

ELITE

English Language Intensive Tests and Examinations

1st Quarter Examination

Learning Outcomes

- ✦ use of the simple present tense and present continuous tense
- ✦ choose appropriate vocabulary based on context
- ✦ use appropriate question words (why, when, which, who, where, what, whose and how) and demonstrative pronouns (this and that)
- ✦ complete cloze passages with suitable vocabulary
- ✦ enrich vocabulary by learning new words through the glossary
- ✦ comprehend the information in a brochure by answering questions on it
- ✦ fully comprehend a passage by answering questions through recalling of information or drawing of conclusions

Level
3

50

Name: _____ Class: _____

GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets provided. (6 marks)

1. My family _____ a trip to Athens next June.
(1) is planning (3) plan
(2) planning (4) plans ()

2. Mrs William _____ her dog in the garden every morning.
(1) walk (3) is walking
(2) walks (4) are walking ()

3. Helena, who is a musical prodigy, _____ her piano every day.
(1) is practising (3) practise
(2) are practising (4) practises ()

4. The kind-hearted principal _____ five hundred dollars to the orphanage yearly.
(1) donate (3) donated
(2) donates (4) donating ()

5. David _____ part in the marathon next week.
(1) take (3) is taking
(2) takes (4) are taking ()

6. Is Kathy _____ to the class gathering today?
(1) come (3) comes
(2) came (4) coming ()

VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets provided. (6 marks)


7. The holidaymakers watched in awe at the majestic _____
as the water cascaded down the cliff.
- (1) glacier (2) lake (3) volcano (4) waterfall ()
8. Jamie is an avid _____ who goes to the cinema regularly to watch movies.
- (1) stage manager (2) volunteer (3) moviegoer (4) guest ()
9. George Benson wrote the _____ of the popular song.
- (1) lyrics (2) poem (3) plot (4) script ()
10. Kenny was _____ when he confronted the bullies. He did not want to be bullied ever again.
- (1) as meek as a lamb (2) as obstinate as a mule (3) as industrious as a beaver (4) as brave as a lion ()
11. Bird-watching is one of Mr Jose's _____ pursuits.
- (1) traditional (2) leisure (3) customary (4) practical ()
12. My elder brother received his bachelor's degree at the _____ ceremony.
- (1) retirement (2) registration (3) orientation (4) graduation ()




GRAMMAR CLOZE

Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word given in the box and write its letter (A to M) in each blank. The letter 'I' has been omitted in order to avoid confusion during marking. Use each word ONCE only. (9 marks)

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (A) why | (D) which | (G) where | (K) how |
| (B) this | (E) who | (H) hence | (L) what |
| (C) when | (F) that | (J) before | (M) whose |

“Listen up! Wash all the dishes and clothes **(13)** _____ you go to bed!” screamed the wicked stepmother to the exhausted  child. The poor child stopped her ironing and headed to the kitchen.

(14) _____ poor child was none other than Cinderella, **(15)** _____ had been made to do all the household chores since young. She was a happy child **(16)** _____ her mother was alive.  Shortly after her mother’s death, her father remarried a woman with two daughters, thinking **(17)** _____ his only daughter would not be so lonely with a mother and two sisters.

However, his new wife was jealous of **(18)** _____ beautiful and well-mannered Cinderella was compared to her two daughters.




Practise rewriting sentences using “who”, “whose”, “when” and “which”.
Go to **My SAP Education App** or www.sapgrp.com

With the help of a fairy godmother, Cinderella attended a party
(19) _____ her stepmother forbade her to go. However, she
had to leave by midnight. The prince fell in love with her at the party.
At midnight, Cinderella rushed out, leaving a glass shoe behind. The
prince could not understand (20) _____ Cinderella had to
leave in such a hurry.

The doleful prince searched high and low for the lady
(21) _____ foot would fit the glass shoe. When he finally
found Cinderella, he married her. The blissful couple lived happily ever
after.

VOCABULARY CLOZE

Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word given in the box and write its letter (A to M) in each blank. The letter 'I' has been omitted in order to avoid confusion during marking. Use each word ONCE only. (9 marks)

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) knowledge | (E) partners | (J) photographers |
| (B) editors | (F) viewers | (K) readers |
| (C) countries | (G) information | (L) advertisements |
| (D) headlines  | (H) secrets | (M) students |

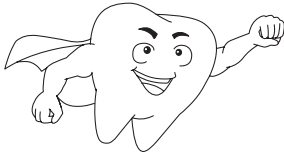
Newspapers are important to city dwellers. They read the newspapers to obtain **(22)** _____ and to update themselves on the happenings around the world.

Working adults read the news related to their work, the global economy or about the other **(23)** _____ that they work closely with. Schools encourage **(24)** _____ to read the newspapers to widen their general **(25)** _____ and improve their language abilities.

Reporters, editors, **(26)** _____ and graphic designers work hard to come up with attractive **(27)** _____ and articles for their **(28)** _____. Reporters write on events that matter to the nation while the **(29)** _____ decide which articles to publish. Photographers take suitable photos while the graphic designers design the pages to make reading easier. The **(30)** _____ in the newspapers add some colours and excitement, informing the readers where to shop and what the latest bargains are.


VISUAL TEXT COMPREHENSION


Read the brochure carefully and answer the questions that follow.




Happy, Healthy Teeth!

Here are some ways to have good teeth:

- Brush your teeth at least twice a day or after every meal.
- Use dental floss to remove food particles. 
- Visit your dentist once every six months to check for tooth decay.
- Eat healthy food such as carrots, green leafy vegetables and apples

Are you afraid of visiting the dentist? Have you heard stories of painful tooth extractions? 

Now, you'll no longer have to be afraid!


At [Bright Smile Dental Clinic](#), our paediatric dentists will make your dental check-ups painless and fun!* 

Call 6289 4152 to make an appointment now! You may also book an appointment online at www.brightsmile.com.

Take the first step to better healthier teeth!

*For more information on our dentists, call Jenny at 6289 4152.

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets provided. (10 marks)

- 31.** Which of the following is not a way to keep your teeth clean?
(1) Eating healthy food
(2) Using dental floss
(3) Brushing your teeth regularly
(4) Visiting your dentist once every six months ()
- 32.** According to the brochure, why might some children be afraid of visiting the dentist?
(1) The dentist is stern.
(2) It is a painful experience. 
(3) All their teeth will be extracted.
(4) The dentist does not like children. ()
- 33.** Timmy's mother wants to take him to the dentist. She should _____ to make an appointment.
(1) call Jenny
(2) call the paediatric dentists
(3) book an appointment at www.brightsmile.com
(4) turn up at *Bright Smile Dental Clinic* with Timmy at any time they want to ()
- 34.** This brochure does not provide information on _____.
(1) what children can do to have good teeth
(2) where *Bright Smile Dental Clinic* is
(3) why children should visit *Bright Smile Dental Clinic*
(4) how to make a dental appointment ()
- 35.** Which of the following words best describes the picture at the top of the brochure?
(1) Strong (3) Sharp
(2) Useful (4) Heavy ()

COMPREHENSION OPEN-ENDED



Listen, follow and read along.

**Read the passage carefully. Then answer the following questions.
(10 marks)**

Water covers three quarters of the Earth's surface. The ocean has a great impact on all living organisms. It provides the basic needs such as oxygen, food, water and minerals for us to stay alive.

The ocean is divided into five different parts, namely, the *Pacific Ocean*, the *Atlantic Ocean*, the *Indian Ocean*, the *Antarctic Ocean* and the *Arctic Ocean*, the smallest and shallowest ocean. The greatest ocean of all is the *Pacific Ocean*, which covers one-third of the Earth's surface. The *Antarctic Ocean* is the newest ocean to be named.

Oceanography is the study of the ocean on Earth by scientists. These scientists are also known as oceanographers. The oceanographer will study the temperature, currents and living organisms in the ocean.

5

10

The ocean is very important to us. Unfortunately, human errors and actions such as oil spills from ships and dumping of poisonous wastes have caused pollution of the ocean. Global warming, caused by increased amount of carbon dioxide around the Earth, preventing heat from escaping into space, also has an effect on the ocean. Global warming causes the temperatures on Earth and the water level in the ocean to increase, flooding low-lying lands.

15

20

In order to protect the ocean, we should recycle our things as much as possible. In addition, we should dispose our rubbish properly. We must not dump rubbish in the seas. We must also clean up oil spills and be responsible for such accidents.

25

 36. Why is the ocean important to us? [2m]

37. Complete the table with the names of the oceans. [3m]


Characteristic	Name of ocean
(a) Shallowest	
(b) Biggest	
(c) Most recent	

 38. Give two effects that global warming has on the Earth. [2m]

(i) _____

(ii) _____

39. Write the word that means “mistakes”. [1m]

  40. What would happen if we do not play our part in keeping the ocean clean? [2m]

Level 3 1st Quarter Examination

Here, we provide some feedback on the specific components that the child makes most mistakes in. Use the feedback to improve the child's learning.

Grammar

Questions 1 – 6: When an action is happening at the time of speech, the present continuous tense is used. It can also be used in situations where the actions are being planned for the future.

When an action is true at the time of speech, the simple present tense is used. The simple present tense is used to express facts. It can also be used for actions which are repeated occasionally.

When unsure of an answer, look for clues in the sentence(s). Very often, words and verbs in the same or following sentences give a clue to the answer.

Vocabulary

Questions 7 – 12: When unsure, eliminate the choices that are obviously wrong first. Learn and remember the meaning of unfamiliar words through the glossary. Always check the dictionary to learn how to use a word.

Cloze

Questions 13 – 30: Read the cloze passages once through before doing them. Clues can often be found in the passages. Read more to improve grammar and build up the vocabulary.

Visual Text Comprehension

Questions 31 – 35: Understand the information in the brochure before attempting the questions. Take note of the purpose of certain types of information in the brochure (Eg. Why is the name of the website given? Why are the telephone numbers given?)

Comprehension Open-ended

Questions 36 – 40: Understanding the passage first is crucial in answering the questions. Read the passage twice if needed. For unfamiliar or difficult words, try to make a good guess by reading on. When encountering difficulties in responding to questions that require the child to infer, predict, compare or give reasons, use contextual clues to get the answers.



Diagnostic Tools

Level 3 1st Quarter Examination

Grammar	1	2	3	4	5	6	Marks	Total
Simple Present and Present Continuous Tenses	★	★	★	★	★	★	/ 6	6

Vocabulary	7	8	9	10	11	12	Marks	Total
MCQ	★	★	★	★	★	★	/ 6	6

Cloze	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Marks	Total
Grammar	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/ 9	18
Vocabulary	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/ 9	

Comprehension	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Marks	Total
Visual Text	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/ 10	20
Open-ended	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/ 10	

Instructions to Parents

Multiply the marks awarded at the Grand Total by 2 to derive the banding for the child.

Eg. The child obtains 39 marks out of a total 50. Multiply 39 by 2 to get 78. Then refer to **What your scores tell you** to read about the child's performance.

What your scores tell you:

85 – 100
BAND 1 ★★ ★★

Excellent! You have a very good grasp of the techniques in grammar and a wide and solid vocabulary. Coupled with good comprehension skills, you are able to handle cloze passages and answer questions in the comprehension sections.

70 – 84
BAND 2 ★★ ★★

Well done! You have a fairly good grasp of the techniques in grammar and a good set of vocabulary. Do take heed that grammar and spelling are important to score well.

50 – 69
BAND 3 ★★ ★★

Good! You have a basic grasp of the techniques in grammar and a basic set of vocabulary. You may find it difficult to tackle the cloze passages with no helping words. Read more to build up your vocabulary and to improve on grammar and spelling.

0 – 49
BAND 4 ★

Try harder! You have put in good effort but you need to keep practising the grammar concepts learnt. You can increase your basic set of vocabulary by reading, speaking and writing more. This will also help you to build up your comprehension skills.

Grand Total	50
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Learning Zone

Get it Right!

Words such as “every day” and “everyday”, “advice” and “advise” and “beside” and “besides” can be quite confusing. Very often, these words are used incorrectly. Explanation of these words and their usage are illustrated below.

Every day is an adverbial of time. An adverbial of time indicates the time in a sentence.

Example: Johnny works out at that gym every day.

Everyday is an adjective. It indicates things or activities that happen daily.

Example: Training is an everyday activity for the national swimmers.

Advice is a noun. It means a recommendation or suggestion.

Example: The doctor gave me some good advice on how to keep fit.

Advise is a verb. It indicates an action of telling people what they should do.

Example: Kenny advises his younger brother not to play with fire.

Beside is a preposition. It means being placed next to a person or thing.

Example: Sherry is standing beside Grace.

Besides is also a preposition. However, it means in addition to what is given or said.

Example: Besides the annual cross-country, I am going to take part in the marathon this year.