	iEr	nglish 4 – iExam for Unit 1				
Name		Score:				
Grade	and Section:	Teacher:				
Test I. A.		<b>DNYM:</b> Use your knowledge of context clues in determining your answer on the line.				
	1. Mandy got a buc	ket and filled it with water.				
	2. The <u>lad</u> went to l	his father and hugged him.				
	3. The <u>wealthy</u> man	n donated five million to the orphanage.				
	4. The tree has a hu	uge trunk.				
	5. Diamonds are ve	Diamonds are very <u>expensive</u> .				
	1	the details that should be noted in reading a literary text?				
	4 5					
C.	1. Message 2. Castle 3. Sailor 4. Wave 5. Crab 6. Sea shell 7. Goose					
	8. Clam					

10. Pearl \_\_\_\_\_

_		
т	Act.	
-	-51	

- A. **VOCABULARY: ANTONYMS:** Use the knowledge in context clues (antonyms) in determining the meaning of unfamiliar words. Circle your answer.
  - 1. Two new girls started school this week. Beth has a gregarious personality. Jenna is rather quiet. In this sentence, the word **gregarious** means.

A. Shy

B. Outgoing

C. Bashful

D. Timid

2. Some think that rules are unimportant, but they are vital when playing a game. In this sentence, the word **vital** means.

A. Followed

**B.** Important

c. Useful

D. Used

3. The cat scuttles quickly around the room without lying down at all. In this sentence, the word **scuttled** means.

A. Ran

B. Walked

C. Sneaked

D. Crawled

4. The rich woman gave a paltry sum to the charity even though she was able to give much more. In this sentence, the word paltry means.

A. Equal

B. Worthy

c. Small

D. Large

5. The smell from the refrigerator was very foul, but the freezer smelled fresh. In this sentence, the word foul means.

A. Bird

B. Pleasant

c. Free

D. Helpful

B. READING: SEQUENCING EVENTS: Read the selections carefully then number the sentences from 1 to 5 in proper sequence.

People made the first all-glass pieces about 3500 years ago. Several solid materials are used to make the glass. Two main materials are sand and soda ash. These solids are ground up into very small pieces. Then they are heated over hot fires. The sand and soda ash melt together. They form a liquid. The liquid is then poured into a shape. When the liquid cools, it becomes glass.

		Sand and so	da ash melt togethe	er.		
	The liquid cools and become glass.					
	San and soda ash are ground up into very small pieces.					
	Sand and soda ash are heated over a very hot fire.					
		The liquid is	poured into a shap	e.		
C.		RAMMAR: Use the corr the line.	ect quantifier for ea	ach sentence and	write your	answer
	1.	He is an expert on mathematics.	languages, but h	ne knows		about
	2.	There are	biscuits le	ft but there isn't c	ake.	
	3.	Have you got	ideas v	vhat time it is?		
	4.	I know you speak	(	French but	do you	speak
		Ger	man?			
	5.	I don't think there wi	II be a severe short	tage of usable wa	ter becaus	e there
		was	rainfall yesterday.			

#### Test III.

- A. **CONTEXT CLUES:** Read the following sentences. Circle the words that explain the meaning of the underlined words.
  - 1. I did not eat the **stale** bread because it was not fresh.
  - 2. Robert Lowell is a **poet**. He writes poems.
  - 3. Mr. Richardson is a renowned <u>linguist</u> who can speak different languages fluently.
  - 4. Look at how many people line up to see a <u>rare</u> sight. It is unusual to see a man with the form of a frog.
  - 5. The frogman's legs are too **feeble** or weak for him to stand on.
  - 6. The lizard likes to <u>doze</u> on a sunny rock. As it sleeps there, it becomes exposed as if on display to its enemies.
  - 7. The lizard's salt–and–pepper coat makes it almost <u>invisible</u> against the sand. It cannot be seen by its enemies.
  - 8. Some creatures rely on speed. Others make use of <u>camouflage</u>, which is a means of distinguishing oneself for protection.
  - 9. The lizard is a desert creature that likes to <u>bury</u> itself in the sand dune. Only one of its eyes is seen in the mound of sand he is in.
  - 10. Buy a <u>fleet</u> car today! Its velocity makes you reach your destination with lots of speed.

В.		AKING INFERENCES/DRAWING CONCLUSIONS: Read each situation then circle the letter of the best answer.		
	1.	The children were seated at the table. They are very happy. The table is overflowing with candies, hotdogs, fried chicken, and spaghetti. There's a big cake with candles, too. A girl blew the candles. We can say that  a. There's a birthday party.  b. There's an anniversary.  c. There's a Christmas Party		
	2.	John looked at the clock. He jumped out of bed. He washed his face and dressed quickly. He ran downstairs and was not able to eat breakfast. Then, he rushed to the door. We can say that  a. John was early to school.  b. John was late for school.  c. John was late for the movies		
	3.	Marco got his paper. He copied words on the board. He got his book and read. Marco was  a. in the chapel  b. in the classroom  c. in the canteen		
	4.	Jake put on his pajamas. He kissed his parents. He prayed. Jake was  a. Going to the playground. b. Going to school. c. Going to sleep.		
	5.	The family woke up early. The mother prepared some food. Father checked the car. The children have a big red beach ball. Where will they go?  a. to the beach  b. to the farm  c. to the garden		
C. INFERRING CHARACTER TRAITS: Read the following selections. Encircle letter of the best answer.				
	1.	Victoria always smiles and says hello when you see her. She really wants to know how you are and what you have been doing. She never forgets names or faces. She likes to meet and get to know new people. Victoria is		

		A.	Jealous	В.	Quiet	C.	Friendly
	2.		ets me play with he my work. Pam is	-	vs. She shares her snac	ks w	ith me. She helps
		A.	Shy	В.	Generous	C.	Jealous
	3.	friends. I	=		lays. He never forgets n on important occasion		
	4.	Sean love solve pro		nath er. I	Careless champion. During his He spends most of his t Sean is	free	
		A.	Kind	В.	Lazy	C.	Smart
	5.	exercise.	Sometimes he jogs	or r	ning. He jumps out of ides his bike. Then he y that Troy is	eats	breakfast before
		A. Hea	lth-conscious	В.	Careless	C.	Obese
D.			AND CONCRETE NOW BOTH on the lines.	JNS	: Read each sentence	and	write <b>abstract</b> or
					ness has increased in o		
					ud <u>noise</u> made Tommy <mark>acher</mark> ran away from t		
Ε.		STRACT Antences.	AND CONCRETE NO	DUN	S: Use the collective	nou	ns in the box in
			Department		Audience	-	Ì
			Family	Te	Group am		
	1						
	2						
	4						
	5						

# iEnglish 4 - Answer Keys for Unit 1

#### Test I.

## A. VOCABULARY: SYNONYM

- 1. Pail
- 2. Young boy
- 3. Rich
- 4. Big
- 5. Costly

## **B. READING**

- 1. Who Characters
- 2. Where Setting
- 3. When Setting
- 4. What Events
- 5. Why Events

# C. GRAMMAR

- \*Answers may vary for sentences.
- 1. Messages
- 2. Castles
- 3. Sailors
- 4. Waves
- 5. Crabs
- 6. Sea shells
- 7. Geese
- 8. Clams
- 9. Fishes
- 10. Pearls

## Test II.

# A. VOCABULARY

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. B

# **B. READING**

- 3
- 5
- 1
- 2
- 4

#### C. GRAMMAR

- 1. A lot
- 2. Many
- 3. Any
- 4. Some, a little of
- 5. No

#### Test III.

## A. CONTEXT CLUES

- 1. Not fresh
- 2. Writes poems
- 3. Speak different languages fluently
- 4. Unusual
- 5. Weak
- 6. Sleeps
- 7. Cannot be seen
- 8. Disguise
- 9. Hide
- 10. Fast

# **B. MAKING INFERENCES/DRAWING CONCLUSION**

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. A

# **C. INFERRING CHARACTERS TRAITS**

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. A

## D. GRAMMAR

- 1. Both
- 2. Both
- 3. Concrete

#### **E. COLLECTIVE NOUNS**

## \*Possible Answers

- 1. A family of 5 went to the beach.
- 2. Team Yellow wins the game.
- 3. A group of girls watched a movie.
- 4. The department of education made a new book.
- 5. An audience of young children came to see the magic show.