

بنك أسئلة

الوحدة الأولى

Get the message
اللغة الإنجليزية



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Collocations with contact, message and touch

1. Which collocation means to communicate information to someone?
a) Spread a message b) Carry a message c) Lose contact d) Stay in touch
2. Which phrase is used to indicate successfully communicating with someone for the first time?
a) Make contact with somebody c) Deliver a message
b) Pass on a message d) Stay in touch
3. What does it mean to maintain communication over time?
a) Convey a message b) Lose contact c) Stay in touch d) Pass on a message
4. Which collocation means to distribute information to others?
a) Spread a message b) Carry a message c) Lose contact d) Stay in touch
5. What is the meaning of convey a message?
a) To create a message c) To communicate the message
b) To lose the message d) To store the message
6. The postman will ----- early in the morning.
a) Deliver a message b) Pass on a message c) Spread the message d) convey a message
7. After moving to a new country, it's important to ----- with old friends.
a) lose contact b) carry a message c) Stay in touch d) make contact with somebody
8. In the chaos of the battle, they ----- with their commander.
a) lose contact b) make contact with somebody c) Stay in touch d) convey a message
9. The ambassador was there to ----- of goodwill from the president.
a) Spread the message b) deliver a message c) pass on a message d) convey a message
10. What does lose contact imply?
a) To stay connected c) To deliver a message
b) To stop communicating d) To spread information

Answers: 1 – B 2 – A 3 – C 4 – A 5 – C 6 – A 7 – C 8 – A 9 – D 10 – B



Messaging through time

- What early methods of distance communication are mentioned in the passage?
 - Telegraph and telephone
 - Smoke signals and message in a bottle
 - Email and text messaging
 - Letters and postcards
- What romantic story is shared in the passage about Ake Viking?
 - He sent a smoke signal and met his wife.
 - He sent a telegram that saved his marriage.
 - He tossed a letter into the sea and married a girl who found it.
 - He met his wife on the Titanic.
- What is surprising about the use of telegrams in Jordan?
 - They are no longer used.
 - They are still available through the Jordan Post Company.
 - They are used more than mobile phones.
 - They are the most popular means of communication.
- What was found in bottles from the Titanic?
 - Gold coins
 - Messages from passengers
 - Maps of the ocean
 - Romantic poems
- How long did it take for Ake Viking to receive a reply to his message in a bottle?
 - One month
 - Two weeks
 - Two years
 - Five years
- What is described as a "miracle of science" in the passage?
 - The invention of the mobile phone
 - John Tawell's capture via telegram
 - The first email sent
 - The development of the Internet
- What is one of the main purposes of communication mentioned in the passage?
 - To make money
 - To entertain people
 - To share knowledge and build relationships
 - To control others

8. What does the passage suggest about the environmental impact of messages in bottles?
- a) They are environmentally friendly. c) They help clean the oceans.
b) They are not environmentally friendly. d) They have no impact on the environment.
9. Which communication method significantly sped up message delivery in the 19th century?
- a) The telephone b) The telegraph c) Email d) Smoke signals
10. What key benefit of the Internet is highlighted through Tara Taylor's story?
- a) It is primarily for entertainment.
b) It can provide medical insights.
c) It is used mainly for business.
d) It replaces face-to-face communication.
11. What was a common use of smoke signals in ancient times?
- a) Cooking b) Long-distance communication c) Weather forecasting d) Navigation
12. What challenge does modern communication present, according to the passage?
- a) Decreased literacy rates c) Increased environmental pollution
b) Less face-to-face interaction d) Higher costs of living
13. What is the main theme of the passage regarding communication?
- a) Communication is only about sending messages.
b) Communication methods evolve but always connect people.
c) Modern technology is harmful to society.
d) Face-to-face communication is outdated.
14. What does the passage imply about the future of communication?
- a) It will revert to traditional methods. c) It will become less important.
b) It will continue to evolve. d) It will be dominated by face-to-face interaction.
15. Which phrase best captures the overall message of the passage?
- a) Communication is primarily for business. c) Old methods of communication are the best.
b) Communication evolves but connects us. d) Technology hinders communication.

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



Phrasal Verbs

1. Scientists are working hard to -----the climate change.
a) make out b) figure out c) get across d) pick up
2. He tried to -----his ideas during the meeting, but no one seemed to understand.
a) get across b) take in c) bring about d) figure out
3. I can't -----the handwriting on this old letter.
a) came across b) spell out c) make out d) wipe out
4. She quickly -----the new language after moving to Spain.
a) bring about b) picked up c) wipe out d) point out
5. During his speech, he -----several flaws in the current system.
a) spell out b) make out c) came across d) pointed out
6. Could you ----- the instructions for me? I'm not sure I understand.
a) spell out b) bring about c) take in d) came across
7. The disease has the potential to -----entire populations if not controlled.
a) make out b) figure out c) wipe out d) get across
8. I -----an interesting article while browsing the internet.
a) take in b) came across c) picked up d) bring about
9. It was hard to -----all the information given during the lecture.
a) figure out b) came across c) take in d) make out
10. The new policies were designed to----- positive changes in the community.
a) spell out b) figure out c) wipe out d) bring about

Answers: 1 – b 2 – a 3 – c 4 – b 5 – d 6 – a 7 – c 8 – b 9 – c 10 – d

Making Contact

1. How did Jane Goodall first gain the trust of the chimpanzees?
 - A) By feeding them
 - B) By using sign language
 - C) By remaining calm
 - D) By hiding from them
2. Which of the following is true about chimpanzees according to Jane Goodall's observations?
 - A) They only communicate through language
 - B) They are strictly vegetarian
 - C) They communicate through touch and sound
 - D) They cannot use sign language
3. What did Jane Goodall's work suggest about animal communication?
 - A) It is impossible
 - B) It is limited to basic instructions
 - C) It can be complex
 - D) It is identical to human communication
4. What was the general belief about animals and tool use before Jane Goodall's research?
 - A) Only animals could use tools
 - B) Only humans could use tools
 - C) Both animals and humans could use tools
 - D) Neither animals nor humans could use tools
5. Which of the following did Jane Goodall not contribute to our understanding of chimpanzees?
 - A) Their social behavior
 - B) Their omnivorous diet
 - C) Their use of sign language
 - D) Their genetic similarities to humans
6. What ongoing research has been influenced by Jane Goodall's discoveries?
 - A) Studies on chimpanzee diet
 - B) Research on animal communication in species like whales and elephants
 - C) Investigations into the intelligence of domestic animals
 - D) Experiments on human-chimpanzee hybridization

7. How did Jane Goodall's lack of scientific training initially affect her interaction with the chimpanzees?
- A) It made her afraid of them
 - B) It caused her to make many mistakes
 - C) It likely helped her gain their trust
 - D) It prevented her from making significant discoveries
8. What method did chimpanzees use to take ants from a tree, as observed by Jane Goodall?
- A) Using their hands
 - B) Blowing air on the ants
 - C) Using sticks
 - D) Shaking the tree
9. What was the significance of Jane Goodall's observation of chimpanzees using tools?
- A) It confirmed they were intelligent
 - B) It proved animals could not use tools
 - C) It showed they were more advanced than humans
 - D) It demonstrated they were capable of creating fire
10. What did Jane Goodall's work reveal about chimpanzee communication?
- A) They could write messages
 - B) They used complex verbal language
 - C) They communicated through touch, sound, and sign language
 - D) They could not communicate at all
11. How did Jane Goodall contribute to the scientific community's understanding of animal behavior?
- A) By proving animals had no social structure
 - B) By showing animals had complex social behaviors
 - C) By demonstrating animals were solely instinctual
 - D) By arguing animals were fundamentally different from humans

12. What major change in perception about animals did Jane Goodall's work bring about?
- A) Animals cannot think
B) Animals only act on instinct
C) Animals can communicate complex ideas
D) Animals are not capable of learning
13. In which location did Jane Goodall begin her groundbreaking work with chimpanzees?
- A) Kenya B) South Africa C) Tanzania D) Uganda
14. What was Jane Goodall's initial reaction to being offered the job to observe chimpanzees?
- A) She hesitated C) She refused
B) She immediately said yes D) She asked for more information
15. What role did Jane Goodall's mother play in her early research?
- A) She financed the research C) She provided scientific advice
B) She accompanied Jane to Tanzania D) She trained Jane in animal behavior

Answers:

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

How to break the ice

- What can help create a bond between people during a conversation?
 - Sharing personal secrets
 - Making fun of others
 - Having a laugh about the situation
 - Discussing financial matters
- What is a common topic for small talk mentioned in the passage?
 - Financial investments
 - Your recent travels
 - Where you live and what you're studying
 - Your favorite movies
- What is the passage's general advice about making a favorable impression?
 - Focus solely on yourself
 - Don't worry too much about it
 - Be overly formal
 - Avoid starting conversations
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a suggested topic for small talk in the passage?
 - The weather
 - Where you live
 - Your hobbies
 - what you're studying
- The passage suggests that making a joke about the current situation can:
 - Offend the other person
 - Create a bond
 - End the conversation quickly
 - Be inappropriate
- The passage suggests that effective small talk can lead to:
 - Awkwardness
 - Short-term acquaintances
 - Life-long friendships
 - Professional networking
- What does it mean to "strike up a conversation" with someone?
 - To end a conversation abruptly
 - To start a conversation
 - To have an argument
 - To speak in a loud voice
- If someone "came across as" friendly, how did they seem to others?
 - They were actually unfriendly
 - They seemed friendly to others
 - They ignored everyone
 - They were shy and reserved

9. What does it mean to "pay someone a compliment"?

- A) To criticize them
- B) To give them a gift
- C) To praise them
- D) To give them money

10. If someone "took to him" quickly, what does that imply?

- A) They disliked him immediately
- B) They ignored him
- C) They started liking him immediately
- D) They left him alone

11. What does it mean if a group of people "had a laugh" together?

- A) They argued
- B) They worked hard
- C) They enjoyed a joke or a funny moment together
- D) They cried

12. If two people "hit it off," what does that mean?

- A) They argued
- B) They became friends quickly
- C) They competed against each other
- D) They ignored each other

13. What does the idiom "jump down somebody's throat" mean?

- A) To agree with someone immediately
- B) To respond angrily to someone
- C) To ignore someone
- D) To ask someone politely

14. When someone is "put on the spot," they are:

- A) Given a comfortable place to sit
- B) Asked to leave a situation
- C) Placed in a difficult or awkward situation
- D) Praised for their achievements

15. The idiom "fire questions at someone" means:

- A) To ask many questions quickly
- B) To ignore someone completely
- C) To answer questions slowly
- D) To give a speech

16. If someone "refuses to let something drop," they:

- A) Keep talking about an issue
- B) Forget about an issue
- C) Apologize for bringing up an issue
- D) Change the topic immediately

17. To "insist on having the last word" means:

- A) To apologize first
- B) To walk away from an argument
- C) To make the final comment in a discussion
- D) To listen quietly

18. If someone "can't get a word in edgeways," they are:

- A) Speaking too much
- B) Unable to speak because someone else is talking too much
- C) Speaking very slowly
- D) Unable to understand what is being said

Answers:

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

Emotion adjectives

1. Which of the following best describes someone who is astonished?

- A) Unimpressed and indifferent
- B) Extremely surprised and amazed
- C) Mildly interested and curious
- D) Annoyed and irritated

2. If someone is bewildered, how are they most likely feeling?

- A) Confused and puzzled
- B) Happy and content
- C) Angry and resentful
- D) Relaxed and calm

3. How would you describe a person who is devastated?

- A) Slightly upset
- B) Deeply distressed and overwhelmed
- C) Joyful and carefree
- D) Calm and collected

4. Which word best matches the feeling of being ecstatic?

- A) Indifferent
- B) Extremely happy and excited
- C) Fearful and anxious
- D) Angry and resentful

5. If someone feels exasperated, they are most likely:

- A) Calm and relaxed
- B) Extremely annoyed and frustrated
- C) Joyful and pleased
- D) Indifferent and unconcerned

6. What does it mean to be livid?

- A) Extremely happy B) Very angry C) Slightly annoyed D) Deeply confused

7. When a person is described as tense, they are:

- A) Calm and relaxed C) Happy and content
B) Very stressed and anxious D) Indifferent and carefree

8. How would you describe someone who is terrified?

- A) Extremely scared C) Mildly amused
B) Slightly worried D) Completely bored

9. Which scenario best illustrates a person feeling astonished?

- A) Maria calmly reads through her emails, seeing nothing out of the ordinary.
B) John receives a surprise party from friends he hasn't seen in years and stands speechless, wide-eyed.
C) Lisa finishes her routine morning jog and enjoys a quiet breakfast.
D) Mark feels mildly interested in a new book he picked up at the store.

10. In which situation is someone likely to feel bewildered?

- A) Sarah breezes through a familiar exam with confidence.
B) Kevin suddenly finds himself in a foreign city with no knowledge of the language or customs.
C) Emily enjoys a relaxing day at the beach with friends.
D) James follows a well-known recipe to cook his favorite meal.

11. What reaction might someone have if they are devastated?

- A) Jane smiles broadly after receiving excellent news about a job offer.
B) Tom breaks down in tears upon hearing about the unexpected loss of a loved one.
C) Emma feels slightly annoyed after a minor inconvenience at work.
D) David feels mildly surprised by a friend's unexpected visit.

12. Which of the following experiences might lead to an ecstatic reaction?

- A) Receiving a long-awaited promotion at work C) Losing a favorite piece of jewelry
B) Missing an important deadline D) Watching a mundane documentary

13. How might someone behave if they are exasperated?

- A) Kelly remains calm and composed during a heated argument.
- B) Jason sighs heavily and rolls his eyes after repeatedly trying to fix a malfunctioning device.
- C) Laura laughs joyfully at a joke her friend told.
- D) Greg feels indifferent about the results of a casual game.

14. What might cause a person to become livid?

- A) Missing a bus and calmly waiting for the next one
- B) Discovering they have been unfairly blamed for a mistake at work
- C) Receiving a thoughtful gift from a friend
- D) Completing a challenging task with ease

15. Which situation would most likely make someone feel tense?

- A) Preparing to give an important presentation in front of a large audience
- B) Relaxing on a sunny day in the park
- C) Enjoying a casual conversation with a close friend
- D) Completing a simple and routine task at work

16. In which of the following scenarios would a person feel terrified?

- A) Hearing a loud noise while watching a horror movie alone at night
- B) Eating their favorite meal at a fancy restaurant
- C) Reading a light-hearted comic book before bed
- D) Walking their dog on a familiar trail in the afternoon

Answers:

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

Expressing emotions

1. Which phrase expresses the idea of being unable to sleep due to worry?

- A. It's been keeping me up at night.
- B. I can breathe a sigh of relief now.
- C. I'm heartbroken.
- D. Get out of here!

2. What phrase would you use to convey extreme worry?

- A. I'm heartbroken.
- B. I'm worried sick about
- C. I'm walking on air!
- D. Who would have thought it?

3. Which expression indicates feeling relieved?

- A. That's a weight off my mind.
- B. I'm feeling a bit blue.
- C. I've had it up to here with
- D. Get out of here!

4. Which phrase is used to show gratitude?

- A. Who would have thought it?
- B. Thank goodness.
- C. You've got to be kidding me!
- D. I'm feeling a bit down in the dumps.

5. What phrase would you use to indicate extreme irritation?

- A. I'm feeling a bit blue.
- B. I can't stop smiling!
- C. is driving me up the wall!
- D. I'm walking on air!

6. Which expression means something is annoying you greatly?

- A. really gets on my nerves
- B. I'm feeling a bit down in the dumps.
- C. I can breathe a sigh of relief now.
- D. Thank goodness.

7. What phrase would you use to express frustration at reaching your limit?

- A. I can't stop smiling!
- B. I'm heartbroken.
- C. I'm walking on air!
- D. I've had it up to here with

8. Which phrase expresses disbelief?

- A. I'm feeling a bit blue.
- B. Who would have thought it?
- C. I'm walking on air!
- D. Thank goodness.

9. What phrase expresses astonishment?

- A. I can't stop smiling!
- B. I'm heartbroken.
- C. I can breathe a sigh of relief now.
- D. Who would have thought it?

10. Which phrase would you use to express feeling very sad?

- A. I'm walking on air!
- B. I can't stop smiling!
- C. I'm feeling a bit down in the dumps.
- D. I can breathe a sigh of relief now.

11. Which phrase means feeling joyful and extremely happy?

- A. I'm walking on air!
- B. I'm worried sick about
- C. I've had it up to here with
- D. Get out of here!

12. Which phrase means you cannot contain your happiness?

- A. I'm feeling a bit blue.
- B. I'm heartbroken.
- C. I can't stop smiling!
- D. really gets on my nerves

Answers:

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

REGULATED AI

1. How is AI used in social media as mentioned in the passage?

- a) AI can learn about users' interests and hobbies
- b) AI can delete inappropriate content
- c) AI can block users automatically
- d) AI can reduce data usage

2. What is Jordan planning to do with AI over the next five years?

- a) Ban its use entirely
- b) Use it for scientific, investment, and government services
- c) Replace teachers with AI
- d) Use AI exclusively for military purposes

- a) AI will take over all human jobs
- b) Online safety could be compromised
- c) AI will always provide accurate information
- d) AI will be too expensive to implement

- a) Students might rely on incorrect information
- b) Students will become too dependent on technology
- c) AI will replace teachers
- d) Students will spend more time on social media

- a) AI is fully developed and widely trusted
- b) AI is still in the early stages of development
- c) AI is no longer evolving
- d) AI development has been halted

- a) It increases children's screen time
- b) It might expose children to unwanted advertisements and content
- c) It improves children's educational experience
- d) It makes online shopping easier for children

- a) A large population c) Advanced technological infrastructure
- b) Abundant natural resources d) Strong military presence

- a) Regulations are unnecessary for AI development
- b) Regulations will hinder technological advancement
- c) Regulations are only needed for educational purposes
- d) Regulations are crucial to control AI usage and ensure safety

9. According to the passage, what is a key risk of AI search engines for students?
- a) They always provide too much information
 - b) They might not use reliable sources
 - c) They are too expensive to access
 - d) They replace traditional libraries
10. What is a potential impact on children if AI use is not properly controlled, as highlighted in the passage?
- a) They might rely on AI for incorrect information
 - b) They might become less interested in technology
 - c) They might become more physically active
 - d) They might develop better critical thinking skills
11. What does the passage indicate about the pace of AI development?
- a) AI development is slowing down
 - b) AI development is rapid and ongoing
 - c) AI development has stopped
 - d) AI development is irrelevant
12. How does the passage describe the role of AI in scientific problem-solving?
- a) AI is ineffective in scientific research
 - b) AI replaces the need for human scientists
 - c) AI can significantly contribute to solving scientific problems
 - d) AI is only useful in theoretical science
13. What potential does AI have in disease research, according to the passage?
- a) AI can help find cures for diseases
 - b) AI can spread diseases faster
 - c) AI can eliminate the need for medical professionals
 - d) AI has no impact on disease research
14. Why is the control and regulation of AI particularly important for children, as per the passage?
- a) Children are more tech-savvy
 - b) Children are more vulnerable to misleading information and harmful content
 - c) Children use AI less frequently
 - d) Children can create their own AI systems

15. Which organization reported on Jordan's plan for using AI?
- Net Positive
 - World Health Organization (WHO)
 - Time magazine
 - United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
16. What is one of the intended outcomes of Jordan's plan for AI mentioned in the passage?
- To reduce unemployment
 - To improve government services
 - To increase tourism
 - To develop new entertainment platforms
17. According to the passage, what is a key factor in making AI beneficial for society?
- Strict regulations and control
 - Complete autonomy of AI systems
 - Unrestricted use of AI
 - Limiting AI to entertainment purposes
18. What does the passage imply about AI's role in children's education?
- AI will completely replace traditional education
 - AI can be a valuable educational tool if used correctly
 - AI should be banned in educational settings
 - AI has no significant impact on education
19. What is the role of AI in writing songs as mentioned in the passage?
- AI can write songs independently
 - AI can only assist humans in writing songs
 - AI has no capability in music creation
 - AI can only analyze existing songs
20. What is the importance of AI regulations in Jordan's plan, as discussed in the passage?
- To hinder technological progress
 - To make AI more expensive
 - To ensure safe and controlled use of AI
 - To limit AI to government use only

Answers:

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



The next lingua franca

1. What has been identified as a reason for the low percentage of UK adults speaking a foreign language?

- A. Lack of interest
B. Cultural reasons and past government policies
C. Difficulties in learning languages
D. Poor teaching methods

2. What is a common situation regarding foreign language learning in other countries compared to the UK?

- A. Students rarely learn foreign languages
B. Foreign languages are only taught in primary schools
C. Foreign languages are commonly taught in secondary schools
D. Foreign languages are not considered important

3. Why is fluency in a foreign language important for students' futures?

- A. It makes studying easier
B. It can help with career success
C. It reduces the need for translators
D. It is a requirement for university admission

4. What is suggested as a potential waste of time for UK students in terms of language learning?

- A. Learning Spanish and German
B. Learning French and German
C. Learning Chinese and Japanese
D. Learning Arabic and Italian

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

- A. Spanish
B. English
C. Chinese
D. Hindi

6. According to the passage, what percentage of UK adults can hold a conversation in a foreign language, and what factors are attributed to this statistic?

- A. 10%; Economic reasons and limited educational resources
B. 25%; Cultural reasons and past government policies
C. 50%; Immigration and multiculturalism
D. 75%; increased globalization and travel opportunities

7. Why might fluency in a foreign language be particularly advantageous for a student's future career, according to the passage?

- A. It demonstrates an ability to learn complex subjects
- B. It is often a requirement for higher education
- C. It can facilitate successful communication in international business
- D. It improves cognitive skills and problem-solving abilities

8. How does the passage describe the language learning situation in other countries compared to the UK?

- A. Other countries prioritize local languages over English
- B. Students in other countries typically learn multiple foreign languages in primary school
- C. Foreign language learning is more common and often starts in primary school, with English being a compulsory subject
- D. There is no significant difference; both prioritize foreign language learning equally

9. What argument does the passage present regarding the importance of learning languages other than English, such as Chinese or Indian languages?

- A. They are easier to learn than English
- B. They are essential for understanding global history and culture
- C. They are increasingly important due to the economic rise of countries like India and China
- D. They are spoken by more people worldwide than English

10. Why does the passage suggest that Mandarin might be a more practical language for UK students to learn instead of French or German?

- A. Mandarin is simpler to learn than French and German
- B. Mandarin is spoken by a larger number of people globally
- C. Mandarin is more culturally relevant to the UK
- D. Mandarin is easier to use for international travel

11. What is implied about the future of English as a global lingua franca in the passage?

- A. English will eventually be replaced by Spanish
- B. English is likely to remain a dominant language for international communication

- C. English will become less important as other languages gain prominence
- D. English will only be used in business contexts
12. How does the passage view the role of foreign language learning in promoting cultural understanding?
- A. It is secondary to economic benefits
- B. It is a minor benefit compared to travel convenience
- C. It is a crucial aspect that fosters global understanding
- D. It is primarily useful for academic purposes
13. According to the passage, what challenges are associated with using Chinese as an international language despite it being the most spoken language in the world?
- A. Its complexity makes it less ideal as a lingua franca
- B. It has fewer speakers compared to other major languages
- C. It is not widely taught in schools globally
- D. It lacks a standardized form for international use
14. What does the passage suggest about the potential impact of past government policies on the current state of foreign language proficiency in the UK?
- A. Government policies have had no significant impact
- B. Policies prioritized local dialects over foreign languages
- C. Past policies contributed to the low percentage of adults proficient in a foreign language
- D. Government policies have recently improved foreign language learning outcomes
15. What reasoning does the passage give for the importance of Spanish and Arabic in future business contexts?
- A. They are easier to learn than other languages
- B. They are spoken in economically influential regions
- C. They are more culturally diverse than English
- D. They are official languages of major international organizations

Answers:

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



Communicate with the past

1. What is the primary significance of the Rosetta Stone?
 - A) It contains information about ancient Egyptian religious practices.
 - B) It helped decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphics.
 - C) It describes the military strategies of Pharaoh Ptolemy IV.
 - D) It is the oldest known tax document.
2. In what year did Pharaoh Ptolemy IV die?
 - A) 196 BCE
 - B) 2000 BCE
 - C) 1801
 - D) The passage does not specify.
3. Who continued Thomas Young's work and finally figured out how to read the mysterious text on the Rosetta Stone?
 - A) Jean-François Champollion
 - B) The British Army
 - C) A group of linguists and code breakers
 - D) Pharaoh Ptolemy V
4. What does the passage suggest about the purpose of the Rosetta Stone?
 - A) It was used as a calendar.
 - B) It was a legal document and a kind of tax document.
 - C) It was an ancient Egyptian map.
 - D) It was a religious text.
5. Which of the following is NOT one of the languages inscribed on the Rosetta Stone?
 - A) Greek
 - B) Demotic
 - C) Latin
 - D) Hieroglyphics
6. What year was the Rosetta Stone finally deciphered?
 - A) 196 BCE
 - B) 1801
 - C) 1882
 - D) 1961
7. According to the passage, what is a possible interpretation of the Rongorongo script?
 - A) A guide to medieval medicine
 - B) A written language related to the cycles of the moon
 - C) An early kind of memory aid or decoration
 - D) Both B and C

8. The Voynich Manuscript is believed to be written in which language?
- A) Latin
B) Greek
C) An unfamiliar European language
D) Demotic
9. How old are the Tartaria Tablets estimated to be?
- A) 7000 years old
B) 2000 years old
C) 1000 years old
D) 5000 years old
10. What is the primary theme of the passage?
- A) The history and significance of the Rosetta Stone
B) The deciphering of ancient scripts
C) The mysterious and undeciphered texts from the past
D) The influence of Egyptian culture on modern languages
11. Why might visitors to the British Museum be disappointed if they could read the Rosetta Stone?
- A) The text is primarily a mundane tax document.
B) It contains controversial historical inaccuracies.
C) The inscriptions are incomplete and damaged.
D) It only references religious practices.
12. How did the political situation in Egypt change after the death of Pharaoh Ptolemy IV?
- A) Egypt entered a period of economic prosperity and stability.
B) Egypt was invaded and conquered by foreign powers.
C) There was a power struggle involving rival groups trying to influence the young pharaoh.
D) The priests immediately took control of the government.
13. What was the dual purpose of the Rosetta Stone as mentioned in the passage?
- A) To announce the construction of new temples and to commemorate a military victory.
B) To proclaim the importance of the pharaoh's role and to implement tax breaks for priests.
C) To document the history of Egypt and to record agricultural practices.
D) To serve as a religious scripture and to guide daily prayers.

14. What breakthrough did Thomas Young achieve in his study of the Rosetta Stone?
- A) He translated the entire text from hieroglyphics to Greek.
 - B) He identified a group of symbols that spelled the name 'Ptolemy'.
 - C) He discovered the stone's exact date of creation.
 - D) He decoded the Demotic script entirely.
15. What challenges remain in the study of ancient texts like Rongorongo and the Voynich Manuscript?
- A) Lack of sufficient technological tools to analyze the texts.
 - B) Inconsistent historical records that provide context for the texts.
 - C) The enigmatic nature of the symbols and languages used in the texts.
 - D) Political and cultural barriers that prevent access to the texts.
16. How has the Rosetta Stone contributed to our understanding of Egyptian history?
- A) It revealed detailed maps of ancient Egypt.
 - B) It allowed the translation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, unlocking the language of many other artifacts and monuments.
 - C) It provided new insights into the religious beliefs of the ancient Egyptians.
 - D) It confirmed the timelines of all Egyptian dynasties.
17. According to the passage, what are some proposed theories about the function of the Rongorongo script?
- A) It was used as a form of currency.
 - B) It served as a calendar related to the cycles of the moon.
 - C) It was a secret code for military communications.
 - D) It was an early form of musical notation.
18. Why is the Voynich Manuscript particularly intriguing to researchers and the public alike?
- A) It has been completely decoded, revealing unexpected historical events.
 - B) It contains prophecies about the future that have come true.
 - C) It remains undeciphered and contains strange pictures that inspire various interpretations.
 - D) It is written in multiple known languages, making it easier to study.

19. What is the historical significance of the Tartaria Tablets, according to some estimates?

- A) They represent the earliest known form of writing.
- B) They contain the oldest known laws and legal codes.
- C) They describe the first documented medical practices.
- D) They depict the earliest known artistic representations of humans.

20. What common theme underlies the study of the Rosetta Stone, Rongorongo, the Voynich Manuscript, and the Tartaria Tablets?

- A) The political influence of ancient texts on modern governments.
- B) The ongoing mystery and pursuit of understanding undeciphered and ancient texts.
- C) The use of ancient texts as religious and spiritual guides.
- D) The role of ancient texts in the development of modern languages.

Answers:

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

Social media

1. According to the passage, what is one major reason older people in Jordan do not use social media?

- A. Lack of interest in modern technology
- B. Health or mobility problems
- C. Lack of awareness of its benefits
- D. Belief that social media has negative effects

2. What percentage of internet users over 60 in Jordan believe that social media can help them make friends, according to the passage?

- A. 12%
- B. 52%
- C. 75%
- D. 60%

3. What is the primary benefit of social media for elderly people with health or mobility problems, as mentioned in the passage?

- A. Access to 24-hour news
- B. Ability to play games and watch films
- C. Staying in touch with friends and family
- D. Learning new skills

4. The passage suggests that social media can help older people combat loneliness by:
- A. Offering them new ways to stay physically active
 - B. Providing a platform to see and talk to friends and family
 - C. Delivering news updates and entertainment
 - D. Teaching them about technology and the internet
5. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true about the belief of people over 60 in Jordan regarding the effect of social media on their feelings?
- A. 12% believe it has a negative effect
 - B. 52% believe it has a positive effect
 - C. 75% believe it has no effect
 - D. 60% believe it has a positive effect
6. According to the passage, what is a significant step needed to help more older people in Jordan benefit from social media?
- A. Improving internet access across the country
 - B. Providing free smartphones to older people
 - C. Teaching them how to use social media sites
 - D. Creating social media platforms specifically for the elderly
7. What is the role of the website Life Connects in the context of the passage?
- A. To provide health and mobility solutions for older people
 - B. To highlight the issue of loneliness among the elderly
 - C. To offer entertainment and news to older people
 - D. To report on the internet usage statistics in Jordan
8. The passage implies that one reason social media might not be ideal for all older people is:
- A. It requires physical mobility to use
 - B. It can be challenging to learn for those unfamiliar with technology
 - C. It is only beneficial for those already connected to the internet
 - D. It often requires expensive devices to access

9. According to the passage, what percentage of people over 60 in Jordan do not use the internet?

- A. 12% B. 52% C. 75% D. 25%

10. How does the passage describe the impact of social media on the activity level and interest of older people?

- A. Social media primarily keeps them informed about local news.
B. It provides them with opportunities to learn new skills and hobbies.
C. It helps them remain active and interested in the world around them.
D. It encourages them to participate in online courses and certifications.

11. What does the passage imply about the potential increase in social media usage among older people?

- A. It will only be beneficial if the internet infrastructure improves.
B. It could significantly help them if they are taught how to use it.
C. It will depend on the affordability of digital devices.
D. It will likely decrease their engagement with traditional media.

12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of social media for older people in the passage?

- A. Making new friends C. Accessing online health services
B. Seeing friends and family D. Being entertained with films and games

13. What is a key factor that could increase the number of older people using social media, according to the passage?

- A. Reducing the cost of internet services
B. Increasing awareness of the benefits of social media
C. Providing better internet speeds
D. Offering free social media workshops

14. The passage mentions a report that points out a significant statistic regarding internet usage among people over 60 in Jordan. What is this statistic?

- A. 75% believe social media can help them make friends C. 12% do not use the internet at all
B. 52% report positive effects of social media D. All of the above

15. What is the implication of the statement that "social media may not be ideal for all older people"?

- A. It acknowledges the diversity in preferences and abilities among older people.
- B. It suggests that younger generations should avoid social media.
- C. It emphasizes the negative aspects of social media for all users.
- D. It means that only a minority will benefit from social media.

Answers:

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

Simple Present

1. Every year, the company ----- a new software update.
a) release b) releases c) released d) releasing
2. The scientist ----- the data before publishing the results every so often.
a) analyze b) analyzed c) analyzing d) analyzes
3. The committee ----- once a month to discuss the progress of the project.
a) meet b) meeting c) meets d) met
4. The CEO ----- to reveal the company's future plans at the meeting.
a) doesn't intend b) don't intend c) did not intend d) not intend
5. This software ----- ever since support the latest security protocols.
a) don't b) not c) did not d) doesn't
6. The author rarely ----- include any references in his article.
a) was not b) is not c) do not d) does not
7. ----- the manager always approve the budget for the new project?
a) Do b) Does c) Did d) Is
8. ----- the employee usually meet all the deadlines consistently?
a) Do b) Does c) Did d) Are



9. -----these policies apply to all employees from time to time?
a) Do b) Does c) Did d) Is
10. Why ----- the company regularly invest so heavily in research and development?
a) do b) does c) did d) is
11. The employees ----- receive their salaries on time every month.
a) do b) doesn't c) don't d) did not
12. How often ----- the maintenance team check the equipment?
a) do b) does c) did d) is
13. The board members ----- agree with the proposed changes.
a) do not b) does not c) do d) does
14. ----- you find the new policy always effective in improving productivity?
a) Do b) Does c) Are d) Is
15. The consultant ----- provide any additional insights during the meeting.
a) do not b) doesn't c) didn't d) don't

Answers:

1 - b 2 - d 3 - c 4 - a 5 - d 6 - d 7 - b 8 - b 9 - a 10 - b 11 - c 12 - b 13 - a 14 - a 15 - b

Present Continuous

1. Right now, they ----- (work) on a new project that will revolutionize the industry.
A) is working B) are working C) were working D) have been working
2. She ----- (not attend) the meeting today because she is feeling unwell.
A) does not attending B) is not attending C) are not attending D) has not attending
3. ----- (you/come) to the conference next week?
A) Are you coming B) Do you come C) Will you coming D) Were you coming

4. These days, she ----- (take) a yoga class every evening to relieve stress.
A) is taking B) are taking C) takes D) took
5. He ----- (not constantly/check) his phone because we are having a conversation.
A) does not constantly checking C) are not constantly checking
B) is not constantly checking D) have not constantly checking
6. ----- (she/read) that book right now?
A) Is she reading C) Has she reading
B) Does she reading D) Are she reading
7. The climate ----- (change) rapidly due to global warming.
A) is changing B) are changing C) was changing D) has changing
8. We ----- (not/go) on vacation this year due to the pandemic.
A) do not going B) is not going C) are not going D) have not going
9. ----- (they/stay) at the hotel while their house is being renovated?
A) Are they staying C) Will they staying
B) Do they staying D) Were they staying
10. We ----- (meet) with the new clients tomorrow at 10 AM.
A) is meeting B) are meeting C) have meeting D) were meeting

Answers:

1 - b 2 - b 3 - a 4 - a 5 - b 6 - a 7 - a 8 - c 9 - a 10 - b

Present Perfect

1. They ----- (finish) their homework recently.
a) has finished b) have finished c) had finished d) have finishing

2. She ----- (try) sushi before.

- a) has never tried c) hasn't never tried
b) have never tried d) didn't never try

3. ----- you ----- (be) to Japan recently?

- a) Did, be b) Has, been c) Have, been d) Have, be

4. He ----- (arrive) home.

- a) has just arrived c) has arrived just
- b) have just arrived d) just has arrived

5. We ----- (see) that movie yet.

- a) haven't seeing c) didn't see
b) haven't saw d) haven't seen

6. ----- she ever ----- (work) here?

- a) Has, worked c) Did, worked
b) Have, worked d) Has, working

7. They ----- (know) each other for ten years.

- a) has known b) have known c) have knowing d) know

8. I ----- (not finish) my project yet.

- a) hasn't finished b) haven't finish c) haven't finished d) didn't finish

9. ----- you ----- (live) here since 2015?

- a) Have, lived b) Has, lived c) Did, live d) Have, living

10. She ----- (read) three books this month.

- a) have already read c) has read already
b) has already read d) already has read

Answers:

1-b 2-a 3-c 4-a 5-d 6-a 7-b 8-c 9-a 10-b



Present Perfect Continuous

1. She ----- (be, study) for her exams all morning.
 - a) has been studying
 - b) have been studying
 - c) has studying
 - d) have studying
2. They ----- (be, not work) on the project for two weeks.
 - a) has not been working
 - b) have not been working
 - c) have not working
 - d) has not working
3. ----- (you, be, exercise) regularly recently?
 - a) Has you been exercising
 - b) Have you exercising
 - c) Have you been exercising
 - d) Has you exercising
4. He ----- (be, work) at the same company since last year.
 - a) has been working
 - b) have been working
 - c) has working
 - d) have working
5. She ----- (be, not visit) her family for a long time.
 - a) has not been visiting
 - b) have not been visiting
 - c) has not visiting
 - d) have not visiting
6. ----- (they, be, travel) a lot lately?
 - a) Has they been traveling
 - b) Have they traveling
 - c) Have they been traveling
 - d) Has they traveling
7. We ----- (be, wait) for the bus for three hours.
 - a) has been waiting
 - b) have been waiting
 - c) have waiting
 - d) has waiting
8. I ----- (be, not feel) well since Monday.
 - a) has not been feeling
 - b) have not been feeling
 - c) have not feeling
 - d) has not feeling

9. ----- (how long, you, be, learn) Spanish?
- a) How long has you been learning c) How long have you been learning
- b) How long have you learning d) How long has you learning
10. They ----- (be, renovate) their house for the past month.
- a) has been renovating c) have renovating
- b) have been renovating d) has renovating

Answers:

1 - a 2 - b 3 - c 4 - a 5 - a 6 - c 7 - b 8 - b 9 - c 10 - b

Simple Past

1. Last year, she ----- (visit) three different countries during her summer vacation.
- a) visits b) visited c) visiting d) will visit
2. They ----- (not/go) to the concert because they were too tired.
- a) didn't go b) don't go c) hadn't go d) won't go
3. ----- (he/finish) his homework before dinner?
- a) Did he finish b) Was he finishing c) Had he finished d) Does he finish
4. She ----- (complete) her project on time.
- a) completes b) completing c) completed d) complete
5. Which of the following sentences is correctly written in the negative simple past form?
- a) She did not went to the party. c) She not went to the party.
- b) She did not go to the party. d) She didn't went to the party.
6. ----- (they/arrive) at the airport on time?
- a) Did they arrive c) Have they arrived
- b) Do they arrive d) Are they arriving

7. The team ----- (win) the championship last season.
a) wins b) won c) winning d) win
8. He ----- (not/like) the movie we watched last night.
a) doesn't liked b) didn't liked c) didn't like d) doesn't like
9. ----- (you/see) the latest episode of the series?
a) Did you see c) Are you seeing
b) Have you seen d) Do you see
10. He ----- (buy) a new car last month.
a) buys b) bought c) buying d) buy

Answers:

1 - b 2 - a 3 - a 4 - c 5 - b 6 - a 7 - b 8 - c 9 - a 10 - b

Past Continuous

1. While I ----- (study), my brother was playing video games.
a) am studying b) was studying c) were studying d) studied
2. They ----- (not/watch) TV when the phone rang.
a) were not watching b) was not watching c) are not watching d) were not watch
3. ----- you ----- (cook) dinner when I called you last night?
a) Was, cook b) Were, cooking c) Are, cooking d) Did, cook
4. She ----- (read) a book while she was waiting for the bus.
a) is reading b) was reading c) were reading d) read
5. I ----- (not/drive) home when the storm started.
a) was not driving b) were not driving c) did not drive d) am not driving

6. ----- they ----- (play) football at 5 PM yesterday?
a) Was, playing b) Were, playing c) Are, playing d) have, play
7. We ----- (walk) in the park when it started to rain.
a) were walking b) was walking c) walked d) are walking
8. He ----- (not/work) at the office yesterday.
a) was not working b) were not working c) is not working d) are not work
9. ----- you ----- (study) when the power went out?
a) Are, studying b) Were, studying c) Was, studying d) Did, study
10. The children ----- (play) outside earlier today.
a) were playing b) was playing c) have played d) are playing

Answers:

1 - b 2 - a 3 - b 4 - b 5 - a 6 - b 7 - a 8 - a 9 - b 10 - a

Past Perfect

1. After she ----- (to leave), the meeting started.
a) has left b) left c) had left d) leaves
2. They ----- (not/to finish) their project before the deadline arrived.
a) didn't finish b) hadn't finished c) haven't finished d) doesn't finish
3. ----- (you/to complete) your assignment before you went to the party?
a) Have you completed c) Had you completed
b) Did you complete d) Do you complete
4. By the time the show started, everyone ----- (to find) their seats.
a) has found b) found c) had found d) finds

5. She ----- (not/to realize) her mistake until it was too late.
a) doesn't realize b) hadn't realized c) isn't realizing d) hasn't realized
6. ----- (they/to finish) dinner before they went out for a walk?
a) Have they finished c) Did they finish
b) Had they finished d) Are they finishing
7. We ----- (to pack) all our bags before the taxi arrived.
a) packed b) had packed c) have packed d) are packing
8. He ----- (not/to hear) the news before I told him.
a) doesn't hear b) hadn't heard c) didn't hear d) hasn't heard
9. ----- (she/to know) about the meeting before she received the email?
a) Has she known c) Had she known
b) Did she know d) Does she know
10. By the time we got to the station, the train ----- (to leave).
a) has left b) left c) had left d) is leaving

Answers:

1 - c 2 - b 3 - c 4 - c 5 - b 6 - b 7 - b 8 - b 9 - c 10 - c

Question tags and echo questions

1. "You've been to Paris, ____?"
A) haven't you B) didn't you C) weren't you D) isn't it
2. "She can't speak German, ____?"
A) can she B) can't she C) isn't she D) doesn't she
3. "Let's go to the beach, ____?"
A) shall we B) won't we C) don't we D) should we

4. "I saw a ghost last night."

- A) Did you? B) Do you? C) Have you? D) Will you?

5. "They are leaving for New York tomorrow."

- A) Are they? B) Do they? C) Did they? D) Will they?

6. "You've finished your homework, ____?"

- A) have you B) do you C) haven't you D) didn't you

7. "He won't be late, ____?"

- A) will he B) won't he C) isn't he D) does he

8. "It's a beautiful day, ____?"

- A) was it B) isn't it C) will it D) can it

9. "They should arrive soon, ____?"

- A) do they B) will they C) should they D) shouldn't they

10. "You can drive, ____?"

- A) do you B) can't you C) haven't you D) will you

11. "Nobody called you, ____?"

- A) did they B) didn't they C) haven't they D) will they

12. "You will help me, ____?"

- A) do you B) won't you C) haven't you D) will you

13. "I'm supposed to be here, ____?"

- A) aren't I B) am I C) isn't I D) don't I

14. "Let's take a break, ____?"

- A) don't we B) should we C) will we D) shall we

15. "There's nothing wrong, ____?"

- A) isn't it B) is there C) isn't there D) is it

Answers:

1 - a 2 - a 3 - a 4 - a 5 - a 6 - c 7 - a 8 - b 9 - d 10 - b 11 - a 12 - b 13 - a 14 - d 15 - b



بتقدر تابعنا على جميع مواقع التواصل الإجتماعي



أ. عمر ملكاوي