

1. He often ----- touch with his colleagues. (from time to time , nowadays , once in a while , every so often) = routines and habits
a. lose b. losing c. loses d. lost
2. Water ----- at 100 C degrees . = Facts and things that are generally true
a. boiling b. boil c. boils d. is boiling
3. He now ----- a flat with a friend. = permanent situation about the present time
a. share b. shares c. sharing d. shared
4. He ----- getting traditional letters. (not usually used in the continuous form) / I am seeing Ali these days = go out with
a. love b. loved c. loving d. loves
5. What ----- about ? (think about = present continuous / What do you think of the message = opinion)
a. do you think b. are you thinking c. does you think d. are you think
6. Once in a while, Zeina ----- books .
a. send b. sending c. sent d. sends
7. He ----- of getting a new phone. (temporary actions in progress around now)
a. think b. thinks c. is thinking d. are thinking
8. Nowadays , it ----- harder and harder to deal with technology. (Present Simple)
a. getting b. get c. gets d. is get
9. He ----- on his mobile at this moment . (actions in progress at the time of speaking) / currently , right now, these days
a. is talk b. talks c. is talking d. talking
10. I ----- five thousand text messages so far . (experiences during a present period of time)
a. send b. have sent c. sent d. am sending
11. The lights ----- . Now, It's dark here . (completed past actions with a present relevance/ result)
a. has gone out b. go out c. have gone out d. are going out
12. Faten ----- all day .
a. has studied b. has been studying c. have been studying d. is studying
13. Neil Papworth ----- the first text message in 1992 . (actions completed at a specific time in the past)
a. sends b. sent c. has sent d. is sending
14. They ----- when suddenly the phone rang . (actions that were interrupted by a short past action)
a. was studying b. studied c. are studying d. were studying
15. While Adel -----, his mum was texting . (actions in progress at a specific time in the past / provide background---)
a. had waited b. waited c. was waiting d. waited
16. Before Sami met his wife, he ----- single for a decade . (a situation in the past and an earlier action)
a. has been b. had been c. was been d. have been
17. They ----- for an hour before sami arrived . (an activity started before a second past event – still in progress)
a. have been talking b. had talked c. had been talking d. had been talked
18. When I ----- , I saw that my brother had been cooking .
a. had waken up b. woke up c. was waking up d. wake up
19. Ali ----- two essays today .
a. is writing b. writes c. has written d. have written
20. The phone ----- and I can't find where I've put it .
a. rings b. is ringing c. rang d. has rung

21. **I usually take a break from my screen ----- to give my eyes a rest.**
 a. earlier today b. right now c. from time to time d. nowadays
22. **We've been learning about ancient methods of communication at school -----.**
 a. last week b. nowadays c. at the time d. recently
23. **I forgot my password and blocked my email account -----.**
 a. from time to time b. nowadays c. in recent weeks d. the day before yesterday
24. **The sentence “ He often loses touch with his colleagues “ indicates -----**
 a. routines and habits c. permanent situation around the Present Time
 b. Facts and things that are generally true d. Actions in progress at the time of speaking
25. **The sentence “ Water boils at 100 C degrees . “ indicates -----**
 a. routines and habits c. permanent situation around the Present Time
 b. Facts and things that are generally true d. Actions in progress at the time of speaking
26. **The sentence “ He now shares a flat with a friend “ indicates -----**
 a. routines and habits c. permanent situation around the Present Time
 b. Facts and things that are generally true d. Actions in progress at the time of speaking
27. **The sentence “ He is talking on his mobile. “ indicates -----**
 a. routines and habits c. permanent situation around the Present Time
 b. Facts and things that are generally true d. Actions in progress at the time of speaking
28. **The sentence “ He is thinking of getting a new phone. “ indicates -----**
 a. Temporary actions in progress around now c. To talk about future plans
 b. Changes and developments d. Actions in progress at the time of speaking
29. **The sentence “ The news is spreading quickly. “ indicates -----**
 a. Temporary actions in progress around now c. To talk about future plans
 b. Changes and developments d. Actions in progress at the time of speaking
30. **The sentence “ I'm meeting my father tomorrow. “ indicates -----**
 a. Temporary actions in progress around now c. talk about future plans
 b. Changes and developments d. Actions in progress at the time of speaking
31. **The sentence “ He’s been stuck here for five years. “ indicates -----**
 a. The duration of states that began in the past and continue up to now.
 b. completed past action with a present relevance / result .
 c. experiences during a present period of time .
 d. The duration of actions that began in the past and continue up to the present .
32. **The sentence “The lights have gone out and now it’s dark here. “ indicates -----**
 a. The duration of states that began in the past and continue up to now.
 b. completed past action with a present relevance / result .
 c. experiences during a present period of time .
 d. The duration of actions that began in the past and continue up to the present .
33. **The sentence “He has changed dramatically, so he looks very different now “ indicates -----**
 a. The duration of states that began in the past and continue up to now.
 b. completed past action with a present relevance / result .
 c. experiences during a present period of time .
 d. The duration of actions that began in the past and continue up to the present .

34. The sentence “**I’ve sent five thousand text messages so far .** “ indicates -----
- The duration of states that began in the past and continue up to now.
 - completed past action with a present relevance / result .
 - experiences during a present period of time .
 - The duration of actions that began in the past and continue up to the present .
35. The sentence “ **I’ve got better grades because I’ve been studying a lot lately .** “ indicates -----
- The duration of states that began in the past and continue up to now.
 - completed past action with a present relevance / result .
 - Past processes with a present relevance / result .
 - The duration of actions that began in the past and continue up to the present .
36. The sentence “**While Adel was waiting for us, his mum was texting .** “ indicates -----
- an action in progress at a specific time in the past .
 - An action in progress interrupted by a short past action .
 - an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past
 - talk about an activity which started before a second past event and was still in progress,
37. The sentence “ **She was studying when suddenly somebody tossed.** “ indicates -----
- an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
 - An action in progress interrupted by a short past action .
 - an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past
 - talk about an activity which started before a second past event and was still in progress
38. The sentence “ **Before Fadi met his wife, he had been single for a decade .** “ indicates -----
- an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
 - An action in progress interrupted by a short past action .
 - an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past
show the relationship between a situation in the past and an earlier state or action .
 - talk about an activity which started before a second past event and was still in progress,
39. The sentence “ **They had been talking for an hour before sami arrived .** “ indicates -----
- an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
 - An action in progress interrupted by a short past action .
 - an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past
 - talk about an activity which started before a second past event and was still in progress.
40. The sentence “ **He's been writing thank-you letters all morning.** “ indicates -----
- an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
 - actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past
 - things happening now or around now
 - situations which are changing during the present time
41. The sentence “**I wrote an English essay last night.** “ indicates -----
- an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
 - actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past
 - things happening now or around now
 - situations which are changing during the present time
42. The sentence “**She's writing a text message right now.** “ indicates -----
- an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
 - actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past
 - things happening now or around now
 - situations which are changing during the present time

43. The sentence “ **Young people are writing by hand less often these days** “ indicates -----

- a. an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now
- b. actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past
- c. things happening now or around now
- d. situations which are changing during the present time

44. The sentence “ **I was writing to Ali when he called me** “ indicates -----

- a. actions in progress at a specific time in the past.
- b. A long activity interrupted by a short one .
- c. finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened .
- d. actions and states which began in the past and continue until now .

45. The sentence “ **They have written several essays very long** “ indicates -----

- a. actions in progress at a specific time in the past.
- b. A long activity interrupted by a short one .
- c. finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened .
- d. actions and states which began in the past and continue until now .

46. The sentence “ **We were writing to each other regularly back then.** “ indicates -----

- a. actions in progress at a specific time in the past.
- b. A long activity interrupted by a short one .
- c. finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened .
- d. actions and states which began in the past and continue until now .

47. The sentence “ **I've written down everything she's said so far** “ indicates -----

- a. actions in progress at a specific time in the past.
- b. A long activity interrupted by a short one .
- c. finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened .
- d. actions and states which began in the past and continue until now .

48. The sentence “ **Salma writes at least ten texts everyday.** “ indicates -----

- a. routines and habits/things that happen repeatedly
- b. A long activity interrupted by a short one .
- c. facts and things that are generally true
- d. actions and states which began in the past and continue until now .

49. The sentence “ **Teenagers rarely writes emails.** “ indicates -----

- a. routines and habits/things that happen repeatedly
- b. A long activity interrupted by a short one .
- c. facts and things that are generally true
- d. actions and states which began in the past and continue until now .

50. I ----- **Omar all morning.**

- a. have been texting
- b. have texted
- c. texted
- d. had texted

51. I ----- **Omar three times today.**

- a. have been texting
- b. have texted
- c. texted
- d. had texted

52. **Sami** ----- **two essays today.**

- a. has been writing
- b. have written
- c. has written
- d. wrote

53. **Sami** ----- **that essay since this morning .**

- a. has been writing
- b. have written
- c. has written
- d. wrote

54. **Ahmad** ----- **how to write in English yet .**

- a. haven't learned
- b. has learned
- c. have learned
- d. hasn't learned

74. The sentence which indicates "things happening now or around now" is -----
 a. She's writing a message at the moment. c. She has already written a message.
 b. She writes a message everyweek. d. She's been writing a message all morning
75. The function of the following sentence "Ali writes at least ten texts every day" is ----- .
 a. an action in progress c. facts and things that are generally true
 b. situations which are changing during the present time d. routines and habits
76. You are Tom , -----?
 a. are you b. you are c. aren't you d. aren't I
77. You don't understand English , -----?
 a. are you b. don't you c. do you d. you do
78. She speaks English, -----?
 a. she does b. does she c. doesn't she d. she doesn't
79. I am still at home , -----?
 a. I am b. I am not c. are I d. aren't I
80. I will visit my friend , -----?
 a. won't I b. I won't c. I will d. shall I
81. Let's study English , -----?
 a. won't we b. we shall c. shall we d. we will
82. Come over for tea today , -----?
 a. won't you b. Do you c. shall we d. you will
83. Nobody came to the presentation , -----?
 a. they did b. they didn't c. didn't they d. did they
84. Nothing has happened so far , -----?
 a. have they b. hasn't it c. has it d. they have
85. This is an amazing house , -----?
 a. is it b. isn't it c. isn't this d. is this
86. A: I am having a great time. B: ----- ?
 a. Are I b. Aren't I c. Are you d. Aren't you
87. A: He went to Aqaba last week. B: ----- ?
 a. Did he b. Didn't he c. Was he d. Wasn't he
88. A: He has to do his homework. B: ----- ?
 a. Has he b. Hasn't he c. Doesn't he d. Does he
89. A: Fatima and Sally have arrived. B: ----- ?
 a. Have they b. Do they c. Haven't they d. Don't they
90. spread a -----.
 a. touch b. contact c. message d. letter
91. carry a -----
 a. touch b. contact c. message d. letter
92. stay in -----
 a. touch b. contact c. message d. letter
93. maintain -----
 a. touch b. contact c. message d. letter

94. The phrasal verb ----- means **“to solve a problem or understand something”**
 a. figure out b. take in c. get across d. come across
95. The phrasal verb ----- means **“to successfully communicate a message”**
 a. figure out b. take in c. get across d. come across
96. The phrasal verb ----- means **“to understand and remember something you are told”**
 a. figure out b. take in c. get across d. come across
97. The phrasal verb ----- means **“to see something with difficulty”**
 a. point out b. spell out c. wipe out d. make out
98. The phrasal verb ----- means **“to destroy something completely”**
 a. point out b. spell out c. wipe out d. make out
99. The phrasal verb ----- means **“to explain something very clearly”**
 a. point out b. spell out c. wipe out d. make out
100. The phrasal verb ----- means **“to cause something to happen”**
 a. bring about b. spell out c. pick up d. make out
101. Complete the following idiom : **make a favourable** -----
 a .conversation b. laugh c. small talk d. impression
102. Complete the following idiom : **strike up a** -----
 a .conversation b. laugh c. small talk d. impression
103. Complete the following idiom : **have a** -----
 a .conversation b. laugh c. small talk d. impression
104. Complete the following idiom : **pay a** -----
 a. compliment b. bond c. across d. off
105. Complete the following idiom : **create a** -----
 a. compliment b. bond c. across d. off
106. Complete the following idiom : **hit it** -----
 a. compliment b. bond c. across d. off
107. Complete the following idiom : **jump down somebody’s** -----
 a. throat b. spot c. drop d. edgways
108. Complete the following idiom : **not get a word in** -----
 a. throat b. spot c. drop d. edgways
109. Complete the following idiom : **refuse to let something** -----
 a. throat b. spot c. drop d. edgways
110. Complete the following idiom : ----- **on having the last word**
 a. refuse b. insist c. word d. jump
111. The phrase **“fire questions at someone”** means -----
 a. to have to make the final point b. to embarrass some one
 c. to ask someone a lot of questions quickly d. to react angrily to something
112. The phrase **“put somebody on the spot ”** means -----
 a. to have to make the final point b. to embarrass some one
 c. to ask someone a lot of questions quickly d. to react angrily to something
113. The synonym of the word **“astonished”** is -----
 a. frightened b. furious c. confused d. surprised
114. The synonym of the word **“livid”** is -----
 a. frightened b. furious c. confused d. surprised

115. The synonym of the word **“terrified”** is -----
 a. frightened b. furious c. confused d. surprised
116. The synonym of the word **“ecstatic”** is -----
 a. confused b. sad c. thrilled d. nervous
117. The synonym of the word **“tense”** is -----
 a. confused b. sad c. thrilled d. nervous
118. The synonym of the word **“bewildered”** is -----
 a. confused b. sad c. thrilled d. nervous
119. The synonym of the word **“devastated”** is -----
 a. confused b. sad c. thrilled d. nervous
120. **You have to learn ----- different topics in your life.**
 a. on b. about c. to d. off
121. **Some students rely ----- social media in their studies.**
 a. on b. about c. to d. off
122. The phrase which expresses **“relief”** is -----
 a. that is a weight of my mind b. I am feeling abit blue
 c. I am worried sick about d. I am walking on air
123. The phrase which expresses **“sadness”** is -----
 a. that is a weight of my mind b. I am feeling abit blue
 c. I am worried sick about d. I am walking on air
124. The phrase which expresses **“anxiety”** is -----
 a. that is a weight of my mind b. I am feeling abit blue
 c. I am worried sick about d. I am walking on air
125. The phrase which expresses **“surprise”** is -----
 a. I can't stop smiling b. you have got to be kidding me
 c. is driving me up the wall d. I am heart broken
126. The phrase which expresses **“happiness”** is -----
 a. I can't stop smiling b. you have got to be kidding me
 c. is driving me up the wall d. I am heart broken
127. The phrase which expresses **“annoyance”** is -----
 a. I can't stop smiling b. you have got to be kidding me
 c. The noise is driving me up the wall d. I am heart broken
128. The synonym of the word **“exasperated”** is -----
 a. confused b. furious c. thrilled d. annoyed
129. **stay in -----**
 a. contact b. message c. touch d. off
130. **I was embarrassed when he----- that I had made some basic spelling mistakes.**
 a. pointed out b. made out c. came across d. brought about
131. **It was cloudy, but he could still -----the distant star.**
 a. point out b. make out c. come across d. bring about
132. **I -----an interesting article about space exploration the other day.**
 a. pointed out b. made out c. came across d. brought about
133. **Technology has -----many changes in the way we live.**
 a. pointed out b. made out c. came across d. brought about

134. My science teacher is very good at -----difficult ideas so that we always understand them.

- a. getting across b. figuring out c. spelling out d. picking up

135. It took me ages to -----exactly how to use the telescope.

- a. get across b. figure out c. spell out d. pick up

136. You don't understand? Do I have to -----what I mean?

- a. get across b. figure out c. spell out d. pick up

137. I found it hard to understand what the physics teacher was talking about.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. I found it hard to figure out what the physics teacher was talking about.
b. I found it hard to spell out what the physics teacher was talking about.
c. I found it hard to point out what the physics teacher was talking about.
d. I found it hard to take in what the physics teacher was talking about.

138. You must explain your idea very clearly so he understands.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. You must spell out your idea so he understands. c. You must bring about your idea so he understands.
b. You must take in your idea so he understands. d. You must point out your idea so he understands.

139. Rana has drawn my attention to a problem.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. Rana has pointed out a problem to me. c. Rana has taken in a problem to me.
b. Rana has brought about a problem to me. d. Rana has picked up a problem to me.

140. I couldn't process so much information.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. I couldn't take in all the information. c. I couldn't get across all the information.
b. I couldn't bring about all the information. d. I couldn't come across all the information.

141. The arrival of aliens could cause panic.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. The arrival of aliens could bring about panic. c. The arrival of aliens could spell out panic.
b. The arrival of aliens could figure out panic. d. The arrival of aliens could point out panic.

142 . Sharing a house creates a strong -----

- a. bond between young people at university. c. small talk between young people at university.
b. laugh between young people at university. d. conversation between young people at university.

143 . My tutor and I really hit ----- .

- a. bond between young people at university.
b. a laugh when we get together.
c. it off, so I'm looking forward to our lessons together.
d. small talk and I often end up saying silly things.

144 . My friends and I always have ----- .

- a. bond between young people at university. c. small talk and often end up saying silly things .
b. laugh when we get together . d. conversation when I meet someone new .

145 . I met our new neighbours and I took -----.

- a. bond between young people at university. c. impression on her new tutor.
b. laugh when we get together . d. to them immediately .

146 . I'm not good at making ----- .

- a. small talk and often end up saying silly things .
- b. laugh when we get together .
- c. across as a confident person, I'm actually quite shy.
- d. to them immediately .

147 . Although I may come ----- .

- a. small talk and often end up saying silly things .
- b. a conversation when I meet someone new
- c. across as a confident person, I'm actually quite shy.
- d. to them immediately .

148 . I always try to strike up ----- .

- a. you a compliment, smile and say 'thank you'.
- b. a conversation when I meet someone new
- c. across as a confident person, I'm actually quite shy.
- d. a favourable impression on her new tutor.

149 . Thankfully, Jenna made -----.

- a. you a compliment, smile and say 'thank you'.
- b. a conversation when I meet someone new
- c. across as a confident person, I'm actually quite shy.
- d. a favourable impression on her new tutor.

150 . If someone pays ----- .

- a. you a compliment, smile and say 'thank you'.
- b. a conversation when I meet someone new
- c. across as a confident person, I'm actually quite shy.
- d. a favourable impression on her new tutor.

151. He started talking to the new neighbour.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. He struck up a conversation with the new neighbor.
- b. He came across with the new neighbor.
- c. He paid a compliment with the new neighbor.
- d. He had a laugh with the new neighbor.

152. She gave the impression of being very self-confident.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. She struck up a conversation as being very self-confident.
- b. She came across as being very self-confident.
- c. She paid a compliment as being very self-confident.
- d. She had a laugh as being very self-confident.

153. Abeer commented on how nice her shoes were.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. Abeer struck up a conversation about her shoes.
- b. Abeer came across about her shoes.
- c. Abeer paid a compliment about her shoes.
- d. Abeer had a laugh about her shoes.

154. I immediately liked him.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. I struck up a conversation to him immediately.
- b. I hit it off him immediately.
- c. I paid a compliment to him immediately.
- d. I took to him immediately.

155. We found it really funny.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. We had a laugh to him immediately.
- b. We hit it off him immediately.
- c. We paid a compliment to him immediately.
- d. We took to him immediately.

156. I didn't really like her friends when I met them.

The sentence which has the same meaning as the one above is -----

- a. I didn't really hit it off with her friends when I met them.
- b. I didn't really had a laugh with her friends when I met them.
- c. I didn't really paid a compliment with her friends when I met them.
- d. I didn't really struck up a conversation with her friends when I met them.

157. We ----- right from the start. We talked all day!

- a. took to
- b. real bond
- c. hit it off
- d. had a laugh

158. We created a ----- . I felt like I'd known her for a year, not an hour.

- a. took to
- b. real bond
- c. hit it off
- d. had a laugh

159. I don't usually like someone immediately but I really ----- him.

- a. took to
- b. real bond
- c. hit it off
- d. had a laugh

160. My grandparents are really funny. We always have a good ----- .

- a. took to
- b. real bond
- c. hit it off
- d. laugh

161. It's sometimes difficult to ----- a conversation with people you don't know.

- a. pass on
- b. real bond
- c. hit it off
- d. strike up

162. It's sometimes difficult to ----- a conversation with people you don't know.

- a. pass on
- b. real bond
- c. hit it off
- d. strike up

163. The idiom "jump down somebody's throat" means -----

- a. to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a difficult question
- b. to react angrily to something
- c. to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
- d. to not stop talking about something

164. The idiom "put somebody on the spot" means -----

- a. to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a difficult question
- b. to react angrily to something
- c. to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
- d. to not stop talking about something

165. The idiom "fire questions at someone" means -----

- a. to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a difficult question
- b. to react angrily to something
- c. to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
- d. to not stop talking about something

166. The idiom "refuse to let something drop" means -----

- a. to embarrass someone by forcing them to answer a difficult question
- b. to react angrily to something
- c. to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
- d. to not stop talking about something

167. The idiom "insist on having the last word" means -----

- a. to have to make the final point
- b. to react angrily to something
- c. to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
- d. to be unable to say anything because someone else is talking all the time

168. The idiom “ not get a word in edgeways “ means -----

- a. to have to make the final point
- b. to react angrily to something
- c. to ask someone a lot of questions quickly
- d. to be unable to say anything because someone else is talking all the time

169. Then the boss asked me to say who I thought was to blame. It was so embarrassing!

Which idiom has the same meaning with the above situation :

- a. refuse to let something drop
- b. fire questions at someone
- c. put somebody on the spot
- d. insist on having the last word

170. You always have to be the last one to speak, don't you ?

Which idiom has the same meaning with the above situation :

- a. refuse to let something drop
- b. fire questions at someone
- c. put somebody on the spot
- d. insist on having the last word

171. I told him I didn't want to talk about it anymore, but he wouldn't stop.

Which idiom has the same meaning with the above situation :

- a. refuse to let something drop
- b. fire questions at someone
- c. put somebody on the spot
- d. insist on having the last word

172. He just kept asking me one thing after another for what seemed like ages.

Which idiom has the same meaning with the above situation :

- a. refuse to let something drop
- b. fire questions at someone
- c. put somebody on the spot
- d. insist on having the last word

173. When I told her I was going to be a few minutes late , she got really angry!

Which idiom has the same meaning with the above situation :

- a. jump down somebody's throat
- b. fire questions at someone
- c. put somebody on the spot
- d. not get a word in edgeways

174. She talked so much that I didn't manage to say anything at all during lunch.

Which idiom has the same meaning with the above situation :

- a. jump down somebody's throat
- b. fire questions at someone
- c. put somebody on the spot
- d. not get a word in edgeways

175 . Complete the following idiom : “ ----- questions at someone. “

- a. throw
- b. fire
- c. drop
- d. stop

176 . Complete the following idiom : “ insist on having the last -----, “

- a. say
- b. fire
- c. word
- d. neck

177 . Complete the following idiom : “ put somebody ----- the spot “

- a. in
- b. at
- c. about
- d. on

178 . Complete the following idiom : “ jump down somebody's ----- “

- a. neck
- b. throat
- c. edgeways
- d. sideways

179 . Complete the following idiom : “ not get a word in ----- “

- a. neck
- b. throat
- c. edgeways
- d. sideways

180 . Complete the following idiom : “ refuse to let something ----- “

- a. stop
- b. fire
- c. drop
- d. throw

181 . Complete the following idiom : “ Get ----- of here “

- a. off
- b. out
- c. on
- d. for

182 . Complete the following idiom : “ I am worried ----- about “

- a. ill
- b. mind
- c. brain
- d. sick

183 . Complete the following idiom : “ That's a weight of my ----- “

- a. ill
- b. mind
- c. brain
- d. sick

- 184 . Complete the following idiom : “ **Now, I can ----- a sigh of relief “**
 a. understand b. blow c. breathe d. make
- 185 . Complete the following idiom : “ **You have got to be ----- me “**
 a. understand b. kidding c. joking d. breathe
- 186 . Complete the following idiom : “ **It’s been keeping me ----- at night “**
 a. out b. on c. in d. up
- 187 . Complete the following idiom : “ **Who would have ----- of it “**
 a. understood b. brought c. thought d. fought
- 188 . Complete the following idiom : “ **Thank ----- “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
- 189 . What does the following phrase express ? : “ **I am heart broken “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
- 190 . What does the following phrase express ? : “ **This computer is driving me up the wall! “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
- 191 . What does the following phrase express ? : “ **I am walking on air ! “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
- 192 . What does the following phrase express ? : “ **I am feeling a bit down in the dumps. “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
- 193 . What does the following phrase express ? : “ **I am feeling a bit blue. “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
- 194 . What does the following phrase express ? : “ **I can’t stop smiling ! “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
- 195 . What does the following phrase express ? : “ **I’ve had it up to here with the traffic in this city. “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
- 196 . What does the following phrase express ? : “ **Her voice really gets on my nerves. “**
 a. happiness b. sadness c. annoyance d. goodness
197. **I’m extremely concerned about my aunt – she isn’t very well.**
Which idiom has the same meaning as the underlined phrase above :
 a. I’m worried sick c. That’s a weight of your mind
 b. It’s been keeping me up at night d. I’ve had it up to here with
198. **I’m completely fed up with people gossiping behind my back.**
Which idiom has the same meaning as the underlined phrase above :
 a. I’m worried sick c. That’s a weight of your mind
 b. It’s been keeping me up at night d. I’ve had it up to here with
198. **That must be a relief for you.**
Which idiom has the same meaning as the underlined phrase above :
 a. I’m worried sick c. That’s a weight of your mind
 b. It’s been keeping me up at night d. I’ve had it up to here with
199. **I can see my grandparents struggle to learn -----the latest developments in computing.**
 a. on b. to c. about d. for
200. **Social media sites explain ways that parents can have control -----their children’s internet use.**
 a. on b. to c. about d. for
201. **We know that social media directs advertisements -----its users.**
 a. on b. to c. about d. for

214. How did the invention of the telegraph affect communication ?

- a. Ake Viking received a letter from a Sicilian girl.
- b. There are over six million mobile phones in use by the population.
- c. Ake Viking and Paolina got married .
- d. A criminal was caught in London and it sped up communication dramatically.

215. What is the number of the Jordanian people who are using mobile phones ?

- a. About six million.
- b. More than six million users.
- c. Fewer than six million users.
- d. about sixteen million .

216. It is still possible to send ----- in Jordan .

- a. smoke signals
- b. messages in bottles
- c. telegrams
- d. bottles

217. According to the text, the telegraph

- a. was first used to catch a criminal in London.
- b. was first used by the police.
- c. decreases the speed of communication .
- d. sped up communication rapidly .

218. What are some of the ways of sending messages that aren't in use nowadays.

- a. The internet and mobile phones
- b. telegraph messages and bottles
- c. smoke signals and bottles.
- d. smoke signals and the telegraph.

Read the following paragraph, then choose the correct answers :

page 4

Since the invention of the mobile phone and the Internet, the world has become a different place. People are still sending messages and it usually takes only seconds to deliver them. But are we now forgetting how to communicate face-to-face? Without a doubt there are some challenges, but there are also examples of when the Internet has changed someone's life for the better. Look at Tara Taylor's case, a mother who lives in the USA: when she uploaded a photo of her daughter on social media, a friend spotted a problem with one of the child's eyes. It turned out that the girl had a rare disease, but her sight was saved!

219. Choose the two means of communications that have changed the world.

- a. The internet and mobile phones
- b. telegraph messages and bottles
- c. smoke signals and bottles.
- d. smoke signals and the telegraph.

220. How long does it take to send a message since the invention of the mobile phone and the Internet?

- a. Only seconds
- b. only minutes
- c. one hour
- d. a second

221. Who uploaded a photo of her daughter on social media ?

- a. A friend
- b. the girl
- c. Tara Taylor
- d. Tara Taylor's daughter

222. What problem did Tara Taylor's friend spot about the girl ?

- a. The girl didn't have any disease
- b. The girl had a rare disease.
- c. The girl's sight was saved
- d. The girl's sight wasn't saved

223. What was the effect / result of the internet on the daughter's life ?

- a. The girl's eyes became worse
- b. The girl's sight became worse
- c. The girl's sight was saved
- d. The girl's sight wasn't saved

224. One of the following options is not true about the benefits of communication :

- a. Tara Taylor's daughter's sight was saved
- b. A criminal was caught after sending a telegraph to the police .
- c. Ake Viking and Paolina were married .
- d. the world hasn't become a different place .

225. According to the author, the internet and mobile phones have some challenges such as

- a. making people's life better.
- b. making problems to your children.
- c. forgetting how to communicate face-to-face.
- d. taking seconds to send messages . .

226. According to the author , why did Tala Taylor upload her daughter's photo ?

- a. To let people spot a problem with one of the child's eyes.
- b. To let her friend spot a problem with one of her daughter's eyes.
- c. To make sure that her daughter has a rare disease.
- d. She didn't know that her daughter has a problem .

227. Which form of communication make it easier to stay in touch nowadays.

- a. mobile phones and Internet
- b. smoke signals
- c. telegraphs
- d. message in a bottle

228. Which form of communication were a good way to quickly spread the message that an enemy was coming?

- a. mobile phones and Internet
- b. smoke signals
- c. telegraphs
- d. message in a bottle

229. Which form of communication can carry a message over a long distance nowadays ?

- a. mobile phones
- b. smoke signals
- c. telegraphs
- d. message in a bottle

230. Which form of communication could be a good way to make contact if you were stuck on a desert island.

- a. mobile phones
- b. smoke signals
- c. telegraphs
- d. message in a bottle

Read the following paragraph about Making Contact, then choose the correct answers : page 5

We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can figure out what we want them to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas.

231. What allow travelers to control their horses and camels ?

- a. The naturalist Jane Goodall
- b. Complex ideas
- c. Some animals understand basic instructions
- d. Travellers

232. Some animals can do two things according to Jan's work (assumption) . Choose them.

- a. Think and understand
- b. Work and understand
- c. take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas
- d. take in what we are saying and think

233. The phrasal verb which means " understand and remember" is -----

- a. take in
- b. figure out
- c. get across
- d. take off

Read the following paragraph about Making Contact, then choose the correct answers :

As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s. Here she came across a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. She immediately said yes. She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she made out a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.

234. What inspired Jane to go to Africa when she was in her 20s ?

- a. Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals.
- b. Jane came across a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild
- c. Jane went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job.
- d. Jane loved reading books about a true character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals.

235. Who offered Jane to work in a job observing chimpanzees in the wild ?

- a. Dr Dolittle
- b. A fictional character
- c. A scientist whom she came across.
- d. Her mother

236. Why did Jane go to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania ?

- a. To start her new job.
- b. To see Dr Dolittle
- c. To see the Gombe Stream National Park.
- d. To read books about the chimpanzees

237. What was the contribution of Dr Dolittle to Janes discoveries ?

- a. He inspired her to go to Africa because he could talk to animals .
- b. He offered her a new job.
- c. He wanted her to see the chimpanzees.
- d. He wanted her to read the books .

238. What kind of Job did Jane get around the area called Gombe Stream National Park ?

- a. Reading books
- b. Observing the chimpanzees in the wild
- c. Talking to animals
- d. Observing all kinds of animals in the wild.

239. The sentence which shows that Dr Dolittle is an imaginary character is ----- .

- a. As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals.
- b. Jane loved reading books about a true character called Dr Dolittle.
- c. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s.
- d. Jane went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job.

Read the following paragraph about Making Contact, then choose the correct answers :

How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous they could be. She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to wipe out the rival group. But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane pointed out that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.

240. How could Jane make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees?

- a. She took a scientific training
- b. Her calmness gained their trust.
- c. The animals ran away as soon as they saw her.
- d. She knew very little about these wild animals

241. How did Jane learn that chimpanzees could be dangerous ?

- a. It is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust.
- b. Her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate.
- c. She saw that they groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments.
- d. She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to wipe out the rival group.

242. Jan's studies about chimpanzees showed her the following things about communication :

- a. The different groups of chimpanzees had battles.
- b. They groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments.
- c. The animals could communicate using language like people.
- d. They couldn't use sign language.

243. Chimpanzees communicate using the following different ways :

- a. They could communicate by touch and sound and use sign language.
- b. The animals could communicate using language like people.
- c. The different groups of chimpanzees had battles to communicate.
- d. They groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments.

244. Find a word which means that " a person or a group that competes with others".

- a. touch
- b. groom
- c. wild
- d. rival

Read the following paragraph about Making Contact, then choose the correct answers :

At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to their young. Through her work, Jane spelled out to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too, could use tools. Jane went on to write a number of books about her work. As well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour, she taught us that they are omnivores .In 2002, she became a UN Messenger for Peace.

245. What kind of tools do chimpanzees use ?

- a. sticks
- b. trees
- c. ants
- d. books

246. Chimpanzees use tools for the following purposes :

- a. To feed the ants and take the ants to their young.
- b. To take ants from a tree and to feed the ants to their young.
- c. To feed their young to the ants.
- d. To use sticks

247. People used to think that the chimpanzees were ----- .

- a. vegetarian
- b. Omnivores
- c. animals
- d. rival

248. Jane explained two facts about chimpanzees in her book. Choose them.

- a. She explained highly developed social behavior about them and they are omnivores.
- b. She explained highly developed social behavior about them and they are vegetarian.
- c. She explained that they are vegetarian and omnivores.
- d. She explained that they are omnivores and rival.

249. What evidence did Jane rely on to prove that animals use tools ?

- a. Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks
- b. Jane read about that in books .
- c. Jane heard about that from scientists
- d. Jane explained that to scientists

Read the following paragraph about Making Contact, then choose the correct answers :

In my opinion, Jane Goodall brought about a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate. Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, who can pick up sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

250. What can whales and elephants pick up ?

- a. Sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances.
- b. Animals communication in the future.
- c. Change in the way people understood.
- d. Communication between animals

251. The sentence which indicates the author's opinion about animal communication in the future is :

- a. In my opinion, Jane Goodall brought about a complete change how animals can communicate.
- b. Elephants and whales can pick up sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances.
- c. I feel that we can't learn even more about animal communication in the future.
- d. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

252. The word which means " a living being that eats plants and animals " is -----

- a. omnivore
- b. rival
- c. groom
- d. distance

253. The word which means "a person or group that competes with others " is -----

- a. omnivore
- b. rival
- c. groom
- d. distance

254. The word which means “ to brush and clean fur “ is -----

- a. omnivore
- b. rival
- c. groom
- d. distance

255. According to the author, how did Jane get the chimpanzees to trust her?

- a. She talked to them.
- b. She was relaxed with them.
- c. They did not know she was there.
- d. She observed them

256. What were the two most important discoveries that Jane made about the chimpanzees?

- a. The chimpanzees could talk and make tools.
- b. The chimpanzees had fights and disciplined their children.
- c. The chimpanzees could use tools and communicate using sign language.
- d. The chimpanzees couldn't use tools and communicate using sign language.

257. What does the author believe might happen if humans could talk to animals?

- a. We would change our minds about how animals communicate.
- b. We might learn to communicate like whales and elephants.
- c. They might teach us important lessons.
- d. They might teach us how to use languages .

writing

Read the following paragraph about Artificial Intelligence (AI) , then choose the correct answers :

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to how computers can do tasks that are usually done by intelligent humans. As a result, AI computers can now do amazing things, including writing songs, solving scientific problems and even helping to find cures for diseases. People are also using AI more and more in everyday life and although it (AI) might make many aspects of life easier, it (AI) could also make things worse, especially for our children.

258. Artificial Intelligence means -----.

- a. how humans can do tasks that are usually done by intelligent computers.
- b. how computers can make things worse.
- c. how computers can do tasks that are usually done by intelligent humans.
- d. how computers can do tasks that are usually done by children.

259. AI computers can now do the following amazing things :

- a. doing tasks that aren't usually done by intelligent humans.
- b. writing songs, solving scientific problems and helping to find cures for diseases.
- c. making things worse for children.
- d. only writing songs and helping to find cures for diseases.

260. What is the disadvantage of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) ?

- a. It could make things worse, especially for our children.
- b. It could write songs.
- c. It could solve scientific problems .
- d. It could help to find cures for diseases.

Read the following paragraph about Artificial Intelligence (AI) , then choose the correct answers :

AI is already used by many forms of social media. As with other forms of social media, AI can learn about its users' interests and hobbies, and that includes children. According to the website Net Positive, AI can even identify children's voices. This might mean children are directed to online advertising and content that their parents would not want.

261. Artificial Intelligence (AI) -----

- a. is already used by many forms of social media.
- b. can't learn about its users' interests and hobbies, and that includes children.
- c. can't even identify children's voices.
- d. isn't already used by many forms of social media.

262. Children are directed to two things as a result of identifying their voices. Choose them.

- a. interests and hobbies
- b. children and the website Net Positive
- c. online advertising and content that their parents would not want.
- d. online advertising and hobbies

263. Artificial Intelligence (AI) can learn about it's users' -----

- a. interests and hobbies
- b. children and the website Net Positive
- c. online advertising and content that their parents would not want.
- d. online advertising and hobbies

Read the following paragraph about Artificial Intelligence (AI) , then choose the correct answers :

However, some countries like Jordan are hoping to use AI sensibly. UNIDO reports that many industries have worked together to create a plan for using AI in the country's development over the next five years. Jordan is in a good position for using AI as it is at the forefront of technology. The people looking into using AI in Jordan are hoping it will help in science, investment and government services. However, there is a danger that this increased use of AI could result in problems with online safety if not controlled. Consequently, the government plan to set up regulations to address these dangers and strictly control how it is used. Of course, some people are worried that students using AI might end up with incorrect work. AI search engines do not always use reliable sources and so information provided by AI might be incomplete or even wrong.

264. Why is Jordan in a good position for using AI ?

- a. As it is at the forefront of technology.
- b. Because some countries like Jordan are hoping to use AI sensibly.
- c. As the people looking into using AI in Jordan are hoping it will help in science.
- d. Because the government plans to set up regulations to address the dangers.

265. People are hoping to use Artificial Intelligence (AI) to help them in many aspects. What are they ?

- a. industries and government services.
- b. Tehnology and investment
- c. science, investment and technology.
- d. science, investment and government services.

266. The increased use of AI could result in problems and causes a danger. What is it ?

- a. government services
- b. science and investment
- c. Online safety if not controlled
- d. regulations

267. The government plan to do many things to reduce the problems with online safety.What are they?

- a. control how it is used smoothly.
- b. create a plan for using AI in the country's development
- c. set up regulations in order not to address these dangers
- d. set up regulations to address these dangers

268. What is the procedure that the government in Jordan wants to do to reduce the dangers of AI ?

- a. set up regulations and control how it is used.
- b. increase the use of AI.
- c. work together to create a plan for using AI
- d. help in science, investment and government services.

269. Why are some people worried that students using AI might end up with incorrect work?

- a. Because information provided by AI might be complete or even wrong .
- b. Because there is a danger of the increased use of AI.
- c. Because AI helps in the country's development .
- d. Because AI search engines do not always use reliable sources

Read the following paragraph about Artificial Intelligence (AI) , then choose the correct answers :

We are still at an early stage in the development of AI and there is no doubt it is an exciting form of technology. However, without careful rules to control how it is used, and who it is used by, there are undoubted problems with it. Children themselves might find they are relying on a form of technology that in its present form should not always be trusted. As *Time* magazine argues in its article in July 2023, unless we start to control how we use AI, 'kids will be the biggest losers.'

270. Using Artificial Intelligence (AI) could be a problem unless we do two things. Mention them.

- a. relying on technology
- b. children use it without careful rules.
- c. putting careful rules to control how it is used, and who it is used by
- d. it is used by parents only.

271. How many sources are listed in the article ?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

Read the following paragraph about Rossetta Stone , then choose the correct answers :

The Rossetta stone is nothing much to look at . Nevertheless, visitors to the British Museum flow endlessly past the large piece of rock, despite being unable to read what is written on it. If they could, they might be disappointed to discover that it is a kind of tax document. However, as the museum guides explain, the Rosetta Stone is the star of an incredible true story about figuring out how to communicate with the past .

272. Visitors might be disappointed if they could read what is written on Rossetta Stone. Write the reason.

- a. If they discover that it is a large piece of rock.
- b. If they discover that it is a kind of tax document.
- c. Because the Rosetta Stone is the star of an incredible true story.
- d. Because it is in the British museum .

273. The museum guides explain a fact about the Rossetta Stone. What is it ?

- a. People can read and see what is written on it .
- b. It is a kind of tax document and communication.
- c. It is about communicating in the present.
- d. It is a kind of a tax document and an incredible true story .

Read the following paragraph about Rossetta Stone , then choose the correct answers :

The tale begins over 2000 years ago in Egypt. When Pharaoh Ptolemy IV died, his six-year-old son became a ruler . This was the start of years of chaos as rival groups tried to influence him. Eventually, the boy-pharaoh grew up and, with the assistance of powerful priests, he took control. In 196 BC, like all the other pharaohs before him, he wished to announce to the world the importance of his role. The Rosetta Stone is one of 18 stones that were put in temples around Egypt; their purpose was both to point this message and to bring into law some very generous tax breaks for priests.

274. Who inherited the Pharaoh Ptolemy's throne ?

- a. a six-year-old son.
- b. powerful priests
- c. the priests
- d. rival groups

275. Why did rival groups fight after the death of Pharaoh Ptolemy ?

- a. Because of the years of chaos.
- b. Because the boy-pharaoh grew up.
- c. Because he wished to announce to the world the importance of his role .
- d. Because rival groups wanted to influence the boy.

276. There were years of chaos after inheriting the throne by the Pharaoh's son . Give the reason.

- a. Because he became a ruler.
- b. When Pharaoh Ptolemy IV died, his his six-year-old son became a ruler .
- c. As rival groups tried to influence him.
- d. Because of the assistance of powerful priests.

277. How could the boy-pharao become a ruler ?

- a. With the assistance of powerful priests.
- b. When Pharaoh Ptolemy IV died.
- c. Because he wished to announce to the world the importance of his role .
- d. With the assistance of pharaoes.

278. How many similar stones were put in temples around Egypt ?

- a. Eight stones.
- b. Eighteen stones.
- c. Eighteen stones.
- d. Eighty stones.

279. What were the two purposes of the eighteen similar stones in the temples ?

- a. To point the message and to bring into law some very generous tax breaks for priests. .
- b. To help the powerful priests and to become an influential leader.
- c. To spread the message and to become an influential leader.
- d. To announce to the world his role.

Read the following paragraph about Rossetta Stone , then choose the correct answers :

The stone is of particular historical importance because the 'memo' it contains is written in three languages: Greek, an Egyptian language called Demotic, and hieroglyphics like those found on tombs.

The Rosetta Stone remained in Egypt for 2000 years . Then in 1801, it was captured by the British army and taken to London. There, academics tried to figure out what was written on it, but nobody could understand the hieroglyphics. That was, until a researcher called Thomas Young came across a group of symbols that spelled the name "Ptolemy". His work was continued by Jean-Francois Champollion who finally figured out how to read the mysterious text in 1882. Young and Champollion's work allowed us to work out exactly what is written on all the great objects and monuments of Egypt.

280. Who captured the Rossetta Stone and took it to London in 1801 ?

- a. Academics
- b. The British army
- c. Scholars of ancient Greek
- d. Thomas Young

281. Who could understand a group of hieroglyphic symbols on the stone ?

- a. Academics
- b. The British army
- c. Scholars of ancient Greek
- d. A researcher called Thomas Young

282. Who could understand how to read the mysterious hieroglyphic text in 1882 ?

- a. Academics
- b. The British army
- c. Jean-Francois Champollion
- d. Thomas Young

283. The Rossetta Stone is of particular historical importance because -----

- a. it remained in Egypt for 2000 years .
- b. it was captured by the British army and taken to London.
- c. the 'memo' it contains is written in three languages
- d. Champollion figured out how to read the mysterious text in 1882.

284. The "Demotic" language is -----

- a. A Greek language
- b. A hieroglyphic language
- c. A mysterious language
- d. an Egyptian language

285. What were Young and Champollion's work's results and benefits ?

- a. They figured out how to read the mysterious text in 1882.
- b. They analysed the text in order to decipher what was written on it.
- c. They were captured by the British army and taken to London.
- d. Their work allowed us to work out exactly what is written on all the great objects and monuments of Egypt.

286. Academics set to work analysing the text in order to decipher what was written on it in -----

- a. Egypt
- b. London
- c. France
- d. Greece

287. What does the word “ decipher “ mean?

- a. interpret
- b. reproduce
- c. pronounce
- d. imagine

Read the following paragraph about Rongorongo manuscript , then choose the correct answers :

However, despite the best efforts of linguists and code breakers, a number of unexplained manuscripts and mysterious languages have proved unsolvable. A notable example is Rongorongo, which scholars believe may be a written language from Easter Island. It was found in the nineteenth century on various wooden objects and is made up of symbols showing animals, humans and plants. There have been many attempts to work out what meaning it conveys. This suggested that it may be related to the cycles of the moon. It is also possible that Rongorongo is not written text at all, but is in fact an early kind of memory aid or even simply decoration.

288. What do we call people who could solve the mistry on the stones ?

- a. humans
- b. Linguists and code breakers
- c. Rongorongo
- d. Easter Island

289. Two things are still unsolvable about Rongorongo manuscript to this day. What are they?

- a. a number of unexplained manuscripts and mysterious languages
- b. Linguists and code breakers
- c. written texts and decorations
- d. wooden objects and mysterious languages

290. One of the following is not true about the facts that scholars believe about Rongorongo language ?

- a. It may not be related to the cycles of the moon.
- b. It is an early kind of memory aid or even simply decoration.
- c. It is made up of symbols showing animals, humans and plants.
- d. It was found in the nineteenth century on various wooden objects.

Read the following paragraph about Voynich Manuscript, then choose the correct answers :

Then there's the beautiful Voynich Manuscript, a book which has been dated to the early 15th century. It is thought to be written in a European language –though not a familiar one – and contains strange pictures of plants and animals. Some researchers have suggested it is a fake and others a guide to medieval medicine. Because it remains so mysterious, it has inspired many contemporary films and books.

291. One of the following is not correct about the Voynich Manuscript :

- a. It was a book which has been dated to the early 15th century.
- b. It was written in a European language
- c. It contains strange pictures of plants and animals.
- d. Some researchers have suggested it is a reality and others a guide to medieval medicine.

292. Why has the Voynich Manuscript inspired many contemporary films and books?

- a. Because it was a book which has been dated to the early 15th century.
- b. Because it was written in a European language
- c. Because it contains strange pictures of plants and animals.
- d. Because it remains so mysterious

293. What does the author say about Rongorongo?

- a. It may not actually be writing
- b. It is a kind of calendar.
- c. It is a kind of decoration
- d. It tells stories of the natural world.

Read the following paragraph about Tartaria Tablets, then choose the correct answers :

Finally, according to some estimates, the Tartaria Tablets, which were unearthed in Romania in 1961, are over 7000 years old. This would make the symbols on these small round discs the earliest known form of writing. As with many messages from the past, opinions differ and even the experts can be sure of almost nothing . One day , someone will almost certainly spell out what these strange messages mean, and where mystery remains, investigation will surely continue .

294. What would make the symbols for the earliest known form of writing ?

- a. The Rongorongo manuscripts
- b. The Rossetta Stone
- c. Voynich Manuscript
- d. The Tartaria Tablets

295. How can the author's opinion of the Rosetta Stone be best summarized?

- a. Its popularity as a museum exhibit is difficult to explain
- b. It is far more significant than it looks.
- c. It is a disappointment for most museum visitors.
- d. it is a dull administrative document.

296. Which statement is true about the Rosetta Stone?

- a. It was made for a child ruler.
- b. It was the only one of its kind
- c. Its sole aim was to announce the importance of the pharaoh.
- d. It contains a multilingual message

297. Which object does the author say has become a part of popular culture?

- a. the Rosetta Stone
- b. the Rongorongo carvings
- c. the Voynich Manuscript
- d. the Tartaria Tablets

298. What does the author believe about mysterious texts from the past?

- a. There are some texts we will never be able to work out
- b. We should only try to understand written languages, not symbols,
- c. It's impossible for experts to agree about any texts from the past.
- d. We'll always try to make sense of them.

Read the following paragraph about The next Lingua Franca, then choose the correct answers :

A recent study in the UK revealed that only about 25% of adults in the UK can hold a conversation in a foreign language. This was attributed to a mixture of cultural reasons and past government policies. However, language learning is now being prioritized in schools. French, Spanish and German are three of the languages identified as the most important.

299. What did a recent study in the UK reveal about language proficiency among adults?

- a. Language learning is now being prioritized in schools.
- b. Only about 25% of adults in the UK can hold a conversation in a foreign language.
- c. French and Spanish are the only languages identified as the most important.
- d. Only about 25% of adults in the UK can't hold a conversation in a foreign language.

300. Only about 25% of adults in the UK can hold a conversation in a foreign language. Choose the reasons :

- a. Language learning is now being prioritized in schools.
- b. French and Spanish are the only languages identified as the most important.
- c. Cultural reasons and past government policies.
- d. Adults in the UK can hold a conversation in a foreign language.

Read the following paragraph about The next Lingua Franca, then choose the correct answers :

On the other hand, the situation in other countries is different. The vast majority of students at secondary school learn a foreign language, which is often English. English is now a compulsory subject in many primary schools too. Fluency in a foreign language is highly important for a student's future. There are many reasons for this. Firstly, having a good command of a foreign language can help young people be successful in their chosen career. What's more, proficiency in a different language also makes travelling less stressful and fun! Finally, we shouldn't forget that when students learn a foreign language, they are also learning about the culture of the country or countries where it is spoken. This is a great way of promoting global understanding too. However, is English really as crucial as the large number of students of English would suggest? Brazil, Russia, India and China are considered to be the main emerging economies, so it would seem to make sense to study one of the main languages spoken in these countries. The question of which languages will dominate the future is a difficult one to answer. It really depends upon which future we are considering.

301. What do The vast majority of students at secondary school learn ?

- a. English
- b. french
- c. Spanish
- d. German

302. One of the following reasons is not correct about considering fluency in a foreign language important for a student's future :

- a. having a good command of a foreign language can help young people be successful in their chosen career.
- b. Proficiency in a different language also makes travelling less stressful and fun!
- c. English is now a compulsory subject in many primary schools too.
- d. Learning about the culture of the country or countries where it is spoken.

303. Why is it sense to study one of the main languages spoken in Brazil , Russia , India and China ?

- a. Because they are considered to be the main emerging economies
- b. Because they will dominate the future.
- c. Because they are global.
- d. Because they are highly important for a student's future.

Read the following paragraph about The next Lingua Franca, then choose the correct answers :

Take the future of business. For example , It is easy to get your message across in a hotel or restaurant in Spanish and French, but neither is as widely spoken or as simple to learn as English. Reports also suggest Arabic and Spanish will be important languages to do business in. As far as travel is concerned, Chinese is the most spoken language in the world, but as it is complex, it isn't the ideal lingua franca. Perhaps students are wasting their time by learning French and German, and should be turning their attention to Mandarin, the most spoken language in the world.

304. Which language is considered to be the most spoken language in travelling ?

- a. Spanish
- b. French
- c. English
- d. Chinese

305. Which language is the most spoken language in the world ?

- a. Arabic
- b. French
- c. English
- d. Mandarin

306. Why isn't the Chinese language the ideal lingua franca ? Because it is -----

- a. popular
- b. complex
- c. the most spoken language in the world
- d. simple

Answers :

1	C	41	B	81	D	121	A	161	D	200	A	240	B	280	B				
2	C	42	C	82	A	122	A	162	D	201	B	241	D	281	D				
3	B	43	D	83	D	123	B	163	B	202	A	242	B	282	C				
4	D	44	B	84	C	124	C	164	A	203	B	243	A	283	C				
5	B	45	C	85	B	125	B	165	C	204	C	244	D	284	D				
6	D	46	A	86	C	126	A	166	D	205	C	245	A	285	D				
7	C	47	D	87	A	127	C	167	A	206	C	246	B	286	B				
8	C	48	A	88	D	128	D	168	D	207	D	247	A	287	A				
9	C	49	C	89	A	129	C	169	C	208	A	248	A	288	B				
10	B	50	A	90	C	130	A	170	D	209	B	249	A	289	a				
11	C	51	B	91	C	131	B	171	A	210	A	250	A	290	A				
12	B	52	C	92	A	132	C	172	B	211	C	251	D	291	D				
13	B	53	A	93	B	133	D	173	A	212	A	252	A	292	D				
14	D	54	D	94	A	134	A	174	D	213	C	253	B	293	C				
15	C	55	B	95	C	135	B	175	B	214	D	254	C	294	D				
16	B	56	C	96	B	136	C	176	C	215	B	255	B	295	B				
17	C	57	D	97	D	137	A	177	D	216	C	256	C	296	D				
18	B	58	A	98	C	138	A	178	B	217	D	257	C	297	C				
19	C	59	B	99	B	139	A	179	C	218	C	258	C	298	D				
20	B	60	B	100	A	140	A	180	C	219	A	259	B	299	B				
21	C	61	C	101	D	141	A	181	B	220	A	260	A	300	C				
22	D	62	D	102	A	142	A	182	D	221	C	261	A	301	A				
23	D	63	A	103	B	143	C	183	B	222	B	262	C	302	C				
24	A	64	B	104	A	144	B	184	C	223	C	263	A	303	A				
25	B	65	D	105	B	145	D	185	B	224	D	264	A	304	D				
26	C	66	C	106	D	146	A	186	D	225	C	265	D	305	D				
27	D	67	B	107	A	147	C	187	C	226	D	266	C	306	B				
28	A	68	D	108	D	148	B	188	D	227	A	267	C						
29	B	69	B	109	C	149	D	189	B	228	B	268	A						
30	C	70	B	110	B	150	A	190	C	229	A	269	D						
31	D	71	A	111	C	151	A	191	A	230	D	270	C						
32	B	72	C	112	B	152	B	192	B	231	C	271	B						
33	B	73	C	113	D	153	C	193	B	232	C	272	B						
34	C	74	A	114	B	154	D	194	A	233	A	273	D						
35	C	75	D	115	A	155	A	195	C	234	A	274	A						
36	A	76	C	116	C	156	A	196	C	235	C	275	D						
37	B	77	C	117	D	157	C	197	A	236	A	276	A						
38	C	78	C	118	A	158	B	198	D	237	A	277	A						
39	D	79	D	119	B	159	A	198	C	238	B	278	C						
40	A	80	D	120	B	160	D	199	C	239	A	279	A						

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