

# الاستاذ عماد ابو الزمر

التوجيهي

الانجليزي المتقدم

جيل 2008

اسئلة شاملة على قواعد وقطع

الوحدة الاولى

# Identity

0785915568

0796145755

## UNIT TWO - Grammar

Tense	Functions and Examples
<b>The Present Continuous</b> المضارع المستمر <b>S + is /am /are + v-ing</b>  Now – at the moment – currently – right now – these days – nowadays - at present	<b>1. actions in progress at the time of speaking</b> Ali is having a shower right now. <b>2. temporary situations in progress now:</b> I'm playing a lot of football. <b>3. changes and developments</b> We're becoming tired of the boy's lies. <b>4. with (always or continually) when something unexpected happens very often.</b> She's always disturbing me when I'm on the phone.
<b>The Past Continuous</b> الماضي المستمر <b>S + was / were + v-ing</b>  While – When Past time + specific time This time + past time  Yesterday at 5.00 This time last week	<b>1. actions or activities in progress at a specific time in the past:</b> <u>This time last year</u> I was painting my bedroom. <b>2. longer actions interrupted by a shorter past action:</b> She was doing an online personality quiz <u>when</u> her boss walked into the room.
<b>The Future Continuous</b> المستقبل المستمر <b>S + will be + v-ing</b>  - In + رقم + time - at + time + future - This time + future - Future + specific time - ten years from now - By + future	<b>1. to predict something in progress at a point in the future:</b> ( In the middle of the work ) Six months from now we'll be studying in different cities. <b>2. to talk about something that is expected to happen:</b> You'll all be coming back here in one year's time. <b>3. to ask politely about someone's plans:</b> Will you be coming to the meeting after the show?
<b>The Present Perfect Simple</b> المضارع التام البسيط <b>S + has / have + V3</b>  (For + time) (since +specific time) (recently) - (in recent time) (already)- Just – yet - ever (for a while) ever since – so far – tody this week – this month ..... times .	<b>1. completed past actions that happened at an unspecified time: ( finished action )</b> I've visited many European cities in my life. <b>2. recent actions with a present relevance/ result:</b> We've recently discovered a fabulous new restaurant. Let's go there tomorrow. <b>3. states or actions that began in the past and continue up to now:</b> She's been a translator for a few years. <b>4. recent actions where we focus on the result, not the activity:</b> Adnan's published a book about horses.
<b>The Present Perfect Continuous</b> المضارع التام المستمر <b>S + has / have + been + V-ing</b>  for , since , all + time , How long	<b>1. actions that began in the past and continue to the present: ( still happening )</b> They've been running for more than an hour. <b>2. recent actions where we focus on the activity, not the result:</b> I've been sending off job applications.

Tense	Functions and Examples
<p><b>The Past Perfect Simple</b> الماضي التام البسيط</p> <p><b>S + had + V3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Before + V2 , had V3</li> <li>- After + had V3 , V2</li> <li>- By the time + V2 , had V3</li> <li>- By + time (past) , had V3</li> <li>- As soon as + had V3 , V2</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. actions or states that happened before a specific past time:</b> It was strange because she'd bought lots of apples the night <u>before</u> and when she entered the kitchen there was only one.</p> <p><b>2. a clear sequence of events.</b> ( We use the Past Perfect Simple for the earlier action ) As soon as I'd heard the news, I went round to their house.</p>
<p><b>The Past Perfect Continuous</b> الماضي التام المستمر</p> <p><b>S + had been + V-ing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Before + V2 , had been +V-ing</li> <li>- After + had been + V-ing , V2</li> <li>- By the time + V2 , had been + V-ing</li> <li>- By + time (past) , had been + V-ing</li> <li>- Until now</li> </ul> <p>يشترط وجود For , since , all + time</p>	<p><b>to talk about continuous actions or situations which happened before a specific time in the past:</b></p> <p>I had been keeping quiet about my running, <b>and then</b> I won the race. ( continuously or very often.)</p>
<p><b>The Future Perfect Simple</b> المستقبل التام البسيط</p> <p><b>S + will have + V3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By + future - by 2050 ,</li> <li>- by then , by next year ,</li> <li>- in ten years , two months - -</li> <li>- By the time + V1</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. an action that will be completed before a particular time in the future:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Next time I see you, you <b>will have</b> completely <b>changed</b> your eating habits!</li> <li>- <u>In 100 years'</u> time, half the world's languages <u>will have disappeared</u>.</li> <li>- <u>By 2075</u> the population of the world <b>will have risen</b> to more than nine billion.</li> <li>- <u>By next year</u>, I <b>will have finished</b> my university degree .</li> <li>- Unfortunately, we won't have arrived <u>by the time the restaurant closes</u> at 9 p.m</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Future Perfect Continuous</b> المستقبل التام المستمر</p> <p><b>S + will have been + V-ing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tomorrow - next + time</li> <li>- soon – in (ten) year's time</li> <li>- by the end of this ... + time</li> </ul> <p>غالبا يأتي مع for + time</p>	<p><b>1. to talk about something continuing up to a certain point in the future:</b> By the end of this month we'll have been writing this book for two years. I will have been working. = ( I will have finished my work )</p> <p><b>2. If we want to focus on a duration of an action which is still ongoing at some point in the future.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I <u>will have been living</u> in Berlin for three years in July.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mind the trap!</b> ( انتبه للفخ )</p> <p><b>will and must</b></p>	<p><b>"Will"</b> can be used to make logical <b>deductions</b> about the present or future يمكن استخدام <b>will</b> لإجراء استنتاجات منطقية حول الحاضر أو المستقبل</p> <p><b>He will be at work now.</b> (I'm sure he's at work now — based on what I know about his routine.)</p> <p><b>"must"</b> is used, but usually with <b>more certainty</b> or <b>based on what we know.</b> بدرجة أكبر من التأكد أو بناء على ما نعرفه</p> <p><b>He must be at work now.</b> (A strong guess based on evidence or logic.)</p>

**1. The correct tense used in the sentence "Are you feeling OK? You look a bit hot and sweaty".**

- A) Present Simple      B) Present Perfect      **C) Present Continuous**      D) Future Simple

**2. The correct tense used in the sentence "I've just been running".**

- A) Present Simple      B) Present Perfect      C) Future Perfect      **D) Present Perfect Continuous**

**3. The correct tense used in the sentence "I've just started, really."**

- A) Past Simple      **B) Present Perfect**      C) Future Continuous      D) Present Perfect Continuous

**4. The correct tense used in the sentence "I'll be doing a 5k run for charity in a few weeks".**

- A) Future Perfect      B) Present Continuous      **C) Future Continuous**      D) Past Perfect

**5. The correct tense used in the sentence "Had you done much running before."**

- A) Future Perfect      B) Present Continuous      C) Future Continuous      **D) Past Perfect Simple**

**6. The correct tense used in the sentence "Next week, I will have been running every day for two months".**

- A) Present Perfect      B) Past Continuous      C) Future Continuous      **D) Future Perfect Continuous**

**7. The function of the following sentence "Ali is having a shower right now". is -----**

- A) Expressing a habit      **C) Action in progress at the moment of speaking**  
B) Describing a change      D) Talking about the past

**8. The sentence that shows a temporary situation happening now is -----**

- A) I play football every Saturday.      C) I played football yesterday.  
**B) I'm playing a lot of football these days.**      D) I have played football for years.

**9. The sentence that shows a change or development is -----**

- A) I'm brushing my teeth.      **C) We're becoming tired of the boy's lies.**  
B) I'm always drinking tea in the evening.      D) I'm visiting my grandma now.

**10. The sentence that shows something temporary in progress now is -----**

- A) He works at the hospital.      **C) I am playing a lot of football.**  
B) He worked at the hospital for five years.      D) He has worked at the hospital.

**11. The sentence which expresses an action in progress at the time of speaking is -----**

- A) She eats breakfast.      C) She ate breakfast.  
**B) Ali is having a shower right now.**      D) She has eaten breakfast.

**12. We use the Present Continuous with always or continually when -----**

- A) Talking about a daily routine      **C) Something unexpected happens very often, sometimes showing annoyance**  
B) Describing a planned future event      D) Describing a permanent scientific fact

**13. What does the sentence "This time last year I was painting my bedroom." illustrate?**

- A) A completed action in the past      **C) An action in progress at a specific time in the past**  
B) A general truth      D) A habit in the past

**14. What does the sentence "She was doing an online personality quiz when her boss walked into the room." illustrate?**

- A) Two simultaneous future actions      C) A permanent state  
**B) A longer action interrupted by a shorter one in the past**      D) A general habit

**15. What does the sentence "Six months from now we'll be studying in different cities." illustrate?**

- A) A general truth      C) A sudden decision  
**B) A prediction of something in progress at a point in the future**      D) A finished action in the future

**16. What does the sentence "You'll all be coming back here in one year's time." illustrate?**

- A) A spontaneous action      **C) Something that is expected to happen in the future**  
B) A refusal      D) An imaginary situation

17. What does the sentence **"Will you be coming to the meeting after the show?"** illustrate?

- A) A polite way of asking about someone's plans
- B) A finished action in the future
- C) An imaginary situation
- D) A spontaneous action

18. What tense is used in the sentence: **"I've visited many European cities in my life."**

- a) Past Simple
- b) Present Perfect Simple
- c) Future Simple
- d) Present Continuous

19. What is the time reference in this sentence: **"I've visited many European cities in my life."** (completed past action)

- a) A specific time
- b) An unspecified time
- c) Right now
- d) Next year

20. The sentence **"We've recently discovered a fabulous new restaurant"** is an example of:

- a) A future plan
- b) A past action with no result
- c) A recent action with present relevance / result
- d) A state that started now

21. What does the sentence **"We've recently discovered a fabulous new restaurant."** focus on?

- a) The time
- b) The discovery and its present result
- c) A habit
- d) An unfinished action

22. In the sentence **"She's been a translator for a few years."**, what does the tense express?

- a) A short-term action
- b) A state that began in the past and continues
- c) A finished action
- d) A future plan

23. The sentence **"She's been a translator for a few years."** refers to:

- a) A completed event
- b) A temporary situation
- c) A continuing state from the past to now
- d) A future dream

24. In the sentence **"Adnan's published a book about horses."**, the focus is on:

- a) How he wrote it
- b) The result of the action / not the activity
- c) When he started
- d) A daily habit

25. What tense is used in the sentence: **"They've been running for more than an hour."**

- a) Present Perfect Simple
- b) Present Perfect Continuous
- c) Past Simple
- d) Present Simple

26. In the sentence **"They've been running for more than an hour,"** the action:

- a) Started and finished in the past
- b) Is still happening now
- c) Will happen in the future
- d) Happened once

27. What does the sentence **"They've been running for more than an hour."** focus on?

- a) The result
- b) The starting point
- c) The action that start in the past and continue to the present
- d) A completed task

28. The sentence **"I've been sending off job applications."** is an example of:

- a) A future plan
- b) A recent activity with focus on the result
- c) A recent activity with focus on the activity itself
- d) A habit

29. Which sentence shows an action that is still happening?

- a) "Adnan's published a book about horses."
- b) "They've been running for more than an hour."
- c) "I've visited many European cities."
- d) "We've recently discovered a restaurant."

30. What tense is used in the sentence: **"She'd bought lots of apples the night before."**

- a) Past Simple
- b) Past Continuous
- c) Present Perfect
- d) Past Perfect Simple

- 31.** The sentence "**She'd bought lots of apples the night before she entered the kitchen**" expresses:
- a) A present action  
b) A future intention  
c) An action that happened before another past event  
d) A repeated habit
- 32.** In the sentence "**As soon as I'd heard the news, I went round to their house.**", which action happened first, earlier?
- a) I went round to their house  
b) I heard the news  
c) They told me to come  
d) I saw the house
- 33.** The sentence "**As soon as I'd heard the news, I went round to their house.**" shows:
- a) A future plan  
b) A present situation  
c) A clear sequence of past events  
d) An ongoing activity
- 34.** What tense is used in the sentence: "**I had been keeping quiet about my running, and then I won the race.**"
- a) Past Perfect Simple  
b) Present Perfect  
c) Past Perfect Continuous  
d) Future Continuous
- 35.** The sentence "**I had been keeping quiet about my running, and then I won the race,**" talks about ----
- a) the completed action  
b) a present action  
c) the continuous action before a specific time in the past  
d) an action that still happening now
- 36.** What tense is used in the sentence: "**Next time I see you, you will have completely changed your eating habits!**"
- a) Future Simple  
b) Past Perfect  
c) Present Perfect  
d) Future Perfect Simple
- 37.** The sentence "**Next time I see you, you will have completely changed your eating habits!**" expresses:
- a) A completed action before a future time  
b) A future plan  
c) A current habit  
d) A past situation
- 38.** What tense is used in the sentence: "**By the end of this month We'll have been writing this book for two years.**"
- a) Future Simple  
b) Future Perfect Continuous  
c) Present Perfect  
d) Past Perfect Continuous
- 39.** The sentence "**By the end of this month We'll have been writing this book for two years**" emphasizes:
- a) A completed past action  
b) A short future event  
c) The duration of an action continuing up to a certain point in the future  
d) A current habit
- 40.** The sentence: "**I will have been living in Berlin for three years in July.**" focuses on -----
- a) The place  
b) The completion of the action only  
c) A single event in July  
d) The duration of the ongoing action at some point in the future
- 41. Which sentence shows a logical deduction with more certainty about the present?**
- A) She'll be working late.  
B) She works late every day.  
C) She worked late last night.  
D) She can work late today.
- 42. Which sentence shows a strong guess based on evidence or logic ?**
- A) She'll be working late.  
B) She works late every day.  
C) She worked late last night.  
D) She must work late today.
- 43.** The sentence which means ( **I am still reading the book**) is -----
- A) I had been eating all day.  
B) I played a lot of football.  
C) I've been reading a book about habits.  
D) I've read a book about habits.
- 44.** The sentence which means ( **I've finished the book**) is -----
- A) I had been eating all day.  
B) I played a lot of football.  
C) I've been reading a book about habits.  
D) I've read a book about habits.
- 45.** The sentence which means ( **I will be in the middle of my work**) is -----
- A) I will be working  
B) I will work  
C) I will have worked.  
D) I will have been working.

46. The sentence which means ( **I will have finished my work** ) is -----  
 A) I will be working C) I will have worked.  
 B) I will work D) I will have been working.
47. The sentence which means ( **I came up with a great idea at some point in the past** ) is -----  
 A) I had a great idea. C) I will have a great idea.  
 B) I've come up with a great idea. D) I had had a great idea.
48. The sentence which means ( **This is something I've been doing recently or temporary** ) is -----  
 A) I played a lot of football C) I'm playing a lot of football.  
 B) I've played a lot of football D) I play a lot of football
49. The sentence which means ( **This is something I always do** ) is -----  
 A) I played a lot of football C) I'm playing a lot of football.  
 B) I've played a lot of football D) I play a lot of football
50. The sentence which means ( **I was eating continuously or very often** ) is -----  
 A) I had eaten that day C) I ate yesterday  
 B) I had been eating all day D) I have eaten
51. The sentence which means ( **I ate** ) is -----  
 A) I had eaten that day C) I eat everyday  
 B) I had been eating all day D) I have been eating
52. Recently, I ----- **five kilometres every day.**  
 A) run B) ran C) have been running D) had run
53. When I finish the marathon, ----- **42 kilometres.**  
 A) ran B) have run C) will have run D) will run
54. I ----- **for the bus when I tripped and fell flat on my face.**  
 A) run B) was running C) have run D) will be running
55. Before I trained for the marathon, ----- **in a race before.**  
 A) never run B) had never run C) have never run D) will never run
56. I'm a real bookworm. So far this month ----- **six books.**  
 A) read B) had read C) have read D) was reading
57. I ----- **a fantastic book before I went to sleep last night.**  
 A) have been reading B) was reading C) had been reading D) read
58. I ----- **my book all evening.**  
 A) have been reading B) had read C) was reading D) read
59. I ----- **for two hours now.**  
 A) read B) have read C) have been reading D) was reading
60. While I ----- **here, I want to go for a walk every day.**  
 A) am living B) live C) will live D) had lived
61. By the time you come and visit, I ----- **here for six months.**  
 A) am living B) live C) will have been living D) will be living
62. I ----- **in several different countries.**  
 A) have lived B) live C) was living D) lived
63. I ate too much fast food when I ----- **in Dubai.**  
 A) had lived B) live C) was living D) have lived



64. I was almost late for school, and I ----- up later and later.  
 A) had been getting      B) got      C) have got      D) am getting
65. I would set my alarm, but fall asleep again straight after it -----  
 A) has gone off      B) had gone off      C) went off      D) goes off
66. I'm not exactly strong-willed. But now I -----it much easier to get up.  
 A) have found      B) was finding      C) am finding      D) had found
67. Next week I ----- my house on time every day for a month!  
 A) have left      B) will be leaving      C) will have been leaving      D) am leaving
68. I've been trying to work for hours now. What is the function of the tense?  
 A) an action completed in the past      C) an action in progress up to the present moment  
 B) a temporary situation now      D) a recent completed action
69. He'd been sitting there for hours. It was time to go. This sentence shows:  
 A) a recent action      C) a completed action before now  
 B) an action in progress now      D) an action in progress before a point in the past
70. I'm learning to ski. This sentence expresses:  
 A) a habit      C) a temporary situation in progress now  
 B) a permanent situation      D) a completed past action
71. By August, I'll have been living here for two years. This tense shows :  
 A) a future plan      C) a finished action in the future  
 B) an action in progress up to a certain time in the future      D) a repeated future action
72. Next time I see you, I will have had my hair cut short. What does this tense show?  
 A) a present perfect action      C) an action will be completed before a certain point in the future  
 B) a planned action      D) a habit in the future
73. I've built up a lot of muscle. This means:  
 A) an action completed at a known time      C) an action in progress now  
 B) an action completed at a non-specified time before now      D) a habit
74. The water was pouring down the side of the bath. What is the function of this tense?  
 A) a regular past event      C) an action in progress at a certain time in the past  
 B) a completed past action      D) a future arrangement
75. This time tomorrow, I'll be flying over the Atlantic. What does this mean?  
 A) a completed action      C) a habit  
 B) an action in progress at a specific time in the future      D) an action in the distant future
76. I can't exercise because I've broken my leg. What is the tense showing here?  
 A) a recent action with a result in the present      C) a completed action in the past  
 B) a habit      D) a temporary situation
77. I had been there before. This shows:  
 A) an action at a specific time in the past      C) a completed action before a certain point in the past  
 B) a past habit      D) an ongoing past event
78. I've been trying to call you -----.  
 A. yesterday      B. all day      C. last night      D. several times
79. You're keen! That's the third time you've ----- this week.  
 A. be running      B. run      C. been running      D. are running
80. Have you been eating a lot of fruit -----?  
 A. next week      B. this week      C. last week      D. every week



**81. How many glasses of water ----- by midday today?**

- A. had you been drinking      B. have you drunk      **C. had you drunk**      D. did you drink

**82. You've ----- at that desk for hours. Get up and move about a bit!**

- A. sat      B. sitting      **C. been sitting**      D. had sat

**83. I couldn't believe it when I saw Osama – we'd just ----- about him.**

- A. talked      B. be talking      **C. been talking**      D. have talked

**84. It ----- all day. I'm fed up with it.**

- A. rains      B. has rained      **C. has been raining**      D. is raining

**85. I ----- a headache ever since I woke up this morning.**

- A. had      B. have been having      **C. have had**      D. was having

**86. I hope you ----- long.**

- A. haven't been waiting      B. didn't wait      C. haven't waited      **D. A + C**

**87. How long ----- you ----- ill?**

- A. did, be      **B. have, been**      C. were, being      D. do, be

**88. How long ----- you ----- sick?**

- A. are, feeling      B. have, felt      **C. have, been feeling**      D. did, feel

**89. He feels terrible because he ----- sweets all morning.**

- A. eats      **B. has been eating**      C. ate      D. is eating

**90. Someone ----- my sandwich – they've taken a big bite!**

- A. has been eating      B. ate      C. eats      **D. has eaten**

**91. She's too laid-back about her work – she ----- on the phone most of the day.**

- A. chats      B. was chatting      **C. has been chatting**      D. had chatted

**92. I ----- in the hills. It's gorgeous out there.**

- A. am just walking      B. has just walked      **C. have just been walking**      D. had just walked

**93. Next week, I ----- working here for five years.**

- A. have been      **B. will have been**      C. will be      D. had been

**94. It ----- raining as we left the cinema, so I opened my umbrella.**

- A. had been      B. is      **C. was**      D. has been

**95. Don't call me tonight. I ----- watching the next episode of *Fix Up*.**

- A. am      **B. will be**      C. have been      D. was

**96. I ----- going to bed too late recently. I must get an early night tonight.**

- A. was      B. go      **C. have been**      D. had

**97. I ----- studying Spanish at the moment in preparation for a trip to Madrid next month.**

- A. am**      B. have      C. will be      D. was

**98. I ----- seen you for ages! Where have you been hiding?!**

- A. was not      **B. have not**      C. had not      D. did not

**99. I know Amman pretty well, but I ----- to Aqaba before this trip. It was great.**

- A. have never been      B. will never be      **C. had never been**      D. was never

100. People usually try to start a new habit, but give up when, after a few days or weeks, they ----- any dramatic changes.

- A. have noticed      B. hadn't noticed      C. notice      D. haven't noticed

101. Since the days when we were living in caves, the brain ----- survival.

- A. has prioritised      B. prioritized      C. will prioritise      D. are prioritising

102. From a biological perspective, if we are still alive, what we ----- must be working for us.

- A. has done      B. had done      C. are doing      D. doing

103. we should make incremental changes, until one day we look back and see how far we -----.

- A. are coming      B. have come      C. had come      D. came

104. Hi. I haven't heard from you for a while, what ----- with yourself?

- A. do you do      B. has you done      C. was you doing      D. have you been doing

105. Sorry, I ----- to call you last night, but never got round to it.

- A. have planned      B. was planning      C. had planned      D. plan

106. I ----- a highly interesting TV series on and off for a while now.

- A. watched      B. have watched      C. have been watching      D. had watched

107. I ----- several really useful websites.

- A. have found      B. found      C. has found      D. am finding

108. I ----- before that it could be so fascinating.

- A. never realised      B. never realise      C. have never realised      D. had never realised

109. Yeah – I ----- to catch that series too.

- A. has meant      B. meaning      C. have been meaning      D. were meaning

110. I ----- college work a bit heavy at the moment.

- A. found      B. am finding      C. have found      D. had found

111. How ----- with the research nowadays?

- A. are you getting on      B. do you get on      C. did you get on      D. have you got on

112. I ----- next week catching up!

- A. spend      B. spent      C. spend      D. will be spending

113. By the end of the month, I ----- my family history for three weeks.

- A. will research      B. will have researched      C. will have been researching      D. was researching

## DOES LANGUAGE CHANGE HOW YOU SEE THE WORLD?

Have you heard that the Inuit have hundreds of different words for snow? The theory goes that because snow is so much more present in their lives, and often of vital importance, they actually perceive it differently, and recognise more subtle distinctions between different types of snow and ice than those of us living in warmer climes. In fact, this theory is something of a myth, not least because there isn't a single Inuit language, but a variety of dialects. However, recent research has shown that there is at least some truth in the idea that these dialects have more ways of distinguishing different types of snow than many other languages do. The key question though, isn't really whether there are more words to describe frozen water so much as whether this implies that the languages spoken by the Inuit mould the way they conceive of the world. This concept is referred to as linguistic relativity or, more famously, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, after two scientists who both wrote, separately, about this idea.

The author points out shortcomings in a specific piece of research.

The author outlines a well-known theory about the effect of language on how we see the world.

**114. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- a. Inuit people have too many words for snow.
- b. All languages have the same number of words for snow.
- c. Language may shape the way we understand the world.
- d. The Inuit live in extremely cold places.

**115. Why is the idea that Inuit have “hundreds of words for snow” considered a myth?**

- a. Because snow is not common in Inuit regions.
- b. Because there is only one Inuit language.
- c. Because snow is not important to them.
- d. Because Inuit languages are actually a variety of dialects.

**116. What has recent research shown about Inuit dialects?**

- a. They don't have more snow-related words than other languages.
- b. They have fewer words for snow than English.
- c. They have more ways to describe types of snow.
- d. They no longer use snow-related vocabulary.

**117. What does the term "linguistic relativity" refer to?**

- a. The way people move between languages.
- b. The ability to translate words easily.
- c. The idea that language moulds the way they conceive .
- d. How relatives speak in different languages.

**118. Who were Sapir and Whorf?**

- a. Scientists who wrote about language and thought
- b. Scientists who studied snow
- c. Inuit chiefs
- d. Creators of the Inuit language

**119. Who are the Inuit?**

- a. People who live in deserts
- b. People who live in very cold places with a lot of snow
- c. People from warm countries
- d. People who travel around the world

**120. Why do the Inuit have hundreds of different words for snow?**

- a. Because they like to speak a lot
- b. Because snow looks nice
- c. Because snow is very present and important in their lives
- d. Because they invented new words recently

There is certainly plenty of evidence that different languages (and cultures) appear to see the world through different filters. For example, speakers of Guugu Yimithirr, a language used in North Queensland, Australia, would always refer to someone's position using the words for the directions: north, south, east and west. They wouldn't say 'that woman is standing in front of her house', but something like 'that woman is standing west of her house'.

As a result, speakers of Guugu Yimithirr will naturally be far better than most of us at instantly knowing which direction they are facing. To give another example, you may assume that counting is a universal human trait, but in fact, not all languages have numbers. Some indigenous people of the Amazon rainforest in Brazil simply distinguish between a smaller amount and a larger amount. We can probably deduce from this that they don't feel the need to quantify precisely in the way that many of us do. European languages also differ in the way they see the world. For example, the word for bridge has a masculine gender in Spanish and a feminine gender in German. A cognitive scientist carried out research where she asked Spanish and German speakers to describe a bridge and found that the Spanish speakers tended to use more stereotypically masculine adjectives, such as big and strong, whereas the German speakers used more stereotypically feminine adjectives, such as beautiful and elegant.

**The author describes research into the impact of a grammatical feature on the speaker's perception?  
The author mentions a benefit to perceiving the world differently?**

**121. Where is Guugu Yimithirr spoken?**

- a. South Africa
- b. Central America
- c. North Queensland, Australia
- d. Northern Canada

**122. What would a Guugu Yimithirr speaker say instead of "That woman is standing in front of her house"?**

- a. That woman is standing near the door
- b. That woman is standing to the left of her house
- c. That woman is standing west of her house
- d. That woman is standing upstairs

**123. What skill are Guugu Yimithirr speakers naturally better at than most people?**

- a. Reading maps
- b. Knowing which direction they are facing
- c. Speaking many languages
- d. Building houses

**124. What do some indigenous people of the Amazon rainforest do instead of counting?**

- a. They distinguish between a smaller and a larger amount
- b. They use Roman numerals
- c. They use body parts to count
- d. They count in colors

**125. In which language is the word for "bridge" masculine?**

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

**126. In which language is the word for "bridge" feminine?**

- a. French
- b. German
- c. Spanish
- d. Russian

**127. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- a. All languages describe the world in the same way
- b. Different languages shape how people see and understand the world
- c. Some languages are better than others
- d. Language doesn't affect how we think

**128. How do speakers of Guugu Yimithirr describe location?**

- a. Using words like "left" and "right"
- b. Using directions like north, south, east, and west
- c. Using colors and shapes
- d. Using emotions

**129. Why are Guugu Yimithirr speakers good at knowing directions?**

- a. They have maps
- b. Their language requires them to use directions
- c. They learn it in school
- d. They use technology

**130. What is surprising about some indigenous languages in the Amazon?**

- a. They use English numbers
- b. They don't have specific words for numbers
- c. They only use even numbers
- d. They use Roman numerals

**131. What can we deduce from the fact that some languages don't use numbers?**

- a. They struggle with math
- b. They don't need to count things precisely
- c. They are still developing their language
- d. They don't understand large amounts

**132. What difference did the cognitive scientist find between Spanish and German speakers?**

- a. Spanish speakers used fewer adjectives
- b. Spanish and German speakers used gender-related adjectives when describing a bridge
- c. Both used the same adjectives
- d. German speakers refused to describe the bridge

So, should we conclude that speakers of different languages do indeed see the world from a different perspective? Perhaps, frustratingly, the answer is likely to be yes and no. To begin with, it is possible to comprehend something even if you don't have a specific word for it. If you're adding a drop of blue to a pot of red paint, you may not have a word for every colour you make, but you will obviously grasp that these colours are different from each other. Similarly, while blue and green are clearly different colours, many languages don't recognise this difference and have a word which describes both colours. They can be perceived as similar across cultures, too. For example, in Arabic 'blue-eyed' is connected to being jealous or deceitful, whereas in English, it's 'green-eyed'. Ultimately, someone's culture may say a lot about how they see the world, and their culture is likely to be reflected in their language. Whether that means that their language affects their thinking is yet to be conclusively proven.

### **The author suggests an alternative explanation for linguistic relativity**

**133. What is the main question the passage tries to answer?**

- a. Why do people use colors in language?
- b. How many languages exist in the world?
- c. Whether speakers of different languages see the world differently
- d. Which language is the most expressive

**134. What is the author's conclusion about whether language shapes thought?**

- a. Definitely yes
- b. Possibly yes and no
- c. Definitely no
- d. It depends on the age of the speaker

**135. What example is given to show that you can understand something without having a word for it?**

- a. Knowing directions like north or south
- b. Describing a bridge
- c. Mixing blue and red paint to make new colors
- d. Counting in large numbers

**136. What is said about the distinction between blue and green in some languages?**

- a. It's always clear and separate
- b. Some languages have one word for both colors
- c. These colors are never used
- d. Blue is more important than green

**137. What does the Arabic phrase "blue-eyed" imply?**

- a. That someone is happy
- b. That someone is jealous or deceitful
- c. That someone is kind
- d. That someone is powerful

**138. What does 'green-eyed' mean in English?**

- a. Brave
- b. Sad
- c. Jealous
- d. Intelligent

**139. What does the author suggest about culture and language?**

- a. Culture and language have no relation
- b. Culture is reflected in language
- c. Language creates culture
- d. Language is stronger than culture

**140. Has it been proven that language changes the way people think?**

- a. Yes, it's fully proven
- b. No, it's been disproved
- c. No, it is yet to be conclusively proven
- d. Only in old languages

That said, many people do feel they take on a new identity when using another language. A 2006 study of bilingual Mexican-Americans asked them to take a personality test in both English and Spanish. Amazingly, the results varied, depending on which language each individual was using. Undoubtedly, how much you pick up a culture alongside a language will depend on how and why you are learning it, and whether you wish to become part of the second language culture, but it's fascinating to consider that you might actually be a (slightly) different person when speaking a second language.

**The author comments on the personal impact of speaking another language.**

**The author refers to research into the effect of language on character.**

**141. What do many people feel when they use another language?**

- a. They forget their first language
- b. They get confused easily
- c. They take on a new identity
- d. They speak more slowly

**142. When was the study about bilingual Mexican-Americans conducted?**

- a. 2002
- b. 2006
- c. 2010
- d. 1999

**143. What did the bilingual Mexican-Americans do in the study?**

- a. Learned a new language
- b. Took a personality test in both English and Spanish
- c. Wrote essays about identity
- d. Traveled between countries

**144. Did the results of the personality test change depending on the language?**

- a. No, the results stayed the same
- b. Yes, they varied
- c. The test wasn't finished
- d. The results were ignored

**145. What affects how much culture you pick up alongside a language?**

- a. How long the words are
- b. How and why you learn the language and your desire to be part of the culture
- c. The number of speakers
- d. How similar it is to your first language

**146. What is fascinating about speaking a second language, according to the text?**

- a. You will speak faster
- b. You might be a slightly different person
- c. You will forget your original identity
- d. You will lose your accent

## First Impressions

First impressions are important in our personal and professional lives, which is why we need to be aware of the signals we are sending out and, if necessary, change them. Most people understand that a smile and eye contact are generally perceived positively so they make use of these strategically. On the other hand, they may be completely oblivious to the fact that their crossed arms can make them look closed or even hostile. Occasionally, even the most amiable person can have something on their mind which can affect how they feel. Rather than letting this show, they can use a technique such as thinking of something amusing that will put a smile on their face as they enter the room to meet and greet the people there.

**There are ways to overcome temporary mood swings.**

**We may come across more negatively than we realise.**

**147. Why are first impressions important?**

- a. They help us remember names
- b. They matter in both personal and professional life
- c. They are only useful in job interviews
- d. They help us speak better

**148. What two signals are usually used to create a positive impression ?**

- a. Crossed arms and silence
- b. Smile and eye contact
- c. Looking at the floor
- d. Turning your back

**149. What does crossing their arms imply ?**

- a. It looks professional
- b. It can make people look closed or hostile
- c. It shows confidence
- d. It helps them think clearly

**150. What can affect the behavior of even a friendly person ?**

- a. The clothes they wear
- b. Having something on their mind
- c. Their speaking speed
- d. The weather

**151. What is one technique mentioned to appear more positive and avoid showing negative feelings ?**

- a. Focusing on serious thoughts
- b. Thinking of something amusing to create a natural smile
- c. Speaking very loudly
- d. Ignoring the people in the room



**152. What is the purpose of thinking of something amusing before meeting others?**

- a. To look more professional
- b. To help you smile and appear more positive
- c. To distract yourself
- d. To remember people's names

**153. Why do we need to be aware of the signals we are sending out?**

- a. Because people like body language
- b. Because first impressions are important in our personal and professional lives
- c. Because smiling is hard
- d. Because people cannot see our feelings

So, you've conquered your nerves and turned up at the dinner party. You stride into the room, smile at everyone and greet them with a firm handshake. But what now? After all, first impressions are not just about physical appearance. We also make judgements about people when we start to talk to them. Introverted people seem to be at a disadvantage, but all is not lost. There are tried and tested topics, such as the weather, for example, or you can use visual or oral clues to stimulate the conversation: an interesting accent – 'Where are you from?' A band T-shirt – 'Oh are you a fan?' If you are lucky, the person you ask will be a chatty extrovert happy to be in the company of someone who doesn't interrupt their well-practised anecdotes.

**You can overcome a personality trait to improve the impression you make.**

**It's important to keep your ears and eyes open for small talk openers.**

**154. What does the author suggest about first impressions?**

- a. They only matter during job interviews
- b. They are based only on appearance
- c. They include both physical appearance and how we talk
- d. They are not important at social events

**155. Why might introverted people feel at a disadvantage at a dinner party?**

- a. Because they are often late
- b. Because they may find it harder to start conversations
- c. Because they talk too much
- d. Because they forget names easily

**156. What are some safe topics to start a conversation, according to the text?**

- a. Politics and religion
- b. The weather, accents, or clothing like a band T-shirt
- c. Personal problems
- d. Job interviews

**157. What is one possible benefit of speaking to a chatty extrovert?**

- a. They will ask difficult questions
- b. They may enjoy talking and keep the conversation going
- c. They will stay silent
- d. They prefer texting

**158. What does the phrase "tried and tested topics" refer to?**

- a. Topics used in scientific research
- b. Topics that are known to work well to start a conversation
- c. Topics that are only used by introverts
- d. Topics that are difficult to discuss

**159. Which two kinds of clues can help stimulate a conversation?**

- a. Loud and quiet
- b. Visual or oral clues
- c. Emotional and logical
- d. Fast and slow speech

Whenever the topic of first impressions is raised, job interviews are sure to be mentioned. Many of them start off with a few introductory questions aimed at settling the interviewee's nerves, as if this was a friendly encounter rather than a serious assessment of suitability. In an interesting study, objective outsiders were split into two groups to watch a video of the interview. One group watched the entire thing, the other missed out the initial, informal chat. The first group's judgement of the candidate's performance was, to a large extent, dependent on the impression they made at the start. So, it turns out that a talented candidate may be rejected for a position simply because they find social chit-chat difficult.

**A negative first impression can lead to an unfavourable outcome.**

**A first impression can have an important effect on an overall impression.**



**160. What situation is often mentioned when talking about first impressions?**

- a. Meeting new friends
- b. Job interviews
- c. Family dinners
- d. Shopping trips

**161. Why do job interviews usually begin with introductory questions?**

- a. To test language skills
- b. To help the interviewee feel more relaxed
- c. To start the real interview later
- d. To confuse the candidate

**162. What did the study mentioned in the passage focus on?**

- a. How many questions interviewers ask
- b. How first impressions influence judgment in job interviews
- c. Whether candidates dress well
- d. What makes someone nervous

**163. How was the study conducted?**

- a. Interviewers were asked to fill out a form
- b. Two groups watched videos of the interview – one with the introductory questions, one without
- c. Candidates were interviewed in different countries
- d. One group asked questions, the other answered them

**164. What did the group that watched the full video base their judgment on?**

- a. The candidate's test scores
- b. The impression made at the start
- c. The candidate's final answer
- d. The clothes the candidate wore

**165. Why might a talented candidate be rejected according to the text?**

- a. They answered incorrectly
- b. They found social chit-chat difficult and because of a weak first impression.
- c. They were late
- d. They had poor qualifications

### **A blog post about the past**

#### **Write a blog post about your childhood memory.**

I was reminded of my seventh birthday party last week. The smell of cake and balloons brought all the memories flooding back. For as long as I could remember, birthdays were special days filled with love.

At that time, I lived in a small house with my family. One day, my friends came to celebrate with me. We played games and shared snacks. During these years, my family always made sure to make my birthdays unforgettable.

I clearly recall the joy I felt when I opened a gift I had wanted for a long time. The next day, I kept playing with my new toy and felt very happy.

This experience convinced me that the simple moments with family and friends are the most important. I've never forgotten how loved and special I felt that day. I don't know how I failed to realize before how these small memories shape who we are.

الاستاذ

عماد ابو الزمر

0785915568

0796145755