



End of Term 3 English Language Final Examination

Grade 9 Advanced / Grade 10 General - Stage 6 - B1.2

Theme: Multicultural Communities

Student Name	_____
Class	_____
Date	_____
Time Allowed	90 minutes
Total Marks	100

General Instructions: Read all questions carefully. Choose the best answer. Do not spend too much time on one question. Use context clues when reading. Write your answers clearly in the boxes provided.

Exam Overview

Aligned to Grade 10 GLG specifications for Grade 9 Advanced / 10 General

Part	Task Type	Questions	Marks
Part 1 Vocabulary	Multiple-choice gap fill	5	10
Part 2 Grammar	Multiple-choice gap fill in a narrative text	5	10
Part 3A Reading	True / False / Not Given	6	24
Part 3B Reading	Multiple choice	7	28
Part 3C Reading	Multiple choice	7	28

Answer Box

Part	1	2	3A	3B	3C
Answers					
Answers					
Answers					
Answers					
Answers					

Part 1 - Vocabulary

Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill | 5 questions x 2 marks = 10 marks

Words

Vocabulary

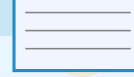
Directions: Read each sentence and choose the correct word or phrase. Choose A, B or C.

1. When students visit a new country, they should learn the local _____ before they eat with a family.
 - A. leftovers
 - B. cultural norms
 - C. air conditioning
2. Maha was _____ by the beautiful mosque and took many photos.
 - A. formal
 - B. rude
 - C. amazed
3. Please put your _____ on your lap before the meal begins.
 - A. utensil
 - B. napkin
 - C. custom
4. The guests helped to _____ before dinner by placing plates, cups and silverware neatly.
 - A. adapt
 - B. handle
 - C. set the table
5. In some cultures, it is polite to _____ tea to visitors as soon as they arrive.
 - A. serve
 - B. slurp
 - C. behave

Part 2 - Grammar

Multiple-Choice Gap-Fill | 5 gaps x 2 marks = 10 marks

Grammar in Context



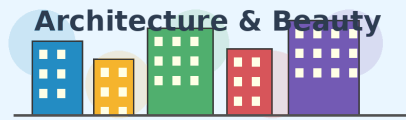
Directions: Read the narrative text and choose the correct words to complete gaps 1-5. Choose A, B or C.

Last year, our class visited an old cultural house near the coast. The building (1) _____ by local families more than a hundred years ago, and today it (2) _____ as a small museum. At first, I wanted to know (3) _____ the rooms were kept cool before air conditioning. Our guide explained that high ceilings and wind towers made the house (4) _____ modern apartments in summer. First, we looked at the kitchen; then we studied the guest room, where visitors were served coffee. Later, we walked through a courtyard and noticed how every door faced a shaded area. The guide said that the house was planned carefully because families received many visitors during festivals. I was (5) _____ surprised by the careful design because every detail showed respect for guests, privacy and family life. By the end, I understood that architecture can teach us about customs as clearly as books can.

1. A. built B. was built C. is building
2. A. was using B. uses C. is used
3. A. how B. where did C. how did
4. A. coolest than B. cooler than C. cooler
5. A. too much B. enough C. really

Part 3A - Reading

True, False, Not Given | 6 questions x 4 marks = 24 marks



Directions: Read the expository text. For each statement, choose True, False, or Not Given.

What Is Beautiful Architecture?

People often think that beautiful architecture is only about tall towers, shiny glass and expensive materials. However, beauty in buildings is connected to culture, climate and daily life. In hot countries, older homes were designed with shaded courtyards, thick walls and small windows. These features were not decorations; they helped families stay cool before modern air conditioning existed. In many places, a building also shows the legacy of a civilization. Arches, patterns and public squares can tell us what a society valued, such as community, privacy or trade. A beautiful building may also create a strong first impression because it welcomes people and makes them feel connected to the place.

Today, architects still learn from traditional ideas, but they must also adapt to new needs. A school, for example, should be safe, bright and easy to move through. A museum may need quiet spaces where visitors can look carefully at discoveries from the past. A community center may need open halls where people from different backgrounds can meet, celebrate and share ideas. Beauty can therefore mean more than appearance. It can mean usefulness, comfort and respect for cultural norms. Of course, people may have opposing opinions about the same building. One person might admire a simple design, while another might prefer colorful details. These differences are not a contradiction; they show diversity in taste. Overall, beautiful architecture connects people to a place, supports daily life and helps them understand its culture.

1. Older homes in hot countries often used design features to keep people cool. **True False Not Given**
2. The text says modern air conditioning was used in ancient homes. **True False Not Given**
3. Buildings can show what a civilization valued. **True False Not Given**
4. The museum in the text is located in Abu Dhabi. **True False Not Given**
5. The writer believes beauty can include usefulness and comfort. **True False Not Given**
6. Everyone in the text agrees that simple buildings are always the most beautiful. **True False Not Given**

Part 3B - Reading

Multiple Choice | 7 questions x 4 marks = 28 marks

Homes Through Time



Directions: Read the expository text. Choose the best answer. Choose A, B or C.

Homes Through Time

Homes have changed greatly through time, but their main purpose has stayed the same: they protect people and help families live together. Early communities used local materials such as stone, mud, wood or palm leaves because these materials were available and easy to repair. The architecture of a home usually matched the environment. In cold areas, houses often had thick roofs and small doors to keep warmth inside. In warm areas, homes were built to create shade and allow air to move. Families also arranged rooms according to their daily routines, such as cooking, sleeping, working or welcoming guests.

As civilizations grew, homes became signs of social life as well as shelter. A house could show a family's customs, manners and priorities. Some homes included large rooms for guests because hospitality was important. Others had private spaces because quiet family life was valued. In the twentieth century, inventions such as electricity and air conditioning changed homes quickly. People could live comfortably in taller buildings and in cities with very hot climates. New materials also allowed builders to make stronger walls, wider windows and safer apartments.

Modern homes are still changing. Many people want houses that save energy and use space wisely. Architects also consider cultural diversity when they design neighborhoods, because families do not all live in the same way. A successful home is not simply the biggest or the newest one. It is a place where people feel safe, behave comfortably, handle responsibilities and adapt to daily changes.

- What is the main purpose of homes according to the text?
 - To protect people and support family life
 - To show expensive materials
 - To replace traditional customs
- Why did early communities use stone, mud, wood or palm leaves?
 - They were colorful
 - They were available locally
 - They were imported from cities
- In warm areas, homes were often designed to _____.
 - keep all windows closed
 - make rooms colder with electricity
 - create shade and allow air movement
- The word "hospitality" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a medical building
 - kind treatment of guests
 - strict rules at school
- Which invention changed homes quickly in the twentieth century?
 - silverware

- B. napkins
- C. air conditioning

6. What do many people want from modern homes?

- A. energy saving and wise use of space
- B. only larger rooms
- C. homes without neighborhoods

7. What is the overall idea of the text?

- A. All traditional homes were uncomfortable
- B. Homes have changed, but they still meet human needs
- C. Modern homes are always better than old homes

Part 3C - Reading

Multiple Choice | 7 questions x 4 marks = 28 marks

Intercultural Communication

Hello!

Respect

Directions: Read the argumentative text. Choose the best answer. Choose A, B or C.

Should We Trust National Stereotypes?

People sometimes use national stereotypes to explain how others behave. They may say that one nationality is always formal, another is always relaxed, or a third is always late. These ideas can seem useful because they give quick impressions, especially when people travel or meet visitors from other countries. Supporters argue that stereotypes prepare us for different customs and reduce surprises. They believe a general idea can help visitors choose polite words, avoid rude actions and make fewer mistakes at first.

However, national stereotypes are often unfair and misleading. Culture has many dimensions, and no single sentence can describe millions of individuals. Within every national culture, there are differences in age, education, personality, region and family background. If we expect everyone to conform to a stereotype, we may misunderstand people or insult them without meaning to. For example, a quiet student may be seen as rude in one situation, while in another culture the same behavior may be socially acceptable and respectful. A friendly joke may also be acceptable among close friends but embarrassing in a formal meeting.

A better approach is to learn about cultural norms while staying tolerant and curious. We can notice general patterns, but we should not treat them as fixed rules. When misunderstandings happen, people should apologize sincerely, ask questions and adapt. This approach places great importance on respect rather than quick judgment. In other words, stereotypes may start a conversation, but they should never be the final answer. Intercultural communication works best when people listen carefully, check their impressions and see others as individuals.

1. What is the writer's main opinion?

- A. Stereotypes are always correct
- B. Stereotypes can be useful but should not control our judgments
- C. People should avoid learning about culture

2. Why do some people support stereotypes?

- A. They give quick impressions when meeting others
- B. They prove every person is the same
- C. They remove the need for manners

3. The word "misleading" is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. very helpful
- B. easy to follow
- C. giving the wrong idea

4. Which detail supports the idea that culture has many dimensions?

- A. People differ in age, education, personality and region
- B. Everyone from one country behaves the same
- C. Formal people never adapt

5. What can happen if people expect everyone to conform to a stereotype?

- A. They will always avoid mistakes
 - B. They may misunderstand or insult others
 - C. They will become more individualistic
6. What does the writer suggest people should do when misunderstandings happen?
- A. Insist they are right
 - B. Stop communicating
 - C. Apologize sincerely, ask questions and adapt
7. Which statement best summarizes the final paragraph?
- A. Respectful curiosity is better than quick judgment
 - B. Stereotypes should be the final answer
 - C. Communication depends only on national culture

Teacher Answer Key

For teacher use only - remove before student printing if required

Section	Answers
Part 1 Vocabulary	1 B, 2 C, 3 B, 4 C, 5 A
Part 2 Grammar	1 B, 2 C, 3 A, 4 B, 5 C
Part 3A Reading	1 True, 2 False, 3 True, 4 Not Given, 5 True, 6 False
Part 3B Reading	1 A, 2 B, 3 C, 4 B, 5 C, 6 A, 7 B
Part 3C Reading	1 B, 2 A, 3 C, 4 A, 5 B, 6 C, 7 A

Specification Checklist

- Grade 9 Advanced / 10 General - Stage 6 - B1.2
- Total marks: 100
- Part 1: 5 vocabulary gap-fill questions, 2 marks each
- Part 2: 1 narrative grammar text with 5 gaps, 2 marks each
- Part 3A: 1 expository text with 6 True/False/Not Given statements, 4 marks each
- Part 3B: 1 expository text with 7 multiple-choice questions, 4 marks each
- Part 3C: 1 argumentative text with 7 multiple-choice questions, 4 marks each
- Vocabulary and passages use Chapter 6: Multicultural Communities vocabulary.