

1. Isoccer every weekend when I was younger.

- A. used to play B. use to play C. am used to playing D. will use to play

2. She is **always complaining** the weather.

-The underlined words in the sentence above indicate.....

- A. a repeated action the past.
B. an annoying action in the present.
C. an annoying action in the past.
D. a repeated action in the present.

3. Wethat show every week.

- A. watches B. have watched C. are watching D. watched

4. I **always use** my laptop at home.

-The underlined words in the sentence above indicate.....

- A. a repeated action the past.
B. an annoying action in the present.
C. an annoying action in the past.
D. a repeated action in the present.

5. She **was forever arguing** with her parents when she was younger. (past)

-The underlined words in the sentence above indicate.....

- A. a repeated action the past.
B. an annoying action in the present.
C. an annoying action in the past.
D. a repeated action in the present.

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6. I very negative about my job.

- A. used to feel B. use to feel C. would feel D. used feel

7. My dad used to work nights. He home at six in the morning and we'd have breakfast together, then he used to take me to school.

- A. used to come B. used come C. would come D. will come

8. As a child, I my weekends playing with my friends. We would play all day together

- A. use to spend B. used spent C. would spend D. used to spend

9. We don't use to describe a past state.

- A. used to B. will C. would D. am used to

10. Halima showing off!

- A. am always B. is always C. are always D. were always

11. Anyone wanted to speak on the phone had to go into the hall.

- A. which B. where C. who D. when

12. The story was reported in the news blew things out of proportion.

- A. which B. who C. where D. when

13 The person phone has been lost was Omar.

- A. who B. whose C. where D. when

14. The year I was born in Jordan in 2005.

- A. when B. who C. which D. whose

15. Anyone who wanted to speak on the phone had to go into the hall.

Replace the underlined words with the correct participle clauses.

A. Anyone wanting to speak on the phone had to go into the hall.

B. Anyone wanted to speak on the phone had to go into the hall.

C. Anyone wants to speak on the phone had to go into the hall.

D. Anyone want to speak on the phone had to go into the hall.

16. Luna will forget to take her contact lenses out.

-The underlined words in the sentence above indicate.....

A. a repeated action in the past.

B. an annoying action in the present.

C. a typical characteristic behaviour of a person

D. a past habit that has now changed.

17. Omar teaches us English. He lives in Zarqa.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one.

A. Omar , where teaches us English , lives in Zarga.

B. Omar , that lives in Zarqa , teaches us English.

C. Omar, when lives in Zarqa , teaches us English.

D. Omar , who lives in Zarqa , teaches us English.

18. Amer's house has no parking. It is annoying.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one.

A. Amer's house , which is annoying , has no parking.

B. Amer's house , that is annoying , has no parking.

C. Amer;s house , who is annoying , has no parking.

D. Amer's house , when is annoying , has no parking.

19. Did you take the charger that was plugged in next to the TV?

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one.

A. Did you take the charger plug in next to the TV?

B. Did you take the charger plugged in next to the TV?



C. Did you take the charger plugs in next to the TV?

D. Did you take the charger plugging in next to the TV?

20. Those students who have flunked the exam will need to retake it.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one.

A. Those students flunked the exam will need to retake it.

B. Those students flunking the exam will need to retake it.

C. Those students flunked the exam will need to retake it.

D. Those students flunk the exam will need to retake it.

21. The story which was reported in the news blew things out of proportion.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one.

A. The story reported in the news blew things out of proportion.

B. The story report in the news blew things out of proportion.

C. The story reports in the news blew things out of proportion.

D. The story has reported in the news blew things out of proportion.

22. Who's the girl who is crying over there?

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one.

A. Who's the girl cried over there?

B. Who's the girl cries over there?

C. Who's the girl crying over there?

D. Who's the girl cry over there?

23. Most of my friends who were invited to the party arrived on time.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one.

A. Most of my friends invite to the party arrived on time.



B. Most of my friends invited to the party arrived on time.

C. Most of my friends inviting to the party arrived on time.

D. Most of my friends invites to the party arrived on time.

24. The building, **which many considered ugly at first**, is today a UNESCO World Heritage site.

-What is the function of using the sentence above?

A. To give extra information. Non-essential information.

B. To give essential information.

C. a repeated action in the past.

D. an annoying action in the past.

25. Hassan is my best friend. He is wearing a black watch.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one.

A. Hassan, who is wearing a black watch, is my best friend.

B. Hassan, that is wearing a black watch, is my best friend.

C. Hassan, when is wearing a black watch, is my best friend.

D. Hassan, when is wearing a black watch, is my best friend.

26. This is the wallet **which** I find in the classroom.

-What is the function of using the sentence above?

A. To give extra information. Non-essential information.

B. To give essential information.

C. a repeated action in the past.

D. an annoying action in the past.

27 I early when was younger, but I nearly always have a lie-in now.

A. use to get up

B. will get up

C. used get up

D. used to get up



28. I argue with my sister very day when we were young.

- A. will B. would C. am D. use to

29. At our old, house I a lot of time with my friends.

- A. used to spend B. use to spend C. will spend D. used spend

30. You're constantly me down.

- A. let B. lets C. letting D. letes

31. He's and always does his best to resolve arguments.

- A. the peacemaker B. capable C. lost his temper D. talks about

32. A good friend should never you behind your back.

- A. the peacemaker B. talk about C. fall out with D. capable

33. means to try and impress somebody.

- A. proportion B. make a fuss of C. show off D. mess about

34. means to help other people resolve an argument.

- A. capable B. show off C. mess about D. be the peacemaker

35. means to give someone a lot of attention.

- A. make a fuss of B. mess about C. show off D. capable

36. means to behave in a silly way.

- A. mess about B. make a fuss of C. capable D. be the peacemaker

37. The word which represents the stress patterns (3 syllables) is

- A. conceited B. immature C. defensive D. capable

38. Which of the following is correct regarding the word "modest"?

- A. it consists of two syllables and the second one is stressed.
- B. it consists of two syllables and the first one is stressed.
- C. it consists of three syllables and the second one is stressed.
- D. it consists of three syllables and the last one is stressed.

39. How many syllables does the word "tough" have?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

40. How many syllables does the word "charming" have?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

41. Where is the stress in the word "immature"?

- A. it is on the first syllable.
- B. it is on the second syllable.
- C. none of the above.
- D. it is on the third syllable.

42. The word which consists of three syllables and has the stress on the second syllable is:

- A. bigoted
- B. defensive
- C. immature
- D. dedicated

43.....means to be discovered to be.

- A. turn out
- B. in the long run
- C. sticking at something
- D. go my way

44.....means to continue trying hard to do something difficult.

- A. in the long run
- B. turn out
- C. go my way
- D. sticking at something

45.means Constantly telling people how great you are.

- A. bigoted
- B. pushy
- C. conceited
- D. modest

46.means determined to get what you want.

- A. pushy B. modest C. bigoted D. conceited

47.means feeling very strongly about something,

- A. modest B. pushy C. passionate D. hypocritical

48.means not talking in a proud way about your achievements.

- A. pushy B. modest C. passionate D. hypocritical

49.means saying one thing, but doing something different.

- A. modest B. passionate C. hypocritical D. pushy

50.means can always be trusted.

- A. trustworthy B. pushy C. passionate D. modest

51.means to deal with difficult situations.

- A. trustworthy B. passionate C. tough D. hypocritical

52.means intolerant of other people's belief sand practices.

- A. tough B. passionate C. modest D. bigoted

53. He's a very person and will always act in the proper way.

- A. decent B. inspirational C. tough D. bigoted

54. Omar would always get if a teacher criticised his written work.

- A. tough B. decent C. defensive D. bigoted



55. Why can't you act your age and stop being so?

- A. dedicated B. immature C. defensive D. modest

56. Rudi is a person who always tries to understand others' feelings.

- A. immature B. compassionate C. tough D. bigoted

57. Mrs Baqer is a very teacher and I'm sure you'll benefit from her lessons

- A. capable B. tough C. conceited D. decent

58. You should be a good role model for the children.

-Replace the underlined words with the correct phrase.

- A. looked up to B. loathe C. a bad influence D. set a good example

59. I can't stand people who are arrogant and conceited.

-Replace the underlined words with the correct phrase.

- A. a bad influence B. looked up to C. loathe D. decent

60. Everyone has faults so don't put her on a pedestal.

-Replace the underlined words with the correct phrase.

- A. loathe B. idolise her C. looked up to D. set a good example

61. The behaviour of some celebrities has a negative effect on many young people.

-Replace the underlined words with the correct phrase.

- A. loathe B. a bad influence C. set a good example D. idolise her

62. He admired his mother and copied her by becoming a lawyer.

-Replace the underlined words with the correct phrase.

- A. followed in footsteps B. loathe C. a bad influence D. bigoted



63. 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' 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.

Q. 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.

64. Fortunately for Charles, his father **did not** stay in prison for long. Although Charles' 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.

Q. How did Charles return to school after working in the factory?

- A. Fortunately for Charles, his father did not stay in prison for long and disagreed that his son to continue working at the factory.
- B. Going to school and working with **poor** people.
- C. Visiting a prison and knowing poor people.
- D. Working for a magazine and living in London.

65. Fortunately for Charles, his father did not stay in prison for long. Although Charles' 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.

Q. What made Charles Dickens the compassionate writer who became aware of the difficult lives that so many people were living?

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- A. Fortunately for Charles, his father did not stay in prison for long and disagreed that his son to continue working at the factory.
- B. Working for a magazine and living in London.
- C. Visiting a prison and knowing poor people.
- D. It was his experience at working with other poor people in a factory.

66. 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' 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.

Q. How did Charles Dickens's life change for the worse? What is the main reason?

- A. It was his experience at working with other poor people in a factory.
- B. 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.
- C. Working for a magazine and living in London.
- D. Visiting a prison and knowing poor people.

67. 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 Dicken'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.

Q. Dickens was a very successful writer who wrote many famous novels. Mention three of these novels.

- A. It was his experience at working with other poor people in a factory.
- B. Working for a magazine and living in London.

C. Nicholas Nickleby (1839), David Copperfield (1850) and Great Expectations (1861).

D. Visiting a prison and knowing poor people.

68. 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 Dicken'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.

Q. In what year did Dickens write David Copperfield?

A. in 1839

B. in 1861

C. in 1893

D. in 1850

69. When he left school, Dickens started off working in the law, but he always loved writing, and soon became a journalist. He started writing stories in magazines, and his stories were very popular. When he was older, Dickens used to live in a part of London where there was a workhouse in the same street. He was aware of the malnourished children who had to live and work in these terrible places. And so, he wrote Oliver Twist. about a boy who spent time in a workhouse before living in places in London that were so poor that children had to beg or go hungry. Like his earlier stories, Oliver Twist was published in a magazine, which his readers could read part of every month. His readers were shocked when they learnt that this was not only a story, but based on real events and people in the capital city. Many people did not realise that there were skinny children looking for work and food in London at that time.

Q. What did Dickens do after he left school?

A. It was his experience at working with other poor people in a factory.

B. Working for a magazine and living in London.

C. Dickens started off working in the law, but he always loved writing, and soon became a journalist.

D. Visiting a prison and knowing poor people.

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

time in a workhouse before living in places in London that were so poor that children had to beg or go hungry. Like his earlier stories, *Oliver Twist* was published in a magazine, which his readers could read part of every month. His readers were shocked when they learnt that this was not only a story, but based on real events and people in the capital city. Many people did not realise that there were skinny children looking for work and food in London at that time.

Q. Why were people shocked when they read the story of *Oliver Twist*? (How were they shocked?)

A. Visiting a prison and knowing poor people. B. 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.

71. 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.

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

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

72. 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.

Q. Quote the sentence that shows that most of Charles Dickens's works were and are still shown on television, as they were turned into films?

- a. Many of his books have been made into films.
- b. They were usually bad people or thieves.
- c. They needed an education or they might become criminals.

73. **On the whole**, I don't like taking risks.

- Replace the underlined words with the correct generalizing.

- A. What you think is generally true. B. giving advice.
C. Acknowledging that you are generalising. D. Broadly speaking.

74. **Broadly speaking**, Generation z lead healthier lifestyles than Generation X did in the past.

-Replace the underlined words with the correct phrase.

- A. Nine times out of ten, generation z lead healthier lifestyles than Generation X did in the past.
B. More often than not, generation z lead healthier lifestyles than Generation X did in the past.
C. By and large, generation z lead healthier lifestyles than Generation X did in the past.
D. On the whole, generation z lead healthier lifestyles than Generation X did in the past.

75. **In most cases**, what seems shocking to one generation, appears normal to the next.

-Replace the underlined words with the correct phrase.

- A. More often than not, what seems shocking to one generation, appears normal to the next.
B. By and large, what seems shocking to one generation, appears normal to the next.
C. On the whole, what seems shocking to one generation, appears normal to the next.
D. Nine times out ten, what seems shocking to one generation, appears normal to the next.

76. They take offence very easily. (tend)

- Rewrite the sentence using the word between brackets.

- A. They take tend offence very easily.
A. They take offence tend very easily.
C. They tend take offence very easily.

77. 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.

Q. What kinds of people lived in a workhouse?

- A. In England during the 1800s, many people came to the cities to work.
- B. People who work so that they could live, work and eat to make ends meet.
- C. huddled together to keep warm.
- D. where people somehow managed a subsistence.

78. 77. 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.

Q. Find a word in the text which means" to have just enough money to buy what you need"

- A. make ends meet
- B. communicate
- C. England
- D. workhouses

79. 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.

Q. Find a word in the text which means" child whose parents have died"

- A. a woman
- B. orphans
- C. the boys
- D. a baby

80. 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.

Q. Why was Oliver sad to leave the house for orphans?

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

81. 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!

Q. Who showed Oliver the way to the city?

- A. Oliver decided to escape to London
- B. The boys gathered together to give the old man watches and jewellery.
- C. The next day, Oliver saw many other boys come to Fagin's house.
- D. A boy called Jack Dawkins.

82. 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!

Q. Why was Oliver shocked when he saw the boys taking things out of people's pockets?

- B. Because he understood that they were thieves.
- C. The boys gathered together to give the old man watches and jewellery
- D. He showed Oliver the way to the city.

83.. 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.

Q. Find a word in the text which means” a person whose job is to look after a house”

- A. The skinny
- B. a police officer
- C. the housekeeper
- D. a man

84. 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.

Q. How was Oliver acquitted of robbing Mr. Brownlow? Why didn't the police officer arrest Oliver?

- A. Mr Brownlow, told the police officer that Oliver had not taken anything.
- B. Mr Brownlow was worried about the skinny boy and took him back to his house.
- C where the housekeeper looked after Oliver.
- D. Suddenly, a man saw the boys take a handkerchief from his pocket.

85. 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.

Q. Why did Mr. Brownlow tell the police officer that Oliver had not taken anything?

- A. Mr Brownlow, told the police officer that Oliver had not taken anything.
- B. Mr Brownlow was worried about the skinny boy and took him back to his house.
- C where the housekeeper looked after Oliver.

B. Suddenly, a man saw the boys take a handkerchief from his pocket.

86. 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.

Q. Find a word in the text which means "very thin"

- A. the police officer.
- B. the housekeeper.
- C. Oliver Twist.
- D. the skinny.

87. When Oliver was better, he was walking along the streets when a woman grabbed him. She took him back to Fagin's. 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.

Q. What does the underlined word "he" refer to?

- A. Oliver Twist
- B. Mr Sikes
- C. Fagin
- D. a woman

88. When Oliver was better, he was walking along the streets when a woman grabbed him. She took him back to Fagin's. 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.

Q. When Oliver returned to Mr. Fagin's house the second time. What did he ask Oliver?

- A. When Oliver was better; he was walking along the streets when a woman grabbed him.
- B. When he did so, he was shot.
- C. Fagin then asked Oliver to help Mr Sikes with a job in the country.
- D. They told Oliver to climb through a small window of a house.

89. 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.

Q. What did Monks do so that Oliver wouldn't get the money?

- A. 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.
- B. When he was better, he was taken to Mr Brownlow, and was made to feel at home.
- C. Mr Brownlow explained that Oliver's mother was a rich woman.
- D. Mr Brownlow, which shows what a kind man he is.

90. 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.

Q. Find a word in the text which means "be comfortable in a particular place"

- A. feel at home
- B. be honest
- C. luckily
- D. adopted

91. 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.

Q. How do we know that Mr. Brownlow was a kind and compassionate person?

- A. Mr Brownlow explained that Oliver's mother was a rich woman.
- B. When he was better, he was taken to Mr Brownlow, and was made to feel at home.

C. Mr Brownlow adopted Oliver, which shows what a kind man he is.

D. Oliver would never be honest and Monks could keep all the money.

92. 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.

Q. Who revealed to Oliver that his mother was a rich woman and that his brother, Monks, knew that Oliver would only get money if Oliver was an honest person?

A. Mr Omar

B. Mr Fagin

C. Mr monks

D. Mr. Brownlow

93. 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!

Q. How did the writer liken the ease of staying in touch with your friends no matter where they are?

A. He said that it's like having your friends right in your pocket!

B. Smartphones are a magic tool when it comes to friendship!

C. One of the most obvious benefits is how easy it is to keep in touch with your friends.

94. 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!

Q. When it comes to friendship smartphones are

A, your pocket!

B. keep in touch

C. Smartphones

D. a magic tool

95. 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!

Q. Wherever you are smartphones help you with your friends.

- A, your pocket! B. keep in touch C. Smartphones D. a magic tool

96. 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.

Q. According to the text writer's opinion, the shared experiences that you can do with your friends on smart phones have two benefits. Mention them?

A. What's really awesome is all the amazing stuff you can do with your friends on smartphones.

B. Smartphones are a magic tool when it comes to friendship!

C. These shared experiences not only make existing friendships stronger but also create opportunities for you to make new connections.

97. 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.

Q. You can send a message to your friends if you need some advice.

- A. some advice B. a joke to someone's day better. C. talk to smartphones

98. 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.

Q. What should you do if you need some advice?

A. Whether it's sharing a joke to make someone's day better.

B. When you need some advice, your friends are just a message away.

C. listening when they need someone to talk to, smartphones

99. 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.

Q. The writer says that all you have to do is send one message to your friends to help each other? Give two examples of this help?

A. And when you need some advice, your friends are just a message away.

B. smartphones make it easy to support each other.

C. Whether it's sharing a joke to make someone's day better or listening when they need someone to talk to.

100. 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.

Q. Our friendships can become as smartphones help us stay connected

A. your pocket!

B. keep in touch

C. stronger and more meaningful

D. stay connected

101. 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.

Q. What is the writer's point of view towards smartphones?

A. Smartphones actually bring us closer together. '

B. They help us stay connected, have fun.

C. making our friendships even stronger and more meaningful.

102. 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.

Q. The author of the text claims that smartphones bring us closer together? Give three examples from the text that illustrate the writer's point of view?

A. They help us stay connected, have fun, and be there for each other, making our friendships even stronger and more meaningful.

B. Smartphones actually bring us closer together.

C. technology might pull us apart, smartphones actually bring us closer together.

103. concentration span very short, and I was constantly getting into trouble for not listening.

A. would be

B. used to be felt

C. use to be felt

D. was



104. Laila starts crying if anyone criticises her. (WILL)

-Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets.

- A. Laila will burst into tears if anyone criticises her.
- B. Laila Would burst into tears if anyone criticises her.
- C. Laila will not burst into tears if anyone criticises her.
- D. Laila wouldn't burst into tears if anyone criticises her.

105. Ali didn't get angry when he was a child. (USE)

-Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets.

- A. Ali doesn't use to lose his temper when he was a child.
- B. Ali didn't used to lose his temper when he was a child.
- C. Ali didn't use to lose his temper when he was a child.
- D. Ali did used to lose his temper when he was a child.

106. Dad and I met on Tuesdays and Saturdays. (WOULD)

-Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets.

- A. Dad and I will meet on Tuesdays and Saturdays
- B. Dad and I won't meet on Tuesdays and Saturdays
- C. Dad and I wouldn't meet on Tuesdays and Saturdays
- D. Dad and I would meet on Tuesdays and Saturdays

107. Lima has a habit of blowing things out of proportion. (usually)

-Rewrite the sentence using the word in brackets.

- A. Lima blows usually things out of proportion.
- B. Lima usually blows things out of proportion
- C. Lima usually blow things out of proportion.
- D. Lima usually blowing things out of proportion.

108. She doesn't earn much money and finds it hard to

- A. make ends meet B. live hand-to—mouth C. sincere D. capable

109. They are both very and always tell the truth.

- A. make ends meet B. live hand-to—mouth C. sincere D. capable

110. You can always count on her. She's the most person

- A. make ends meet B. capable C. compassionate D. trustworthy



حمل تطبيق دبرني على تلفونك
كل الاسئلة المقترحة و اوراق العمل
صارت على تطبيق دبرني

Answers:

Answers: 1. A / 2. B/ 3. D/ 4. B/ 5. C/ 6. A / 7. C/ 8. D/ 9. c/ 10. B/ 11. C/ 12. A/ 13. A/ 14. A / 15. A / 16. C/ 17. D/ 18. A/ 19. B. /20. B/ 21. A/ 22. C/ 23. B/ 24. A/ 25. A/ 26. B/ 27. D/ 28. B/29. A/ 30. C/ 31 A / 32. B/ 33. C / 34. D/ 35. A/ 36. A/ 37. C/ 38. B/ 39. A/ 40. B/41. D/ 42. B/43. A/ 44. D/ 45. C/ 46. A/ 47. C/ 48. B/ 49. C/ 50. A/ 51. A/ 52. D/ 53. A/ 54. C /55. B/ 56. B/57. A/ 58. D/ 59. C/ 60. B/ 61. B/ 62. A/ 63. B. / 64. A/ 65. D/ 66. B/ 67. C/ 68. D/ 69. C/ 70. B/71.C/ 72. A/ 73. A/ 74. C/ 75. A/ 76. C/ 77. B/ 78. A/ 79. B/ 80. B /81. D/ 82.B / 83. C/84. A/85. B/ 86. D/ 87. A/88. C/89. A/90.A./ 91. C/ 92. D/93. A/ 94. D/ 95. B/96. C/ 97. A/ 98. B/99. C/100. C/ 101. A/ 102. A/103. B/ 104. A/ 105. C/106. D. / 107 B/ 108. A / 109. C/ 110. D



حمل تطبيق دبرني على تلفونك
كل الاسئلة المقترحة و اوراق العمل
صارت على تطبيق دبرني



Watermarkly