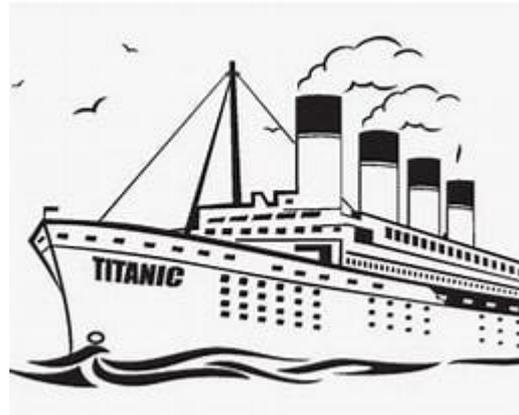
Spelling:

Language Usage:

Punctuation:

Writing:

Total: /50



Comprehension Text 1

(5 marks)

The Sinking of the Titanic

The RMS Titanic sank on April 15, 1912, after striking an iceberg during its maiden voyage, resulting in the deaths of over 1,500 people, making it one of the deadliest maritime disasters in history.

Key Events Leading to the Sinking

Maiden Voyage: The Titanic, a British luxury passenger liner, set sail from Southampton, England, on April 10, 1912, bound for New York City. It was the largest ship afloat at the time and was considered "unsinkable" due to its advanced safety features, including watertight compartments.

Collision with Iceberg: On the night of April 14, 1912, at approximately 11:40 PM, the Titanic struck an iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean. Despite receiving multiple iceberg warnings, the ship was traveling at a high speed of about 22 knots when the iceberg was sighted.

Sinking: The collision caused significant damage, rupturing five of the ship's watertight compartments. The Titanic began to sink at around 12:15 AM, and within two hours, it was at the bottom of the ocean, at approximately 2:20 AM on April 15.

Casualties and Rescue Efforts

Loss of Life: Of the estimated 2,224 passengers and crew on board, more than 1,500 lost their lives, making it one of the deadliest peacetime maritime disasters in history. Many of those who perished were unable to find space in the lifeboats, as the Titanic was equipped with only 20 lifeboats, which could accommodate about 1,178 people.

Rescue: The RMS Carpathia arrived at the scene approximately an hour and a half after the sinking and rescued 710 survivors from the lifeboats and the water.

Questions

1. The Titanic

- had made several voyages before.
- was making its first voyage when it sank.
- set sail from New York.
- was an old ship.

2. The Titanic was considered “unsinkable” because

- it was very large.
- it had a good record of voyages without mishap.
- it was built using latest scientific developments.
- it had compartments pumped with air.

3. The captain could be regarded as

- attentive.
- scrupulous.
- thorough.
- negligent.

4. The Titanic sank because

- the iceberg made a hole in the bottom of the ship.
- it was not strongly built.
- it was overcome by the ocean waves.
- the watertight compartments were ruptured.

5. Many people perished because

- the lifeboats were in disrepair.
- there were not enough lifeboats.
- no “Mayday” distress signal was given.
- There were not enough lifejackets.

Comprehension Text 2

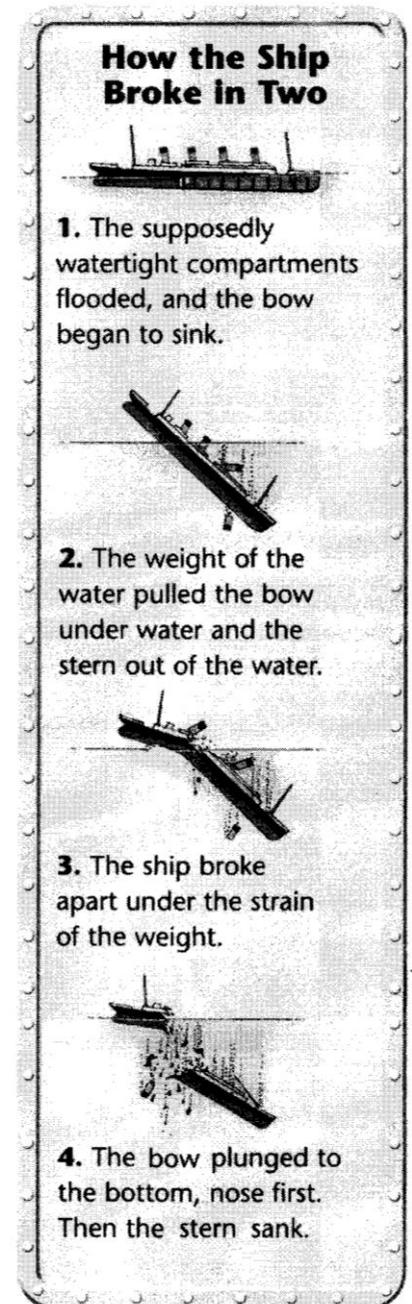
(6 marks)

The Recovery of the Titanic

The supposedly unsinkable steamship Titanic sank without trace on its first voyage in 1912 after hitting an iceberg. It was not until 1985 that the wreck of this famous ship was found. A French–American team, led by Dr Robert Ballard, used remote-controlled submersible vehicles to locate the wreck where it lay 3.5 kilometres below the surface. Dr Ballard and his team made the first manned dive to the Titanic in 1986. They took thousands of photos of the ship and the artefacts on the seafloor around it. They also left a sign asking people to leave the site undisturbed.

However, a year later, another team went to the site and brought back hundreds of artefacts. These included plates, jewellery, coins and even parts of the ship itself. This recovery team has now collected about 6 000 objects altogether from the Titanic and displays them in museums and travelling exhibitions. This team (now a company known as RMS Titanic Inc.) believes that people will remember the tragedy and learn about the period if they can actually see these artefacts, instead of everything being left to decay deep in the ocean.

Dr Ballard believes strongly that nothing should be taken from the site, and that it should remain as a dignified memorial to those who died on that cold night in April 1912. The Titanic Historical Society agrees, and its museum only displays artefacts that were not on the ship when it sank or that were saved by survivors. These include shipbuilding plans, lifejackets and small things carried in handbags, as well as letters and postcards written by passengers.



Questions

1. The purpose of the first paragraph is to

- introduce the discovery of the wreck of the Titanic.
- describe the artefacts found on the ship.
- list the members of Dr Ballard's team.
- explain why the Titanic sank.

2. Compare the beliefs of Dr Ballard's team with the beliefs of the team from RMS Titanic Inc. The members of RMS Titanic Inc.

- think it unnecessary to remember the tragedy.
- have a different idea of how to remember the tragedy.
- share Dr Ballard's view of how to remember the tragedy.
- have a different idea of why the tragedy should be remembered.

3. What is the relationship between the diagram and the main text?

- The diagram adds background information to the main text.
- The diagram explains key words from the main text.
- The diagram challenges the ideas of the main text.
- The diagram gives a summary of the main text.

4. ... *those who died on that cold night in April 1912.* (Paragraph 3)

What is the main effect of these words?

- to make the text suspenseful.
- to appeal to the readers' emotions.
- to remind the readers of the details.
- to impress the readers with detailed knowledge.

5. What is one thing the Titanic Historical Society refuses to do?

- display Titanic artefacts publicly.
- collect artefacts saved by survivors.
- consider the wreck site as a memorial.
- dive to the wreck site to get Titanic artefacts.

6. The focus of the main text is

- to discuss where to see the best Titanic artefacts.
- why people are interested in the Titanic.
- who first discovered the wreck of the Titanic.
- beliefs about displaying artefacts from the Titanic.

Spelling

(10 marks)

There is one mistake in each sentence. Write the correct words on the lines below.

1. Please do not disterb the baby while she is sleeping.
2. The atendence at the football match was 5000.
3. They agreed in principal to the proposal.
4. The enviroment needs to be protected for the future.
5. Geoffrey recieved his exam results by email.
6. Our school libary has plenty of new books.
7. The rain put an end to the droust.
8. Mia loved shopping for bargins at the markets.
9. The caterpillar was camaflaged against the leaf.
10. Some modern plastics are biodigradible.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Language Usage

(10 marks)

1. Which pair of words correctly completes this sentence?

The dog ran into _____ kennel.

- its
- it's

2. Which word correctly completes this sentence?

Crude oil, _____ which plastics are made, is always in high demand in industrialised societies.

- from
- to
- on
- by

3. Which words correctly complete this sentence?

We went to the game early ...

- even though we can afford it.
- although it was inconvenient.
- even if we decide to go elsewhere.
- though there was nothing else to do.

4. Walking over a hill, Aaron saw that the thin bitumen road levelled out below to wind through the low land like a struggling eel. He stood for a minute, taking it all in: grey cloud, green ground, patches of sunlight, the lake.

In the first sentence, the word *struggling* is used as

- a verb
- a noun
- an adverb
- an adjective

5. Which words correctly complete this sentence?

Sara was the _____ of the three sisters.

- less friendly
- least friendly
- more friendly
- most friendliest

6. Which word or words correctly complete this sentence?

If I _____ the final, it would have been my best performance.

- win
- won
- had won
- would win

7. Which word completes this sentence correctly?

It's important to stand up _____ what you think is right.

- to
- for
- with
- about

8. Which clause completes this sentence correctly?

Because Lusi was late,

- so she missed the bus.
- then she missed the bus.
- was why she missed the bus.
- she missed the bus.

9. Which sentence uses an adverb correctly?

- Jan arrived lately to the chess club meeting.
- Lee conducted his science experiment confidently.
- Ben pulled at the string slow so it did not break.
- Adi grabbed her bag and ran to the shops as quick as she could.

10. What type of word is *underneath* in this sentence?

Underneath the newspaper was what we had all been looking for—the lost phone.

- adverb
- adjective
- preposition
- conjunction

Punctuation

(6 marks)

1. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?

- "Sorry I'm late, he apologised, but my car wouldn't start."
- "Sorry I'm late" he apologised "but my car wouldn't start."
- "Sorry I'm late," he apologised, "but my car wouldn't start."
- "Sorry I'm late," he apologised, "But my car wouldn't start."

2. Which sentence uses speech marks correctly?

- "Quietly he asked," Where did you leave it?"
- Quietly he asked, "Where did you leave it?"
- "Quietly he asked, where did you leave it?"
- Quietly he asked", where did you leave it?"

3. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- At the market I bought mangoes, taro and bananas all of which were quite inexpensive.
- At the market I bought mangoes taro and bananas, all of which were quite inexpensive.
- At the market I bought mangoes, taro and bananas, all of which were quite inexpensive.
- At the market I bought mangoes taro, and bananas all of which were quite inexpensive.

4. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- Lara's mother told her to tidy her room.
- Lara's mother "told her to" tidy her room.
- Lara's mother told "her to tidy her room."
- Lara's "mother told her to tidy" her room

5. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- Mrs Brown is eighty years old and still wears high heeled-shoes.
- Mrs Brown is eighty years old and still wears high heeled shoes.
- Mrs Brown is eighty-years-old and still wears high-heeled shoes.
- Mrs Brown is eighty years old and still wears high-heeled shoes.

6. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- The detective picked up the key he recognised it at once.
- The detective picked up the key; he recognised it at once.
- The detective picked up the key, he recognised it at once.
- The detective picked up the key (he recognised it at once.

Writing

200 words

(15 marks)

Everyone should learn to cook

Do you agree?

Do you disagree?

Perhaps you can think of ideas for both sides.

Write to convince a reader of your opinion.

- **Start with an introduction.**

An introduction lets a reader know what you are going to write about.

- **Write your opinion on the topic.**

Give reasons for your opinion.

Explain your reasons.

- **Finish with a conclusion.**

A conclusion sums up your reasons so that a reader is convinced of your opinion.

Remember to:

- plan your writing
- use paragraphs to organise your ideas
- write in sentences
- choose your words carefully to convince a reader of your opinion
- pay attention to your spelling and punctuation
- check and edit your writing so it is clear for a reader.

