

اختبار قواعد الفصل الاول جيل ٢٠٠٨  
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Unit One

1. Tenses (Present & Past)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ with Mr Farley earlier today, but he hasn't responded yet.  
A) establish contact      B) established contact      C) establishes contact
2. My teacher took my mobile phone off me yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ to my friend at the time  
A) was talking      B) is talking      C) talked
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ with me ever since we had that argument  
A) stay in touch      B) hasn't stay in touch      C) stayed in touch
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ going for a regular run once a week  
A) love      B) loves      C) loving
5. Jaber \_\_\_\_\_ to stay in on Saturday nights these days.  
A) prefers      B) prefer      C) is preferring
6. Muneer wanted to sit down because he \_\_\_\_\_ all day at work.  
A) has been standing      B) had been standing      C) have been standing
7. 'He is using my phone right now.'  
The function of the this sentence is:  
A) action in progress at the time of speaking.  
B) action and state which began in the past and continue until now  
C) action interrupted by a shorter past action
8. They ate breakfast, and then they went for a walk.  
A) After they have eaten breakfast, they went for a walk.  
B) After they had eaten breakfast, they went for a walk.  
C) After they ate breakfast, they had gone for a walk
9. What does the sentence "He has been running for an hour" imply?  
A) He is still running.  
B) He will start running in an hour.  
C) He stopped running an hour ago
10. The sentence which talks about a permanent situation around the present time is.....  
A) He now shares a flat with a friend.  
B) The news is spreading quickly.  
C) I've been waiting here since 9 a.m.

**11. The sentence which indicates the duration of states that began in the past and continue up to now is.,.,,**

- A) Neil Papworth sent the first text message in 1992.
- B) He's thinking of getting a new phone.
- C) He's been stuck here for five years.

**12. The sentence which indicates an action finished at a specific time in the past.....**

- A) He often loses touch with his colleagues.
- B) I forgot my password and blocked my email account yesterday.
- C) While Hani was waiting for us, his mum was texting.

**13. The sentence which talks about a long activity interrupted by a shorter past action is....**

- A) I've sent five thousand text messages so far.
- B) She was studying when somebody tossed a brick through the window.
- C) I've got better grades because I've been studying a lot lately.

**14. 'He's thinking of getting a new phone.' The function of this sentence is:**

- A) Permanent situation around the present time.
- B) Action or event completed at a specific time in the past.
- C) Temporary action in progress around now.

**15. Hassan was single for a decade, and then he met his wife.**

**Choose the sentence which has the similar meaning of the above.**

- A) Before Hassan had met his wife, he had been single for a decade.
- B) Before Hassan had met his wife, he was single for a decade.
- C) Before Hassan met his wife, he had been single for a decade.

## 2. Question Tags & Echo Questions

• ملاحظات هامة حول هذه القاعدة...

1. الفرق بين taqs و Echo هو
2. في جملة ال taq يأتي الفراغ نهاية الجملة والنفي = مثبت / والمثبت = نفي
3. في جملة ال Echo يأتي الفراغ في بداية الجملة والنفي = نفي / والمثبت = مثبت // ما اختلاف في تحويل الضمائر مثل I تصبح You وكل شيء مثل Q-taqs

**1. Everyone was there, \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) wasn't they?
- B) weren't they?
- C) were they

**2. Don't be late, \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) will you?
- B) are you?
- C) do you

**3. The world has become a different place, \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- A) haven't it
- B) hasn't it
- C) hasn't they

**4. Your little brother gets on your nerves, \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

A) doesn't he                      B) does he                      C) isn't he

**5. I should release the negative emotions, \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

A) shouldn't I                      B) I should                      C) should you

**6. The idea of people flying is ridiculous, \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

A) aren't they                      B) isn't it                      C) is it

**7. We could at least try to break the ice, \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

A) could we                      B) couldn't we                      C) could you

**8. Zeina likes people paying her compliments, \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

A) she doesn't                      B) doesn't she                      C) isn't she

**9. Yousuf has been firing questions at you all day, \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

A) has he                      B) hasn't he                      C) he hasn't

**10. Ahmad: I'm having a great time.**

**Saleem: \_\_\_\_\_ ? I'm glad you could make it.**

A) Are you                      B) Am you                      C) will you

**11. Ali: I met a really nice tourist last week. Sami: \_\_\_\_\_ ? What was his name?**

A) Did you                      B) Didn't you                      C) will you

**12. The manager: Majeda and Malak have arrived.**

**The trainer: \_\_\_\_\_ ? OK, I'll be there in two minutes.**

A) Have they                      B) Has they                      C) has she

**13. Salma: Jawad didn't want to play tennis.**

**Laila: \_\_\_\_\_ ? Maybe he doesn't know how.**

A) Didn't he                      B) Did he                      C) he didn't

**14. Mum: Reem was wearing some beautiful shoes.**

**Dad: \_\_\_\_\_ ? She's always so stylish.**

A) Was she                      B) Were she                      C) could she

**15. Odai: I can't understand what he's saying.**

**Zaid: \_\_\_\_\_ ? Why don't you ask him to speak slowly?**

A) Can't you                      B) Can you                      C) can't I

**16. A question tag is a short question added to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a sentence.**

A) end                      B) beginning

**17. We form a question tag using an auxiliary or a \_\_\_\_\_ verb and a pronoun.**



A) modal

B) phrasal

18. A positive statement usually has a \_\_\_\_\_ question tag.

A) positive

B) negative

19. A negative statement usually has a \_\_\_\_\_ question tag.

A) positive

B) negative

20. Nothing ever changes, \_\_\_\_\_

A) do it ?

B) does it ?

C) doesn't it

## Unit Two

### 1. Tenses (Future)

1. My grandfather is 89 years old, but he's in great shape, so I'm sure he \_\_\_\_\_ live to be 100.

A) is going to

B) will

C) both

2. Many experts expect that technology \_\_\_\_\_ improve living conditions for people in the developing world, but there's no evidence of that.

A) will

B) is going to

C) both

3. Look at these statistics – they are very optimistic. Without a doubt, crime figures \_\_\_\_\_ continue to decrease in the near future.

A) are going to

B) will

C) both

4. Some people fear that robots \_\_\_\_\_ take control of society soon, but I think that's unlikely.

A) will

B) are going to

C) both

5. 'We'll be sleeping under the stars at this time next week.' This sentence describes:

A) an activity in progress at a specific time in the future

B) an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future

C) an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future

6. 'Dana and Eman will have watched the entire first series by the end of today.'

This sentence describes:

A) an activity in progress at a specific time in the future

B) an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future

C) an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future

7. 'Please don't complain. I'll be revising while you're relaxing on the beach!'

This sentence describes:

A) an activity in progress at a specific time in the future

B) an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future

C) an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future

**8. 'Unfortunately, we won't have arrived by the time the restaurant closes at 9 p.m.'**

**This sentence describes:**

- A) an activity in progress at a specific time in the future
- B) an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future
- C) an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future

**9. 'By the time we reach the entrance, we'll have been waiting for three hours!'**

**This sentence describes:**

- A) an activity in progress at a specific time in the future
- B) an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future
- C) an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future

**10. Ali:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ahmad: No, I won't be watching the match tomorrow.**

The suitable question of the previous answer is:

- A) Will you have watched the match tomorrow?
- B) Will you watch the match tomorrow?
- C) Will you be watching the match tomorrow?

### Unit Three

#### 1. Habits (Present & Past)

**1. As a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ my weekends playing with my friends. We would play all day together.**

- A) use to spend
- B) used to spend
- C) would spending

**2. I was an only child and I \_\_\_\_\_ bored at home on my own.**

- A) would feel
- B) use to feel
- C) used to feel

**3. On Saturdays, I \_\_\_\_\_ swimming with my dad.**

- A) use go
- B) would go
- C) used to going

**4. I \_\_\_\_\_ up early when I was younger, but I nearly always have a lie-in now.**

- A) use to get
- B) used to get
- C) will get

**5. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about a past state or a situation that doesn't happen any longer.**

- A) will
- B) used to
- C) would

**6. We DON'T use \_\_\_\_\_ to describe a past state.**

- A) will
- B) used to
- C) would

**7. Hamed: Have you fallen out with your sister?**

**Ali: To be honest, my sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ and it really upsets me.**

- A) am always falling out
- B) are always falling out
- C) were always fall out

**8. Hala: Why did Amani lose her job?**

**Fatima: She \_\_\_\_\_ late and didn't seem interested in her work.**

- A) was constantly being      B) is constantly being      C) are constantly being

**9. Husam: Why don't you like the twins?**

**Osama: They \_\_\_\_\_ behind people's backs.**

- A) were forever talking      B) are forever talking      C) is forever talking

**10. Mazen: Why did they stop playing rugby?**

**Salah: Because they \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.**

- A) were constantly injuring      B) is constantly injuring      C) are constantly injuring

**11. When we were younger, my sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ a bedroom. A) use to share**

- B) would to share      C) used to share

**12. How \_\_\_\_\_ stay in touch with your friends before you got your first phone?**

- A) you didn't use to      B) you used to      C) did you use to

**13. My brother was the baby of the family and everybody \_\_\_\_\_ a big fuss of him.**

**One of the answers isn't possible:**

- A) used to make      B) would make      C) are making

**14. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_ I would ever become an adult.**

- A) didn't used to think      B) didn't use to thinking      C) didn't use to think

**15. When Rola was younger, she \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly start crying for no reason.**

**One of the answers isn't possible: احد الاجابات غير ممكنة:**

- A) would B) will C) used to

## 2. Relative Clauses

**1. 'What's the name of that website that sells retro-tech?'**

**One of the following sentences is rewritten correctly using a participle clause:**

- A) What's the name of that website that selling retro-tech?  
B) What's the name of that website sold retro-tech?  
C) What's the name of that website selling retro-tech?

**2. 'The flip phone, which was designed in the 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again.'**

**One of the following sentences is rewritten correctly using a participle clause:**

- A) The flip phone, designing in the 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again.  
B) The flip phone, designed in the 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again.  
C) The flip phone, which designed in the 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again.



**3. 'There are very few people who are still using analogue televisions.'**

**One of the following sentences is rewritten correctly using a participle clause:**

- A) There are very few people still using analogue televisions.
- B) There are very few people still used analogue televisions.
- C) There are very few people are who still using analogue televisions.

**4. 'Users who are used to the old system may find the new one confusing.'**

**One of the following sentences is rewritten correctly using a participle clause:**

- A) Users who using to the old system may find the new one confusing.
- B) Users using to the old system may find the new one confusing.
- C) Users used to the old system may find the new one confusing.

**5. 'There was a wire attaching the phone to the wall.'**

**We use a present participle to replace a relative clause with:**

- A) a passive verb
- B) an active verb

**6. 'The copy made by the carbon paper was called the carbon copy.'**

**We use a past participle to replace a relative clause with:**

- A) an active verb
- B) a passive verb

**7. The town \_\_\_\_\_ we relocated to was in the south.**

- A) which
- B) where
- C) when

**8. Her fiancée, \_\_\_\_\_ she split up with last month, wasn't very trustworthy.**

- A) whose
- B) who
- C) whom

**9. The man \_\_\_\_\_ I used to work was always complaining.**

- A) with whom
- B) whose
- C) when

**10. The house, \_\_\_\_\_ I live, is charming.**

- A) which
- B) where
- C) when

**11. She's the lady \_\_\_\_\_ I had the row with.**

- A) which
- B) whose
- C) who

**12. That's the programme \_\_\_\_\_ they compete for money.**

- A) whose
- B) in which
- C) who

**13. One of these sentences we can omit حذف the relative pronoun.**

- A) It was the woman who had arrived earlier that day.
- B) The house which the family has built is unique.
- C) He had just arrived home with his wife, who had been working that afternoon.

**14. One of these sentences contains non-essential information.**

- A) This house is more modern than the last house in which they lived
- B) The architect knew the couple for whom he had designed the house
- C) The building, which considered ugly at first, is today a UNESCO World Heritage site.

**15. One of these relative clauses is a comment on the previous part:**

- A) Phones are something that you can keep in your pocket.
- B) You had to have a wire that connected your computer with the telephone line.
- C) People from all over the world visit the museum, which shows how deeply they are interested in science.

## Unit Four

### 1. Narrative tenses(Past perfect & continuous)

**1. They reported a fake news story about a man who was in hospital after he had been shot at a mine.**

**The underlined verb shows:**

- A) an action finished in the past
- B) an action in progress in the past
- C) a completed action in the past

**2. They later had to admit that they had been copying the other newspaper for years.**

**The underlined verb shows:**

- A) an action finished in the past
- B) an action in progress in the past
- C) a completed action in the past

**3. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to make clear that a past action happened earlier than another past action.**

- A) past perfect
- B) past perfect continuous
- C) both

**4. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about an earlier completed action.**

- A) past perfect
- B) past perfect continuous
- C) both

**5. We use \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about a situation or action which continued up to a certain time in the past.**

- A) past perfect
- B) past perfect continuous
- C) both

**6. Before they visited the Black Desert of Jordan, nobody \_\_\_\_\_ the archaeology of this large area.**

- A) had been exploring
- B) explored
- C) had explored

**7. When the archaeologists started work, stones from ancient houses \_\_\_\_\_ under the ground for more than 8,000 years.**



A) lay

B) had lain

C) had been lying

8. The people who built these houses also \_\_\_\_\_ amazing long walls called 'kites' to catch animals with.

A) had been building

B) had built

C) was building

9. Animals that \_\_\_\_\_ away from the people could not escape from this point in the walls.

A) ran

B) had run

C) had been running

10. The people who lived in the Black Desert \_\_\_\_\_ together in large teams to find food.

A) worked

B) had been working

C) was working

## 2. Negative Inversion

1. They had only just left when the house exploded.

Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning.

A) Scarcely they had left when the house exploded.

B) Scarcely they left had when the house exploded.

C) Scarcely had they left when the house exploded.

2. You should not approach the animal, which is dangerous.

Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning.

A) Under no circumstances you should approach the animal, which is dangerous.

B) Under no circumstances should you approach the animal, which is dangerous.

C) Under no circumstances should not you approach the animal, which is dangerous.

3. As well as winning the race, she also broke a world record.

Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning.

A) Not only did she win the race, but she also broke a world record.

B) Not only she did win the race, but she also broke a world record.

C) Not only she won the race, but she also broke a world record.

4. He didn't imagine that his friend was a spy!

Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning.

A) Little didn't he imagine that his friend was a spy!

B) Little he did imagine that his friend was a spy!

C) Little did he imagine that his friend was a spy!

5. What effect does using negative adverbial phrases like these have on the reader?

A) make negation

B) add emphasis

C) make question

6. At no time \_\_\_\_\_ of such language acceptable.

A) it is

B) is the use

C) the use is

7. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ relaxed, but also happy and safe.

A) did I feel

B) felt I

C) I feel

**8. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ do that again.**

A) I will ever

B) will I ever

C) ever I will

**9. It Seldom \_\_\_\_\_ such a lucky escape.**

A) had I seen

B) I had seen

C) hadn't I

**10. Little \_\_\_\_\_ that I had more money in my back pocket.**

A) did they know

B) they did know

C) did know they

**11. Scarcely \_\_\_\_\_ on sale when they were sold out.**

A) the tickets had gone

B) had the tickets gone

C) gone had the tickets

**12. Ibrahim arrives at work than people start knocking on his office door.**

**Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning.**

A) No sooner Ibrahim arrive does at work than people start knocking on his office door.

B) No sooner Ibrahim does arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.

C) No sooner does Ibrahim arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.

**13. Students are allowed to take exam papers out of the room.**

**Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning.**

A) Under no circumstances students are allowed to take exam

B) Under no circumstances are students allowed to take exam

C) Under no circumstances students allowed are to take exam

**14. This article represents my views.**

**Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning.**

A) In no way this article does represent my views.

B) In no way this article represents my views.

C) In no way does this article represent my views.

**15. It scarcely the film had started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.**

**Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning.**

A) Scarcely had the film started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.

B) Scarcely the film had started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.

C) Scarcely the film started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.

**THE END**

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