Unit 11: Adventure Sports

42 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. Adventure sports are different from traditional sports because they are
A. only played indoors
B. always competitive
C. only for children
D. unusual, risky and exciting

2. Traditional sports are usually
A. competitive in nature
B. dangerous only
C. unusual
D. played alone

3. Which of the following is an adventure sport?
A. Badminton
B. Scuba-diving
C. Chess
D. Cricket

4. The main motive of adventure sports is to create
A. competition only
B. wealth
C. self-confidence in participants
D. fame

5. Adventure sports help participants develop unity, cooperation, patience, sympathy and
A. anger
B. adjustment
C. laziness
D. fear

6. Bungee jumping, giant swing, flying fox and water rafting are examples of
A. adventure sports
B. indoor games
C. board games
D. traditional sports

7. Adventure sports are described as effective
A. grade boosters
B. cost savers
C. time wasters
D. stress relievers

8. Adventure sports promote confidence and improve
A. anger
B. fear
C. self-esteem
D. laziness

9. The rough terrain and mountains of _____ Pakistan offer an ideal setting for adventure sports.
A. Northern B. Desert C. Coastal D. Southern

10. The text says adventure sports can damage the environment through
A. nothing at all
B. equipment, waste and transportation emissions
C. only noise
D. only fire

11. One skydiver produces about _____ pounds of CO_2 during a jump.
A. 270 B. 2,700 **C. 27** D. 2

12. "Competitive" means
A. calm
B. friendly
C. boring
D. relating to or characterized by competition

13. "Cathartic" means
A. dull
B. purifying or freeing
C. heavy
D. harmful

14. "Captivating" means
A. ordinary
B. boring
C. frightening
D. capable of attracting or charming

15. "Exhilarating" means
A. making one feel very happy or thrilled
B. tired
C. calm
D. sad

16. The past perfect tense shows
A. an action happening now
B. a general truth
C. an action that had already finished before another past action
D. a future action

17. The past perfect tense is formed with
A. had + past participle
B. was + -ing
C. has + past participle
D. will have + past participle

18. "I had fallen asleep before 8 o'clock" uses the
A. future perfect tense
B. past perfect tense
C. present perfect tense
D. simple past tense

19. The negative of the past perfect is formed with
A. did not + past participle
B. was not + -ing
C. had not + past participle
D. has not + past participle

20. Complete: "Ali _____ to the market before Sara came back."
A. goes B. going C. has gone **D. had gone**

21. Complete: "My father _____ by the time I reached home."
A. leaving **B. had left** C. leaves D. has left

22. "He had been playing football since morning" uses the
A. past perfect continuous tense
B. past continuous tense
C. simple past tense
D. present perfect continuous tense

23. The past perfect continuous shows an action that
A. is a general truth
B. will happen in the future
C. started in the past and continued up to another time in the past
D. continues to the present

24. Complete: "They _____ tirelessly since last month."
A. have work
B. has been work
C. are worked
D. had been working

25. Direct speech reports
A. the speaker's meaning in our own words
B. the speaker's exact words
C. only commands
D. only questions

26. Direct: Maya said, "I am busy now." Indirect: Maya said that she was busy
A. tomorrow B. today C. now **D. then**

27. Direct: She said, "I work in an IT company." Indirect:
A. She said that she worked in an IT company.
B. She said that she will work in an IT company.
C. She said that she works in an IT company.
D. She said that she has worked in an IT company.

28. When the reporting verb is present tense, the tense of the reported speech
A. changes to perfect
B. changes to past
C. does not change
D. changes to future

29. When the reporting verb is past tense, the present simple in direct speech changes to
A. the past simple
B. the future simple
C. the present simple
D. the present perfect

30. "Yesterday" in direct speech changes in indirect speech to
A. today
B. the previous day
C. tomorrow
D. next day

31. "Tomorrow" in direct speech changes in indirect speech to
A. yesterday
B. the previous day
C. the next day
D. today

32. Direct: "I have finished my homework," he said. Indirect:
A. He says that he had finished.
B. He said that he has finished his homework.
C. He said that he finished his homework.
D. He said that he had finished his homework.

33. Direct: "She has cooked dinner," he said. Indirect:
A. He said that she cooks dinner.
B. He said that she has cooked dinner.
C. He said that she had cooked dinner.
D. He said that she will cook dinner.

34. Direct: "You should exercise regularly," she advises. Indirect:
A. She advises to exercise regularly.
B. She advises that I should exercise regularly.
C. She advises exercising regularly.
D. She advises that I exercised regularly.

35. Direct: "When does the meeting start?" he asks. Indirect:
A. He asks when the meeting starts.
B. He asks does the meeting start when.
C. He asks when did the meeting start.
D. He asked when does the meeting start.

36. Direct: "Do not waste time," his father said. Indirect:
A. His father said him wasting time.
B. His father asked wasting time.
C. His father said do not waste time.
D. His father advised him not to waste time.

37. In indirect speech, a question uses
A. statement word order, without a question mark
B. question word order
C. the imperative
D. an exclamation mark

38. Active voice of "The novel was written by my favorite author" is
A. My author was writing.
B. My favorite author writes the novel.
C. My favorite author wrote the novel.
D. The novel wrote my author.

39. Active voice of "The thief was caught by the police" is
A. The police were caught.
B. The police caught the thief.
C. The police catch the thief.
D. The thief caught the police.

40. A book review should include the book's name, author, major characters, setting and a
A. price B. map C. recipe **D. summary**

41. A character sketch describes physical appearance, personality traits and
A. publisher
B. role in the story
C. price
D. page numbers

42. An autobiography is a life story written by
A. the subject himself/herself
B. a teacher
C. a publisher
D. someone else