

# Influences

اللغة الانجليزية

( بنك اسئلة )

الوحدة  
الثالثة



أ. عمر ملكاوي

Phrases for ways of behaving

1. Despite his tendency to \_\_\_\_\_, his friends know that deep down he just wants to be liked and admired.  
A) make fun of somebody      B) show off      C) wind somebody up      D) let somebody down
2. After their heated argument, neither was willing to \_\_\_\_\_, leading to weeks of silence between them.  
A) make up with the other      C) talk behind the other's back  
B) put up with the other      D) give the other a compliment
3. It's frustrating when people \_\_\_\_\_ over small mistakes, instead of being supportive and understanding.  
A) tell you off      B) empathise with you      C) give you a compliment      D) mess about
4. She knew she had to \_\_\_\_\_ him after their fight, but she found it hard to forgive so quickly.  
A) lose her temper with      B) wind up      C) make up with      D) talk behind the back of
5. If you continue to \_\_\_\_\_ him for no reason, he might eventually lose his patience and retaliate.  
A) put up with      B) wind up      C) show off to      D) empathise with
6. It's easy to \_\_\_\_\_ when you're tired and stressed, but it usually only makes things worse.  
A) burst into tears      C) make fun of somebody  
B) lose your temper      D) blow things out of proportion
7. Even though they had a big fight, he still decided to \_\_\_\_\_ by sending her flowers the next day.  
A) make up with her      C) talk behind her back  
B) tell her off      D) mess about
8. She could feel her anger rising as he continued to \_\_\_\_\_, clearly trying to provoke a reaction.  
A) show off      B) empathise with her      C) wind her up      D) give her a compliment
9. No matter how upset she gets, she tries not to \_\_\_\_\_; she believes in handling conflicts calmly.  
A) lose her temper      B) blow things out of proportion      C) mess about      D) make fun of somebody
10. Whenever things go wrong, he tends to \_\_\_\_\_, making the situation seem worse than it actually is.  
A) empathise with somebody      C) blow things out of proportion  
B) burst into tears      D) give somebody a compliment



11. He was hurt when he found out that his colleague had been \_\_\_\_\_ about him instead of addressing the issue directly.

- A) making fun of him      B) showing off      C) talking behind his back      D) giving him a compliment

12. After the disagreement, she decided to \_\_\_\_\_ by inviting him out for coffee to clear the air.

- A) let him down      B) make up with him      C) wind him up      D) talk behind his back

13. He often feels like he has to \_\_\_\_\_ when he doesn't get the attention he craves, even if it annoys others.

- A) show off      B) put up with somebody      C) empathise with somebody      D) wind somebody up

14. It's hard to \_\_\_\_\_ someone who constantly criticizes you, but sometimes it's necessary to keep the peace.

- A) let down      B) put up with      C) blow things out of proportion with      D) make fun of

15. She knew it was wrong to \_\_\_\_\_, but she couldn't resist gossiping about her coworker's mistake.

- A) mess about      B) lose her temper      C) talk behind someone's back      D) give someone a compliment

16. He felt terrible when he realized he had \_\_\_\_\_ his best friend by forgetting their plans.

- A) let down      B) empathised with      C) made a fuss of      D) showed off to

17. Even though they argue a lot, they always manage to \_\_\_\_\_ quickly because they value their friendship.

- A) make up      B) wind each other up      C) put up with each other      D) tell each other off

18. She \_\_\_\_\_ after her boss criticized her work in front of everyone, feeling completely humiliated.

- A) burst into tears      B) made a fuss of      C) put up with      D) talked behind someone's back

19. Instead of focusing on the positives, she always \_\_\_\_\_, making even the smallest issues seem unbearable.

- A) gives someone a compliment      C) empathises with someone

- B) blows things out of proportion      D) makes a fuss of someone

20. After a stressful day at work, he \_\_\_\_\_ when his kids wouldn't stop arguing, even though he knew he should stay calm.

- A) made fun of them      B) lost his temper      C) showed off      D) let them down

Answers

1 - B 2 - A 3 - A 4 - C 5 - B 6 - B 7 - A 8 - C 9 - A 10 - C 11 - C 12 - B 13 - A 14 - B 15 - C  
16 - A 17 - A 18 - A 19 - B 20 - B



## Life events

1. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she skipped two grades in school.  
a) academically gifted      b) challenged enough      c) making ends meet      d) handling a situation
2. The program was designed for students who were not \_\_\_\_\_ by the standard curriculum.  
a) flunking an important exam      b) challenged enough  
c) handling a situation      d) academically gifted
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ over the family vacation plans led to weeks of tension at home.  
a) row with your best friend      b) clash between you and a sibling  
c) colic      d) newborn baby in the family
4. Many parents struggle with sleep deprivation when their baby suffers from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) a row with your best friend      b) a clash between you and a sibling  
c) colic      d) a hard time
5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ and take care of my dog while I'm out of town?  
a) handle a situation      b) make ends meet      c) do somebody a favour      d) turn out
6. I'll drop you off at the station if it \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) handles a situation      b) goes my way      c) turns out      d) sticks at something
7. She was praised for how she \_\_\_\_\_ after the team lost its star player.  
a) made ends meet      b) turned out      c) handled a situation      d) stuck at something
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ dealing with the stress of moving to a new country.  
a) flunked an important exam      b) had a hard time  
c) relocated to a different town      d) made ends meet
9. Saving a portion of your salary each month will benefit you \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) academically gifted      b) challenged enough      c) in the long run      d) make ends meet
10. Despite working two jobs, he could barely \_\_\_\_\_ each month.  
a) stick at something      b) make ends meet  
c) turn out      d) relocate to a different town



11. It wasn't easy, but she decided to \_\_\_\_\_ until she could see the results of her hard work.  
a) stick at something      b) make ends meet      c) handle a situation      d) turn out
12. I was worried about the presentation, but it \_\_\_\_\_ to be much better than I expected.  
a) made ends meet      b) turned out      c) handled a situation      d) flunked an important exam
13. Everyone was excited to meet the \_\_\_\_\_, but adjusting to the new routine was challenging.  
a) clash between you and a sibling      b) newborn baby in the family  
c) row with your best friend      d) handling a situation
14. After \_\_\_\_\_, they didn't speak to each other for days.  
a) relocating to a different town      b) making ends meet  
c) a row with your best friend      d) flunking an important exam
15. \_\_\_\_\_ was a wake-up call for her, and she decided to study harder for the next one.  
a) Handling a situation  
b) Flunking an important exam  
c) Sticking at something  
d) Making ends meet
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a major life change that requires a lot of adjustment and planning.  
a) Flunking an important exam      b) Relocating to a different town or country  
c) Handling a situation      d) A row with your best friend

Answers:

1 - A 2 - B 3 - B 4 - C 5 - C 6 - B 7 - C 8 - B 9 - C 10 - B 11 - A 12 - B 13 - B 14 - C 15 - B 16 - B



Personal qualities and behaviour

1. He always thinks he's better than others and never listens to anyone else's opinion. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) modest                      b) conceited                      c) passionate                      d) sincere
2. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ person who always goes out of her way to help others, even when it's not easy.  
a) defensive                      b) tough                      c) compassionate                      d) bigoted
3. He is very \_\_\_\_\_; he can always handle any challenges that come his way without complaining.  
a) trustworthy                      b) tough                      c) idealistic                      d) immature
4. The politician's promises sounded good at first, but it became clear that his actions didn't match his words. His behavior was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) defensive                      b) hypocritical                      c) sincere                      d) charming
5. Despite being a young entrepreneur, she is extremely \_\_\_\_\_ and has already launched several successful projects.  
a) dedicated                      b) bigoted                      c) pushy                      d) immature
6. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ personality that makes everyone feel welcome and comfortable around him.  
a) sincere                      b) charming                      c) passionate                      d) defensive
7. She always stands by what she believes in, even when it's not popular. She is truly \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) idealistic                      b) pushy                      c) immature                      d) conceited
8. It was clear that she was \_\_\_\_\_ when she reacted aggressively to any criticism, even when it was constructive.  
a) defensive                      b) trustworthy                      c) sincere                      d) compassionate
9. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ leader who inspires his team by demonstrating commitment and a strong work ethic.  
a) dedicated                      b) inspirational                      c) charming                      d) modest
10. Although he's achieved a lot in his career, he remains \_\_\_\_\_ and never brags about his success.  
a) conceited                      b) modest                      c) tough                      d) sincere
11. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ person who is always willing to offer her help to those in need, even if she has her own problems.  
a) sincere                      b) trustworthy                      c) compassionate                      d) defensive
12. He can be very \_\_\_\_\_ at times, always pushing his ideas onto others without giving them a chance to speak.  
a) pushy                      b) charming                      c) bigoted                      d) modest



13. Despite his many faults, he is fundamentally a \_\_\_\_\_ person and can always be counted on to keep his promises.

- a) sincere                      b) trustworthy                      c) conceited                      d) immature

14. Her \_\_\_\_\_ attitude often leads her to judge others based on their background or opinions, without understanding their perspective.

- a) bigoted                      b) sincere                      c) defensive                      d) passionate

15. He can be \_\_\_\_\_ at times, behaving in ways that are more appropriate for someone younger or less experienced.

- a) mature                      b) trustworthy                      c) tough                      d) immature

16. She has always been very \_\_\_\_\_, working tirelessly on her art and always looking for ways to improve.

- a) passionate                      b) modest                      c) defensive                      d) conceited

17. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ person who treats everyone with respect and is always fair in his dealings.

- a) decent                      b) pushy                      c) conceited                      d) tough

18. Despite all the challenges, her speech was so \_\_\_\_\_ that it motivated everyone to strive for their best.

- a) defensive                      b) inspirational                      c) bigoted                      d) idealistic

19. He is very \_\_\_\_\_, always standing by his principles and acting with integrity, no matter what others might say.

- a) sincere                      b) defensive                      c) conceited                      d) pushy

20. Her commitment to volunteering and helping others, even when it's difficult, shows how \_\_\_\_\_ she is.

- a) decent                      b) passionate                      c) dedicated                      d) immature

Answers:

1 – B 2 – C 3 – B 4 – B 5 – A 6 – B 7 – A 8 – A 9 – B 10 – B 11 – C 12 – A 13 – B 14 – A 15 – D  
16 – A 17 – A 18 – B 19 – A 20 – C

## OLIVER TWIST

- Why did the other boys encourage Oliver to ask for more food in the workhouse?
  - They knew Oliver was braver than them
  - They were testing him
  - They were skinny and malnourished
  - They wanted to get Oliver in trouble
- What did Jack Dawkins take Oliver when they first met?
  - To Mr. Fagin
  - To a workhouse
  - To Mr. Brownlow house
  - To the police officer
- What did Fagin's boys give to him after returning from the streets?
  - Food
  - Watches and jewelry
  - Books
  - Money
- Why did Mr. Brownlow take Oliver to his home?
  - To make him a servant
  - To take care of him
  - To return him to the workhouse
  - To punish him
- What was the real reason Monks wanted Oliver to be dishonest?
  - To protect him
  - To make sure Oliver never found out the truth
  - To inherit all the money
  - To make him part of Fagin's gang
- How did Oliver feel about leaving the orphanage to go to the workhouse?
  - Excited
  - Relieved
  - Sad
  - Angry
- Why did Oliver decide to escape to London?
  - He was forced by the workhouse managers
  - He wanted to find his family
  - He was tired of being mistreated
  - He wanted to join Fagin's gang
- What did Oliver realize when he saw the boys take things from people's pockets?
  - They were helping Fagin
  - They were just playing a game
  - They were stealing
  - They were collecting lost items
- What did Mr. Brownlow's do when he learned about Oliver's background?
  - He was angry
  - He adopted him
  - He didn't care
  - He decided to return Oliver to Fagin
- What happened with Oliver's money at the end of the story?
  - He continues his life without money
  - His brother escaped to another country
  - His brother gave him the money that is owed
  - He gave the money to Mr. Brownlow

## Answers

1 - C 2 - A 3 - B 4 - B 5 - C 6 - C 7 - C 8 - C 9 - B 10 - C





## CHARLES DICKENS AND THE POOR

1. What was Dickens's first job after leaving school?

- a) Factory worker      b) Journalist      c) Lawyer      d) Teacher

2. Why did Charles Dickens write stories in magazines?

- a) He wanted to help his father.      b) He loved writing, and his stories were popular.  
c) He didn't have any other job options.      d) He was forced to do it by his family.

3. What happened to Charles Dickens's family when his father was sent to prison?

- a) They all went to prison.      b) They became rich.  
c) They had to live separately, and Charles had to work.      d) They moved to another city.

4. What did Charles Dickens notice about poor children when he lived near a workhouse?

- a) They were well-fed and happy.      b) They had to beg or go hungry.  
c) They had many opportunities for education.      d) They became rich easily.

5. Why do Dickens's books remain significant today?

- a) They only focus on wealthy people.  
b) They reveal the difficult lives of the poor, which were often ignored.  
c) They are set in the future.  
d) They are all stories about rich families.

6. What did Charles Dickens's readers think about his stories in magazines?

- a) They found them boring.  
b) They were shocked by the reality behind the stories.  
c) They thought they were completely fictional.  
d) They didn't care about the stories.

7. What did Dickens believe was a solution to poverty?

- a) Giving money to the poor      b) Working hard in factories  
c) Education      d) Moving to a different country



8. How did Dickens's time working in the factory influence his writing?

- a) It inspired him to become a factory owner.
- b) It gave him an understanding of the struggles of poor people.
- c) It made him hate writing.
- d) It had no effect on his writing.

9. What is the story of Oliver Twist mainly about?

- a) A boy who becomes rich and famous
- b) A boy who spends time in a workhouse and struggles to survive
- c) A boy who travels the world
- d) A boy who helps his father escape from prison

10. What type of people does Dickens often make fun of in his novels?

- a) People who are kind and humble
- b) People who think they are important because of their jobs or money
- c) Poor children who live on the streets
- d) Workers in factories

Answers:

1 - B 2 - B 3 - C 4 - B 5 - B 6 - B 7 - C 8 - B 9 - B 10 - B

## Smartphones

1. What is one major benefit of smartphones in friendships?

- A) They allow friends to avoid each other.
- B) They help friends stay connected, no matter where they are.
- C) They make it difficult to communicate.
- D) They only allow people to meet in person.



2. According to the text, how do smartphones affect existing friendships?

- A) They weaken existing friendships.
- B) They have no impact on friendships.
- C) They make existing friendships stronger.
- D) They replace in-person friendships.

3. What is one way smartphones help friends support each other?

- A) By allowing them to ignore each other's messages.
- B) By providing an easy way to share jokes and advice.
- C) By making communication more complicated.
- D) By preventing people from talking to each other.

4. What do some people worry about regarding technology and relationships?

- A) That technology makes friendships stronger.
- B) That technology brings people closer together.
- C) That technology might pull people apart.
- D) That technology has no impact on friendships.

5. Which of the following statements best summarizes the text?

- A) Smartphones make friendships difficult to maintain.
- B) Smartphones are a useful tool for strengthening and supporting friendships.
- C) Technology has no role in modern friendships.
- D) Smartphones are only used for entertainment purposes.

6. How does the text describe the way smartphones impact friendships?

- A) Smartphones make friendships less meaningful.
- B) Smartphones make friendships more meaningful and closer.
- C) Smartphones create misunderstandings in friendships.
- D) Smartphones make friendships dependent on technology.

7. What does the text suggest about shared experiences on smartphones?

- A) They only happen when friends are physically together.
- B) They don't affect the quality of friendships.
- C) They help to strengthen friendships and create new connections.
- D) They are mostly for entertainment without real friendship value.

8. Why might some people worry about the role of smartphones in friendships?



- A) They think smartphones are too expensive for maintaining friendships.
- B) They believe smartphones make people too dependent on each other.
- C) They worry that technology might keep people isolated.
- D) They think smartphones distract people from forming friendships.
9. According to the text, what can smartphones do when a friend needs support?
- A) They allow friends to send messages of advice and encouragement.
- B) They prevent friends from being able to help each other.
- C) They only allow friends to send funny images, not serious messages.
- D) They limit the ways friends can support each other.
10. What metaphor is used in the text to describe how smartphones help people keep in touch with friends?
- A) "Having friends in your backpack"
- B) "Having friends in your pocket"
- C) "Having friends on the other side of the world"
- D) "Having friends always listening"
11. What does the text imply about the role of jokes shared on smartphones?
- A) They can help make a friend's day better.
- B) They are a waste of time.
- C) They only work if friends are in the same room.
- D) They usually cause arguments between friends.
12. What is a key theme of the text about smartphones and friendships?
- A) Smartphones are mainly for entertainment and have little impact on friendships.
- B) Smartphones can create distance between friends.
- C) Smartphones help friends stay connected and support each other.
- D) Smartphones make friends feel less connected over time.

Answers:

1 – B 2 – C 3 – B 4 – C 5 – B 6 – B 7 – C 8 – C 9 – A 10 – B 11 – A 12 – C



Speaking

- Which phrase is used to talk about something that is usually true or commonly observed?
  - "In some cases, ..."
  - "This is a bit of a sweeping statement, but ..."
  - "On the whole, ..."
  - "You might think this is an over generalisation, but ..."
- If someone says, "More often than not," what are they indicating?
  - That something rarely happens.
  - That something generally happens.
  - That they are giving a specific example.
  - That they are not sure about the information.
- Which of the following phrases suggests a high probability, but not certainty, that something is true?
  - "This is a bit of a sweeping statement, but ..."
  - "Nine times out of ten, ..."
  - "In some cases, ..."
  - "You might think this is an over generalisation, but ..."
- What does the phrase "Broadly speaking, ..." imply in a statement?
  - The speaker is discussing a highly specific case.
  - The speaker is addressing an exception to the rule.
  - The speaker is making a generalization about a topic.
  - The speaker is admitting they are unsure.
- Which phrase would someone use to admit that they are making a broad, possibly inaccurate generalization?
  - "There's a tendency for ... to ..."
  - "By and large, ..."
  - "I may be over generalising, but ..."
  - "90 percent of the time, ..."
- Choose the phrase that best completes this sentence: "\_\_\_\_\_, people tend to enjoy weekends."
  - "By and large"
  - "You might think this is an over generalisation, but"
  - "This is a bit of a sweeping statement, but"
  - "In some cases"
- Which of these phrases indicates that something is true in a majority of cases, though not universally?
  - "90 percent of the time, ..."
  - "To a small extent, ..."
  - "There's a tendency for ... to ..."
  - "In some cases, ..."



8. Identify the phrase that implies the speaker is offering a personal view while recognizing it may not apply to all cases.

- A) "More often than not, ..."  
B) "In general, ..."  
C) "This is a bit of a sweeping statement, but ..."  
D) "To some extent, ..."

9. What is the purpose of using "You might think this is an over generalisation, but ..." in a conversation?

- A) To present a very specific fact.  
B) To introduce an argument with supporting data.  
C) To acknowledge that the following statement may not apply universally.  
D) To offer an accurate statement that applies to everyone.

10. Which phrase would most likely follow a statement about typical behavior in a majority of situations?

- A) "In general, ..."  
B) "This is a bit of a sweeping statement, but ..."  
C) "I may be over generalising, but ..."  
D) "You might think this is an over generalisation, but ..."

Answers:

1 - C 2 - B 3 - B 4 - C 5 - C 6 - A 7 - A 8 - C 9 - C 10 - A

Past and Present habits

1. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) during meetings, which makes it hard for anyone to concentrate.

- a) is talks      b) is / talking      c) was / talking      d) would / talk

2. When we shared a flat, my roommate \_\_\_\_\_ constantly \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) dirty dishes in the sink.

- a) is leaves      b) was / leaving      c) is / left      d) is / leaving

3. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to lock the door before leaving the house. It's so typical of him!

- a) will forget      b) will forgot      c) would forget      d) would forgot



4. When we were children, we \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) every summer playing in the fields behind our house.  
a) will spend      b) would spend      c) were spending      d) are spending
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a huge collection of comics, but I gave them all away when I moved.  
a) used to have      b) would have      c) was constantly having      d) will have
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach every weekend when I was a teenager.  
a) used to go      b) would go      c) were going      d) are going
7. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly/borrow) my things without asking when we were roommates.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to return them too!  
a) was constantly borrowing; would forget      b) constantly borrowed; used to forget  
c) used to borrow; was always forgetting      d) is constantly borrowing; used to forget
8. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ (forever) \_\_\_\_\_ (change) his mind about projects, which makes it hard to plan anything.  
a) forever changes      b) is forever changing      c) was forever changing      d) would forever change
9. During our holiday last year, it \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ (rain), so we couldn't enjoy the beach at all.  
a) is rains      b) is always raining      c) was always raining      d) was rain
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ constantly \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) homemade cookies to work. Everyone loves her for that!  
a) will bring      b) was brought      c) would bring      d) is bring
11. When we were younger, our grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us stories about life in their village.  
a) will tell      b) would tell      c) used to tell      d) were telling
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar a lot when I was in high school, but I haven't touched it in years.  
a) used to play      b) would play      c) was constantly playing      d) is constantly playing
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the countryside before moving to the city.  
a) used to live      b) would live      c) were always living      d) are always living

Answers:

1 - B 2 - B 3 - A 4 - B 5 - A 6 - A 7 - A 8 - B 9 - C 10 - A 11 - B 12 - A 13 - A



## Participle clauses

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the room, she is immediately noticing the broken vase on the floor.  
a) Entering                      b) Entered                      c) Enters
2. Hurrying to catch the train, \_\_\_\_\_ her ticket at the counter.  
a) her friend handed              b) the attendant sold              c) she bought
3. The woman who worked in the garden is my aunt. The underline phrase can be replaced with:  
a) worked                      b) working                      c) is working
4. The letter that was written yesterday was full of good news. The underline phrase can be replaced with:  
a) writing                      b) written                      c) wrote
5. \_\_\_\_\_ by the loud noise, the baby woke up crying.  
a) Frightened                      b) Frightening                      c) Frightens
6. He is sitting on the bench, \_\_\_\_\_ the sunset.  
a) watching                      b) watched                      c) watches
7. The house that was built at the end of the street has been abandoned for years. The underline phrase can be replaced with:  
a) Builds at the end of the street  
b) Building at the end of the street  
c) Built at the end of the street
8. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (who is playing) in the garden is my cousin.  
a) plays                      b) played                      c) playing
9. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ (who works) in that office is very friendly.  
a) worked                      b) working                      c) work
10. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (who were laughing) at the joke made everyone smile.  
a) laughing                      b) laughed                      c) laugh
11. The book \_\_\_\_\_ (which was written) by the author became a bestseller.  
a) writing                      b) written                      c) wrote





12. The documents \_\_\_\_\_ (which were sent) yesterday have not been received yet.  
a) sent                                      b) sending                                      c) send
13. The houses \_\_\_\_\_ (which were built) in the 1800s are now historical landmarks.  
a) building                                      b) built                                      c) builds
14. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (who is repairing) the car is a skilled mechanic.  
a) repairs                                      b) repairing                                      c) repaired
15. The paintings \_\_\_\_\_ (which were stolen) last week have been recovered by the police.  
a) stealing                                      b) stole                                      c) stolen

Answers:

1 – A 2 – C 3 – B 4 – B 5 – A 6 – A 7 – C 8 – C 9 – B 10 – A 11 – B 12 – A 13 – B 14 – B 15 – C

Relative clauses

1. This is the book \_\_\_\_\_ I borrowed from the library.  
a) which                                      b) where                                      c) who                                      d) when
2. I met a woman. She is a famous author.  
a) I met a woman which is a famous author.                                      b) I met a woman that is a famous author.  
c) I met a woman who is a famous author.                                      d) I met a woman where is a famous author.
3. The museum \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last week was amazing.  
a) which                                      b) where                                      c) who                                      d) whose
4. I live in a city. The city has a beautiful beach.  
a) I live in a city which has a beautiful beach.                                      b) I live in a city that has a beautiful beach.  
c) I live in a city where has a beautiful beach.                                      d) I live in a city whose beach is beautiful.
5. This is the student \_\_\_\_\_ won the competition.  
a) who                                      b) which                                      c) whose                                      d) where
6. She works for a company. The company makes eco-friendly products.  
a) She works for a company who makes eco-friendly products.

- b) She works for a company whose makes eco-friendly products.  
 c) She works for a company that makes eco-friendly products.  
 d) She works for a company where makes eco-friendly products.
7. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ bike was stolen is my neighbor.  
 a) that                      b) which                      c) who                      d) whose
8. I visited a restaurant. It is very popular in town.  
 a) I visited a restaurant who is very popular in town.  
 b) I visited a restaurant that is very popular in town.  
 c) I visited a restaurant where is very popular in town.  
 d) I visited a restaurant whose chef is famous.
9. This is the reason \_\_\_\_\_ I called you.  
 a) why                      b) which                      c) when                      d) where
10. We stayed at a hotel. The hotel had a beautiful view.  
 a) We stayed at a hotel whom had a beautiful view.  
 b) We stayed at a hotel whose view was beautiful.  
 c) We stayed at a hotel which had a beautiful view.  
 d) We stayed at a hotel who had a beautiful view.
11. This is the man \_\_\_\_\_ helped me fix my car.  
 a) who                      b) which                      c) where                      d) when
12. The movie was amazing. We watched it last night.  
 a) The movie that we watched last night was amazing.  
 b) The movie which we watched last night was amazing.  
 c) The movie where we watched last night was amazing.  
 d) Both a and b.
13. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ parents are both doctors is my best friend.  
 a) who                      b) whose                      c) which                      d) that



14. This is the house. My grandparents built it.
- a) This is the house where my grandparents built.      b) This is the house which my grandparents built.
- c) This is the house whose grandparents built.      d) This is the house who grandparents built.
15. Do you remember the time \_\_\_\_\_ we first met?
- a) when      b) where      c) which      d) whose
16. I bought a new laptop. It is very fast and lightweight.
- a) I bought a new laptop who is very fast and lightweight.
- b) I bought a new laptop whom is very fast and lightweight.
- c) I bought a new laptop which is very fast and lightweight.
- d) I bought a new laptop whose is very fast and lightweight.
17. We visited the park \_\_\_\_\_ we used to play as children.
- a) when      b) where      c) which      d) who
18. He's the teacher. All the students like him.
- a) He's the teacher whose all the students like.      b) He's the teacher why all the students like.
- c) He's the teacher which all the students like.      d) He's the teacher whom all the students like.
19. I spoke to a man \_\_\_\_\_ car was blocking the driveway.
- a) whose      b) who      c) which      d) that
20. This is the café. We had breakfast there yesterday.
- a) This is the café where we had breakfast yesterday.
- b) This is the café which we had breakfast yesterday.
- c) This is the café whose breakfast we ate yesterday.
- d) This is the café that we had breakfast yesterday.

Answers:

1 - A 2 - C 3 - A 4 - B 5 - A 6 - C 7 - D 8 - B 9 - A 10 - C 11 - A 12 - D 13 - B  
14 - B 15 - A 16 - C 17 - B 18 - D 19 - A 20 - A



## امتحان الوحدة الثالثة

Q1: Read the following text and answer the questions:

One night, a woman arrived at a workhouse. She gave birth to a baby but then sadly died. A nurse called the baby Oliver Twist and he was sent to a house for orphans until he was nine. Then he was sent to a workhouse to work. Oliver was sad to leave the other orphans. Although the boys lived **hand-to-mouth**, they had a **sense of belonging** at the house and looked after each other.

At the workhouse, all the other boys were as **malnourished** as Oliver. One day, they encouraged Oliver to **beg** for more food, but this made the managers of the workhouse angry.

Oliver decided to escape to London but had no food and **went hungry** for days, before he met another boy called Jack Dawkins. He showed Oliver the way to the city. Jack introduced Oliver to an old man called Fagin, who gave Oliver some food and a bed to sleep on. The next day, Oliver saw many other boys come to Fagin's house. The boys **gathered together** to give the old man watches and jewellery. Fagin then told Oliver to go into the streets with the other boys and learn from them. Oliver was shocked when he saw the boys take things from people's pockets. He understood that they were thieves!

1. What happened to Oliver's mother?

- a) She abandoned him at the workhouse.
- b) She took him to a house for orphans.
- c) She passed away after giving birth.
- d) She was sent to prison.

2. How did Oliver feel about leaving the house for orphans?

- a) He was excited to go to the workhouse.
- b) He was sad to leave the other orphans.
- c) He was shocked.
- d) He was happy to leave.

3. What did the boys in the workhouse encourage Oliver to do?

- a) Run away.
- b) Ask for more food.
- c) Steal jewellery.
- d) Complain to the managers.

4. What was Jack Dawkins' role in Oliver's journey?

- a) He helped Oliver escape the workhouse.
- b) He showed Oliver the way to London.
- c) He taught Oliver how to steal.
- d) He introduced Oliver to the orphanage.





5. What did Oliver discover about Fagin's group of boys?
  - a) They were working in a factory.
  - b) They were stealing from people's pockets.
  - c) They were helping homeless children.
  - d) They were running a shop.
6. What does the word "malnourshid" mean?
  - a) very short
  - b) very poor
  - c) very thin
  - d) very rich
7. How did Fagin treat Oliver when they first met?
  - a) He gave him food and a place to sleep.
  - b) He ignored him.
  - c) He sent him back to the workhouse.
  - d) He forced him to work immediately.
8. What shocked Oliver about the other boys?
  - a) Their kindness.
  - b) Their hunger.
  - c) Their behaviour of steal things.
  - d) Their loyalty to Fagin.
9. what is the synonym of "hand-to-mouth"?
  - a) Orphan
  - b) make ends meet
  - c) living day-to-day
  - d) sense of belonging
10. What does the story suggest about the lives of the boys in the workhouse?
  - a) They were well-fed and cared for.
  - b) They lived in poverty and were malnourished.
  - c) They had plenty of opportunities to play.
  - d) They were sent to school every day.

**Q2: Read the following text and answer the questions:**

When he left school, Dickens started off working in the law, but he always loved writing, and soon became a journalist. He started writing stories in magazines, and his stories were very popular. When he was older, Dickens used to live in a part of London where there was a workhouse in the same street. He was aware of the malnourished children who had to live and work in these terrible places. And so he wrote Oliver Twist, about a boy who spent time in a workhouse before living in places in London that were so poor that children had to beg or go hungry. Like his earlier stories, Oliver Twist was published in a magazine, which his readers could read part of every month. His readers were shocked when they learnt that this was not only a story, but based on real events and people in the capital city. Many people did not realise that there were skinny children looking for work and food in London at that time. Dickens certainly empathised with the poor, but he also believed that being poor often led to a life of crime. We can see this in the character Fagin in Oliver Twist, who makes poor children work for him as thieves. For Dickens, the best escape from poverty was through education. Dickens did not forget that he had to stop going to school when his father was sent to prison and he later helped to support the so-called Ragged Schools, where children of the poorest families in the country could feel at home and get a good education.



1. What was Charles Dickens' first job after leaving school?
  - A) A journalist
  - B) A lawyer
  - C) A worker in a workhouse
  - D) A teacher
2. What inspired Dickens to write "Oliver Twist"?
  - A) His own experience of living in poverty
  - B) The malnourished children near the workhouse on his street
  - C) His interest in telling fictional stories about workhouses
  - D) His readers' requests for more stories
3. How were Dickens' stories, including "Oliver Twist", initially published?
  - A) As books sold in shops
  - B) On posters across London
  - C) In monthly magazine installments
  - D) As daily articles in newspapers
4. Why were readers shocked by "Oliver Twist"?
  - A) They thought the character Fagin was too cruel.
  - B) They learned that the story was based on real events and people.
  - C) They did not know about workhouses before reading the story.
  - D) They discovered Dickens' negative view of education.
5. What did Dickens believe was the best way to escape poverty?
  - A) Hard work in factories
  - B) Support from wealthy individuals
  - C) Education
  - D) Charity donations
6. How did Dickens help poor children in real life?
  - A) He provided food and clothing for them.
  - B) He supported the Ragged Schools for their education.
  - C) He adopted children from workhouses.
  - D) He gave them jobs writing for his magazines.
7. What did Dickens believe about poverty and crime?
  - A) Poverty leads people to become thieves or criminals.
  - B) Criminals are born, not made.
  - C) Poverty and crime have no connection.



D) People in poverty avoid crime by finding work in factories.

8. Which character in "Oliver Twist" represents the connection between poverty and crime?

- A) Oliver Twist      B) Fagin      C) Nancy      D) Mr. Brownlow

9. Why did Dickens empathize with poor children?

- A) He saw malnourished children in London near workhouses.  
B) His father went to prison, and he had to stop going to school.  
C) He believed education could improve their lives.  
D) All of the above.

**Q3: Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences:**

1. When she heard the sad news, she \_\_\_\_\_ into tears.

- A) laughed      B) burst      C) ran      D) smiled

2. My teacher always \_\_\_\_\_ a go at me when I forget my homework.

- A) has      B) gives      C) takes      D) makes

3. The children were \_\_\_\_\_ about in the playground instead of lining up.

- A) working      B) messing      C) focusing      D) shouting

4. He bought an expensive watch just to \_\_\_\_\_ off in front of his friends.

- A) show      B) look      C) go      D) put

5. Stop teasing her; you're really \_\_\_\_\_ her up.

- A) calming      B) winding      C) cheering      D) annoying

6. In her new role, she felt \_\_\_\_\_ enough and was excited to grow.

- A) overwhelmed      B) challenged      C) bored      D) exhausted

7. I'm so happy everything is starting to \_\_\_\_\_ my way!

- A) turn      B) go      C) move      D) change

8. She didn't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the situation when the customer started yelling.

- A) ignore      B) handle      C) avoid      D) dismiss

9. I wasn't sure about the trip, but it \_\_\_\_\_ out to be amazing!

- A) turned      B) worked      C) started      D) changed



10. A \_\_\_\_\_ person refuses to respect different beliefs or opinions.  
A) compassionate B) bigoted C) modest D) inspirational
11. He is perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ of completing this project on time.  
A) capable B) conceited C) immature D) pushy
12. The host was so \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone enjoyed the party.  
A) conceited B) bigoted C) charming D) pushy
13. Doctors and nurses must be \_\_\_\_\_ when treating their patients.  
A) conceited B) compassionate C) hypocritical D) bigoted
14. Nobody likes working with her because she's so \_\_\_\_\_ and always talks about herself.  
A) compassionate B) conceited C) modest D) immature
15. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to ask others to follow rules that you don't follow yourself.  
A) hypocritical B) modest C) idealistic D) capable
16. He has such an \_\_\_\_\_ view of the world that he ignores practical problems.  
A) immature B) idealistic C) compassionate D) pushy
17. His behavior was so \_\_\_\_\_ during the meeting that nobody took him seriously.  
A) inspirational B) conceited C) immature D) capable
18. Her achievements were so \_\_\_\_\_ that they motivated others to try harder.  
A) inspirational B) hypocritical C) modest D) pushy
19. Even though she won first prize, she stayed \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't brag about it.  
A) conceited B) modest C) pushy D) compassionate
20. He's very \_\_\_\_\_ about music and practices his guitar every day.  
A) compassionate B) passionate C) immature D) bigoted
21. She can be so \_\_\_\_\_ when selling things; it makes people uncomfortable.  
A) bigoted B) compassionate C) pushy D) modest

**Q4: Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences:**

1. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (always, arrive) late to class when she was younger.  
A) always was B) was always C) was always arriving D) always being





2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly, play) video games when I was a child.  
A) constantly played      B) was constantly playing      C) constantly playing      D) was constantly played
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (forever, complain) about his homeworks when he was a student.  
A) forever asking      B) asked forever      C) was forever complaining      D) forever asked
4. When I was a teenager, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) cartoons every weekend.  
A) used to watch      B) use to watch      C) would watch      D) watching
5. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner for us every Sunday when we were kids.  
A) was cooking      B) would cook      C) will cook      D) both a and b
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (always, go) to the gym after work, but now I don't have time.  
A) was always going      B) used to go      C) am always going      D) would always go
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on his project all night when he was in university.  
A) used to work      B) worked      C) would work      D) had worked
8. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) vegetables, but now I love them.  
A) didn't used to like      B) wouldn't like      C) didn't use to like      D) used to not like
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a kind person and I loved spending time with her, but now she completely changed.  
A) used to be      B) would be      C) was being      D) was
10. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (always, speak) very loudly in class.  
A) was always speaking      B) speaks always      C) always spoke      D) always speaking
11. The book \_\_\_\_\_ (which was written) by J.K. Rowling is very popular.  
A) was writing      B) write      C) is written      D) written
12. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (who works) in the garden is my neighbor.  
A) working      B) is working      C) worked      D) who was worked
13. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ (that was directed) by Steven Spielberg is a classic.  
A) is directing      B) directed      C) directs      D) direct
14. I met the girl \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the competition.  
A) who winning      B) won      C) who won      D) winning
15. The house \_\_\_\_\_ (that was built) last year looks beautiful.  
A) built      B) is building      C) was building      D) has built





16. The book \_\_\_\_\_ (which was read) by many people worldwide is very famous.  
A) reads B) is reading C) was reading D) read
17. This is the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us English.  
A) who teach B) who teaching C) who teaches D) teaching
18. The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ (that serves) delicious food closed recently.  
A) served B) serving C) is served D) serves
19. She was the person \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a gift.  
A) who gave B) whom gave C) who gives D) giving
20. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ (which shows) in theaters last month was a big hit.  
A) show B) showing C) was shown D) shows

الاجابات النموذجية

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1 C	1 A	1 B	1 C
2 B	2 B	2 A	2 B
3 B	3 C	3 B	3 C
4 B	4 B	4 A	4 A
5 B	5 C	5 B	5 B
6 C	6 B	6 B	6 B
7 A	7 A	7 B	7 A
8 C	8 B	8 B	8 C
9 B	9 D	9 A	9 A
10 B		10 B	10 A
		11 A	11 D
		12 C	12 A
		13 B	13 B
		14 B	14 C
		15 A	15 A
		16 B	16 D
		17 C	17 C
		18 A	18 B
		19 B	19 A
		20 B	20 B
		21 C	



# Influences

اللغة الانجليزية



بتقدر تابعنا على جميع مواقع التواصل الإجتماعي



أ. عمر ملكاوي