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| **English Language/Grade 7** |

**Revision Pack**

**Term Two**

**Mark scheme**

**Reading Comprehension Mark Scheme:**

Answers: First reading passage “Garbage”

1. Which best explains why the author begins the text by talking about magical garbage fairies?

a. He is putting a common misconception to rest.

b. He is trying to get the reader's attention.

c. He is addressing his concern in a serious way.

d. He is supporting his argument with evidence.

**B**

2. Which best defines the meaning of *incineration*as it is used in the text?

a. To bury waste materials in a large hole

b. To allow waste products to decompose and become fertilizer

c. To burn waste materials and harvest the energy

d. To turn waste materials into products like book covers

**C**

3. Which was **not**cited in the third paragraph as an issue with landfilling?

a. Landfills are smelly.                                         b. Usable materials are wasted in landfills.

c. Landfills may pollute the water supply.           d. It is difficult to find locations for landfills.

**B**

4. Which conclusion could best be supported with text from the passage?

a. Each method of waste management has its drawbacks.

b. Recycling is without a doubt the best way to handle waste.

c. Incineration is the best way to process waste.

d. All large cities should create massive compost piles.

**A**

5. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

a. Landfills take up a lot of space.

b. Composting is good for the soil but it can be hard to do.

c. The process of composting is very complicated and scientific.

d. There is a lot of plastic garbage in landfills.

**B**

6. Which best expresses the meaning of the word *compacted* as it is used in the third paragraph?

a. Garbage is burned before it is thrown in a hole.

b. Garbage is put in trucks before it is thrown in a hole.

c. Garbage is crushed smaller before it is thrown in a hole.

d. Garbage is put in a can before it is thrown in a hole.

**C**

7. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this?

a. To convince readers to recycle and compost

b. To persuade readers that recycling is a waste of resources

c. To compare and contrast recycling and landfilling

d. To inform readers of methods of waste management

**D**

8. Which is **not**included in this text?

a. A description of how trash is collected

b. A description of the uses of compost

c. A description of the two methods of incinerating trash

d. A description of how landfills have advanced over time

**A**

9. Which best explains why composting is not feasible on a large scale?

a. People wouldn't want to touch all of that gross rotting food.

b. It would smell too bad in densely populated cities.

c. It would attract rodents that would spread disease.

d. Plastic would get into the compost and turn it into a pollutant.

**D**

10. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?

a. *The Magic of Recycling: Bringing Back What Was Once Lost*

b. *Methods of Waste Management: Pros and Cons*

c. *Recycling, Landfilling, or Composting: Which is Best For You?*

d. *Do Your Part: How to Save the Earth by Recycling and Composting*

**B**

Answers to long response questions will vary.

**Answers and Explanations : Second Reading Passage: “A Mystery”**

1. **D**

Near the beginning of the story, “the detective looks around Ms. Gervis’ apartment.” We can understand from this that the story takes place in Ms. Gervis’ apartment. Therefore **(D)** is correct.

Ms. Gervis’ cake was stolen, but it was stolen from her apartment, not a bakery. Therefore **(A)** is incorrect. Detectives work at the police station, but the detective was investigating at Ms. Gervis’ apartment. Therefore **(B)** is incorrect. Ms. Gervis has an apartment, not a house. Therefore **(C)** is incorrect.

1. **A**

The detective is at Ms. Gervis’ apartment because Ms. Gervis has been robbed. In fact, the robber took “only what was important” to Ms. Gervis.

Since Ms. Gervis’ apartment has been robbed and the robber took something important to her, we can understand that Ms. Gervis is upset. Therefore **(A)** is correct.

The story does not provide information to support answer choices **(B)** and **(C)**. Therefore, they are incorrect. Ms. Gervis does not know how someone got into her apartment, but she is shaking and crying because she has been robbed, not because she is confused. Therefore **(D)** is incorrect.

1. **C**

In the middle of the story, the detective says, “The robber did not come through the windows.” Then the detective says, “These windows have not been opened or shut in months.” We can understand from these statements that the detective believes that the robber didn’t come through the windows because the windows had not been used in months. Therefore **(C)** is correct.

The story does not provide information to support answer choices **(A)**, **(B)**, and **(D)**. Therefore, they are incorrect.

1. **D**

**definitely** *(adjective):* certainly; without doubt.

In the middle of the story, the detective examines the latch on the door. The detective says, “Since there are no marks or scratches, the robber *definitely*did not try to break the lock.” The reader can understand from this that since there is no evidence that someone tried to break the lock, someone certainly did not try to break the lock. *Certainly* is another way to say definitely. Therefore **(D)** is correct.

*Definitely* means certainly, but something that *may not* happen is uncertain. Therefore **(A)** is incorrect. Since *probably* means that something could happen but might not, it is not certain. Therefore **(B)** is incorrect. When someone is not able to do something, they cannot do that thing. But when someone *definitely* can do something, they are certain to do it. Therefore **(C)** is incorrect.

1. **C**

The detective determined that the robber did not come in through the windows or the fireplace. Also, the robber did not try to break the lock on the door. Therefore, the mystery here is how someone got into the apartment to steal the cake. Knowing what kinds of cakes Ms. Gervis can bake will not help the detective determine how someone got in the apartment. This eliminates **option** **(I)**. Knowing whether someone else had a key could help the detective find possible suspects, because someone with a key could get in the apartment without breaking the lock. This supports **option (II)**. If Ms. Gervis left the door unlocked, someone could also have come in without breaking the lock. This supports **option (III)**. Therefore **(C)** is correct.

1. **D**

Near the end of the story, Ms. Gervis says that she will stop baking cakes: “They are mine to give away. They are not for someone to steal.” We can understand from this that Ms. Gervis gives her cakes away. Therefore **(D)** is correct. The story does not provide information to support answer choices **(A)**, **(B)**, and **(C)**. Therefore, they are incorrect.

1. **A**

Near the end of the story, Ms. Gervis says that she will stop baking cakes. This makes the detective alarmed. The detective wonders, “Who will bake those delicious cakes?” Then, the detective decides to “solve this case immediately!” We can understand from this that the detective wants to solve the case immediately because he thinks that Ms. Gervis will bake cakes again if the case is solved. Therefore **(A)** is correct.

Ms. Gervis has simply said she will no longer bake cakes because they are not made to be stolen. She does not offer extra cakes for solving the mystery. Therefore **(B)** is incorrect. The story does not provide information to support answer choices **(C)** and **(D)**. Therefore, they are incorrect.

1. **D mystery** *(noun):* an unexplained event; something that is not fully understood.

In this story, the detective is trying to figure out how a robber got into an apartment. The detective notices that the robber did not come in through a window, through the fireplace, or break the lock to the door. Ms. Gervis says that how the robber got in is a big *mystery*. Since the detective has looked at all the normal ways that someone may have gotten into the apartment and ruled them out, a mystery must be something that is hard to figure out or explain. Therefore **(D)** is correct.

Something that is *wrong* is incorrect. A mystery is hard to figure out, but it is not incorrect. Therefore **(A)** is incorrect. Robbers often break in at night, but this story does not give that information. More importantly, a mystery is something hard to explain. This could happen at any time. Therefore **(B)** is incorrect. The story does not provide information about something the robber left behind. Again, a mystery is something hard to explain. Therefore **(C)** is incorrect.

1. **D**

In the middle of the story, the detective asks Ms. Gervis if the robber stole anything else: “No money, no jewelry, no crystal?” Ms. Gervis says, “That’s right, detective.” Ms. Gervis goes on to say that the robber has taken the only thing that is important to her, and that now she will stop baking cakes. We can understand from this that the only thing that the robber stole was cake. Therefore **(D)** is correct.

Ms. Gervis agreed that the robber did not take crystal **(A)**, jewelry **(B)**, or money **(C)**. Therefore, these answer choices are incorrect.

1. **A alarm** *(noun):* fear or terror aroused by awareness of danger.

When Ms. Gervis says that she will no longer bake cakes, the detective reacts with *alarm*. The detective says he will “solve the case immediately!” The reader can understand from this that the detective is very afraid that Ms.

Gervis will not bake her delicious cakes if the he does not solve the case. Alarm is fear or terror. Therefore **(A)** is correct.

*Bells and whistles* is a phrase that means with all the little extras, such as a new car that comes with all the special features. Therefore **(B)** is incorrect. The detective is afraid that there will be no more delicious cakes. This does not make the detective happy, so *alarm* is not *smiles and laughter*. Therefore **(C)** is incorrect. The detective is worried that there will be no more cake, but he is not sad about it—he is ready to solve the case. Therefore **(D)** is incorrect.

**Grammar Mark Scheme:**

Q2: answers may vary.

Q 1:

1. They
2. He
3. She
4. He
5. They
6. Them
7. It
8. That
9. This
10. He

Q3:

1. Adj
2. Adv
3. Adv
4. Adv
5. Adv
6. Adj
7. Adv
8. Adj
9. Adv
10. Adj
11. Adv
12. Adj
13. Adv

Q4: 

Q5:

1. She is **prettier** than her sister.

2. Martha is a **nice** girl.

3. Supriya is the **most intelligent** girl in the class.

4. Martin speaks English **well**.

5. Russia is the**biggest** country in the world.

6. China is a **big** country.

7. China is **bigger** than India.

8. This is the **most interesting** book I have ever read.

9. I am **smarter** than you.

10. Take the **shorter** of the two routes.

Q6:

1.    One of my friends **has** gone to France.

2.    Each of the boys **was** given a present.

3.    Neither of the contestants **was** able to win a decisive victory.

4.    Oil and water **do** not mix.

5.    He and I **were** at Oxford together.

6.    Slow and steady**wins** the race.

7.    Neither Peter nor James**has** any right to the property.

8.    No prize or medal **was** given to the boy, though he stood first in the examination.

9.    Either Mary or Alice**is** responsible for this.

10.    Neither the Minister nor his colleagues**have** given an explanation for this.

Q7:

1. These (person) **people** are protesting against the president.
2. The **(woman) women over there want to meet the manager.**
3. My (child) **children** hate eating pasta.
4. I am ill. My (foot) **feet** hurt.
5. Muslims kill (sheep) **sheep** in a religious celebration.
6. I clean my (tooth) **teeth** three times a day.
7. The (student) **students** are doing the exercise right now.
8. The (fish) **fish** I bought is in the fridge.
9. They are sending some (man) **men** to fix the roof.
10. Most (houswife) **housewives** work more than ten hours a day at home.
11. Where did you put the (knife) **knives** ?  
    On the (shelf) **shelves** .
12. (Goose) **Geese** like water.
13. (Piano) **Pianos** are expensive.
14. Some (policeman) **policemen** came to arrest him.
15. Where is my (luggage) **luggage**?  
    In the car!

Q8:

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| ***Suffix*** | ***Meaning*** | ***Examples*** |
| ***-age*** | ***Action / process*** | ***Answers may vary*** |
| ***-ette*** | ***Making smaller/less senior*** |  |
| ***-ile*** | ***Relating to/ capable of*** |  |
| ***-logy*** | ***Study of / science of*** |  |
| ***-phobia*** | ***Abnormal fear of*** |  |
| ***-sect*** | ***Cut*** |  |
| ***-ure*** | ***Action/condition*** |  |
| ***-wise*** | ***In the manner/ direction of*** |  |
| ***-like*** | ***Resembling / characteristics*** |  |

***Punctuation: Answers***

Q1:

1. He likes to eat apples, oranges, and bananas.
2. Having spoken to him earlier, I was not surprised to hear the news.
3. This dish, when prepared correctly, is very tasty.
4. We enjoy sailing, but we enjoy swimming even more.
5. Robert, the son of the painter, is 35 years old.
6. Although we didn’t arrive on time, they still let us in.
7. I was born and raised in Los Angeles, California.
8. He was a cruel, heartless man.
9. Weren’t your parents from Portland, Oregon?
10. Steve was born on June 26, 1985.

Q2:

1. We had a great time in France – the kids really enjoyed it.  
2. Some people work best in the mornings; others do better in the evenings.  
3. What are you doing next weekend?  
4. Mother had to go into hospital: she had heart problems.  
5. Did you understand why I was upset?  
6. It is a fine idea; let us hope that it is going to work.  
7. We will be arriving on Monday morning – at least, I think so.  
8. A textbook can be a ‘wall’ between teacher and class.  
9. The girl’s father sat in a corner.  
10. In the words of Murphy’s Law: ‘Anything that can go wrong will go wrong.’