

End –Term Test Revision First Form



1. Put the bracketed words in the correct TENSE or FORM

In just two weeks' time, I am going to celebrate my first wedding anniversary. It all started three years ago . I was all by myself on the train that **(go)**.....from London to Brighton and on that train I met the love of my life. It was love at first **(see)**..... . I still remember how things started. I was sitting by the window looking at the trees passing by when I suddenly heard **(sweet)** voice ever. "Is this seat free?" she asked. I said "yes". She **(sit)**down and we started talking. She was **(attractive)** dressed. I discovered that we both had a lot in common. Since that day we **(become)**inseparable. I believe that love should **(see)**as a passionate feeling that takes you far away and into a world of mixed emotions that will certainly make you **(forget)**the most difficult moments of your life.

2. Circle the correct alternative.

Montessori's desire to help children was so strong that in 1906 she decided to give up (**neither both also**) her university position and her medical practice to work with a group of sixty young children of working class parents in the San Lorenzo district of Rome. It was there that she **(founded arranged deserted)** the first *Casa dei Bambini*, or "Children's house." What ultimately became the Montessori method of education was based upon her scientific observations of these children's ability to absorb knowledge from their surroundings, as well as their tireless interest **(in on at)** manipulating materials. Every piece of equipment, every exercise, every method Montessori **(developed succeeded devoted)** was based on what she observed children to do "naturally," by (**them themselves herself**) , unassisted by adults.





3. Fill in the blanks with words from the list. (There are 2 extra words)

Success is certainly what most people dream of achieving. It implies being rich and famous. But is a double-edged weapon and can cause a person lots of problems as it to singers. They suffer from the lack of..... . They need bodyguards to protect..... . The constant pressure on them can result the breakup of their marriages. That's possibly why I'm not so ambitious. I like to..... a peaceful life. it to the top of the social ladder is none of my concerns.

fame
doing
in
lead
with
making
happens
them
privacy

3. Circle the correct alternative:

Pocket money is a small weekly sum of money given to children by their parents. This does not have to be earned. It is money for small personal **(expand / expansion / expenses)**. The sum may vary depending on the **(income / outcome / come)** of the family. Each parent can afford an **(allowance / allow / allowed)** which should be discussed with the children and fixed. Parents should be **(careless / care / careful)** with spending money in front of their children. In fact, they should forbid their kids from **(squandering / squanders / squandered)** money and encourage them to help the poor. Pocket money may be stopped as a punishment or rewarded for good behaviour. There are some **(choice / choose / chores)** that need to be done at home for which you might be paid. A **(rice / rises / rise)** in pocket money may be given from each Birthday. Having a limit on pocket money is **(unnecessary / necessity / necessary)**. Only then will the concepts of budget, saving and thinking before expenditure be learnt.

5. Put the words between parentheses in the correct form or tense:

Deciding when to give children pocket money is an important decision for parents. Some parents start giving pocket money when their children are as **(youth)** as six years old, believing it teaches them about money management early. Others might wait until their children are **(old)**, around ten or twelve years old, thinking they will understand the value of money better. Parents who have given pocket money earlier often notice that their children learn **(save)** and budget. They would have saved some of their money for toys or special treats, showing **(responsible)** If parents had waited until their kids were teenagers, the children might have spent their money quickly, not having learned budgeting skills earlier. It's also common for parents to give pocket money as a reward



for **(do)** chores around the house, helping kids understand that money is earned through effort. When I was young, I **(receive)** pocket money for good grades, which motivated me to study harder. By the time I turned fifteen, I already knew how to save for bigger purchases. Each family **(have)** different views on when and how much pocket money to give, but the goal is usually the same: to be **(financial)** independent. Whether parents start early or later, giving pocket money can be a valuable lesson in managing finances.

6. Put the words between parentheses in the correct form or tense:

One gloomy evening, a small group of friends decided to explore an old, abandoned house on the outskirts of their town. The dilapidated structure looked haunted, with its **(break)** windows and twisted, rusted gates. As they **(cautious)** entered, the air felt thick and suffocating, making them all feel uneasy. The interior **(fill)** with decaying furniture and peeling wallpaper. The once-lived-in rooms **(seem)** to be frozen in time, with eerie shadows playing tricks on their frightened minds. As they continued their exploration, a sudden, unexpected sound echoed through the desolate corridors, causing them to jump in **(frighten)** The air inside the haunted house seemed to be filled with the **(ghost)** whispers of the past, sending shivers down their spines. With hearts pounding, the friends hurriedly fled the creepy dwelling, the memory of their hair-raising adventure forever etched in their minds.

7. Fill in the gaps with words from the box: there are two extra words:

freely / methods / education / birth / kindergarten / play / teach / revolutionary / first

One hundred and fifty years after Maria Montessori's, tens of thousands of teachers around the world still hail her innovations and educational philosophy. One of Italy's female doctors, Montessori applied her training as a scientist to teaching children in new ways. She upended conventional thinking about education by, among other things, letting kids choose from an array of classroom activities to foster their independence. Many of Montessori's original ideas are commonplace today, especially in preschools and: child-sized tables, hands-on games and other opportunities to at school.





Even the common practice of letting children sit on the floor was when Montessori allowed it in 1906. Montessori's specific are still used in the nearly 20,000 schools worldwide that bear her name, including about 5,000 in the United States.

8. Put the words between parentheses in the right form or tense:

Maria Montessori was a pioneering Italian educator and physician who developed an innovative approach to early childhood education. Born in 1870, Montessori's educational philosophy revolves around the **(believe)** that children learn best when they are actively engaged in hands-on activities. Her method emphasizes the importance of fostering **(independent)**, self-discipline, and a love for learning in young learners. Montessori classrooms are carefully designed environments where children are encouraged **(explore)** and discover at their own pace. The teacher, often referred to as a guide, observes and **(facilitate)** rather than directs, allowing each child to follow their unique interests. Montessori's approach also values the development of practical life skills, **(society)** skills, and a sense of responsibility. For decades, her impact on education **(be)** profound, influencing schools worldwide. The Montessori Method **(characterise)** by a child-centered approach that recognizes the individuality of each student. Maria Montessori's legacy extends beyond the classroom, shaping **(education)** practices and advocating for a holistic view of child development that considers not only academic achievement but also the social and emotional well-being of each child.

Writing Tasks

1. Complete the following conversation with suitable statements or questions.

- ARTI: Good morning dad!
- DAD: Good morning daughter!
- ARTI: Dad can I talk to you for a moment .
- DAD: Sit down Arti. You look serious.....?
- ARTI: Dad,
- DAD: But you are already getting enough pocket money. Aren't you?





- ARTI: Come on Dad! , I have been getting the same amount for the last two years.
- DAD: You should.....
- ARTI: I find it difficult. Things are so expensive. Most of my friends get more than double the amount that I get.
- DAD: You can control your personal expenses. Moreover, there is no need to go out with your friends.
- ARTI: But Dad,.....
- DAD: You know my salary is limited so.....
- ARTI: Then it's ok. I shall try to manage.

2. Reinsert the missing parts to have a coherent paragraph:

- a. She had to ask her parents
if she could continue
- b. Was the first Italian
woman to receive a medical
degree
- c. With the encouragement
and support of her mother
- d. Modern-thinking woman
from a wealthy family
- e. But good at exams





The Italian educator and physician Maria Montessorri (1) ----- . She was the originator of the Montessorri method of education for children. Montessorri was an intelligent, (2) ----- . She was average in intelligence (3) ----- and she led her classmates in many games. She found the classroom set-up and repetitions very boring, yet she studied. When it came time to leave elementary school (4) - ----- women in her time were not encouraged to get more than an elementary school education. (5) -----she prepared herself for her later career.

