

Question One: Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. These compact properties have become more popular as people recognise the benefits of 'living small'. Living in a small space means that you have to get rid of your excess possessions. It also forces you to go out and engage with the rest of the world.

The word which means “ Small, but arranged so that everything fits neatly into the space available.” is:

- a. properties b. recognise c. excess d. compact
2. Living small requires careful planning and who better to turn to for inspiration than the Japanese, the masters in the art of saving space. In Tokyo, they live in apartments smaller than ten square metres.

The underlined relative pronoun “they” refers to:

- a. careful planning b. inspiration c. living small d. the Japanese
3. In many western countries, there is an assumption that we all need privacy, but this is not a universally shared belief. In Mexico, for example, according to Pader's research, people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a punishment.

According to Pader's research the people don't like to stay alone are:

- a. western countries b. the Japanese c. the Mexicans d. people
4. Six crew members share a space which is 11 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a medium-sized, one-bedroom apartment. They each have their own personal space, big enough for a tiny bed and chair. They are not permitted to leave the capsule unless they are wearing a spacesuit.

Each crew member has a space enough for...

- a. a huge bed and chair b. a tiny bed and sofa
c. a small bed and chair d. a bedroom
5. Could you live in a home that is only 37 square metres in size? That is the size of a so-called 'tiny home', which has become a big craze in some parts of the world, giving rise to a new social trend: the 'tiny house movement'.

The definition of tiny home is:

- a. a home that is more 37 squares metres in size
b. a home that is exactly 37 squares metres in size
c. a home that is less 37 square metres in size
d. a home that isn't only 37 squares metres in size
6. Remember to switch off the electricity before you a light bulb.
a. do up b. come across c. replace d. confined
7. Please don't spill blackcurrant juice on anything as it's impossible to the stains.

- a. repair b. mend c. get rid of d. excess
8. I this ring when I was vacuuming.
a. wipe off b. came across c. carry out d. compact

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9. It turned out that the freezer had and was leaking.
a. mop up b. get rid of c. broken down d. densely populated
10. If you became a digital nomad, which of your would you miss the most?
a. wipe off b. home comforts c. excess d. repair
11. Comfortable, room for rent in shared house with storage.
a. confined b. medium-sized c. clear up d. design
12. They can't stress.
a. change b. cramped c. deal with d. excess
13. You need a to sweep up that shattered glass.
a. dustpan and brush b. switch off c. dishcloth d. mend
14. Arrange the cables and them with folded masking tape.
a. on the move b. label c. wipe down d. settle down
15. Well, of course it will if you wash it at 90 degrees!
a. compact b. shrink c. keep up with d. excess
16. Hala says people who have grown up in different cultures are known as
a. dustpan b. tangled c. deal with d. third culture kids
17. In Saudi Arabia, the temperatures are high during the day during the night they are very low.
a. wherever b. scratched c. whereas d. shrink
18. You are also by law to sort out your recycling.
a. needn't b. obliged c. shouldn't d. has to
19. They are expensive and are usually bought only by rich.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
20. The way it works is by large amounts of data.
a. processed b. process c. processes d. processing
21. I've in making quite a few friends.
a. ought out b. succeeded c. must d. could
22. The way that you do it is to well and
a. eating – exercising c. eat – exercising
b. eating – exercise d. eat – exercise
23. I have a dream of climbing Jabal Umm ad Dami.
a. the b. a c. Ø d. an
24. You are supposed to be at work at 9am. The function of the underlined sentence is:
a. possibility b. obligation c. duty d. no obligation
25. They don't talk to you if they
a. has to b. don't have to c. obliged d. succeeded
26. If there's a fire, you use the stairs, not the lift.
a. required b. can't c. ought d. must
27. Ali isn't going to university now. What does the underlined word refer to?
a. institution b. names c. building d. places

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28.They havecome up with ingenious space-saving solutions.

- a. could b. succeeded in c. have to d. managed to

29.At the time, he was youngest student doing a two-year course at the School of Adventure Studies

- a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

30.Guests leave all areas clean and tidy after use. No exceptions!

- a. can b. must c. has to d. ought to

31.You don't have to switch on the light – it's automatic. **The function of the underlined sentence is:**

- a. possibility b. obligation c. duty d. no obligation

32. At the age of 16, Zaid decided to give up his home comforts and live alone in tent.

- a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

33.Don't worry! You book the tickets. I'll take care of everything.

- a. do have to b. won't have to c. didn't have to d. does have to

34.I went to the college next to the hospital. **What does the underlined word refer to?**

- a. institution b. names c. building d. places

35.What he is good at playing tennis.

- a. was b. are c. is d. be

36.What you do the door to the right.

- a. are sliding b. is slide c. is sliding d. be slide

37. You just need some scissors and masking tape.

The sentence that has the same meaning of the above is:

- a. All you needs are some scissors and masking tape
b. All you need is some scissors and masking tape
c. All you need are some scissors and masking tape
d. All you needed are some scissors and masking tape

38. You should recycle your rubbish.

The sentence that has the same meaning of the above is:

- a. You are required to recycle your rubbish.
b. You are forbidden to recycle your rubbish.
c. You are supposed recycle your rubbish.
d. You are supposed to recycle your rubbish.

39.They can't deal with the exam.

The sentence that has the same meaning of the above is:

- a. They can't it deal with.
b. They can't deal it with.
c. They can't deal with it.
d. They can't deal with.

40. You mustn't wear jeans in the restaurant.

The sentence that has an opposite meaning of the above is:

- a. You are not allowed to wear jeans in the restaurant.
b. You are forbidden to wear jeans in the restaurant.

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- c. You are allowed to wear jeans in the restaurant.
- d. You are succeeded in wear jeans in the restaurant.

41. She eats breakfast at 7 am.

The sentence that has the same meaning of the above is:

- a. What she does is eat breakfast at 7 am.
- b. What she do is eat breakfast at 7 am.
- c. What she was doing is eat breakfast at 7 am.
- d. What she does is eating breakfast at 7 am.

42. You need to mop up that water

The sentence that has the same meaning of the above is:

- a. You need to mop it up.
- b. You need to mop up it.
- c. You need to it mop up.
- d. You need mop to it up.

43. We have to arrive exactly on time.

The sentence that has the opposite meaning of the above is:

- a. We must arrive exactly on time.
- b. We are not required arrive exactly on time.
- c. We are not required to arrive exactly on time.
- d. We doesn't have to arrive exactly on time.

44. In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card.

The sentence that has the same meaning of the above is:

- a. You are required to carry an ID card in the UK.
- b. You are supposed to carry an ID card in the UK.
- c. You are not obliged to carry an ID card in the UK.
- d. You are forbidden to carry an ID card in the UK.

45. It's essential that **The function of the underlined sentence is:**

- a. Explaining what to do
- b. Explaining what not to do
- c. Finishing the instructions
- d. obligation and necessity

46. Try to avoid playing in the street. **The function of the underlined sentence is:**

- a. Explaining what to do
- b. Explaining what not to do
- c. Finishing the instructions
- d. obligation and necessity

47. they play chess better than football.

- a. The majority
- b. Much of
- c. Many of
- d. A little

48. boys are outside.

- a. Much
- b. Many of
- c. Some of
- d. A few

49. It's advisable to have our lunch in the house. And that's it.

- a. ?
- b. ,
- c. !
- d. .

50. Would you prefer to or in a company office?

- a. work remotily
- b. work rimotely
- c. worc remotely
- d. work remotely

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Question two: *Read the following text carefully and then answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.*

Living in a compact home might work for one, or even two people, but what about when you are obliged to compete for space with several others? This is a question being investigated by a NASA-funded Mars simulation experiment. A ‘habitat’ has been located on the slopes of a volcano in the Pacific Ocean, and its goal is to understand how people can successfully live and work together on trips into space. Six crew members share a space which is 11 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a medium-sized, one-bedroom apartment. They each have their own personal space, big enough for a tiny bed and chair. They are not permitted to leave the capsule unless they are wearing a spacesuit. There have been five ‘missions’ so far, lasting between six and 12 months. The experiment shows that although some privacy is essential, people in confined spaces get on better when they spend more time together rather than retreating to their own private or personal space.

Professor Ellen Pader from the University of Massachusetts, who has published research on the impact of space on relationships, believes a major benefit of sharing space with others is that you learn respect for other people, and you also learn to negotiate with people, instead of just withdrawing when things get difficult. In many western countries, there is an assumption that we all need privacy, but this is not a universally shared belief. In Mexico, for example, according to Pader’s research, people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a punishment. So why is living space important? We need to get the right balance between having enough of it to allow some privacy, but not so much that we no longer interact with others.

- 1) According to Ellen Pader, what are the advantages of sharing a space with others?
- 2) Quote the sentence which shows why people in Mexico prefer sharing space.
- 3) Find a word in the text which means “Neither small, nor large.”.
- 4) What does the underlined word “They” refer to?
- 5) Everyone needs some privacy, but he/ she should socialize with others. Suggest three positive impact of being sociable.

Answers:

Question One:

1. d	2. d	3. c	4. c	5. b
6. c	7. c	8. b	9. c	10. b
11. b	12. c	13. a	14. b	15. b
16. d	17. c	18. b	19. c	20. d
21. b	22. d	23. c	24. c	25. b
26. d	27. a	28. d	29. c	30. b
31. d	32. a	33. b	34. c	35. c
36. b	37. c	38. d	39. c	40. c
41. a	42. a	43. c	44. c	45. a
46. b	47. c	48. d	49. d	50. d

Question Two:

1. you learn respect for other people, and you also learn to negotiate with people, instead of just withdrawing when things get difficult
2. In Mexico, for example, according to Pader's research, people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a punishment.
3. medium-sized
4. Six crew members
5. student's answer