

Practice Exam
Unit 1 – Great Leaders

Answer Key

*Complete the following test to the best of your ability without looking in your text books.
Afterwards, check your answers. Which parts did you find hard? Focus carefully on
those parts when you are studying.*

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Multiple Choice

Read the following questions. Clearly circle or highlight the correct answer.

1. Which style is used in an autobiography?
 - a. **1st person narrative**
 - b. 2nd person narrative
 - c. 3rd person narrative
 - d. 4th person narrative

2. How did Rosa Parks start the Montgomery Bus Boycott?
 - a. She led the March on Washington.
 - b. She started a hunger-strike to end segregation.
 - c. **She refused to give up her seat to a white man.**
 - d. She arranged a protest with other black Montgomery citizens.

3. What might happen if someone suffers retina damage?
 - a. The person might become a paraplegic.
 - b. The person might become a quadriplegic.
 - c. The person might become deaf.
 - d. **The person might become blind.**

4. Which is **not** a part of the nervous system?
 - a. brain
 - b. **skin**
 - c. nerves
 - d. spinal cord

5. What is the difference between a metaphor and a simile?
 - a. A simile is a comparison, but a metaphor is not.
 - b. A metaphor is a comparison, but a simile is not.
 - c. **A simile uses “like” or “as,” but a metaphor does not.**
 - d. A metaphor uses “like” or “as,” but a simile does not.

6. Which form of government has one person in charge who does not share power?
 - a. Democracy
 - b. Monarchy
 - c. **Dictatorship**
 - d. Communist

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7. Which was **not** a form of protest used by the Chinese students at Tiananmen Square?
- a. They started a boycott.**
 - b. They held sit-ins.
 - c. They went on hunger strikes.
 - d. They had marches.
8. What happened when Asma Jahangir defended a Christian boy against religious persecution?
- a. She was put under house arrest by the government.
 - b. She was arrested and put in prison.
 - c. Her family was kidnapped and held hostage.**
 - d. The boy was kidnapped and murdered.
9. Why did Nelson Mandela receive the Nobel Peace Prize?
- a. He helped to make new laws that ended segregation.
 - b. He worked with the president of his country to end Apartheid.**
 - c. He fought for democracy by leading a hunger-strike.
 - d. He opened several organizations to help increase women's rights.
10. What does Malala Yousafzai think can bring about change and improve human rights?
- a. Education**
 - b. Better police
 - c. Racial equality
 - d. Democracy
11. Which is the best example of a point-form note?
- a. The boy, who was 14, surprised his coaches by coming in first place at the national finals for free-style swimming.
 - b. 14-year old boy wins national swimming championship.**
 - c. Boy is winner.
 - d. He wins the swimming contest, and he is 14.
12. Why might you have to use verbal communication?
- a. The person you are talking to is deaf.
 - b. The person you are talking to is blind.**
 - c. The person you are talking to speaks a different language.
 - d. The person you are talking to is far away.

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13. In “The Salt March,” why are the Indian men marching to the ocean?
- They want to go swimming.
 - They want to end the British tax on salt.**
 - They want to end Apartheid in India.
 - They want to change their government to a monarchy.
14. Why did Kwan-sun Ryu lead the March 1st Movement?
- She wanted to protect women’s rights.
 - She wanted to promote an end to racism.
 - She wanted to end religious persecution in Korea.
 - She wanted to end the Japanese Imperial Period.**
15. What does a topic sentence do?
- It gives the main idea of a paragraph.**
 - It concludes a paragraph.
 - It summarizes the main point of an essay.
 - It repeats the arguments of an essay.
16. Chose the **incorrect** answer. Human rights are rights all human beings deserve, regardless of:
- Nationality
 - Religion
 - Interests**
 - Gender
17. Which is **not** a goal of the United Nations?
- To provide food, supplies, and medicine to displaced people.
 - To promote human rights around the world.
 - To break down the borders between individual countries.**
 - To encourage an end to war and world peace.
18. Which is an example of alliteration?
- She saw the beautiful pink blossom amid the prickly thorns.
 - The planet spun around and around and around.
 - The door squeaked like an angry mouse.
 - Six silly snakes sing in the stream.**
19. What event made Ki-moon Ban want to become a diplomat?
- He enjoyed working for the Korean government.
 - He met the American president, John F. Kennedy.**
 - He saw the United Nations stop World War II.
 - He was inspired by the progress that Gandhi made.

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20. What does the following human right mean?

Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.

- a. No one can look through your email, mail, or into your house.
- b. No one can make someone into a slave, or refuse to pay someone.
- c. No one can injure or kill someone else.**
- d. No one can be refused necessities, like food, shelter, or healthcare.

Short Answer

Read the following questions. Answer all parts of the questions in full sentences. You will be marked for your ideas, not for your spelling and grammar.

1. How were Kwan-sun Ryu and Mohandas Gandhi similar? How were they different?

Answers will vary. Sample Answer:

Kwan-sun Ryu and Mohandas Gandhi both tried to end colonization in their home countries. Kwan-sun Ryu led a protest, but Gandhi led a march.

2. Who created the list of universal human rights? Who is responsible for making sure people have these human rights?

Answers will vary. Sample Answer:

The United Nations created the list of universal human rights. Countries' governments are responsible for ensuring that people have these rights, but the UN can help if they are not doing a good job.

3. What is the difference between being blind and being deaf?

Answers will vary. Sample Answer:

Someone who is blind cannot see well or at all. Someone who is deaf cannot hear well or at all.

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4. Apart from charisma, what are two skills that a good leader has? Why are these skills important?

Answers will vary. Sample Answer:

A good leader has to be honest so that people will trust her. She should also be a good decision maker, so she can solve problems fairly.

5. Youth can fight for political and human rights. Who was a youth leader (or who were youth leaders) that we studied in this unit. What action did the leader(s) do to create change?

Answers will vary. Sample Answer:

Malala Yousafzai was a youth leader that we studied. She gave many speeches about human rights and opened up some schools for girls in Pakistan.

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Matching

Look at the following vocabulary. Find the sentence or picture that matches each vocabulary word. Write the number beside the vocabulary word in the box next to the definition or picture.

1. autobiography
2. biography
3. colony
4. democracy
5. dictatorship

6. election
7. March 1st Movement
8. metaphor
9. nation
10. nervous system

11. object pronoun
12. point-form notes
13. simile
14. subject pronoun
15. Tiananmen Square Massacre

8 Example: My sister was green with jealousy.

13 Example: He ran as quickly as a leopard.

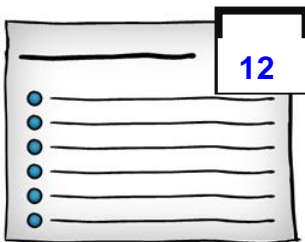
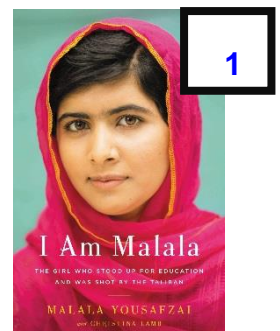
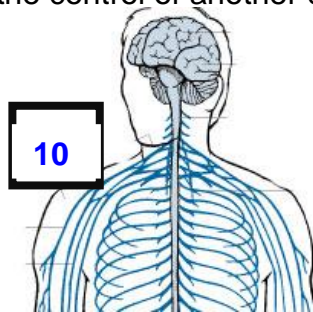
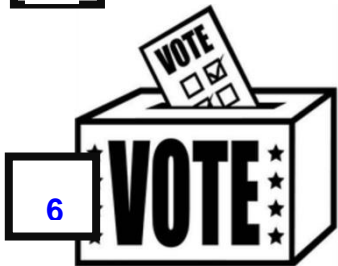
14 Example: I, you, he, she, we, they, it.

11 Example: Me, you, him, her, us, them, it.

5 A form of government where one person has ultimate power.

4 A form of government where citizens choose their leaders.

3 An area that is under the control of another country.



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Fill-in-the-blank

Read the following sentences. Choose the correct vocabulary words from the word-bank to complete the sentences and write them down. There are 15 vocabulary words. You must use 10 of them.

sit-in	Salt March	biography	March on Washington
speed	body language	autobiography	interrogative sentence
colony	abbreviation	first person	imperative sentence
election	nervous system	volume	

1. Canada was once a British **colony**.
2. Instead of writing the whole title, why don't you use a(n) **abbreviation**.
3. The brain, spinal cord, and nerves are all part of the **nervous system**.
4. In a democracy, a country's leader is chosen through an **election**.
5. A(n) **interrogative sentence** always ends with a question mark.
6. The university students are having a(n) **sit-in** to protest the high tuition costs.
7. I couldn't hear her speech well because her **volume** was too low.
8. I plan to write a(n) **biography** about Ki-moon Ban.
9. Martin Luther King Jr. led the **March on Washington** for racial equality.
10. A(n) **first person** narrative uses the words "I," "we," and "us."

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Application

For each question, read the instructions carefully and complete all actions.

1. Circle the subject pronouns in this passage (x4). Underline the object pronouns (x2). (2 points)

This year's read-a-thon was a success. It raised money for needy folks in Seoul. Many people will get the help that they need. Maybe the money will provide food for them. Maybe the funds will provide a school girl with the clothing that she needs. Wouldn't that be a nice gift for her? As Uchon teachers and students, we should be proud of our hard work!

2. Underline the words in the following passage that contain suffixes (x6). (1 point)

The colonists arrive after a long expedition across the country. They are optimistic that they will be able to create a new, peaceful civilization that will last for many generations.

3. Write abbreviations for the following words or phrases. (2 points)

International Space Station **ISS**

millimeter **mm**

4. Circle all the words that would be used by the first person narrative voice. (1 point)

you

me

they

it

us

her

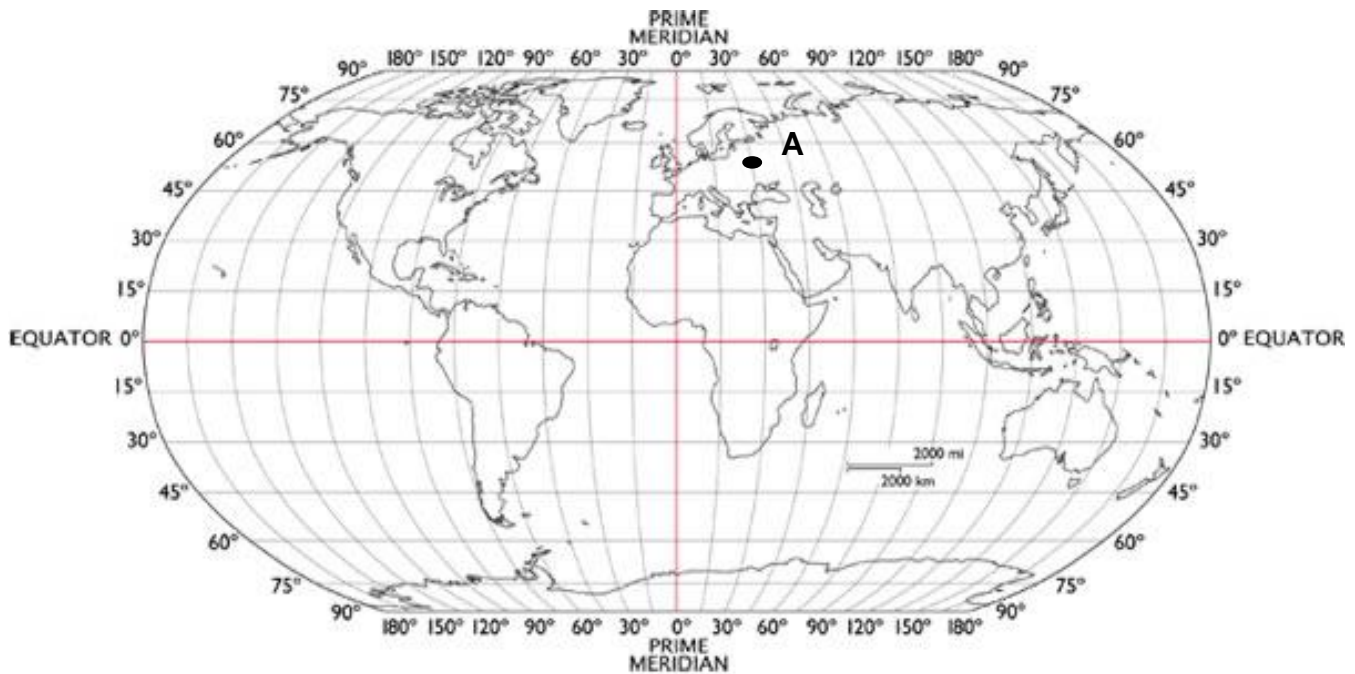
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5. Underline all examples of alliteration in the following passage. (1 point)

We had our picnic beneath the wiry weeping willow tree. We had our picnic on a red and white blanket. We had our picnic in the afternoon, feasting festively on plump purple plums.

6. Look at the map. Write the approximate coordinates on the line below. (2 points)



Point A = **55°S, 30°E**

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7. Label the parts of the eye inside the arrows (x3). (1 point)

