

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

AL-Noor in English

(2025 - 2024)

High Note 4



Grade 11

بنك أسئلة الوحدة الثالثة



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مركز ابو الزمر الثقافي

1. The phrase “ **wind somebody up** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to say things in order to annoy somebody b. to react as if what has happened is much worse than it is
 c. to try and impress somebody d. to suddenly start crying
2. The phrase “ **blow things out of proportion** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to say things in order to annoy somebody b. to react as if what has happened is much worse than it is
 c. to try and impress somebody d. to suddenly start crying
3. The phrase “ **show off** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to say things in order to annoy somebody b. to react as if what has happened is much worse than it is
 c. to try and impress somebody d. to suddenly start crying
4. The phrase “ **burst into tears** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to say things in order to annoy somebody b. to react as if what has happened is much worse than it is
 c. to try and impress somebody d. to suddenly start crying
5. The phrase “ **mess about** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to give someone a lot of attention b. to behave in a silly way
 c. to help other people resolve an argument d. to criticise someone
6. The phrase “ **have a go at somebody** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to give someone a lot of attention b. to behave in a silly way
 c. to help other people resolve an argument d. to criticise someone
7. The phrase “ **make a fuss of somebody** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to give someone a lot of attention b. to behave in a silly way
 c. to help other people resolve an argument d. to criticise someone
8. The phrase “ **be the peacemaker** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to give someone a lot of attention b. to behave in a silly way
 c. to help other people resolve an argument d. to criticise someone
9. The phrase “ **tell somebody off** ” which describes ways of behaving means -----
 a. to suddenly start crying b. to behave in a silly way
 c. to speak to somebody angrily about something wrong that they have done d. to criticise someone
10. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ ----- **with somebody** ”
 a. compliment b. empathise c. make up d. lose
11. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ **give somebody a** ----- ”
 a. compliment b. empathise c. make up d. lose
12. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ ----- **with somebody** ”
 a. compliment b. empathise c. make up d. lose
13. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ ----- **your temper** ”
 a. compliment b. empathise c. make up d. lose
14. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ ----- **with somebody** ”
 a. let b. make fun c. fall out d. put up

15. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ ----- **somebody down** ”
 a. let b. make fun c. fall out d. put up
16. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ ----- **of somebody** ”
 a. let b. make fun c. fall out d. put up
17. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ ----- **with somebody** ”
 a. let b. make fun c. empathise d. put up
18. Complete the following phrase which describes ways of behaving : “ **talk behind somebody's** ----- ”
 a. back b. temper c. down d. fun
19. The following phrases and words describe **the youngest child** in the family :
 a. high achievers and want to please their parents.
 b. rebellious and can be a bit naughty.
 c. don't have such clear typical characteristics, quieter and good at negotiating.
20. The following phrases and words describe **the middle child** in the family :
 a. high achievers and want to please their parents.
 b. rebellious and can be a bit naughty.
 c. don't have such clear typical characteristics, quieter and good at negotiating.
21. The following phrases and words describe **the older child** in the family :
 a. high achievers and want to please their parents.
 b. rebellious and can be a bit naughty.
 c. don't have such clear typical characteristics, quieter and good at negotiating.
22. The phrase and words “**a subsistence / make ends meet / hand-to-mouth**” mean -----
 a. to have just enough money to buy what you need b. didn't have enough food
 c. dealing with things without thinking about the future d. sat or stood very close to other people
23. The phrase “**living day-to-day**” means -----
 a. to have just enough money to buy what you need b. didn't have enough food
 c. dealing with things without thinking about the future d. sat or stood very close to other people
24. The phrase “**went hungry**” means -----
 a. to have just enough money to buy what you need b. didn't have enough food
 c. dealing with things without thinking about the future d. sat or stood very close to other people
25. The phrases “**huddled together / gathered together**” mean -----
 a. to have just enough money to buy what you need b. didn't have enough food
 c. dealing with things without thinking about the future d. sat or stood very close to other people
26. The word “**beg**” means -----
 a. very thin b. asked for money or food from strangers
 c. be comfortable in a particular place d. a person whose job is to look after a house
27. The phrases “**feel at home / a sense of belonging**” mean -----
 a. very thin b. asked for money or food from strangers
 c. be comfortable in a particular place d. a person whose job is to look after a house

45. Was the politician being ----- when he said the government would tackle climate change?
a. sincere b. modest
46. “telling people how great you are” means -----.
a. conceited b. pushy c. passionate d. modest
47. “determined to get what you want” means -----
a. conceited b. pushy c. passionate d. modest
48. “feeling very strongly about something” means -----
a. conceited b. pushy c. passionate d. modest
49. “not talking in a proud way about your achievements” means -----
a. conceited b. pushy c. passionate d. modest
50. “saying one thing, but doing something different” means -----
a. bigoted b. trustworthy c. tough d. hypocritical
51. “can always be trusted” means -----
a. bigoted b. trustworthy c. tough d. hypocritical
52. “able to deal with difficult situations” means -----
a. bigoted b. trustworthy c. tough d. hypocritical
53. “intolerant of other people beliefs and practices” means -----
a. bigoted b. trustworthy c. tough d. hypocritical
54. Complete the description with the correct word :
Nasser says he’s worried about climate change, but he drives everywhere and goes on holiday by plane twice a year. He’s -----.
a. bigoted b. trustworthy c. tough d. hypocritical
55. Complete the description with the correct word :
Sawsan won’t take ‘no’ for an answer.
She’ll keep asking until she gets what she wants. She’s -----
a. pushy b. trustworthy c. conceited d. hypocritical
56. Complete the description with the correct word :
Laith is a highly skilled pianist, but he doesn’t show off about it. He’s -----
a. passionate b. modest c. bigoted d. trustworthy
57. Complete the description with the correct word :
Suha hates anyone who is different from her. She’s really -----
a. passionate b. modest c. bigoted d. trustworthy
58. Complete the description with the correct word :
Huda is in a lot of pain from her illness, but she doesn’t complain or feel sorry for herself.
She’s -----
a. passionate b. modest c. bigoted d. tough
59. Complete the description with the correct word :
Jameela believes she’s a better person than all her friends. She’s so -----
a. conceited b. hypocritical c. trustworthy d. bigoted

60. Complete the description with the correct word :

If you want to be sure a secret is kept, tell Randa. She's -----
a. conceited b. hypocritical c. trustworthy d. bigoted

61. Complete the description with the correct word :

Khalil's life is completely dedicated to tackling pollution. He's -----about it.
a. conceited b. modest c. passionate d. pushy

62. He's really ----- ; always telling everyone how great he is.

a. conceited b. modest c. passionate d. pushy

63. She's so ----- ; she's determined to get what she wants.

a. conceited b. modest c. passionate d. pushy

64. He's so ----- that he refuses to accept anyone who thinks differently from him.

a. defensive b. modest c. passionate d. bigoted

65. She's really ----- about animals; they're so important to her.

a. defensive b. modest c. passionate d. bigoted

66. He's quite ----- ; you would never know that he's a big star.

a. defensive b. modest c. passionate d. bigoted

67. You can't say anything to criticise her at all or she gets angry; she's so ----- .

a. defensive b. modest c. passionate d. bigoted

68. She will look after your baby well; she's reliable, responsible and completely ----- .

a. defensive b. trustworthy c. bigoted d. modest

69. She can deal with the most difficult situations; she's very ----- .

a. modest b. tough c. conceited d. pushy

70. Abeer a hard-working and ----- nurse who works at a children's hospital.

a. dedicated b. conceited c. pushy d. defensive

71. Abeer is ----- about the environment and thinks we should all help to stop climate change.

a. dedicated b. conceited c. pushy d. passionate

72. Abeer is now an ----- figure for everyone in her family.

a. dedicated b. inspirational c. pushy d. capable

73. Don't you just ----- it when someone you admire proves to be a bad influence on others?

a. loathe b. idolize c. pedestal d. shining

74. News stories about ----- citizens who help old women do make the news from time to time.

a. decent b. idolize c. despise d. immature

75. I lost my ----- with my sister last night. I usually control myself.

a. peacemaker b. temper c. loathe d. empathised

76. He's the ----- and always does his best to resolve arguments.

a. peacemaker b. temper c. capable d. empathised

77. A good friend should never ----- you behind your back.
a. fall out with b. sincere c. talk about d. make ends meet
78. She doesn't earn much money and finds it hard to ----- .
a. fall out with b. sincere c. talk about d. make ends meet
79. They are both very ----- and always tell the truth.
a. fall out with b. sincere c. talk about d. defensive
80. I ----- people who behave like that. What she did was unacceptable!
a. admire b. loathe c. talk about d. trustworthy
81. You can always count on her. She's the most ----- person I know.
a. admire b. loathe c. compassionate d. trustworthy
82. The social media service would have over two billion ----- users 15 years later.
a. dedicate b. dedicates c. dedicated d. dedicating
83. ----- enough, it is not the youngest generations that are the most addicted to this service.
a. Oddly b. Odd c. Odds d. Odly
84. ----- the older app, the newer apps is faster .
a. Like b. Unlike c. Likely d. Unlikely
85. The youngest generation of social media users have a real sense of ----- while on these apps.
a. is belonging b. belong c. belongs d. belonging
86. The new service provides users with a feeling of ----- and relative privacy.
a. securing b. secures c. secure d. security
87. -----, Baby Boomers and Gen X do not realise what they are missing.
a. Apparently b. Apparent c. Apparents d. Apparenting
-
88. The sentence "As a child, I **used to** spend my weekends playing with my friends. " indicates -----
a. a past state or a situation that doesn't happen any longer.
b. a past habitual behavior that is still happening now .
c. a repeated action and not a state in a past.
d. the time reference which is not clear in the past .
89. The sentence "**Emad was forever bursting into tears.**" indicates -----
a. an annoying repeated habit in the present
b. a typical characteristic of a person
c. an annoying repeated habit in the past
d. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state
90. The sentence "**Asma is constantly showing off.**" indicates -----
a. an annoying repeated habit in the present
b. a typical characteristic of a person
c. an annoying repeated habit in the past
d. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state

91. The sentence “ **Lubna will forget to take her contact lenses out.** “ indicates -----
 a. an annoying repeated habit in the present
 b. a typical characteristic of a person
 c. an annoying repeated habit in the past
 d. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state
92. The sentence “ **My uncle would always take me swimming.** “ indicates -----
 a. an annoying repeated habit in the present
 b. a typical characteristic of a person
 c. an annoying repeated habit in the past
 d. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state
93. The sentence “ **I used to love winding my brother up.** “ indicates -----
 a. a past state or action which no longer exists
 b. a repeated past action or state; it might still happen in the present
 c. a repeated action in the present
 d. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state
94. The sentence “ **We watched that show every week.** “ indicates -----
 a. a past state or action which no longer exists
 b. a repeated past action or state; it might still happen in the present
 c. a repeated action in the present
 d. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state
95. The sentence “ **You always mess about in class.** “ indicates -----
 a. a past state or action which no longer exists
 b. a repeated past action or state; it might still happen in the present
 c. a repeated action in the present
 d. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state
96. My sister and I ----- and it really upsets me .
 a. am always falling out b. are always falling out c. always falling out d. are falling out always
97. Amani is constantly ----- late and didn't seem interested in her work .
 a. be b. been c. being d. has
98. They are ----- talking behind people's backs .
 a. never b. sometimes c. usually d. forever
99. When we were younger, my sister and I ----- a bedroom.
 a. use to share b. used to share c. used to sharing d. is used to sharing
100. How ----- in touch with your friends before you got the phone?
 a. do you use to stay b. you used to stay c. do you use to staying d. did you use to stay
101. I ----- I would ever become an adult.
 a. didn't use to think b. wouldn't think c. used to think d. would think
102. A : 'My parents don't let my brother use their car.'
 B : 'Well, he ----- go too fast whenever he drives.'
 a. will b. would c. won't d. wouldn't

103. A : 'Jameel is thinking of travelling again .'
B : 'Yes, well, he ----- stay in one place for more than a few months. .'
a. will b. would c. won't d. wouldn't
104. A : 'I never really believed anything he said.'
B : 'That's not surprising. He ----- tell the most ridiculous stories.'
a. will b. would c. won't d. wouldn't
105. A : Lama's hearing is getting really bad.'
B : 'Well, she ----- keep listening to loud music .'
a. will b. would c. won't d. wouldn't
106. My sister ----- forever ----- my clothes without asking me. It's very irritating!
a. is – borrow b. is - borrowed c. is - borrowing d. was - borrowing
107. When I was a child, we ----- in a house by the sea, but now we live in a city.
a. used to live b. will live c. would live d. a + c
108. My brother can't keep a secret. He ----- anything you tell him on his blog immediately.
a. used to post b. would post c. won't post d. will post
109. Did you ----- walk to school when you were little ?
a. used to b. use to c. constantly d. will
110. My sisters ----- argue, but these days they are always falling out.
a. used to b. would c. didn't use to d. use to
111. A : Why ----- you always shouting at me ? B : Because you annoy me !
a. do b. did c. does d. are
112. I didn't do well at school. My concentration span ----- very short.
a. would be b. used to be c. was d. B + C
113. I was constantly getting into trouble for not listening. I often ----- bored in class.
a. would feel b. felt c. used to feel d. B + C
114. I ----- listen to what the teacher was saying and found it hard to focus.
a. didn't b. wouldn't c. didn't use to d. A + B + C
115. One time, I ----- asleep in a test!
a. fell b. used to fall c. would fall d. didn't use to fall
116. The person ----- designed the house is a world-famous architect.
a. whose b. who c. whom d. which
117. The land ----- the house is built is extremely picturesque.
a. when b. that c. where d. which
118. The house ----- the family has built is unique.
a. where b. that c. which d. B + C
119. It was the woman ----- had arrived earlier that day.
a. which b. that c. whose d. whom

120. This house is more modern than the last house which / that they lived in.

The sentence which has the correct structure is -----

- a. This house is more modern than the last house in which / in that they lived.
- b. This house is more modern than the last house in which they lived.
- c. This house is more modern than the last house in that they lived.
- d. This house is more modern than the last house which they lived.

121. The architect knew the couple who / that he had designed the house for.

The sentence which has the correct structure is -----

- a. The architect knew the couple for whom he had designed the house.
- b. The architect knew the couple for who he had designed the house.
- c. The architect knew the couple for whose he had designed the house.
- d. The architect knew the couple who he had designed the house for.

122. Complete the following sentence with the correct clause :

Bluetooth, ----- , is actually a kind of wireless connection.

- a. that often look rather strange
- b. which sounds like a dental problem
- c. that can play records at different speeds
- d. where my mum used to play her music on when she was a teenager

123. Complete the following sentence with the correct clause :

The head set ----- is really uncomfortable to wear.

- a. where often look rather strange
- b. which came with my phone
- c. who can play records at different speeds
- d. when my mum used to play her music on when she was a teenager

124. Complete the following sentence with the correct clause :

Ergonomic keyboards, -----, make typing more comfortable.

- a. which often look rather strange
- b. that came with my phone
- c. which can play records at different speeds
- d. which my mum used to play her music on when she was a teenager

125. Complete the following sentence with the correct clause :

This record player, -----, was made in Italy.

- a. who often look rather strange
- b. that came with my phone
- c. which can play records at different speeds
- d. that my mum used to play her music on when she was a teenager

126. Complete the following sentence with the correct clause :

This is the Walkman -----.

- a. who often look rather strange
- b. whose came with my phone
- c. where can play records at different speeds
- d. which my mum used to play her music on when she was a teenager

127. I was talking about an app. It's really cool.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. The app (which / that) I was talking about is really cool.
- b. The app , that I was talking about, is really cool.
- c. The app I was talking about (which / that) is really cool.
- d. The app ,which I was talking about, is really cool.

128. Sami lives round the corner. I play football with him.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. Sami who I play football with lives round the corner.
- b. Sami, who I play football with, lives round the corner.
- c. Sami, whom I play football , lives round the corner.
- d. Sami, who I play football with him , lives round the corner.

129. These headphones stopped working after two days. I paid a fortune for them.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. These headphones, which I paid a fortune for, stopped working after two days.
- b. These headphones, for which I paid a fortune, stopped working after two days.
- c. These headphones, for whom I paid a fortune, stopped working after two days.
- d. A + B

130. I bought my computer at a shop. It has closed down.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. The shop where I bought my computer from has closed down.
- b. The shop from which I bought my computer has closed down.
- c. The shop that / which I bought my computer from has closed down.
- d. A + B + C

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

Choose the sentence which is formed from the sentence above with the correct participle clause:

- a. What's the name of that website selling retro-tech?
- b. What's the name of that website sells retro-tech?
- c. What's the name of that website is sold retro-tech?
- d. What's the name of that website are selling retro-tech?

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

Choose the sentence which is formed from the sentence above with the correct participle clause:

- a. The flip phone, was desined in 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again .
- b. The flip phone, desining in 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again .
- c. The flip phone, desined in 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again .
- d. The flip phone, which desined in 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again .

133. There are very few people who are still using analogue televisions.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the sentence above with the correct participle clause:

- a. There are very few people still used analogue televisions.
- b. There are very few people still using analogue televisions.
- c. There are very few people are still using analogue televisions.
- d. There are very few people are still using analogue televisions.

134. Users who are used to the old system may find the new one confusing.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the sentence above with the correct participle clause:

- a. Users are used to the old system may find the new one confusing.
- b. Users used to the old system may find the new one confusing.
- c. Users who used to the old system may find the new one confusing.
- d. Users using to the old system may find the new one confusing.

135. Which sentence gives essential information that cannot be omitted?

- a. These headphones, for which I paid a fortune, stopped working after two days.
- b. The flip phone, desined in 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again .
- c. My grandfather's house, which I love, isn't very modern.
- d. The house which we just walked past belongs to my grandfather.

136. Which sentence gives extra information that can be omitted?

- a. Users who used to the old system may find the new one confusing.
- b. The shop where I bought my computer from has closed down.
- c. My grandfather's house, which I love, isn't very modern.
- d. The house which we just walked past belongs to my grandfather.

137. In which type of relative clause can we use that instead of which or who?

- a. Defining relative clauses
- b. Non-defining relative clauses

138. In which sentence can you omit the relative pronoun without affecting the meaning?

- a. Smartphones are something that you can keep in your pocket.
- b. I had to go into the hall, where the phone was kept, and everyone could hear every word I said.
- c. Oliver is adopted by Mr Brownlow, which shows what a kind man he is.
- d. What's the name of that website that sells retro-tech?

139. In which sentence is the relative clause a comment on the whole of the main clause?

- a. Smartphones are something that you can keep in your pocket.
- b. I had to go into the hall, where the phone was kept, and everyone could hear every word I said.
- c. Oliver is adopted by Mr Brownlow, which shows what a kind man he is.
- d. What's the name of that website that sells retro-tech?

140. Televisions used to have a dial. The dial was used to change channel.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. Televisions used to have a dial, which was used to change channel.
- b. Televisions used to have a dial, was used to change channel.
- c. Televisions used to have a dial, that was used to change channel.
- d. Televisions used to have a dial, which used to change channel.

141. Technology is always changing. I find this exciting.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. Technology is always changing, that I find this exciting.
- b. Technology is always changing, which I find this exciting.
- c. Technology is always changing, where I find this exciting.
- d. Technology is always changing, who I find this exciting.

142. Husam has lost his phone. He is very absent-minded.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. Husam , that is very absent-minded , has lost his phone.
- b. Husam , who is very absent-minded , has lost his phone.
- c. Husam who is very absent-minded has lost his phone.
- d. Husam , whom is very absent-minded , has lost his phone.

143. There was a wire attaching the phone to the wall.

We use a present participle in the above sentence to replace a relative clause with ----- verb.

- a. an active verb b. a passive verb

144. The copy made by the carbon paper was called the carbon copy.

We use a present participle in the above sentence to replace a relative clause with ----- verb.

- a. an active verb b. a passive verb

145. That boy's mum is Japanese. He's fluent in five languages.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. That boy, whose is fluent in five languages , his mum is Japanese .
b. That boy, whose mum is Japanese , is fluent in five languages .
c. That boy, who is fluent in five languages , mum is Japanese.
d. That boy, who mum is Japanese , is fluent in five languages .

146. My grandma's house has no wi-fi. It's very annoying.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. My grandma's house has now wi-fi , where is very annoying .
b. My grandma's house has now wi-fi , that is very annoying .
c. My grandma's house has now wi-fi , which is very annoying .
d. My grandma's house ,where is very annoying , has now wi-fi.

147. They go to that beach in summer. It's their favourite place.

Choose the sentence which is formed from the two sentences above with the suitable relative pronoun :

- a. The beach where they go to in summer is their favourite place .
b. The beach where they go in summer is their favourite place .
c. The beach which they go to in summer is their favourite place .
d. B + C

148. " cc an email" means -----

- a. The copy made by the carbon paper that called the 'carbon copy'.
b. Something which people used to make a copy of a note or letter with.
c. Something you would put it underneath the paper while you wrote or typed the letters.
d. The copy paper

149. Why do people say 'hang up the phone' ?

- a. Because phones used to be in a high place.
b. Because phones used to be huge.
c. Because phones used to be in two parts.
d. Because phones used to be one part .

150. The phrase "On the whole" which indicates **Generalisation** has the same meaning as -----

- a. In general b. In most cases c. By and large d. There is a tendency fo

151. The phrase "more often than not" which indicates **Generalisation** has the same meaning as -----

- a. In general b. In most / some / many cases c. By and large d. There is a tendency for

152. The phrase "Broadly speaking," which indicates **Generalisation** has the same meaning as -----

- a. In general b. In most / some / many cases c. By and large d. There is a tendency for

153. The phrase “**Nine times out of ten,**” which indicates **Generalisation** has the same meaning as -----
 a. Ninety percent of a time b. In general c. By and large d. There is a tendency for
154. The phrase “**Older people tend to think,**” which indicates **Generalisation** has the same meaning as -----
 a. Ninety percent of a time b. In general c. By and large d. There is a tendency for
155. One of the following sentences **doesn't** indicate “**Acknowledging that you are generalizing**” :
 a. In general , I don't like taking risks .
 b. This is a bit of a sweeping statement, but younger people often take offence easily.
 c. I may be overgeneralising, but I think young people are losing the art of conversation.
 d. You might think this is an overgeneralisation, but old people can't handle technology.
156. On the -----, do you think life was better for your parents' generation, Zeina?
 a. broadly b. tendency c. whole d. extinct
157. There's a ----- for young people to think that life must have been worse without technology.
 a. broadly b. tendency c. whole d. extinct
158. ----- speaking, I think our lives are better than my parents' generation.
 a. Broadly b. Tendency c. Whole d. Extinct
159. To some ----- , I think people were more able to appreciate the simple pleasures in life.
 a. broadly b. tendency c. whole d. extinct
160. I suppose in ----- , I believe life is better these days.
 a. speaking b. cases c. extinct d. general
161. The phrase “ **wasn't doing me any favours**” means -----
 a. wasn't helpful to me
 b. things don't immediately happen in the way I want
 c. happen in a positive way in the future
 d. the importance of continuing to do something in a determined way in order to achieve something.
162. The phrase “ **turn out to be positive in the long run** ” means -----
 a. wasn't helpful to me
 b. things don't immediately happen in the way I want
 c. happen in a positive way in the future
 d. the importance of continuing to do something in a determined way in order to achieve something.
163. The phrase “ **the value of sticking at something** ” means -----
 a. wasn't helpful to me
 b. things don't immediately happen in the way I want
 c. happen in a positive way in the future
 d. the importance of continuing to do something in a determined way in order to achieve something.
164. The phrase “ **things don't immediately go my way**” means -----
 a. wasn't helpful to me
 b. things don't immediately happen in the way I want
 c. happen in a positive way in the future
 d. the importance of continuing to do something in a determined way in order to achieve something.

165. The “**introduction**” in the opinion essay -----

- a. include 2 or 3 paragraphs setting out your arguments. Each paragraph should be about one main idea.
- b. summarise the topic of the essay and state your position (thesis) with regard to the topic.
- c. summarise the main points of the essay and restate your opinion or thesis on the topic.

166. The “**main body**” in the opinion essay -----

- a. include 2 or 3 paragraphs setting out your arguments. Each paragraph should be about one main idea.
- b. summarise the topic of the essay and state your position (thesis) with regard to the topic.
- c. summarise the main points of the essay and restate your opinion or thesis on the topic.

167. The “**conclusion**” in the opinion essay -----

- a. include 2 or 3 paragraphs setting out your arguments. Each paragraph should be about one main idea.
- b. summarise the topic of the essay and state your position (thesis) with regard to the topic.
- c. summarise the main points of the essay and restate your opinion or thesis on the topic.

168. One of the following phrases gives “**personal opinion**”

- a. It is often argued that ...
- b. My personal conviction is that ...
- c. Many people today feel that
- d. It is commonly accepted that

169. One of the following phrases doesn't give “**impersonal views**”

- a. It is often argued that ...
- b. My personal conviction is that ...
- c. Many people today feel that
- d. It is commonly accepted that

170. One of the following phrases doesn't give “**personal opinion**”

- a. I would say that
- b. Personally, ...
- c. I would argue that
- d. It is widely believed that ...

171. One of the following words is not a **kind of linkers** :

- a. Personally ,
- b. Therefore,
- c. In addition ,.....
- d. Nevertheless,.....

172. “**A topic sentence**” means : -----

- a. the sentence which gives further details, reasons or examples.
- b. the sentence which contains the main idea of the paragraph.
- c. the sentences which supports the topic sentence.
- d. the sentence which conclude the paragraph.

173. One of the following phrases gives “**an example**”

- a. Nevertheless,
- b. On the other hand,
- c. On the contrary ,
- d. For instance,

174. ----- is an individual's belief or viewpoint. It is subjective, rather than being based on evidence.
a. An opinion b. A fact c. A theory d. A thesis
175. ----- is something for which there is some objective evidence which can be checked or verified.
a. An opinion b. A fact c. A theory d. A thesis
176. **An opinion** may be signalled by the use of such words or phrases as -----
a. The data shows.. b. the research indicates.. c. It is proved that.. d. feel , believe or think
177. One of the following words or phrases doesn't indicate **a fact** -----
a. The data shows.. b. the research indicates.. c. It is proved that.. d. feel , believe or think
178. One of the following words or phrases doesn't indicate **an opinion** -----
a. If you ask me.... b. I have the impression that c. the data shows... d. feel , believe or think
179. I sometimes -----out with my brothers and sisters.
a. fall b. make c. give d. put
180. My older brother often made -----of me.
a. down b. up c. fun d. fall
181. My mother was always a peacemaker and I always made -----with my brother.
a. down b. up c. fun d. fall
182. I look ----- to people who have achieved something against all the odds.
a. down b. up c. in d. at
183. When he lost his job, his life turned upside ----- .
a. down b. up c. in d. at
184. I'm lost ----- thought when I'm **plugged in** .
a. down b. up c. in d. at
185. After the accident, he tried to live day- to- day, one day ----- a time.
a. down b. up c. in d. at
186. He always ----- his friend a favour.
a. make b. do c. does d. makes
187. In the late 1980s and early 1990s , ----- was a time when mobile phones were too expensive, it was fashionable to carry a pager.
a. when b. which c. that d. where

Read the following paragraph about *Oliver Twist*, and then answer the questions :

In England during the 1800s, many people came to the cities to work. There were places called workhouses where the poorest people could live, work and eat to make ends meet. But life in the workhouses was not easy, where people somehow managed a subsistence, living day-to-day, huddled together to keep warm.

188. **What did the workhouse provide for the poorest people ?**
a. money and jobs b. Food, work and shelter c. Education

189. What kind of people lived in a workhouse ?

- a. The richest people in the city. b. Only children. c. The poorest people

Read the following paragraph about *Oliver Twist*, and then answer the questions :

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

190. Why was Oliver sad to leave the house for orphans? Because -----

- a. It was where he was born. b. The orphans helped each other. c. He had plenty to eat there.

191. "A child whose parents died" means :

- a. son . b. orphan c. An adopted child

Read the following paragraph about *Oliver Twist*, and then answer the questions :

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

192. Why do you think Fagin gave Oliver food and a bed to sleep on?

- a. He wanted to help the poor orphans of London.
b. He wanted Oliver to trust him and then work for him.
c. He was a rich man in a smart, modern house.

193. What did the managers of the workhouse do when Oliver begged for more food?

- a. They ignored him. b. They gave him more food. c. They got angry at him.

194. What did Oliver do when he saw the boys taking things from people's pockets?

- a. He was shocked. b. He was excited. c. He wanted to join them.

195. Who introduced Oliver to Fagin?

- a. Jack Dawkins. b. Mr Sikes. c. The police officer.

196. What did Oliver realize when he saw the boys taking things from people's pockets ?

- a. They were thieves . b. They were rich. c. They worked for Mr Brownlow .

Read the following paragraph about *Oliver Twist*, and then answer the questions :

Suddenly, a man saw the boys take a handkerchief from his pocket. He shouted at the boys, and as they ran away, a police officer tried to arrest Oliver. But a man, Mr Brownlow, told the police officer that Oliver had not taken anything. Mr Brownlow was worried about the skinny boy and took him back to his house, where the housekeeper looked after Oliver. When Oliver was better, he was walking along the streets when a woman grabbed him. She took him back to Fagin's.

197. Why did Mr Brownlow take Oliver to his house?

- a. He knew Oliver's family. b. He wanted Oliver to work for him. c. He felt sorry for Oliver.

198. Who grabbed Oliver and took him back to Fagin's house?

- a. Mr Sikes. b. Jack Dawkins. c. A woman.

199. Who told the police officer that Oliver hadn't taken anything ?

- a. Fagin b. Mr Sikes c. Mr Brownlow

Read the following paragraph about *Oliver Twist*, and then answer the questions :

Fagin then asked Oliver to help Mr Sikes with a job in the country. They told Oliver to climb through a small window of a house. When he did so, he was shot. Luckily, he survived. When he was better, he was taken to Mr Brownlow, and was made to feel at home. Mr Brownlow explained that Oliver's mother was a rich woman. But his brother, a man called Monks, knew that Oliver would only get the money if Oliver was an honest person. So he watched Oliver and made sure that he met Jack Dawkins, and then Fagin. In this way, Oliver would never be honest and Monks could keep all the money. At the end of the story, Monks gives Oliver the money that is owed to him and leaves the country. Oliver is adopted by Mr Brownlow, which shows what a kind man he is .

200. What happened when Oliver climbed through the small window for Mr Sikes?

- a. He escaped. b. He was shot. c. He stole some jewellery.

201. What did Oliver learn about his mother?

- a. She was still alive. b. She was a rich woman. c. She was poor and lived in a workhouse.

202. Why did Oliver's brother Monks want Oliver to be a thief?

- a. He could get watches and jewellery from him.
b. He was an honest person.
c. He wanted to have all of his mother's money (inheritance).

203. What did Monks do to ensure that Oliver would never be honest?

- a. He ignored him.
b. he watched Oliver and made sure that he met Jack Dawkins, and then Fagin.
c. He gave him more food.

204. How did Mr Brownlow help Oliver in the end?

- a. He gave Oliver a job. b. He found Oliver's mother. c. He adopted Oliver.

205. How does the story end for Monks ?

- a. He was arrested
b. He becomes a friend with Oliver
c. He gives Oliver the money and leaves the country

206. What was Fagin's role in Oliver's life ?

- a. He used Oliver for criminal activities
b. He helped Oliver find his family
c. He took care of Oliver like his father

207. What's the name of the main character in the story ?

- a. Mr. Brownlow b. Fagin c. Oliver Twist d. Jack Dawkins

Read the following paragraph about *Charles Dickens*, and then answer the questions :

Like many people who later became successful writers, Charles Dickens grew up in a nice house and received a good education. However, this was to change when he was only 12 years old. In 1824, his father found that he owed people a lot of money and he was sent to prison with Charles's mother. Charles had to stop going to school, live alone and get a job to make ends meet. He worked in a factory, putting labels onto bottles. He was paid very little and lived hand to mouth. He loathed every minute of it.

208. Why was Charle's father sent to prison with his mother ?

- a. Because he owed people a lot of money in 1824.
- b. Because he grew up in a nice house and received a good education.
- c. because he worked in a factory, putting labels onto bottles.
- d. Because he was paid very little and lived hand to mouth.

209. What did Charles work to make ends meet ?

- a. He owed people a lot of money in 1824.
- b. He grew up in a nice house and received a good education.
- c. He was paid very little and lived hand to mouth.
- d. He worked in a factory, putting labels onto bottles.

Read the following paragraph about Charles Dickens, and then answer the questions :

Fortunately for Charles, his father did not stay in prison for long. Although Charles's mother wanted him to continue working at the factory, his father disagreed, and Charles went back to school. However, it was his experience at working with other poor people in a factory that made Dickens the compassionate writer he became, aware of the difficult lives many people were living.

210. What did his mother want him to do ?

- a. She wanted him to become a writer.
- b. She wanted him to stop working at the factory but he went back to school.
- c. She wanted him to continue working at the factory but he went back to school .
- d. She wanted him to become aware of the difficult lives many people were living.

211. What made Dickens a compassionate writer ?

- a. Going back to school
- b. His difficult life.
- c. His education
- d. His experience at working with other poor people in a factory.

Read the following paragraph about Charles Dickens, and then answer the questions :

When he left school, Dickens started off working in the law, but he always loved writing, and soon became a journalist. He started writing stories in magazines, and his stories were very popular. When he was older, Dickens used to live in a part of London where there was a workhouse in the same street. He was aware of the malnourished children who had to live and work in these terrible places. And so he wrote *Oliver Twist*, about a boy who spent time in a workhouse before living in places in London that were so poor that children had to beg or go hungry.

212. What was Dickens' first job after leaving school ?

- a. in the law
- b. a journalist
- c. writing stories
- d. working in a worhouse

213. What two experiences helped Dickens to write *Oliver Twist*?

- a. Working for a magazine and living in London.
- b. Working in a factory and living near a workhouse.
- c. Visiting a prison and knowing poor people.
- d. Going to school and working with poor people.

214. Why did Dickens write stories and magazines ?

- a. his mother wanted him to do that
- b. He loved writing
- c. He wanted to help the poor
- d. He didn't have any other jobs

Read the following paragraph about Charles Dickens, and then answer the questions :

Like his earlier stories, *Oliver Twist* was published in a magazine, which his readers could read part of every month. His readers were shocked when they learnt that this was not only a story, but based on real events and people in the capital city. Many people did not realise that there were skinny children looking for work and food in London at that time. Dickens certainly empathised with the poor, but he also believed that being poor often led to a life of crime. We can see this in the character Fagin in *Oliver Twist*, who makes poor children work for him as thieves. For Dickens, the best escape from poverty was through education. Dickens did not forget that he had to stop going to school when his father was sent to prison and he later helped to support the so-called Ragged Schools, where children of the poorest families in the country could feel at home and get a good education.

215. What does the author suggest Dickens thought of poor people?

- a. They were always good people.
- b. They were often lazy.
- c. They needed an education or they might become criminals.
- d. They were usually bad people or thieves.

216. What made Dickens want to help the Ragged Schools?

- a. He wanted to help poor people get an education.
- b. He wanted to use some of the money he got from writing.
- c. He wanted to feel at home at the schools.
- d. He wanted to learn about poor children's education.

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

- a. Working in factories
- b. Giving money to the poor.
- c. Moving to the city.
- d. Education

Read the following paragraph about Charles Dickens, and then answer the questions :

Dickens was able to help schools like this because in later life, he was a very successful writer. As well as *Oliver Twist* (1839), Dickens wrote many other famous novels including *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839), *David Copperfield* (1850) and *Great Expectations* (1861). Poor people often feature in Dickens's novels which continue to entertain us today. They are great stories, and are often very funny, making fun of people who think they are important because of their jobs or money. Many of his books have been made into films. Perhaps the most important aspect of his novels, however, is that he shone a light on lives of poverty that were often hidden or ignored at that time.

218. Why does the author think Dickens' novels have been so successful?

- a. They are all very funny.
- b. They have been made into films.
- c. They make fun of people.
- d. They are really good stories.

219. How does the author of the article feel about Charles Dickens' life as a child?

- a. She says it was like most writers.
- b. She suggests it made him into a successful writer.
- c. She says it was very different to most writers.
- d. She thinks he probably enjoyed it.

220. What does the author think Dickens' novels have taught us?

- a. How to stop people being poor.
- b. How to make fun of important people.
- c. To be aware of poverty.
- d. How to write great stories.

Read the following paragraph about How smartphones affect friendship, and then answer the questions :

Smartphones are a magic tool when it comes to friendship! One of the most obvious benefits is how easy it is to keep in touch with your friends no matter where they are. It's like having your friends right in your pocket! What's really awesome is all the amazing stuff you can do with your friends on smartphones. These shared experiences not only make existing friendships stronger but also create opportunities for you to make new connections. And when you need some advice, your friends are just a message away. Whether it's sharing a joke to make someone's day better or listening when they need someone to talk to, smartphones make it easy to support each other. So, while some people worry that technology might pull us apart, smartphones actually bring us closer together. They help us stay connected, have fun, and be there for each other, making our friendships even stronger and more meaningful.

221. What does the author describe smartphone as when it comes to friendship ?

- a. strong b. a magic tool c. meaningful d. beneficial

222. Wherever you are smartphones help you ----- with your friends.

- a. keep in touch b. create opportunities c. create jobs d. pull us apart

223. With smartphones you don't need to be with your friends to have ----- together.

- a. keep in touch b. create opportunities c. shared experience d. advice

224. You can send a message to your friends if you need ----- .

- a. keep in touch b. create opportunities c. a magic tool d. advice

225. Our friendships can become ----- as smartphones help us stay connected.

- a. connected b. opportunities c. a magic tool d. stronger and more meaningful

226. Shared experience on smartphones can affect friendships in two ways . What are they ?

- a. Make existing friendships stronger and create opportunities for you to make new connections.
b. All the amazing stuff you can do with your friends on smartphones and create opportunities.
c. Stay connected and have fun and create opportunities.
d. Making our friendships stronger and make new connections.

227. Smartphones make it easy to support friends in many ways. What are they ?

- a. Make existing friendships stronger and create opportunities for you to make new connections.
b. sharing a joke to make someone's day better and listening when they need someone to talk to.
c. Stay connected and have fun and create opportunities.
d. Making our friendships stronger and make new connections.

228. Smartphones make friendships stronger and meaningful in many ways . What are they ?

- a. Make existing friendships stronger and create opportunities for you to make new connections.
b. sharing a joke to make someone's day better and listening when they need someone to talk to.
c. Stay connected and have fun and create opportunities.
d. Smartphones actually bring us closer together and help us stay connected, have fun, and be there for each other.

229. The word which means "chances" is -----

- a. matters b. opportunities c. connections d. advice

230. One of the most obvious benefits of the smartphones is ----- .

- a. How easy it is to keep in touch with your friends no matter where they are.
b. What you can do with your friends on smartphones and create opportunities.
c. Creating opportunities.
d. Making our friendships stronger .

Answers :

1	A	41	B	81	D	121	A	161	A	201	B								
2	B	42	A	82	C	122	B	162	C	202	C								
3	C	43	B	83	A	123	B	163	D	203	B								
4	D	44	A	84	B	124	A	164	B	204	C								
5	B	45	A	85	D	125	C	165	B	205	C								
6	D	46	A	86	D	126	D	166	A	206	A								
7	A	47	B	87	A	127	A	167	C	207	B								
8	C	48	C	88	A	128	B	168	B	208	A								
9	C	49	D	89	C	129	D	169	B	209	D								
10	B	50	D	90	A	130	D	170	D	210	C								
11	A	51	B	91	B	131	A	171	A	211	D								
12	C	52	C	92	D	132	C	172	B	212	A								
13	D	53	A	93	A	133	B	173	D	213	B								
14	C	54	D	94	B	134	B	174	A	214	B								
15	A	55	A	95	C	135	D	175	B	215	C								
16	B	56	B	96	B	136	C	176	D	216	A								
17	D	57	C	97	C	137	A	177	D	217	D								
18	A	58	D	98	D	138	A	178	C	218	D								
19	B	59	A	99	B	139	C	179	A	219	C								
20	C	60	C	100	D	140	A	180	C	220	C								
21	A	61	C	101	A	141	B	181	B	221	B								
22	A	62	A	102	A	142	B	182	B	222	A								
23	C	63	D	103	C	143	A	183	A	223	C								
24	B	64	D	104	B	144	B	184	C	224	D								
25	D	65	C	105	A	145	B	185	D	225	D								
26	B	66	B	106	C	146	C	186	C	226	A								
27	C	67	A	107	A	147	D	187	B	227	B								
28	D	68	B	108	D	148	A	188	B	228	D								
29	A	69	B	109	B	149	C	189	C	229	B								
30	D	70	A	110	C	150	A	190	B	230	A								
31	B	71	D	111	D	151	B	191	B										
32	C	72	B	112	D	152	C	192	B										
33	A	73	A	113	D	153	A	193	C										
34	B	74	A	114	D	154	D	194	A										
35	D	75	B	115	A	155	A	195	A										
36	A	76	A	116	B	156	C	196	A										
37	B	77	C	117	C	157	B	197	C										
38	B	78	D	118	D	158	A	198	C										
39	B	79	B	119	B	159	D	199	C										
40	A	80	B	120	B	160	D	200	B										

عماد ابو الزمر

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