

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

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.

1. How much space is the ship the members shared?

- a. It is 11 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a mini-sized apartment.
- b. It is 12 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a mini-sized apartment.
- c. It is 11 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a medium-sized apartment.
- d. It is 10 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a medium-sized apartment.

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.

2. The research that professor Pader did was about:

- a) living alone
- b) the impact of living in small cities
- c) the effect of space on relationships
- d) how families live in space

These compact properties have become more popular as people recognise the benefits of 'living small'. For some, it's the only way to afford a home, but for others it's a lifestyle choice, offering a way of living more ecologically and less wastefully.

3. The underlined pronoun 'some' refers to:

- a) living small
- b) compact properties
- c) popular
- d) people

In densely populated cities like Tokyo, many people live in apartments smaller than ten square metres. They have managed to come up with ingenious space-saving solutions to make the apartments feel less cramped, such as the use of deep wardrobes and cupboards for storage. Another method is the use of sliding doors which can divide the room into different living areas when required.

4. How do people in Tokyo make their flats seem less cramped?

- a. They use big wardrobes and cupboards for storage.
- b. They use deep wardrobes and cupboards for excess possessions.
- c. They use sliding doors which can divide the room into different living areas
- d. They don't use doors or wardrobes.

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 densely populated cities like Tokyo, many people live in apartments smaller than ten square metres.

5. The Japanese are considered masters in the art of

- a) decorating apartments
- b) saving space
- c) constructing large homes
- d) building furniture

6. The underlined pronoun “**who**” refers to

- a) planning b) Living small c) people d) Japanese

They have managed to come up with ingenious space-saving solutions to make the apartments feel less cramped, such as the use of deep wardrobes and cupboards for storage. In this way, bedding can be folded and put away every day, allowing the room to be used for purposes other than sleeping. Another method is the use of sliding doors which can divide the room into different living areas when required.

7. The use of deep wardrobes and cupboards allows people to store items efficiently and make the space

- a) look smaller b) more organized c) more traditional d) less modern

8. One space-saving solution mentioned in the text is the use offor storage.

- a) sliding doors b) foldable walls
c) deep wardrobes and cupboards d) bunk beds

9. The word which means “**not having enough space**” is:

- a) manage b) wardrobes c) cramped d) folded

For some, it's the only way to afford a home, but for others it's a lifestyle choice, offering a way of living more ecologically and less wastefully. 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.

10. If you live in a small space you can:

- a) get rid of important items
b) get rid of additional items
c) get rid of your family
d) get rid of necessary things

11. If you had to move to another country, what would help you to..... in the new place?

- a) on the move b) confined c) work remotely d) put down roots

12. them play chess better than football.

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

13. What do you think is a suitable age to and get a job?

- a) settle down b) work remotely c) co-working space d) confined

14. Does the idea of a life appeal to you?

- a) compact b) cramped c) on the move d) settle down

15. the customers were satisfied with their purchase; there were a few minor complaints.

- a) Many b) Very few c) Most of d) None

16. The other day I went into the kitchen and a puddle of water on the kitchen floor.
repair b. came across c. run out of d. broke down

17. Would you prefer to or in a company office?
a) on the move b) repair c) sweep up d) work remotely
18. The new story has been criticized by people.
a) much b) many of c) many d) few of
19. Why do you think some people hate being? Why do they prefer a nomadic lifestyle?
a) tied down to one place b) on the move c) cramped d) shattered
20. You need a to sweep up that shattered glass.
a) dustpan and brush b) dishcloth c) settle down d) densely populated
21. How do you feel about being in a space like a lift?
a) do up b) medium – sized c) confined d) densely
22. The new employee has knowledge about the industry.
a) much of b) very little c) all of d) many
23. The lawn mower down last week – try to mend it.
a. broke b. came c. run d. wipe
24. Tokyo is considered to be one of the cities in the world.
a) densely populated b) switch off c) confined d) dustpan
25. Why you a perfectly good lamp when you could easily mend it?
a) get rid of b) come across c) repair d) fix
26., please. Its too dark.
a) On switch the lights b) the lights switch on c) Switch the lights d) Switch the lights on.
27. I came this jar in the bottom of the freezer, but I'm not sure what's in it.
a) on b) in c) at d) across
28. Have you ever been to the United Arab Emirates orJordan?
a) the b) a c) an d) Ø
29. You need to it
a. came across b. mop up c. get rid of d. deal with
30. They are expensive and are usually bought only by rich.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
31. The boy who plays tennis is Rami. **What does the underlined word refer to?**
a) institution c) someone is defined specifically by the words that follow
b) ordinal number d) we mention a person or thing for the first time
32. The way that you do it practice every day.
a. by b. was to c. is to d. are to

33. There are some things you know before visiting Thailand.
a. ought to b. don't have to c. are able d. shouldn't
34. You should spend less on clothes and more on healthy food.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
35. Finally, remember that it is touch any exhibit in historical museums.
a. permitted b. forbidden to c. is obliged to d. should
36. I once went to hospital for an operation.
a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
37. All guests are..... to keep noise to a minimum after 10 p.m.
a. could b. required c. ought to d. allowed
38. Obviously, we're to have an adult with us. It is obliged.
a) managed b) permitted c) required d) succeeded
39. What I did was it with tape.
a. covered b. was covering c. covers d. cover
40. My cousin didn't want to move to Germany at first, but his parents persuade him.
a) could b) permitted c) managed to d) succeeded
41. first time I went there was in 2018.
a) The b) A c) An d) Ø
42. It's to use your mobile phone during exams.
a) permitted b) forbidden c) can d) has to
43. The first runner was Sami. **What does the underlined word refer to?**
a) institution b) ordinal number c) building d) places
44. Many great events happened during in 18th century.
a) the b) a c) an d) Ø
45. At home, I'm not to play video games after 10 p.m.
a) have to b) could c) allowed d) forbidden
46. I'm reading interesting article.
a) the b) a c) an d) Ø
47. I think you recycle your rubbish, it's good to protect the environment.
a) should b) ought c) has to d) can
48. I might go to library to borrow a book. I'm not sure.

The function of the above sentence is:

- a. obligation from the speaker c. duty and advice
b. obligation from somebody else d. possibility

49. I will start to work innew company next week.

- a) the b) a c) an d) Ø

50. You use your head phones, its forbidden.

- a) should b) have to c) can't d) can

51. The traffic was really bad, but we catch out train.

- a. were able to b. could c. has to d. succeeded in

52. I live near River Thames which flows through London.

- a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

53. He said we go for a meal later, but I am not sure, I prefer to eat at home.

- a) has to b) mustn't c) might d) might not

54. The city has reducing the traffic significantly.

- a. obliged b. could c. succeeded in d. may

55. What you is slide the door to the right.

- a. did b. do c. does d. doing

56. All you need some eggs and milk.

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

57. Turn right when you see the gates of the university and the garage is on your left. **What does the underlined word refer to?**

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

58. What he is really good at DIY.

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

59. I have got to exercise better because the coach told me.

The function of the previous sentence is:

- a. obligation from the speaker b. obligation from somebody else
c. duty and advice d. possibility

60. The cushions don't go with the sofa.

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

- a. The cushions don't go with it.
b. The cushions don't go it with.
c. The cushions it don't go with.
d. The cushions don't it go with.

61. You should recycle your rubbish.

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

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



62. I used a damp dishcloth to remove the stain.

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

- a. What I did is use a damp dishcloth to remove the stain
- b. What I did was use a damp dishcloth to remove the stain
- c. What I do was use a damp dishcloth to remove the stain
- d. What I did were use a damp dishcloth to remove the stain

63. We had to arrive exactly on time.

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

- a. We don't has to arrive exactly on time.
- b. We can arrive exactly on time.
- c. We aren't required to arrive exactly on time.
- d. We weren't required to arrive exactly on time.

64. The sentence that has been written correctly is:

- a. She's best singer in the competition.
- b. In the Jordan you can visit Petra.
- c. Have you ever been to the United Arab Emirates or the Egypt?
- d. The play written by Shakespeare was good.

65. It's hard to keep up with the cleaning.

The sentence that has a similar meaning is:

- a. It's hard to keep up it with.
- b. It's hard to keep up with them.
- c. It's hard to keep it up with.
- d. It's hard to keep up with it.

66. Next you soak it in water.

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

- a. What you did next is soak it in water
- b. What you do next are soak it in water
- c. What you do next is soak it in water
- d. What you do next was soak it in water

67. You turn on the oven by pressing this switch.

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

- a. The way you turn on the oven are by pressing this switch
- b. The way you turned on the oven is by pressing this switch
- c. The way you turns on the oven is by pressing this switch
- d. The way you turn on the oven is by pressing this switch



68. The police succeeded in finding the child in time.

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

- a. The police managed to finding the child in time.
- b. The police are likely finding the child in time.
- c. The police couldn't find the child in time.
- d. The police have to find the child in time.

69. I'll wipe down the table.

The sentence that has a similar meaning is:

- a. I'll wipe down it.
- b. I'll wipe them down.
- c. I'll it wipe down.
- d. I'll wipe it down.

70. Next you put it in the freezer.

The sentence that has a similar meaning is:

- a. All that you did next is put it in the freezer
- b. All that you do next are put it in the freezer
- c. All that you do next is put it in the freezer
- d. All that you do next was put it in the freezer

71. I was able to pick up the language quickly.

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

- a. I succeeded in pick up the language quickly.
- b. I are required to picking up the language quickly.
- c. I succeeded in picking up the language quickly.
- d. I am forbidden to pick up the language quickly.

72. We have to study more.

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

- a. We are not obliged to study more.
- b. We must to study more.
- c. We is supposed to study more.
- d. We don't has to study more.

73. It's advisable to ... you use this phrase when you are:

- a) Explaining what to do
- b) Explaining what not to do
- c) Finishing the instructions
- d) none of the above

74. And that's it. you use this phrase when you are:

- a) Explaining what to do
- b) Explaining what not to do
- c) Finishing the instructions
- d) none of the above



75. If you are writing a report, you should start listing thein the first paragraph.

- a) people's opinions b) aims c) recommendations d) your opinions

76. Some people commented that ... you can use this phrase when reporting:

- a) people's opinions b) aims c) recommendations d) your opinions

77. The correct pronunciation for the underlined parts in (would you) is:

- a) /d/ b) /dʒ/ c) /t/ d) /tʃ/

78. The correct pronunciation for the underlined parts in (meet you) is:

- a) /d/ b) /dʒ/ c) /t/ d) /tʃ/

79. Professor Ellen Pader who has published research on the impact of space on relationships, believes a major benefit of sharing space with others.

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

80. Living in a small space means that you have to get rid of your possessions.

- a) ixcess b) exseess c) ekcess d) excess

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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.

Question Three: In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

- 1) The director of a school wants to renovate and update the school common room to make it a better place to study, socialise and relax. Write a report about what needs to be improved, and make suggestions.

Answers:

Question One:

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. c	5. b
6. d	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. b
11. d	12. c	13. a	14. c	15. c
16. b	17. d	18. c	19. a	20. a
21. c	22. b	23. a	24. a	25. a
26. d	27. d	28. d	29. b	30. c
31. c	32. c	33. a	34. d	35. b
36. d	37. b	38. c	39. d	40. c
41. a	42. b	43. b	44. a	45. c
46. c	47. a	48. d	49. b	50. c
51. a	52. c	53. c	54. c	55. b
56. c	57. c	58. c	59. b	60. a
61. c	62. b	63. d	64. d	65. d
66. c	67. d	68. c	69. d	70. c
71. c	72. a	73. a	74. c	75. b
76. a	77. b	78. d	79. c	80. 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

Question Three: student's answer