



GRADE 10 ENGLISH EXAM SAMPLE

PART 1: LANGUAGE

- I. Grammar
- II. Vocabulary

PART 2: READING

Multiple-choice Questions

Open-ended Questions

PART 3: WRITING

Composition

PART 1: LANGUAGE

I. Grammar Section

Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that correctly fills each gap.

1. He is forever _____ about birds. It drives me mad.
A. talk B. talking C. talked D. to talk
2. The boy denied _____ the money from the safe.
A. taking B. to take C. took D. take
3. I remember _____ in this park when I was a child.
A. playing B. to play C. play D. plays
4. I wish I _____ my umbrella this morning. I'm wet now due to the rain.
A. would take B. take C. would take D. had taken
5. _____ of the children wanted to go out so we stayed home.
A. None B. All C. Every D. Both
6. The house, _____ was built in the last century, is a tourist attraction.
A. when B. whose C. where D. which
7. _____ losing the match, they were quiet cheerful.
A. Unlike B. Even though C. In spite of D. Whereas
8. Carlos is a policeman so he is used to _____ a uniform.
A. wearing B. wear C. to wear D. wore
9. You won't pass the exam _____ you start studying now.
A. if only B. unless C. provided D. but
10. Two of the climbers are reported _____ during the storm last night..
A. to be dying B. to have been dying C. to have died D. to have been dyed
11. The dentist told me that my decayed tooth must be _____ out immediately.
A. pulling B. pulled C. pull D. to pull
12. Before the wedding, the bride got the hairdresser _____ her hair.
A. to cut B. cutting C. cut D. to cutting
13. When I entered the room, I saw him _____ through my drawer.
A. going B. go C. to go D. went
14. I would rather you _____ smoke in the room as it smells awful.
A. don't smoke B. smoking C. didn't smoke D. hadn't smoked
15. You _____ said that mean word to your friend. Now she is crying.
A. needn't have B. shouldn't have C. could have D. must have

Vocabulary Section

Circle the option (a, b, c, or d) that correctly fills in each gap.

Phobias

A phobia is an irrational fear of a specific object or situation. Many people have phobias and experience anxiety when they _____ (16) _____ with the thing they fear; for instance, aquaphobics are incredibly afraid of deep water. Simple phobias are the most common. Some examples may be the fear of _____ (17) _____ animals – most often dogs, snakes or spiders – or situations like closed spaces. Other phobias, on the other hand, such as Agoraphobia – the fear of open spaces – are more serious. This _____ (18) _____ happens when a person's anxiety becomes so strong that he or she fears doing anything in public. It can seriously _____ (19) _____ family life, greatly _____ (20) _____ the sufferer's ability to function normally in society. Most phobias, however, are mild and do not _____ (21) _____ with the ability to _____ (22) _____ in day-to-day life. It is only when the fear causes serious distress and problems with normal everyday functions that it is _____ (23) _____ to be a psychiatric disorder. Exposure to the feared object or situation causes _____ (24) _____ anxiety and panic attacks. Phobic _____ (25) _____ may also suffer from depression, and even in some cases paralysis, which is the _____ (26) _____ to move. Phobias can be treated in _____ (27) _____ ways. Some phobias can be treated with exposure therapy. The person is _____ (28) _____ to the situation or object until the fear disappears. Medication is not _____ (29) _____ for this type of phobia. Social phobia and agoraphobia, however; are often treated with a _____ (30) _____ of counseling and medication. In one clinical trial, 90% of patients were observed to no longer have a phobic reaction after appropriate treatment.

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. access | B. remember | C. contradict | D. encounter |
| 17. A. exact | B. specific | C. extinct | D. mere |
| 18. A. condition | B. approach | C. result | D. process |
| 19. A. ignore | B. attempt | C. affect | D. eliminate |
| 20. A. restricting | B. freeing | C. allowing | D. implementing |
| 21. A. interfere | B. oppose | C. compensate | D. associate |
| 22. A. insist | B. manage | C. participate | D. exaggerate |
| 23. A. considered | B. overlooked | C. ignored | D. avoid |
| 24. A. mild | B. cool | C. severe | D. cruel |

English Test

25. A. members B. participants C. players D. individuals
26. A. incapability B. inability C. inconsistency D. inequality
27. A. various B. particular C. incredible D. inexperienced
28. A. given B. exposed C. thrown D. loaded
29. A. desirable B. popular C. reachable D. appeasable
30. A. cancellation B. combination C. frustration D. explanation

PART II: READING

Read the text below and answer questions 31-36 by either circling the best answer (A, B, C or D) or by providing short answers. For questions 37, 38 and 39 you need to write longer answers that give an opinion and are supported by examples.

Body Imperfect

¹ When I became a double amputee at the age of 29, I was forced to shed many misconceptions I had unknowingly embraced regarding the importance of physical perfection. In the space of one hour, I changed from an acceptably attractive female to an object of pity and fear.

I was not aware of this at first. I was too busy dealing with the physical pain and new limitations in ⁵ mobility I now face. Yet I was determined to succeed and proud of my progress on a daily basis. My contact with physicians, rehabilitation specialist, close friends and family only enhanced my perceptions of myself as a “winner”.

My new status in society, however, was brought to my attention on my first excursion outside the ¹⁰ hospital walls. Jubilant to be free of confinement, I rolled through the shopping mall in my wheelchair with the inimitable confidence of a proud survivor, a war hero anticipating a ticker-tape reception. As I glance around, I sense that all eyes were upon me, yet no one dared to make eye contact. Their ¹⁵ downcast glances made me realise that **they** did not see the triumph in my eyes, only my missing limbs.

I noticed that shoppers gave me a wide berth, walking far around me as if I were contagious. Mothers held their children closer as I pass and elderly women petted me on the head saying, “Bless You!” Men, who might normally wink and smile now looked away. Like bruised fruit on a produce stand, I existed, ²⁰ but was passed by for a healthier looking specimen.

Children, in contrast, found my appearance clearly fascinating. One small girl came up to me and stared with unabashed curiosity at my empty pantlegs. She knelt down and put her arm up one pantleg as far as she could reach, and finding nothing there, looked up at me with bewilderment. “Lady, where did your legs go?” she innocently inquired. I explained to her that my legs had been very sick, that they ²⁵ hadn’t been strong and healthy like hers, and my doctor removed my legs so that I could be healthy again. Tilting her head up, she chirped, “But lady, did they go to ‘Leg Heaven’?”

That incident made me think about how differently children and adult react to the unknown. *To a child, an odd appearance is an interesting curiosity and a learning experience, while adults often view than usual with fear and **repulsion**.* I began to realise that prior to my disability I had been guilty of the same ³⁰ inappropriate reactions.

From observing children, I learned to reach out and reassure adults of my humanness and to reaffirm the genuine worth of all human beings to accentuate the wholeness of my mind and spirit, I smile

English Test

warmly, coerce my eye contact, and speak in a confident manner. By using a positive approach, I attempt to enlighten society that having a perfect body is not synonymous with quality of life.

Body Imperfect - *Debi Davis*

Adapted from: Ashworth, Gillian. *Language & Literature: MYP by Concept 4 & 5*. Hodder Education Group, 2019.

31) How did the writer, Debi Davis, initially see herself?

- A. weak
- B. as an object of pity and distress
- C. as a winner
- D. as a joke

32) What caused the writer to change her misconceptions about physical looks? Explain.

33) In paragraph 6, line 29, the word “**they**” refers to

- A. physicians
- B. society
- C. amputees
- D. people in the mall

34) Davis compared herself to a bruised fruit to show her

- A. excitement to be out of the hospital.
- B. logic explaining people staring at her.
- C. feelings about this unfortunate experience.
- D. desire to be physically attractive.

35) List 3 difficulties that she has experienced as an amputee.

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____

English Test

36) In paragraph 3, line 27, the word “**repulsion**” most likely means...

- A. disgust B. curiosity C. excitement D. jubilation

An alternative to question 36 was:

In paragraph 3, line 10, the word “**jubilant**” can be replaced with

- A. outrageous B. exhausted C. thrilled D. despondent

37) In paragraph 5, line 26, the child mentions a place called “Leg Heaven.” What does it show about the child’s perspective? Explain.

38) What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Not to judge people because of body image
B. Physical differences setting people apart
C. How physical condition affects quality of life
D. Lifestyles of amputated people

39) The main audience for the text would be

- A. young adults B. children C. parents D. everyone

40) After reading about Debie’s experience, what do you think is the biggest (physical, emotional or mental) problem that people with physical differences are faced with? **Justify** your idea by giving evidence from the text.
