



Name: Suy Heng

Grade: 12 "B"

English Test

|Due Date: 04th | March | 2021|

Test

- Time limitation: 50 minutes
- Correction pen should not be used
- Good organization is a plus (5 Points)

Section A: Fill in the blank with "as if" and an appropriate verb (seem/ look/smell). (30points)

1. Jill's eyes are red. She looks as if she has cried.
2. Ben seems as if he is very smart for his age.
3. The surface of the table looks as if it has been hit with something hard.
4. You seems as if there is something bothering you, my dear. Is there a problem? 5.
5. Your perfume smells as if it's vanilla, and it increases my appetite

Section B: Identify the type of adverbial clause in each sentence by underlining the it and write the type of it at the end of the sentence. (30points)

1. Since Elon Reeve Musk is a product architect of Tesla Inc, most people around the world recognized him as one of the most successful business people. **(Reason)**
2. In early December 1891, Canadian James Naismith, a physical education professor and instructor at the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School invented an indoor game called basketball when he wanted his students to practice more when they can't commute out. **(Purpose)**
3. Insomnia is a sleep disorder because you have trouble falling and/or staying asleep. **(Reason)**
4. COVID-19 is a respiratory condition caused by a coronavirus. When they are infected, some of them don't notice any symptoms. **(Time)**
5. Because he didn't pay attention to the lecture, he failed the exam. **(Reason)**

Section C: Read the passage to answer the questions following. (35 Points)

1. With reference to paragraph 1, which of the following pieces of research would be NOT be relevant to this article?
 - a. the effect of climate change on weather patterns in Africa

- b. whether or not low-level radiation increases the risk of cancer
 - c. how acid rain impacts species within a lake ecosystem
 - d. comparison of the species presents in two areas of woodland
2. What is the purpose of the example of ozone data given in paragraph 2?
- a. to show that NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center used unreliable methods of gathering scientific data
 - b. to show how data gathering methods and the status of scientists may affect the way data is regarded
 - c. to prove that it is wrong to dismiss evidence which comes from a non-established source
 - d. to show how NASA and the British Antarctic Survey disagreed over the correct way to gather ozone data.
3. Where in paragraph 2 does this sentence best fit?

This was because of the way their computers had been programmed to discard any readings which appeared anomalous.

- 1. 1
 - 2. 2
 - 3. 3
 - 4. **4**
4. Paragraph 3 gives an example of a dispute over...
- a. which country was most responsible for producing greenhouse gases
 - b. the pollution caused by multinational companies in India.
 - c. how statistics were interpreted and presented.
 - d. erroneous data which resulted from a poorly-funded experiment.
5. In paragraph 5, 'this' refers to...
- a. the scientific method and its inherent problems.
 - b. the belief that scientists cannot reveal universal truths.
 - c. the variation in scientific results under different circumstances.
 - d. the list of factors which influence scientific research.

6. What is meant by this sentence?

'Further, policy makers uphold this understanding by requesting scientific certainties in order to legitimize their policy decisions.'

- a. Politicians when seeking evidence for policy-making, do not understand the fact that scientists are unable to act as 'bearers of truth'.
- b. Politicians consider the scientific research that supports their policies as more legitimate than other research.
- c. Scientific institutions encourage politicians to use them for policy-making in order to improve their status.
- d. Politicians, when seeking evidence for policy-making, encourage the belief that scientists can produce incontestable facts.

7. Which sentence best sums up the ideas in paragraph 4?

- a. Scientists are aware that their work cannot present incontrovertible facts.
- b. If scientists were more consistent, they could create more reliable evidence.
- c. Variations in how research is conducted often affect its validity.
- d. Scientists spend more time documenting problems than conducting research.

8. Why are 'transboundary issues such as water provision and pollution' referred to in paragraph 5?

- a. to illustrate situations in which politicians pretend that certain data does not exist
- b. to illustrate situations in which incorrect information is given by scientific institutions keen to maintain their status.
- c. to illustrate situations in which politicians are selective with regards to what data they gather
- d. to illustrate situations in which policy makers request scientists to present them with scientific certainties, even though none exist.

9. What can be inferred about the Chipko movement?

- a. It was an example of how people in low-income countries have little interest in environmental protection.
- b. It was an example of how different people within a community valued a resource differently.

- c. It was an example of how people in a low-income community showed interest in protecting the environment.
- d. It was an example of how people in a low-income community valued quantity over quality.

10. Which of the following arguments is NOT presented in paragraph 7?

- a. An issue only gets political or media attention if someone with a high profile is supporting it.
- b. Politicians are only interested in environmental issues if it benefits them.
- c. Issues don't get public attention unless a particular person advocates it strongly.
- d. Issues may be overlooked if there are other significant events happening at the time.