Common Educational Proficiency Assessment - English

(CEPA- English)

Compiled By:

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**Nasir Goda**    G10 ICT Teacher

Introduced By:

**Dr. John Mortimer**    Principal

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
The Common Educational Proficiency Assessment (CEPA) examination is designed to facilitate the placement of students for English language study purposes across the three higher education institutions in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) of UAE University, Zayed University and the Higher Colleges of Technology. From 2006 CEPA-English has been used to determine eligibility for placement into Higher Diploma and Bachelor’s degree courses.

CEPA ownership is held by the three UAE higher education institutions and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

A pass in the CEPA exam is important for all students who plan to enroll in a tertiary education program. CEPA was developed originally Applicants must achieve a minimum score of 150 on CEPA English, in addition to a minimum average of 70% on the GSC exam or equivalent, to be eligible for Bachelors’ programs at the three institutions, and Higher Diploma programs at the HCT. Those scoring less than 150 on CEPA-English are automatically transferred to the HCT Diploma.

The format of the CEPA examination has recently been modified and this training book is an attempt to assist teachers and students to become familiar with the examination content and format. From 2007 the CEPA-English exam will be administered to all students completing Grade 12 of the Ministry of Education English curriculum, as the Semester 2 examination. Since 2006 CEPA has also included a maths component in order to facilitate the placement of students into maths courses at the three higher educational institutions. CEPA-Maths is used for placement in foundation programs only, and not for selection. However, CEPA-Maths is a compulsory part of the application process, and students without a CEPA-Maths score will not be considered eligible for higher education courses. Hence it is critical that students are fully aware of the format of the tests and format of the testing process.

The information in this training book covers the four modules of Reading; Grammar; Vocabulary; and Writing. The book also incorporates the CEPA word list consisting of 2,000 words in addition to the 500 academic vocabulary sub-lists. The book also includes a sample mock exam.

I commend IAT Fujairah Academic Coordinator, Mr Abdulhameed Al Shiwi on his initiative and leadership in compiling this training book.

Dr John Mortimer  ED D (UWA), M Ed Admin, B App Sc, B Ed, AFAIM, MACEL, MACE
PRINCIPAL
IAT FUJAIRAH CAMPUS
January 2008

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
Contents

CEPA exam specifications 4

Reading Comprehension Passages – Type 1 5

Reading Comprehension Passages – Type 2 17

Grammar 50

Vocabulary 60

CEPA Word List 77

CEPA Academic Sub-lists 90

Full Exam Paper 92

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
## FUJAIRAH CAMPUS

**Common Educational Proficiency Assessment (CEPA)**

**Test Specifications for Grade 12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Genre / Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Grammar</strong></td>
<td>40 Questions: MCQ, 4 options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(One Hour)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Word Formation</strong></td>
<td>10 Questions: MCQ, 4 options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Vocabulary</strong></td>
<td>40 questions: MCQ, 4 options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reading</strong></td>
<td><strong>Type 1:</strong> Informational, non-prose linguistic,</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(One Hour)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Comprehension</strong></td>
<td>authentic looking.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Topics:</strong> menu, timetable, internet screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>capture, application form, leaflet, contents</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>page, graph, table, brochure ...etc.</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Type 2:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2.1. Descriptive / Social life:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Topics:</strong> family lives, school life, free time,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>leisure and hobbies, animals, shopping,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>festivals, education, food and drink, services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and entertainment.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2.2. Mixed:</strong> narrative, description, report</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>explanation, exposition, procedure ...etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Topics:</strong> biography, historical event, culture</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and society, professions, education, environment.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2.3. Science and Technology:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>(Non-technical) narrative, descriptive,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>report, explanation, procedure.</td>
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<td><strong>Topics:</strong> invention or an everyday item or</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>process, medicine, engineering, nature,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>technology, health science, natural science,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>food science.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Part 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Writing</strong></td>
<td>Writing an essay: 120 – 200 words on one topic.</td>
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<td><strong>(30 minutes)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.*
READING
COMPREHENSION
TYPE 1
Reading -Type 1 – Text 1
Read the following text, then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

Holiday Brochure

Future Travel Agency

Sightseeing Tours in and around Sydney

Sightseeing Tours & Attractions from Future

You can see full details and book these tours online. A fabulous range of tours including single day tours, charters, dinner cruises and events including these Sydney sightseeing tours.

• **Sydney Opera House Guided Walking Tour, 1 hour sightseeing Commences** daily at 10 am, 12 pm and 4 pm. Outside it’s spectacular. Inside it’s fascinating. This is a once in a lifetime opportunity to venture inside one of the great architectural masterpieces of 20th century – Australia’s Sydney Opera House! The knowledgeable guides will take you on a fascinating journey through the extraordinary history, amazing architecture and the unseen workings of its daily life.

• **Sydney in a Day – 8.5 hours.**

**Day Tour**: Commences at Victoria Station at 9 am.
Spend a whole day exploring the fascinating city of Sydney. See the world renowned Opera House and Sydney Harbour Bridge from spectacular viewpoints such as Milsons’ Point and Mrs. Macquarie’s Chair. Walk the sands of the famous Manly and Bondi beaches. Learn the history of this amazing city and enjoy a lunch cruise on its beautiful harbour.

Questions:

1. The brochure is about ________________.
   a. Australian architecture
   b. Sydney tourist attractions
   c. Bondi Beaches
   d. Melbourne City

2. The first guided tour will take you to ________________
   a. Harbour Bridge
   b. Milsons’ Point
   c. Opera House
   d. Mrs. Macquarie’s Chair
3. How many tours of Sydney Opera House are there everyday?
   a. One
   b. Two
   c. Three
   d. Four

4. How can you book for these tours?
   a. Send a letter
   b. Make a phone call
   c. Fill in a form online
   d. Talk to the travel agent

5. The word “Commence” means ______________
   a. buy
   b. begin
   c. explore
   d. travel
Reading -Type 1 – Text 2
Read the following medicine brochure then answer the questions below.

Calpol
- Suitable for infants aged 2 months plus
- **Relieves** pain
- Reduces fever
- Strawberry flavour
- Original and sugar varieties
- Warning: May cause drowsiness.

Calpol Infant Suspension / Calpol Sugar Free Infant Suspension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants under 2 months</td>
<td>Consult your doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 months (weighing 4 Kg and not a premature baby)</td>
<td>A single 2.5 ml spoonful may be given. A second 2.5 ml spoonful may be given if necessary after 4-6 hours. Read the leaflet before dosing in case medical advice should be sought. Don't give more than 2 doses. If further doses are required, consult your doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant 3 to 12 months</td>
<td>1 to 2 small (2.5 ml) spoonfuls (half a sachet) up to 4 times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 1 to 6 years</td>
<td>1 to 2 large (5ml) spoonfuls (sachets) up to 4 times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children over 6 years</td>
<td>Ask a pharmacist to recommend a suitable product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Leave at least 4 hours between doses
- Don't use more often than 4 doses each day
- Don't give your child this medicine for more than 3 days without speaking to your doctor

Questions:
1. Calpol is a medicine for children who suffer from ________________.
   - a. allergy
   - b. coughing
   - c. fever
   - d. heart problems

2. The word “relieves” means ________________.
   - a. reduces
   - b. increases
   - c. changes
   - d. causes

3. Before giving the medicine to infants who are ________mums should consult doctors.
   - a. 12 months
   - b. 1-6 years
   - c. over 6 years
   - d. under 2 months

4. A 6-year-old child can take ________________.
   - a. two large spoonfuls 4 times a day
   - b. three large spoonfuls 4 times a day
   - c. four large spoonfuls 6 times a day
   - d. five large spoonfuls 3 times a day

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
This exciting holiday takes you to Iceland, where you can see some of the most dramatic scenery in the world: rocky coastlines, magnificent waterfalls, hot springs, ice-cold lakes and volcanoes.

Your visit begins in the capital, Reykjavik, which lies between the mountains and the sea. The name means ‘Smoky Bay’ because of the steam that rises from the natural hot springs, which are used to heat the city. This unique city of culture and history enjoys a mixture of old traditions, modern buildings and friendly people.

**Winter Departures**

On Feb 12 and March 26 '07 we offer you the chance to choose from the following winter excursions: a jeep safari, a snowmobile adventure, and the Northern Lights, to show you the very best of Iceland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure Date</th>
<th>adult price</th>
<th>Airport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Feb 07</td>
<td>Dhs 3500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Mar 07</td>
<td>Dhs 3850</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Apr 07</td>
<td>Dhs 4200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Apr 07</td>
<td>Dhs 4900</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 May 07</td>
<td>Dhs 4200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 June 07</td>
<td>Dhs 5600</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 June 07</td>
<td>Dhs 5600</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 July 07</td>
<td>Dhs 5600</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dates & Prices**

- Return scheduled flights to Keflavik
- Transfers between airport and hotel
- Four nights’ accommodation including breakfast
- Services of a local representative
- Reykjavik city tour
- All UAE and overseas airport taxes and security charges

**Flights Information**

Flights are by scheduled services of Icelandair

- Depart **Dubai:** 1300 hrs
- Return Arrival: 2010 hrs

*All timings are approximate and may be subject to variation.*

**What’s Not**

- Single Room Supplement **Dhs 1050**
- Optional Excursions
- Insurance

**Deposit Dhs 500 per person**

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
Questions:

1. The sea near Reykjavik is called 'Smoky Bay' because ___.
   a) the city's heating system forms smoke.
   b) there is naturally hot water there which makes steam.
   c) people like to smoke cigarettes there.
   d) factories there make smoke and steam.

2. The times of the flight ____________.
   a) are always the same.
   b) are the same but on different days.
   c) can change depending on circumstances.
   d) are scheduled exactly and do not vary.

3. Transport from the airport to the hotel is ____________.
   a) included in the holiday price.
   b) not included in the holiday price.
   c) organized for you but you have to pay extra.
   d) not organized for you.

4. How many winter excursions does the text mention?
   a) two
   b) three
   c) four
   d) five

5. The cheapest month to fly to Iceland is ____________.
   a) June
   b) May
   c) April
   d) February

6. Flights usually leave Dubai at around ____________.
   a) breakfast time
   b) lunchtime
   c) dinnertime
   d) bedtime

7. You do not have to pay more for ____________.
   a) insurance.
   b) a hotel room for one person only.
   c) a tour of the capital city.
   d) extra excursions.
The leader in walking holidays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Guided Holidays</th>
<th>Self Guided Holidays</th>
<th>Paths And Trails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007 Tours</td>
<td>Tour Grading</td>
<td>Tour Calendar</td>
<td>Tour Map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Introduction

**Hadrian’s Wall 7-day walk**

Hexham – Our tour base

**Hadrian’s Wall Path National Trail** runs for 84 miles (135kms) across the north of England linking Wallsend near Newcastle-upon-Tyne with Bowness-on-Solway on the west coast of Cumbria. Once it leaves the busy area of Tyneside the path closely follows the historic line of the Roman wall and therefore lies within a World Heritage Site for much of its length. Some of Roman Britain’s most important sites, such as the forts at Housteads and Vindolanda, lie on or close to the Wall, and we will allow time to visit these and other major historical sites.

### Holiday options

- **Code:** HWP
- **Date:** 16-22 September
- **Terrain Grade:** 2/3
- **Price:** £235

88 miles (138kms) - including loop to visit Vindolanda, slightly off-route

**Day 1:** Wallsend to Heddon-on-the-Wall 15 miles (24kms)

**Day 2:** Heddon-on-the-Wall to Chollerford 15 miles (24kms)

**Day 3:** Chollerford to Housteads 11 miles (18kms)

**Day 4:** Vindolanda to Carvoran 11 miles (18kms)

**Day 5:** Carvoran to Walton 10 miles (16kms)

**Day 6:** Walton to Carlisle 11 miles (18kms)

**Day 7:** Carlisle to Bowness-on-Solway 15 miles (24kms)

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Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
Questions:

1 'Footpath Holidays' arranges holidays for people who like to ____.
   a) camp
   b) drive
   c) run
   d) walk

2 How many kilometres is the Hadrian’s Wall Path National Trail?
   a) 84
   b) 88
   c) 135
   d) 138

3 Which forts will you visit?
   a) Carvoran and Walton
   b) Housteads and Vindolanda
   c) Steel Rigg and Sewingshields
   d) Wallsend and Heddon-on-the-Wall

4 How many miles will you walk on the first 4 days of the holiday?
   a) 52
   b) 61
   c) 67
   d) 84

5 On which day will you walk 16 kms?
   a) the first
   b) the third
   c) the fifth
   d) the seventh

6 Who took the photograph?
   a) Don Brownlow
   b) Footpath Holidays
   c) Hadrian’s Wall
   d) Hotbank Crags

7 According to the text, the best scenery is near ____________.
   a) Steel Rigg and Sewingshields Crags
   b) Chollerford and Housteads
   c) Newcastle-upon-Tyne
   d) Walton and Carlisle

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
The Marina Sporting Club – Sharjah
THE DESERT DEER KIDS CLUB:
ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

Join the Birthday Club...

Did you know that the Desert Deer Kids Club has its very own Birthday Club? Sign up your child and they will receive a fun Birthday Card with a free balloon. This will be filled with helium at no charge if you take it to our novelty store, Gulf Fun. Your child will also get a free ice cream cone if they bring the card along to the Pool Cafe. Pick up a registration form from Reception and register your child in the Birthday Club today! Did you also know that if you book your child's birthday party at the Marina Sporting Club, we'll give you a birthday cake free?!

The Creche

For children aged 6 months and above, a supervised Creche situated in the Activity Room. Saturday to Thursday from 8.30am to 12.30pm. Cost per child: Dhs 35. For 2 hours or less: Dhs 25, and for 1 hour or less: Dhs15. For all Creche bookings, please contact Reception.

Teen Volleyball...

Come and join your friends for an hour of fun & sociable games of volleyball led by John. Every Friday and Saturday from 2pm on the Sand court, for 13- to18-year-olds.

Junior Yoga

Improve your child’s flexibility and concentration with Susan every Monday at 10:00am in the Activity Room.

Tennis Coaching

The tennis program is coached by tennis professionals. Each course is over a 12-week period, in groups of 8 children maximum. There are many different levels and abilities; please speak to the coaches to get advice on the right group for your child. Leave your name and contact details at Reception.

Junior Football

On Monday nights with fully qualified coaches, on the Utility Court. Registration in advance is a must - please contact Reception.

Fridays Junior Activities

11 - 11:45 Story time - Library
11 - 11:45 Beach Football - Sand Court
12 - 12:45 Dodgeball - Squash Court
12 - 12:30 Arts and Crafts
3:00 - 4:00 Pool Floats - Pool side
3:00 - 4:00 Bouncy Castle - Main Hall
4:00 - 5:00 Movie - Main Hall

For more information, contact us on (06)555-1111 or log on to our website: http://www.marinasport.com

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
Questions:

1. **What will the Pool Café offer a child on his/her birthday?**
   a) A birthday card
   b) A free balloon
   c) An ice cream cone
   d) A birthday cake

2. **How much does it cost to leave a child at the Creche for half an hour?**
   a) Dhs 35
   b) Dhs 25
   c) Dhs 15
   d) Less than Dhs 15

3. **If your little brother is at the Club on Monday morning, what activity can he join?**
   a) Volleyball
   b) Yoga
   c) Tennis
   d) Football

4. **Which activity takes place on the Sand Court?**
   a) Volleyball
   b) Yoga
   c) Tennis
   d) Dodgeball

5. **What do you have to do if your child wants to join the Birthday Club?**
   a) Sign a birthday card
   b) Book a birthday party
   c) Go to the Pool Café
   d) Register his/her name

6. **Which of the following can you join without booking in advance?**
   a) The Creche
   b) Dodgeball
   c) Tennis
   d) Junior football

7. **What can a child do at the Club on Friday morning?**
   a) Go to the Creche
   b) Watch a movie
   c) Play football
   d) Join a Teen Volleyball game

_Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ._
Supporting Nutrition For Everyone

Links:  Counting Calories  Vitamins 4 Everyone  Daily Nutrition
       Organic Food Online  New Recipe Ideas  Our Sponsors

**For a Free Subscription to our magazine Organic Eating, click here**

5 Ways to Eat Right

posted 18/08/2006 by one of our sponsors, Dr. Rochelle Kranz

1. **Snack Well**  Everyone gets hungry between meals. It’s perfectly acceptable to reach
   for a snack. However, the type of snack you decide to grab is what makes the difference
   between healthy and non-healthy eating. Reach for a banana, carrot or even fresh cheese
   instead of potato chips or chocolate.

2. **Drink Water**  Soda and even most fruit juices contain lots of sugar and other
   additives. Without realizing it, that fresh shake that you thought was good for you is really
   doing your body harm. The best liquid for our bodies at all times is just plain water.

3. **Balance Your Diet**  Avoid eating too much of on any one particular kind of food.
   For example, don’t load your plate up with just rice. Select a mixture of foods for each meal
   to balance your intake of essential vitamins and proteins.

4. **Cook at Home**  Few people realize that one of the main reasons food from
   restaurants tastes so delicious is because it is prepared using huge amounts of butter, oil
   and salt. Cooking at home allows you to call the shots on exactly which ingredients get
   added.

5. **Regulate Portions**  It’s easy to stack your plate high with lots of delicious food.
   While you do not have to stop eating your favorite foods, measuring how much of them you
   are putting on your plate will help you to stay within healthy boundaries. A general rule to
   follow is 1 cup per food item.

To read Dr. Mary Trezza's 28/04/2006 article "5 Ways to a New You", click here

Questions from our readers

Answered by Dr. Stephanie Fillius

Q: Dear Dr. Stephanie, how important is it to buy organic food? - by A Concerned Consumer - posted on 22/12/2005
A: Dear Consumer: Although it is more expensive than regular food, organic food is
   considered to be both fresher and more nutritious. It is grown without harmful pesticides or
   herbicides, so it is, in fact, healthier for our bodies. –Dr. Stephanie

Q: Dear Dr. Fillius, are vitamins really beneficial for us? - by the Smith Family -
posted on 14/09/2005
A: Dear Smith Family: Medical studies have not conclusively shown that taking vitamins is a
   valuable addition to our health. However, they have shown that people who take certain
   vitamins in average amounts have a decreased risk of heart disease, insomnia and many
   other problems. –Dr. Stephanie

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
Questions

1. What is the name of the magazine offered on this website?
   A) Click Here
   B) Organic Eating
   C) 5 Ways to a New You
   D) Questions from our readers

2. Which section talks about how much food a person should eat?
   A) Snack Well
   B) Drink Water
   C) Regulate Portions
   D) Cook at Home

3. Who wrote the question posted on 22/12/2005?
   A) Dr. Vogeler
   B) Smith Family
   C) Stephanie Fillius
   D) A Concerned Consumer

4. In section 4, Cook at Home, what is the meaning of call the shots on?
   A) carry
   B) phone
   C) drink
   D) control

5. Which of these is the healthiest drink?
   A) soda
   B) water
   C) fruit juice
   D) milk shake

6. According to the text, sugar is an example of a(n) _________.
   A) soda
   B) shake
   C) additive
   D) fruit juice

7. What is the main topic of this website?
   A) strong bodies
   B) healthy eating
   C) doctors’ advice
   D) organic cooking

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
READING COMPREHENSION TYPE 2
1. We all love games, and in the UAE on a quiet Friday afternoon at home, or over a Turkish coffee with your cousin, you can kick back and have some fun with the board game, backgammon. A game for two players, backgammon uses a rectangular board with 24 long triangles, or points, and 30 black and white pieces. Players throw two dice and move the pieces according to the number shown on the dice. The winner is the first player to remove all their pieces from the board.

2. Many Emiratis have learned backgammon from their fathers or grandfathers, but the name itself comes from Middle English ‘back’ and ‘gamen’, meaning ‘game.’ The earliest use of the word, less than four hundred years ago, was in 1650. The game itself, however, is much older. Some people think it is based on ‘Senet,’ a board game played by the ancient Egyptians in 3500 BC, widely recognised as the oldest board game in the world. Others believe that it comes from the royal game of ‘Ur,’ which was played in Mesopotamia (what is now Iraq, Syria, Turkey and Iran) around 3000 BC.

3. From these Middle Eastern roots, over 5000 years ago, backgammon quickly spread around the world. In fact, the ancient Romans, Rajas in India, fishermen in Iceland and French kings have all enjoyed it. Nowadays, everyone from royalty to commoners plays it, even online, making it a truly global game.

Questions
1. What is the topic of Paragraph 1?
   A) Backgammon has triangles
   B) A description of backgammon
   C) The history of backgammon
   D) Board games around the world

2. In paragraph 1, the phrase kick back means ________________.
   A) run
   B) study
   C) sleep
   D) relax

3. How many pieces does Backgammon have?
   A) 2
   B) 24
   C) 30
   D) 1650

4. According to the text, the oldest board game in the world is from ____.
   A) Rome
   B) Ancient Egypt
   C) Middle England
   D) Mesopotamia
5. In paragraph 2, **which** refers to _______________.
   A) Ur
   B) royal
   C) backgammon
   D) Mesopotamia

6. Which happened first?
   A) Syrians played Ur
   B) French kings played Senet
   C) the word backgammon was used
   D) grandfathers taught their sons

**Reading - Type 2 – Text 2**

1. On long, hot summer days in the UAE, we often wish we lived in a cooler climate. But have you ever thought about life in the Arctic Circle - the region of the North Pole covering parts of Canada, the US, Russia, and Greenland? Eskimos’ **inhabit** this challenging, but beautiful hunting and fishing region all year round. In fact, the word Eskimo means “eater of raw meat”.

2. Historically, most of the Eskimos’ food came from the Arctic Ocean. **This** included seals, whales, and fish such as salmon and cod. In summer they also hunted caribou, a type of deer. Because Eskimos were traditionally hunters, they did not live in one place. [A] They needed to move around to find animals to catch and eat. When travelling to hunt, they built temporary dwellings called igloos - round houses made from blocks of snow.

3. Eskimo transportation was both fast and effective. To carry heavy loads while travelling, teams of dogs were used to pull sleds across the ice. When travelling on the water, they used kayaks. Not ones to waste, Eskimos made knives and other weapons from the bones and teeth of animals killed for food. [B] The skins of these animals were also used to make clothes, which needed to be very warm to protect them from the harsh environment.

4. Like elsewhere in the world, life for Eskimos in the 21st century is quite different from the past. **Prey** from the Arctic land and sea is disappearing, making hunting quite difficult. This is mainly because the introduction of guns and other modern weapons in the 20th Century led to too many animals being killed. This means it is now harder for them to earn money from hunting.[C]

5. Most Eskimos now prefer to live in modern houses in smaller communities. As is often the case, modern clothing is replacing traditional dress, and most food is bought, rather than hunted. [D] Motorboats and snowmobiles have taken the place of kayaks and dogsleds. Life in the Artic Circle has changed, much like **it** has elsewhere in the world. So if you want to imagine what life is like for Eskimos your age, look around you. It’s probably not so different from your own.

*Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.*
Questions:

1. Where is the Arctic Circle?
   A) south of Alaska
   B) next to Canada
   C) Russia and Greenland
   D) North Pole region

2. The word **inhabit** in paragraph 1 means ________________.
   A) live in
   B) sing about
   C) eat meat
   D) make cool

3. In paragraph 2, **This** refers to ________________.
   A) water
   B) ocean
   C) food
   D) fisherman

4. Eskimos use igloos ________________.
   A) all year with their families
   B) in the same place each time
   C) when they are gathering food
   D) to keep their caribou and whales

5. What were kayaks used for?
   A) pulling sleds
   B) water sports
   C) hunting and fishing
   D) transportation by sea

6. **Prey**, in paragraph 4, is probably a kind of ________________.
   A) hunter
   B) animal
   C) weapon
   D) fisherman

7. The main idea of paragraph 5 is ________________.
   A) Cultures around the world are different
   B) Eskimo traditions and activities will change
   C) Eskimo life now is better than life in the past
   D) Changes to Eskimo life are similar to those elsewhere

8. Where in the text is the best place to put the sentence, “**Generally, they would have both a summer home and a winter home**”? 
   A) [A]
   B) [B]
   C) [C]
   D) [D]
1. You are walking down the street. Suddenly, you see someone fall to the ground, unable to breathe and holding his chest. What should you do? Your actions in those important first minutes could save a life.

2. When someone suffers a heart attack, he stops breathing and his heartbeat stops or is irregular. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency procedure that can mean the difference between life and death. CPR involves two main processes. The first is resuscitation, which requires you to blow air into the victim’s mouth. You can help prevent brain damage by blowing air into the mouth, and therefore into the lungs. It also allows more time for you to re-start the victim’s heart. The second is chest compressions to keep blood circulating around the body.

3. To do CPR, just remember your A-B-Cs. After calling for help, carefully lay the victim on his back and start with step A. ‘A’ stands for airway. Tilt the victim’s head back and see if he is breathing. If he isn’t, continue to step B. ‘B’ is for breathing. Hold the victim’s nose closed and blow two long breaths into his mouth. You should see his chest move up and down. Then move on to step C, blood circulation, beginning with chest compressions. Push down just below the victim’s breast bone, above the stomach. Do 100 compressions per 60 seconds. Stop after 30 compressions and give two breaths to the victim. By following these steps, blood and oxygen will flow to the body’s major organs.

4. Of course, this is just a brief description of CPR. If you want further information about CPR and certification, you should contact hospitals, government agencies, or schools. You can also get pamphlets and videos about other health-related emergencies there. In some community centres you can take a course in the important skill of CPR.

5. At least one member of every family should be able to do CPR in emergency situations. Almost 80% of cardiac arrest victims fall ill at home, with family members nearby. Sadly, less than 7% of them survive, partly because no one there knows the three steps of CPR. Remember, saving a life is as easy as A-B-C.

Questions:

1. A heart attack is when ________________.
   A) a person feels irregular  
   B) a victim breathes faster  
   C) the heart stops beating  
   D) blood flows around the body

2. What are the processes of cardiopulmonary resuscitation?
   A) calling for help and holding the nose  
   B) resuscitation and compressions  
   C) helping to prevent brain damage  
   D) blowing air into mouth and lungs
3. In paragraph 2, **which** refers to _______________.
   A) CPR
   B) blow air
   C) two processes
   D) resuscitation

4. In paragraph 3, the word **tilt** means _____________.
   A) move
   B) touch
   C) check
   D) breathe

5. How many times should you push below the victim’s breast bone in one minute?
   A) 2
   B) 30
   C) 60
   D) 100

6. According to the text, to perform CPR, _______________.
   A) first help breathing; then circulate blood; and finally clear airway
   B) clear the airway first; then help breathing; and finally circulate blood
   C) circulate blood; second, help breathing; and then clear airway
   D) clear airway; second, circulate blood; and third, help breathing

7. You should go to a community centre if you want ____________.
   A) a certificate
   B) a brief description
   C) to learn CPR
   D) pamphlets and videos

8. In paragraph 5, **them** refers to _______________.
   A) family members
   B) emergency situations
   C) cardiac arrest victims
   D) three steps of CPR

9. Paragraph _______________ is the best place to put the sentence, ‘If a brother, sister or parent knows CPR, they might be able to prevent an unnecessary death.’?
   A) 1
   B) 2
   C) 3
   D) 5

**Reading -Type 2 – Text 4**

1. Have you ever visited a zoo just to see the Giant Panda? The Giant Panda is one of the world’s rarest animals and comes from southwestern China. It is black and white in color and looks like a bear. The panda is between 160 and 180 centimeters in length, weighs about 80 to 125 kilograms, and can live to be 34 years old. Although the panda has a huge head and heavy body, it is also very attractive with a short tail and round ears. The panda has black spots on its eyes, ears, shoulders, and legs. The rest of the panda is white.
2. Pandas live in a deep bamboo forest, or at higher elevations in snowy or rocky areas. They prefer to live on the ground, but can also climb trees to look for food. Like the bear, the panda tends to live alone. However, it does not sleep through the winter like bears. The panda eats bamboo, fish, and a small amount of meat. It can spend 10 to 12 hours a day eating up to 12 to 15 kilograms of food.

3. Pandas are very vocal animals and can communicate through 11 different calls. They also communicate by rubbing a strong scent on to tree trunks and stones. They also scratch trees to identify their territory which is one of the reasons that people seem to believe that the panda is from the bear family; but it is actually from the raccoon family.

Questions:
1. The best title for this text is____________________.
   a) A Chinese Bear
   b) An Attractive Animal
   c) The Giant Panda
   d) An Unusual Raccoon

2. In paragraph 1, it refers to the ____________________.
   a) head    b) body
   c) tail      d) panda

3. The white part of the panda is the ____________________.
   a) eyes    b) ears
   c) body      d) legs

4. Pandas live in the ____________________.
   a) forest     b) trees
   c) ocean      d) city

5. A panda spends half of its day ____________________.
   a) scratching   b) sleeping
   c) fishing     d) eating

6. The panda is part of the ____________________ family.
   a) raccoon
   b) bear
   c) bamboo
   d) fish

Reading -Type 2 – Text 5

1. Have you ever heard of the emperor scorpion? The first emperor scorpions lived before the dinosaurs more than 450 million years ago. Nowadays they live in tropical wooded forests in Africa and can be found buried in the soil or under rocks. The scorpion is known for its poisonous and painful sting. Scorpions are thought to be very dangerous, but their sting rarely kills human beings. Today, many people even collect scorpions as pets.

2. The emperor scorpion grows very quickly. It can be between 12 and 24 centimeters in length. Male scorpions are usually bigger than females. Scorpions have a hard thin layer on the outside of the body, called the exoskeleton. Scorpions can be found in a variety of colours, including dark

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
blue, black, green and brown. An unusual feature of scorpions is that they glow in the dark. The body is divided into four sections. Each section has a pair of legs. There are also two scissor-like pinchers at the front of its body that are strong enough to make humans bleed. At the end of the scorpion’s tail is a large ball that contains poison.

3. The scorpion can live for up to eight years and is most active at night. It eats insects, mice, lizards and other scorpions. Another special feature of the scorpion is that it can live up to a year without food and underwater for two days! Would you like to have an emperor scorpion as your pet?

Questions:

1. The best title for the text is ____________________.
   a) A Different Kind of Pet
   b) A Poisonous Animal
   c) Animals from Africa
   d) The Emperor Scorpion

2. In paragraph 1, the word they refers to ____________________.
   a) pets  b) scorpions  c) dinosaurs  d) humans

3. The scorpion can grow up to ____________________centimeters long.
   a) 12  b) 2  c) 24  d) 8

4. The scorpion’s poison is located in its ____________________.
   a) exoskeleton  b) pinchers  c) tail  d) legs

5. Scorpions move around mostly ____________________.
   a) in the morning  b) in the afternoon  c) at midday  d) at night

6. Scorpions can go ____________________without eating.
   a) one year  b) two days  c) eight years  d) four nights

Reading -Type 2 – Text 6

1. The life of a Pacific salmon begins in a small creek or stream. These fish are born in nests that the mother fish makes with small rocks. Young salmon live in freshwater lakes, rivers, and streams for about two years. Then they swim long distances down rivers until they reach the Pacific Ocean. Salmon are different from other fish because they can live in both saltwater oceans and in freshwater rivers and lakes. They spend the last half of their lives in the ocean, where they grow to a size of around nine kilograms. A few giant salmon have been found which were 60 kilograms in weight and 1.5 metres long.
2. At the end of their lives, salmon leave the ocean and return to freshwater streams to lay their eggs. In order to do this they must travel two or three thousand kilometres. They must be strong enough to swim upstream, against the flow of the water. The most interesting thing about salmon is that they always return to the same streams where they were born. Scientists don’t know how these fish are able to find their birthplaces after travelling hundreds of kilometres. During the long trip back there, salmon do not eat anything. After they lay their eggs, they die.

Questions:

1. Pacific salmon are born in ________________.
   a) large rivers    b) saltwater
   c) the Pacific Ocean d) small streams

2. Pacific salmon travel to the ocean ________________.
   a) at the end of their lives
   b) when they are two years old
   c) when they lay their eggs
   d) at the beginning of their lives

3. Pacific salmon become very large in ________________.
   a) the ocean
   b) freshwater
   c) rivers and streams
   d) saltwater lakes

4. In paragraph 2, the word there refers to ________________.
   a) the ocean
   b) upstream
   c) their birthplaces
   d) fresh water lakes

5. Before Pacific salmon can lay their eggs, they must ________________.
   a) find the ocean
   b) return to their mothers
   c) swim upstream
   d) grow bigger than other fish

6. This story is mostly about ________________.
   a) fish of the Pacific ocean
   b) the life of the Pacific salmon
   c) how Pacific salmon lay their eggs
   d) where young Pacific salmon live

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
1. Have you ever heard about the elephant called Jumbo? Jumbo was an African Elephant that lived in the London Zoo for more than 17 years. Jumbo was so large that even today, the word ‘jumbo’ refers to something very large.

2. Elephants are the largest animals that live on land. An adult African elephant is approximately 3 meters tall and weighs about 5,400 kilograms. They live anywhere from the wet forest to the dry deserts. They are also the second-tallest of all animals.

3. The elephant is well known for its long trunk which has over 100000 muscles. The elephant uses its trunk as a hand. The elephant also uses its trunk to drink water by spraying it into its mouth. The elephant’s skin is dark grey, wrinkled, and about 3 centimeters thick. Although the skin is thick, it is very tender and needs protection from the hot sun and insects. An elephant usually takes a mud bath to help keep cool. The mud protects the animal’s skin.

4. The African elephant has a number of interesting features. It is strong and very intelligent. Elephants are sensitive and can cry, play, laugh, and even have incredible memories. They can remember places and people that they only saw once.

5. Young elephants learn by copying older elephants. This comes naturally because the mothers, aunts, sisters, and cousins all take care of the young. As with humans, the young are so important that all the family, or herd, of elephants protect them from predators.

Questions:

1. The best title for the passage is _________________.
   a) Jumbo the Elephant
   b) African Elephants
   c) Elephants Around the World
   d) An Intelligent Animal

2. In paragraph 2, the word they refers to ________________.
   a) elephants
   b) animals
   c) Africans
   d) zoos

3. Elephants take a mud bath to____________________.
   a) make their skin soft
   b) help them drink
   c) play and laugh
   d) protect themselves

4. The elephant’s trunk is like a ____________________.
   a) nose
   b) mouth
   c) hand
   d) foot

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
5. African elephants are ____________________.
   a) strong with tender skin
   b) very intelligent and sensitive
   c) predators with thick skin
   d) short and wrinkled

6. Young elephants learn by ____________________.
   a) playing with their friends
   b) doing the same things as their parents
   c) protecting the herd from predators
   d) remembering people and places

Reading - Type 2 – Text 8

1. In 1852, it was determined that Mount Everest, on the Nepal-Tibet border, was the highest mountain in the world. For the next 100 years, several groups tried to climb the mountain but were unsuccessful. It was too cold and windy, and the oxygen was too thin. Some people said it was impossible and several climbers died trying to climb it. However, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay finally climbed Mt. Everest in 1953.

2. Edmund Hillary was born in New Zealand in 1919. As a young man, his hobby was climbing mountains. Later, he tried mountain climbing in the Alps and the Himalayas. In fact, before attempting to climb Mt. Everest, he had climbed 11 different mountains higher than 6500 meters.

3. In 1951 and 1952, Hillary made trips to the bottom of Mt. Everest to find the best way to the top. Then, in 1953, he joined a team of climbers to try to climb the mountain. After seven weeks of climbing, only two people were strong enough to reach the top. Those two people were Hillary and Norgay, a native of Nepal who was a guide for the team.

4. Hillary and Norgay reached the top of Mount Everest at 11:30 a.m. on 29th May 1953. They stayed at the top for just 15 minutes. After that, they climbed back down. Three days later, they arrived at the bottom of the mountain. The news of their climb spread around the world quickly.

5. For many years, only Hillary was considered to be the first person to climb Everest. However, Hillary insisted that he could not have made the climb without Norgay’s help. Now, they are both considered the first “person” to climb the world’s tallest mountain. In the years following that heroic climb, many people have reached the top of Mount Everest. However, Hillary and Norgay will always be remembered as the first.

Questions:
1. The main idea of the text is ____________________.
   a) Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world
   b) Edmund Hillary was one of the first men to climb Mt. Everest
   c) Mountain climbing is a very popular hobby
   d) Several people died trying to climb Mount Everest

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
2. Before Hillary and Norgay, climbers were unsuccessful at climbing Mt. Everest because ____________________.
   a) the weather was too bad
   b) the mountain was in Tibet
   c) they did not have guides
   d) their clothing was too thin

3. From the text we can guess that ____________________.
   a) Mount Everest is easier to climb in the summer than in the winter
   b) Hillary didn’t have much mountain-climbing experience
   c) Hillary carefully planned his climb of Mount Everest
   d) nobody wanted to climb Mount Everest after Hillary and Norgay

4. Hillary first visited the bottom of Mount Everest in ________________.
   a) 1952
   b) 1951
   c) 1953
   d) 1919

5. Tenzing Norgay came from ____________________.
   a) Nepal
   b) New Zealand
   c) India
   d) Tibet

6. It took Hillary and Norgay _____________ to climb down the mountain.
   a) 15 minutes
   b) 3 days
   c) 7 weeks
   d) 100 days

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Reading - Type 2 - Text 9

1. Ann Rogers opened the first of her famous shops, The Health Shop, in 1995. It was a small shop in Oxford, with one assistant. Ann was the owner and the manager. She sold soaps, shampoos and creams, which were good for the body and good for the environment. She asked companies in the developing world to make her soaps. Then she asked the companies to use only natural materials, not chemicals. She also wanted to cut down on the number of bottles thrown away after using her products, so she encouraged people to take the empty bottles back to the shop for recycling. Customers who did this were given a 10% discount on prices.
2. Ann’s ideas were popular with women shoppers. Her shop was very successful. She made enough profit to open another shop in Cambridge in 1996, with another manager and another assistant. In 1997 she began to develop new products, including perfume and cosmetics for women. By the end of 1998 she had stopped working in her Oxford shop and was managing four ‘Health Shop’ stores in London, Manchester, Oxford and Cambridge.

3. In 1999 she opened sixteen more Health Shops in the United Kingdom. Her inexpensive and healthy products with delicious smells, such as orange, lemon and grapefruit, are favourites with her customers. Now you don’t even have to leave home to buy them. Last year Ann expanded her business onto the Internet. Just go to www.healthshop.com and sample the Ann Rogers range of products. She has helped many people in the developing world by giving them jobs. A good idea created a good business.

Questions:
1. Ann Rogers opened her first shop in ____________ .
   a) Oxford
   b) Cambridge
   c) London
   d) Manchester

2. The first Health Shop sold ____________ .
   a) food
   b) perfume
   c) cosmetics
   d) soap

3. Ann Rogers opened her second shop in ____________ .
   a) 1995
   b) 1997
   c) 1998
   d) 1996

4. By the end of 1999, Ann had ____________ shops.
   a) 16
   b) 20
   c) 4
   d) 6

5. Ann sells products which are ____________ .
   a) expensive
   b) unhealthy
   c) natural
   d) tasty

6. Customers can pay less for products if they ____________ .
   a) come back often
   b) buy more
   c) use the Internet
   d) return bottles

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
7. The author thinks that Ann’s business became successful because she had ________.
   a) a lot of money
   b) many products
   c) good ideas
   d) important friends

8. This text is about a successful ________________.
   a) doctor
   b) computer programmer
   c) manager
   d) businesswoman

Reading - Type 2 – Text 10
1. One of the greatest philosophers or thinkers in world history was a man named Kong Chiu. Have you ever heard of him? In many Asian countries, he is called Zhongni or Chungni, the name he used while writing books. In the English-speaking world, he is known as Confucius. His name is not important; what is important is that he was a very wise man whose writings and sayings still influence over half of the world’s population.

2. Confucius was born around 551 BC in the small town of Zou in what is now China. When he was three years old, his father died. Although his family was very poor, Confucius’s mother knew that her son was very intelligent, so she made sure he had a good education. Confucius studied hard for several years, sometimes with a teacher but usually on his own. At the age of 20, he started working for the local government.

3. Four years later, his mother died. Soon after this, he began his career as a teacher. He travelled around China teaching students and working for local governments. It was at this time that he developed many of the social ideas that he would later write about. The most important of these is how to act towards others. He wrote that you shouldn’t do anything to someone that you don’t want them to do to you. For example, if you don’t want someone to steal your money, you shouldn’t steal their money. Ideas such as this made Confucius a very popular philosopher and teacher throughout China.

4. Later in life, Confucius introduced many ideas about society and how people should behave. He taught that education was important for everyone. He also taught that people should respect their kings, children should respect their parents, and younger people should respect older people. After his death in 479 BC, his ideas continued to grow in popularity. Today, many Asian countries such as China, Japan, and Korea still teach his ideas in public schools.

Questions:
1. The main idea of paragraph 2 is ________________________.
   a) the teachings of Confucius
   b) the early life of Confucius
   c) the town of Zou in China
   d) the family of Confucius
2. From the text we can guess that ____________________.
   a) Confucius became a very rich man
   b) Confucius didn’t like working for the government
   c) the ideas of Confucius are not studied in Vietnam
   d) Confucius thought that studying was necessary

3. Confucius was born in ____________________.
   a) a small town in China b) Japan
   c) in the English-speaking world d) Korea

4. Confucius was _________________ years old when he started his first job.
   a) 20 b) 3
c) 24 d) 16

5. ____________________ helped Confucius become a great philosopher.
   a) Education
   b) Money
   c) His father
   d) The king

6. Confucius thought that ____________________.
   a) a man should have many names
   b) a son should respect his father
   c) you should work for the local government
   d) you should give money to poor people

Reading -Type 2 – Text 11

1. How can a man be so rich, yet be so poor? Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was this type of man: rich with all his talents, loving family and friends, yet poor because of his many debts.

2. Mozart was born on 27th January 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. He was the seventh child of Leopold and Anna Mozart, but only had one sister, a pianist, who was four years older. At the age of 4, Mozart played the keyboard; and he mastered the violin at the age of 5 and also wrote his first piece then. Mozart’s father noticed his children’s talents. He then decided to make his son and daughter perform for money to increase the family’s income. In 1762, Mozart, who was now 6 years old, and his sister, who was 10 years old, toured Europe with their father and performed in Munich and Vienna.

3. As Mozart grew up, he continued travelling with his father. Between 1770 and 1772, he and his father travelled to Italy where he wrote 25 symphonies and his first quartets. In 1777, Mozart was deeply upset by his father’s death and decided to travel with his mother elsewhere to look for a job.
4. In 1782, Mozart married a woman named Constance. Although Mozart did not have any money, he was very happy with his new wife. Over the next few years, Mozart earned money by teaching and publishing his music.

5. In 1784, Mozart started composing again and wrote six piano concerts. Between 1785 and 1786, he wrote six more concerts. Mozart’s fortune began to change and he fell ill with a fever. On 5th December 1791, Mozart passed away. Due to his overspending and poor management of his money throughout his life, Mozart died a poor man. He was buried with no ceremony and in a poor man’s grave.

Questions:

1. The best title for this text is ____________________.
   a) The Marriage of a Composer
   b) Troubled Times of the Famous
   c) A Young Musician
   d) A Famous Composer of the Past

2. The author probably believes that Mozart _________________.
   a) enjoyed travelling
   b) had a difficult life
   c) never worried about money
   d) came from a rich family

3. When Mozart wrote his first piece of music he was ________ years old.
   a) 4
   b) 5
   c) 6
   d) 7

4. Mozart first performed in public in ____________________.
   a) Salzburg
   b) Munich
   c) Italy
   d) Paris

5. Mozart married in _________________.
   a) 1782
   b) 1784
   c) 1785
   d) 1786

6. When Mozart died _________________.
   a) he was a rich man
   b) he had no money
   c) none of his music was famous
   d) he took a great fortune with him

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
1. According to legend, Marco Polo brought the recipe for ice cream with him from China. However, there is no written record of this. We do know that the Chinese taught Arab traders how to combine syrups and snow, to make an early version of ice cream called sherbet. These traders then showed the people of Venice and the Romans how to make this frozen dessert. In fact, the Roman Emperor, Nero, was said to be quite fond of pureed fruit, sweetened with honey, and he liked to mix it with snow. He loved this concoction so much that he had special rooms built under his palace which were designed keep the snow cold. In the 1500s, the recipe for sorbet was introduced to the French by Catherine de Medici.

2. The invention of ice cream came later with the development of custard, a milky dessert, and in 1775 people discovered that freezing custard would create a delicious sweet. This discovery was shortly followed by the creation of a machine to make ice cream which made the process much easier.

3. In America, Thomas Jefferson so loved ice cream that he imitated Nero by having a special cold room built for storing snow and he is said to have created the first ice cream recipe in the United States. Another president, George Washington, was one of the first people in the US to buy an ice cream machine.

4. Nothing really changed in the world of ice cream for the next 100 years. It was still being made at home. In 1851, this was all changed by a creative man named Jacob Fussell when he opened the first ice cream factory.

5. Near the beginning of the 20th century, the ice cream soda was created. It was made by accident when a scoop of ice cream fell into a glass of flavoured Coca-Cola. A short time later, another delicious dessert was invented. It was called the “sundae” and contained ice cream covered with syrup and whipped cream.

6. Perhaps the most important ice cream discovery was made during the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Saint Louis. At the exposition, Charles Menches had a successful business selling ice cream in bowls. However, he had so many customers that he soon ran out of bowls. Sad, but determined to still find a way to sell his ice cream, he asked his friend Ernest Hamwi, who was selling a wafer-like biscuit called “zalabia”, a Syrian sweet, to form a cone from the wafers to hold his ice cream. The combination proved very popular and the ice cream cone was born!

Questions:
1. The main idea for this text is ____________________.
   a) the Chinese contributions to the development of ice cream
   b) ice cream is a popular, delicious dessert
   c) ice cream can be made from various ingredients
   d) the historical developments of ice cream

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
2. The main idea for paragraph 6 is _______________.
   a) ice cream at the 1904 Exposition  
   b) how bowls were used in the ice cream industry  
   c) the invention of the ice cream cone  
   d) how Syrians contributed to the history of ice cream

3. The words **This discovery** in paragraph 2 refer to _______________.
   a) ice cream machine  
   b) sherbet  
   c) sorbet  
   d) frozen custard

4. The word **imitated** in paragraph 3 means _______________.
   a) invented  
   b) discovered  
   c) developed  
   d) copied

5. Most people think that ____ first brought ice cream to the Western world.
   a) Marco Polo  
   b) Thomas Jefferson  
   c) the Chinese  
   d) Catherine de Medici

6. The Roman Emperor Nero kept snow in his palace ______
   a) to decrease the temperature  
   b) to keep his food cold  
   c) so he could make a cold dessert  
   d) so fruit would stay fresh

7. Ice cream, as we know it today, was invented _______________.
   a) in 1775  
   b) at the same time as custard  
   c) near the beginning of the 20th century  
   d) by Thomas Jefferson

8. Until the mid 1800s ice cream was usually made in _______________.
   a) factories  
   b) special cold rooms  
   c) St. Louis  
   d) people’s houses

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
1. A woman without paint is like food without salt,’ wrote the Roman philosopher Plautus. But the reasons people wear makeup, as well as the way in which they wear it, have changed dramatically over time.

2. In ancient Greco-Roman societies, women wore white lead and chalk on their faces to look attractive. Ancient Egyptians wore foundation to lighten their skin and men, women and children wore kohl. This black eye liner was used both for beauty and to protect their eyes from disease. Persians, on the other hand, used henna dyes to stain their hair and faces to make themselves beautiful.

3. Later, in the European Middle Ages, both men and women made their faces white. Rich men wanted people to know that they did not have to work outdoors in the sun. They wanted to show off their wealth by having a pale or white face. Royal 13th-Century Italian women wore pink lipstick to show they could afford makeup. During the Italian Renaissance, women wore lead paint on their faces, which caused hundreds of deaths because lead is poisonous.

4. In England, at the time of Queen Elizabeth I, cosmetics were seen as a health threat because many thought makeup would stop blood and energy from circulating through the body properly. At this time, men’s makeup wasn’t as obvious as women’s (women wore egg whites over their faces to create a glazed look).

5. By the time Charles II of England took over, Europe was still recovering from the plague when thousands of men, women and children died. Because of this, many people were afraid to go outdoors, so heavy makeup supplied the colour that sun-fearing people couldn't get elsewhere. Later, during the French Revolution in the 18th Century, red rouge and lipstick were popular and implied a healthy, fun-loving spirit. But other people didn’t like all this makeup. They thought the French had something to hide!

6. When makeup regained acceptance in the late 19th century, it was with natural tones so that the healthy, pink-cheeked look could be achieved without using all the dark colours the French had used.

7. Yet, throughout history, makeup hasn’t only been used for beautification, people have tried to use makeup to cover mild to severe imperfections and discolouration of the skin caused by birth, fire or accidents.

8. Today’s makeup is much more developed than in the past - both in cultural trends and styles. Makeup today seems to be a mix of past styles with a new emphasis on the natural look. A natural look that took centuries of painting faces to achieve.

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
Questions:

1. The main idea for this text is ____________________.
   a) Europeans have traditionally loved wearing white makeup
   b) the importance of makeup
   c) wearing makeup can be dangerous for your health
   d) modern makeup is the result of contributions over time

2. The main idea for paragraph 7 is ____________________.
   a) people use makeup mostly to make themselves look better
   b) fire can cause severe skin problems
   c) modern makeup is better than the traditional type
   d) in the past, people used makeup to cover damaged skin

3. The word implied in paragraph 5 probably means __________.
   a) offered
   b) recovered
   c) thought
   d) suggested

4. The word they in paragraph 3 refers to ____________________.
   a) wealthy men
   b) men and women
   c) people
   d) Italians

5. In ancient times, people wanted white skin to ____________________.
   a) hide themselves
   b) give themselves a healthy look
   c) look beautiful
   d) appear younger

6. In the European Middle Ages a white face____________________.
   a) meant that you were rich
   b) showed that you were ill
   c) stopped blood circulation through the body
   d) was a sign of death

7. The French Revolution occurred ____________________.
   a) in the 13th century
   b) during the 1700’s
   c) in the late 19th century
   d) in the last 20 years

8. During the French Revolution, women wore red makeup to __________.
   a) look happy
   b) disguise themselves
   c) cover skin diseases
   d) protect themselves from the sun

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
1. Coffee was first discovered in Northern Africa in an area we know today as Ethiopia. A goat herder by the name of Kaldi observed his goats were unusually active after eating berries from a bush. Curious about this, Kaldi tried eating the berries himself. He found that these berries gave him a lot of energy. The news of this special fruit that gave people energy quickly spread throughout the region.

2. Coffee berries were transported from Ethiopia to the Arabian Peninsula and were first grown in what today is the country of Yemen. From there, coffee traveled to Turkey where coffee beans were roasted for the first time over open fires. The roasted beans were crushed and then boiled in water, creating an early version of the drink we enjoy today.

3. Coffee was brought to Europe by Italian traders. Once in Europe, this new drink was criticized by some people. They felt that coffee should be illegal. However, local leaders declared that coffee was an acceptable drink.

4. In the 1700’s coffee found its way to America. It was taken there by a French military captain who only took one small plant on the long journey across the Atlantic. This one plant, transplanted to the Caribbean Island of Martinique, became the first of over 19 million trees on the island within 50 years. It was from this small beginning that the coffee plant found its way to the rest of the tropical regions of South and Central America.

5. In 1822 the French invented a way of preparing coffee called espresso. The Italians perfected a machine that makes espresso and were the first to manufacture it. Espresso has become such an integral part of Italian life and culture that there are presently over 200,000 espresso bars in Italy.

6. Today, coffee is a huge industry employing more than 20 million people all over the world. This product ranks second only to petroleum in terms of dollars traded worldwide. With over 400 billion cups consumed every year, coffee is the world’s most popular drink. In Brazil alone, over 5 million people are employed in the coffee industry.

Questions:

1. This text is mostly about the ____________________.
   a) preparation of coffee
   b) history of coffee
   c) coffee industry
   d) different types of coffee

2. The Turkish people _________________.
   a) brought coffee to the Arabian Peninsula
   b) believed that coffee should be illegal
   c) were the first to make hot coffee
   d) discovered the espresso machine
3. Coffee originally came from ___________________.
   a) Yemen  
   b) Northern Africa  
   c) Italy  
   d) The Arabian Peninsula  
4. Coffee berries were first discovered by ____________________.
   a) Italian traders  
   b) an Ethiopian goat herder  
   c) the French military  
   d) people in Turkey  
5. The hot coffee drink that is popular today was first made in __________.
   a) Martinique  
   b) France  
   c) Turkey  
   d) Yemen  
6. Local leaders in Europe ____________.
   a) criticized coffee  
   b) approved of coffee  
   c) invented espresso  
   d) made coffee illegal  
7. In the 1700s, a French soldier took ________________ to America.
   a) 19 million trees  
   b) 50 coffee plants  
   c) a small coffee plant  
   d) the espresso machine  
8. Espresso is a _______________________.
   a) coffee machine  
   b) kind of coffee roasted over an open fire  
   c) special coffee plant  
   d) way of coffee preparation  
9. The word it in paragraph 5 refers to ____________.
   a) espresso  
   b) a machine  
   c) Italy  
   d) coffee  
10. Paragraph 6 is mostly about ________________.
    a) the coffee industry in Brazil  
    b) the importance of the petroleum industry  
    c) the global coffee industry  
    d) the popularity of coffee

Reading -Type 2 – Text 15

1. Toothpaste has long been an important part of dental health. The development of toothpaste began as long ago as 300 BC in the ancient countries of China and India. According to Chinese history, Huang-Ti, an educated man, studied the care of teeth. He claimed that sticking gold and silver needles into different parts of the mouth could cure different types of pain. It was theories like these that led to the development of dental cream or what is now called toothpaste.

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT-FUJ.
2. During the years 3000-5000 BC, Egyptians made toothpaste using a recipe of powdered ashes, an incense called 'myrrh', egg shells and pumice. Early records state that all these ingredients were mixed together. However, there are no specific written instructions on how to do this. Scientists think that the ancient Egyptians used their fingers to rub the mixture on to their teeth.

3. From the records of countries like India, China and Egypt, we know it was the Greeks and Romans who developed and improved toothpaste. They also made significant discoveries in the field of dental care. For example, they developed a medical device to pull out teeth and were also the first people to tie loose teeth together so they didn’t fall out.

4. The history of the development of toothpaste becomes less clear after the defeat of the Romans. In 1000 AD, evidence shows that the Persians further developed toothpaste. Scientists have found written records in what is now Iran advising people to avoid hard toothpaste because it damaged the teeth. Instead the Persians recommended using toothpaste made out of snail and oyster shells and gypsum. Other Persian recipes included dried animal parts, honey, herbs, and incense.

5. Toothpaste was first available in Britain in the late 18th century. It came in a ceramic pot and was available in either a powder or a paste. Rich people applied it with brushes and the poor put it on with their fingers.

6. In early times, one of the drawbacks of using toothpaste was its bad taste. To make toothpaste taste better, people added a substance called glycerin. In the late 18th century, borax powder was used to get the white foaming effect. In 1873, in the US, Colgate introduced pleasant-smelling toothpaste in a jar. In 1896, the Colgate company was the first to package toothpaste in a tube similar to ones used today.

7. Toothpaste companies continue to do research to improve their product. The discovery that fluoride, when put in toothpaste, made teeth stronger and healthier was perhaps the most important step forward in the history of toothpaste.

Questions:

1. The best title for this text is ____________________.
   a) Influences of the Greeks on Toothpaste
   b) The Importance of Good Dental Health
   c) The History of Toothpaste
   d) Early Recipes for Toothpaste

2. The main idea for paragraph 2 is ____________________.
   a) how Egyptians made toothpaste in the early days
   b) products used to make toothpaste
   c) written records on toothpaste development
   d) the importance of brushing your teeth
3. The word they in paragraph 3 refers to ____________________.
   a) people from India, China and Egypt
   b) scientists
   c) Greeks and Romans
   d) Persians

4. The word device in paragraph 3 probably means _________________.
   a) instrument
   b) product
   c) substance
   d) mixture

5. Chinese scientist, Huang-Ti, thought that ______ stopped mouth pain.
   a) using dental cream
   b) putting needles between your teeth
   c) using a recipe invented by the Egyptians
   d) taking proper care of your teeth

6. According to the Persians, hard toothpaste _________________.
   a) was bad for dental health
   b) should be used to prevent tooth damage
   c) consisted of snail, oyster shells and gypsum
   d) must contain dried animal parts

7. One of the major disadvantages of early forms of toothpaste was its ___.
   a) white foaming effect
   b) nice smell
   c) unpleasant flavour
   d) unusual packaging

8. The addition of a substance called fluoride to modern-day toothpaste ___.
   a) improved dental health
   b) gave toothpaste a white foaming effect
   c) improved its taste and smell
   d) made toothpaste easier to use

**Reading - Type 2 – Text 16**

1. As we all know, electricity exists in nature. Lightning is simply a flow of electrons between the clouds and the ground. When you touch something and get a shock, that is really electricity moving through you. Scientists have long known that it exists, and have discovered how to produce it on a large scale; however, they find it difficult to explain exactly what electricity is.

2. Around 600 BC, the Greeks discovered that rubbing amber, a hard fossil, against a cloth would attract some small types of metal, but they could not explain the reaction. It remained a mystery for over 2000 years until Dr. William Gilbert investigated the reactions of amber and magnets and first recorded the word 'Electric'. Over the next 350 years, Gilbert's first experiments led to many new developments in the use of electricity.
3. One of the most famous early pioneers of electricity was Benjamin Franklin who was an American writer, publisher and scientist. He helped prove that lightning and the spark from amber were both caused by electricity. Franklin attached a piece of metal to a kite which he flew during a thunderstorm, while holding the end of the kite string by an iron key. When lightning flashed, a tiny spark jumped from the key to his wrist. The experiment proved that there was electricity in lightning, but it was extremely dangerous because Franklin could have easily died.

4. In 1786, another pioneer called Luigi Galvani, an Italian doctor, found that when the leg of a dead frog was touched by a metal knife, the leg moved. Galvani thought that the muscles of the frog must contain electricity. However, in 1792, another Italian, Alessandro Volta, disagreed. He realised that the main factors in Galvani’s discovery were the two different metals: the steel knife and the tin plate on which the frog was lying. Volta showed that when water comes between two different metals, electricity is created. This led him to invent the first electric battery, the Voltaic Pile, which he made from thin sheets of copper and zinc separated by a wet metal plate. This was a new discovery which showed that electricity could flow steadily instead of as a single spark or shock. Volta also showed that electricity could travel from one place to another by wire and in doing so he made an important contribution to the science of electricity. The unit of electrical potential, the volt, is named after Volta.

5. Perhaps the single most important discovery in electricity was made in 1878 by Joseph Swan, a British scientist, when he invented the first light bulb. This was almost a year before Thomas Edison, the man we associate with electricity, made a similar discovery. The reason that Edison is so well known is perhaps because he invented the generator. This allowed a city street, one in New York, to be lit for the first time in history by electric lights. Soon though, other scientists discovered a cheaper and more efficient way of generating electricity. Thus, it is AC (Alternating Current) that is used in our homes today and not DC (Direct Current), as Edison wanted.

Questions:

1. The best title for the text is ____________________.
   a) Modern Uses of Electricity
   b) How Electricity Works
   c) Where Electricity is Made
   d) The History of Electricity

2. The main idea of paragraph 3 is _________________.
   a) electricity comes from the sky
   b) an early experiment with electricity
   c) that kites can fly in the rain
   d) the development of the first battery
3. In paragraph 4, this, refers to ____________________.
   a) the creation of the first battery
   b) electricity traveling by wire
   c) the movement in the dead frog leg
   d) the steel knife and the tin plate

4. The Greeks discovered electricity in ____________________.
   a) 2000 AD    b) 1600 AD
   c) 600 BC    d) 350 BC

5. Benjamin Franklin might have died in his experiment because _____.
   a) it was raining and he could have become sick
   b) the lightning could have killed him
   c) at that time, nobody understood kites
   d) a tree could have fallen on him

6. _________________ discovered that electricity could flow through a wire.
   a) Alessandro Volta
   b) Luigi Galvani
   c) Benjamin Franklin
   d) Joseph Swan

7. A unit of electrical potential is known as a _________________.
   a) volt
   b) volta
   c) voltage
   d) voltic pile

8. Thomas Edison is famous for creating _________________.
   a) the light bulb
   b) alternating current
   c) the first generator
   d) the battery

9. Alternating Current is used in our homes today because DC generated electricity _________________.
   a) costs too much
   b) worked only in New York
   c) powered light bulbs
   d) were wanted by Edison

10. According to the text, Luigi Galvani _________________.
    a) discovered amber attracts metal
    b) flew a kite to test for lightning
    c) experimented on a dead frog’s leg
    d) was the first to explain electricity
1. Over the years, as we have watched technology evolve, classrooms have also experienced a change. What once used to be the common instructional tool, the chalkboard, is no longer. Instead, keyboards and digital displays are being used. They are now as popular as the chalkboard was 50 years ago. The modern-day classroom looks like a computer lab with students using laptops and wireless access to the Internet rather than teachers standing in front of the classroom telling the students what to do; students have become the teachers themselves and teach each other.

2. Schools have had to keep up with the times and are incorporating technology throughout the United States. Computer networks connect each class, and laptops are readily available for classes to share in addition to their sharing regular computer labs. Students have access to the Internet and are introduced to hardware such as wireless technology in addition to software applications: for example, Microsoft programs and various types of web site software. Advanced equipment is also provided including digital cameras, scanners, digital video cameras, video editing machines, CD burners and projectors. But does this enhance education?

3. A recent study in the United States shows that students are using computers more at school than at home and the number of computers available per student is on the rise. In 1994, the ratio of students per computers was 21.1 to 1. This decreased to 5.4 to 1 in the year 2000. In addition, 21% of the students in the USA used the Internet at home for homework; and 51% were using the Internet access that had been provided for students after school hours, for the same purpose: homework. Loaning students laptops for study purposes also increased the students' Internet access. In 2001, 10% of public schools loaned laptops to students for periods ranging from one week to one school year which further increased student access to the Internet.

4. Technology has also made other changes in schools. It is now possible for students to explore new learning opportunities and to take on more responsibilities. Students in science classes have communicated with experts from NASA via the Internet to help complete projects that had been introduced by their teachers. Students have also become the technical support for their schools by setting up technology in the classrooms, troubleshooting technical problems, and even installing new software. Other tasks for students have included creating and upgrading school web sites, typing documents, creating teachers' materials using MS Publisher, MS Word, and MS PowerPoint, and becoming tutors for other students.

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
5. In addition to the technical skills used within the schools, students are taking these skills and applying them to the real world. Tupelo Middle School, in particular, volunteered their technical services to a local senior citizens’ nursing home. The residents of the nursing home were provided laptops and the students taught them how to set up e-mail accounts and how to use the Internet so that they could communicate with people outside the home. Later that year, the students were given part-time summer jobs to give the residents extra technical coaching. Opportunities like this better prepare students for the workforce.

Questions:

1. The best title for this text is ____________________.
   a) Modern Classroom Learning
   b) Laptops Replace Chalkboards
   c) Modern-day Technology
   d) Technology in our Schools

2. The main idea of paragraph 5 is ____________________.
   a) getting a part-time job
   b) teaching computers
   c) visiting nursing homes
   d) students sharing their skills

3. In paragraph 1, themselves, refers to
   ____________________.
   a) the schools
   b) the teachers
   c) the students
   d) the residents

4. In the past, teachers usually used the __________ to teach classes.
   a) computer
   b) Internet
   c) homework
   d) chalkboard

5. The classes are connected together by ____________________.
   a) computer labs
   b) laptops
   c) computer networks
   d) Microsoft programs

6. In the USA, _______________ percent of students do their assignments at home on the Internet.
   a) 5
   b) 12
   c) 21
   d) 51

7. In some schools in the USA, students can borrow laptops for up to ___
   a) 1 day
   b) 1 week
   c) 1 month
   d) 1 year
8. Science students used technology to ____________________.
   a) talk with the specialists
   b) help in nursing homes
   c) replace laptops
   d) set up email accounts

9. Students from _____ volunteered to work at the senior citizens' home.
   a) Tupelo Middle School
   b) NASA
   c) Publisher
   d) Microsoft

10. The author thinks that the technology used in schools today is about
    ____________________.
    a) helping students with homework
    b) creating good science projects
    c) preparing students for the future
    d) making education better

Reading -Type 2 – Text 18

1. A fifth of the earth's land consists of dry, barren regions called deserts, empty of all but a few plants, the hardest of animals and some wandering tribes. Life for the desert dwellers, such as the Bedouin nomads who roam the Middle East, is a constant fight for the survival, because food and water are very little.

2. Little rain falls in deserts because the air is warm and no clouds can form. The clear skies make most deserts scorch with the sun's heat by day, but with no clouds to drop heat, the temperature may drop below freezing at night. Many deserts contain huge mounds of sand called dunes. The wind heaps up sand to form the sand dunes which look like the sea waves.

3. Desert people often seek an oasis, where water is abundant. The water comes from a great distance and flows under the desert, reaching the surface in springs. Today irrigation changes desert regions into green and fertile land. Modern technology helps pump the sea and sewage water to irrigate the land and to change the desert into green land. In this way, desertification will no longer stretch further.

Questions:
1 – The best title for this text is __________________________.
   A) desert people
   B) rain in deserts
   C) the Middle East
   D) deserts

2- In paragraph 1, the word "who" refers to ____________________.
   A) a few plants
   B) Bedouin nomads
   C) regions
   D) animals

Complied by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT- FUJ.
3- In paragraph 2, "**which**" refers to _____________________________.

   A) the wind  
   B) the sun  
   C) sand dunes  
   D) skies

4- Life in the desert is very difficult because ________________________.

   A) food and water are very little  
   B) sand dunes are very huge  
   C) the air is warm and there are no clouds  
   D) of wandering tribes

5- In paragraph 3, the word **abundant** means ________________________.

   A) deep  
   B) plentiful  
   C) salty  
   D) cheap

6- Today, desertification is a danger because it changes _____________.

   A) deserts into green and fertile land  
   B) desert areas into oases  
   C) sand dunes into mountains  
   D) green areas into deserts
Reading -Type 2 – Text 19

1. The Nobel Prizes, awarded annually for distinguished work in chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature and international peace, were made available by a fund bequeathed for the purpose by Swedish philanthropist, Alfred Nobel.

2. The prizes awarded since 1901, are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize for economics endowed by the Central bank of Sweden was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition. Candidates are judged by Swedish and Norwegian academies and institutes on the basis of their contribution to mankind. The awards are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, with the king of Sweden officiating, an appropriate tribute to Alfred Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each prize includes a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of about one million dollars.

Questions:

1 –The best title for the text is _________________________.
   A) Alfred Bernard Nobel.
   B) The Nobel Prizes.
   C) Great contribution to mankind.
   D) Swedish philanthropy.

2- Nobel Prizes are often awarded ________________________.
   A) Five times a year.
   B) Once every two years.
   C) Twice a year.
   D) Once a year.

3- A Nobel Prize would NOT be given to ________________________.
   A) an author who wrote a novel.
   B) a doctor who discovered a vaccine.
   C) a composer who wrote a symphony.
   D) a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement.

4- The prizes were named after Alfred Bernard Nobel because ________________
   A). He left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes.
   B) He won the first Nobel Prize for his work in philanthropy.
   C) He is now living in Sweden.
   D) He is the chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes.

5- The awards are presented on December 10 because ______________________
   A) it is a tribute to the king of Sweden.
   B) Alfred Nobel died on that day.
   C) that date was established in Alfred Nobel's will.
   D) The Central Bank of Sweden administers the trust.
Reading -Type 2 – Text 20

1- Thomas Alva Edison lit up the world with his invention of the electric light. Without him, the world might still be a dark place. However, the electric light bulb was not his only invention. He also invented the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and over 1,200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.

2- Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electric and mechanical things at home.

3- When he was 12 years old, he got his job. He became a newsboy on train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue the experiments in his spare time. Unfortunately, his first work experience did not end well. Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car.

4- Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time on the job conducting experiments. He got his patent in 1868 for a vote recorder run by electricity. However, the vote recorder was not a success. In 1870, he sold another invention, a stock-ticker, for $40,000. A stock-ticker is a machine that automatically prints stock prices on a tape. He was then able to build his first shop in Newark, New Jersey.

5- Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and hard of hearing in the other, but thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversation short, so that he could have more time for work. He called himself a “two-shift man” because he worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

6- Thomas Edison died at the age of 84 on October 18, 1931, at his estate in West Orange, New Jersey. He left numerous inventions that improved quality of life all over the world.

Questions:

1- Thomas Edison invented about ______________________.
   
   A) two hundred things
   
   B) one thousand things
   
   C) one thousand two hundred things
   
   D) twelve things

Compiled by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT - FUJ
2- Paragraph ________________is mainly about Edison's early childhood.
   A) one       B) six
   C) four      D) two

3- Edison considered his deafness___________________.
   A) a disadvantage  B) a blessing
   C) a demerit      D) a necessity

4- Of all Edison's inventions, the ________was the most important for civilization.
   A) phonograph  B) stock ticker
   C) electric light bulb  D) motion picture camera

5- The word "numerous" in the last paragraph means ________________
   A) a lot of  B) a few
   C) some      D) none

6- Thomas Edison is ________________________ scientist.
   A) an American  B) a British
   C) an Italian   D) an Australian

7- Edison died when he was ________________ years old.
   A) 12          B) 7
   C) 48         D) 84

8- Edison's mother was ________________________.
   A) a doctor  B) a nurse
   C) a scientist  D) a former teacher

9- The main idea of the passage is___________________.
   A) Thomas Edison was always interested in science and inventions, and he invented many important things.
   B) Thomas Edison could not keep a job.
   C) Thomas Edison worked day and night on his experiments.
   D) Deaf people make good inventors because they can focus without the distraction of spoken conversation.
GRAMMAR & WORD FORMATION
Grammar

1. Australia is ____________ continent in the world.
   a. small       b. the smaller
   c. smallest          d. the smallest

2. My sister is good at languages. She wants to be ____________ of English.
   a. teacher       b. a teacher
   c. teachers              d. teach

3. Everyone knows that wood ____________ when you put it in water.
   a. floats       b. was floating
   c. floated        d. is floating

4. Mrs. Smith works in a bank. ____________ is a cashier.
   a. He       b. It
   c. She              d. Her

5. Excuse me. Can you tell me ____________ the hospital is? It is straight ahead.
   a. why       b. where
   c. when              d. who

6. Where are all the ________________? They are playing outside.
   a. child       b. children
   c. childrens              d. childs

7. ____________ is one of the most difficult and interesting jobs.
   a. Teach       b. Teacher
   c. Teaching              d. Teachers

8. If Ali ________________early, he will call us.
   a. arrive       b. arrived
   c. arrives              d. had arrived

9. Whose car is this? It is ________________.
   a. my       b. mine
   c. me              d. myself

10. Are you interested in ________________ cricket games?
    a. attend       b. attended
    c. to attend              d. attending

11. Ali and Omar are twin brothers. ____________ were born on the same day.
    a. Their       b. They
    c. We              d. Them

12. My cousin ____________ get married next week.
    a. is going       b. is going to
    c. was going              d. going

Compiled by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT - FUJ
13. **Mike**: I saw Roger in Dubai.  
**Tim**: When did you see ________________?  
   a. he  
   b. his  
   c. them  
   d. him  

14. If Mona studied hard, she ________________ her exams with flying colors.  
   a. will pass  
   b. would have passed  
   c. would pass  
   d. passed  

15. Even though there was still snow on the ground, ________flowers were blooming.  
   a. little  
   b. a little  
   c. a lot  
   d. a few  

16. There are three ____________ on the table.  
   a. knifes  
   b. knives  
   c. knife  
   d. a knives  

17. Listen! I think the telephone _________________.  
   a. would ring  
   b. rung  
   c. was ringing  
   d. is ringing  

18. In the past, people ____________ their weddings in tents or outdoors.  
   a. hold  
   b. held  
   c. were holding  
   d. were held  

19. **Did** you ________________ the football match last weekend? Yes, I did.  
   a. saw  
   b. seen  
   c. see  
   d. seeing  

20. Have you ever _____________ to Malaysia?  
   a. go  
   b. went  
   c. going  
   d. gone  

21. **Sarah**: What is John doing?  
   **Bill**: He's cleaning his bedroom.  
   **She** ____________________________  
   a) asked what John is doing  
   b) asked whether John was working  
   c) asked what was John doing  
   c) asked when John was cleaning  

22. I am looking forward to _____________ my relatives and friends in Oman.  
   a. visit  
   b. visited  
   c. visiting  
   d. visitation  

23. If Ali had come home early, his parents ________________ angry.  
   a. would have been  
   b. would have  
   c. wouldn't have been  
   d. will have been
24. How ______________ is it from Dibba to Khor Fakkan?  
   a. many 
   b. long 
   c. far 
   d. much 
   It is 32 kms.

25. I am thirsty. I want to stop and drink ______________ water. 
   a. some 
   b. a few 
   c. any 
   d. many 

26. If I knew his address, I ______________ write him a letter. 
   a. will 
   b. would 
   c. won't 
   d. can 

27. I can not fly a plane but I wish I __________ how to fly a plane someday. 
   a. can learn 
   b. could learn 
   c. will learn 
   d. am learning 

28. They have been watching TV ______________ 7 o'clock. 
   a. for 
   b. at 
   c. during 
   d. since 

29. She has been married ______________ ten years. 
   a. for 
   b. since 
   c. in 
   d. with 

30. Is this the period ______________ we go to the lab? 
   a. where 
   b. when 
   c. why 
   d. who 

31. Many people work ______________ sunrise to sunset. 
   a. from 
   b. in 
   c. where 
   d. when 

32. My friend, ______________ father is a famous reporter, is studying journalism. 
   a. who 
   b. where 
   c. whose 
   d. which 

33. "Will we have a class next week?"  
   "No, we ______________." 
   a. will 
   b. won't 
   c. may 
   d. wouldn't 

34. Mr. and Mrs. Brown ______________ for five years when they had their first child. 
   a. married 
   b. have been married 
   c. had been married 
   d. are married
35. I arrived _______________ February.
   a. on b. at
c. in d. to

36. I don't have ____________ sugar. I'll go to the shopping centre.
   a. some b. many
c. much d. any

37. One car is old. ______________ is new.
   a. Other b. The other
c. Others d. Both

38. Most young men spend many hours chatting __________ the Internet.
   a. in b. at
c. on d. of

39. Saeed seldom eats in a restaurant. He ___________ eats at home.
   a. usually b. often
c. never d. always

40. My brother is leaving for London _____________ improve his English.
   a. for b. so
c. to d. so that

41. After the boys ___________ their lesson, they went to the movies.
   a. finish b. finishing
c. finishes d. had finished

42. This is my friend ______________ father is a doctor.
   a. who b. whose
c. which d. where

43. Moza was born ______________ 3rd March, 1990.
   a. on b. in
c. at d. of

44. The mail ______________ by the postman yesterday.
   a. delivered b. was delivering
c. was delivered d. has delivered

45. Ali phoned me while I ___________ my lessons.
   a. am studying b. have studied
c. had studied d. was studying

46. Dubai is ____________ than Fujairah.
   a. large b. larger
c. as large d. largest

47. ____________ is Kalba from Diba? About 100 kilometers.
   a. How many b. How long
c. How much d. How far
48. Don't drink tea with -------------- sugar.
   a. many  
   b. few  
   c. so  
   d. much 

49. The secretary -------------- the letter now.
   a. typed  
   b. type  
   c. is typing  
   d. was typing 

50. It is dangerous to -------------- too rich food.
   a. eat  
   b. ate  
   c. eating  
   d. eaten 

51. We -------------- the new project next week.
   a. start  
   b. will start  
   c. had started  
   d. started 

52. Everyone wants to be -------------- in his or her life.
   a. succeed  
   b. success  
   c. successful  
   d. successfully 

53. If they missed the school bus, they -------------- late.
   a. will arrive  
   b. can arrive  
   c. would have arrived  
   d. would arrive 

54. Young children are fond of -------------- cartoons.
   a. watching  
   b. watched  
   c. watch  
   d. watches 

55. Hamad always -------------- his grandparents on Fridays.
   a. visiting  
   b. visits  
   c. visit  
   d. will visit 

56. Mona is here, but her parents --------------.
   a. isn't  
   b. wasn't  
   c. aren't  
   d. weren't 

57. I -------------- meet him last night.
   a. doesn't  
   b. don't  
   c. didn't  
   d. can't 

58. This pen isn't yours. It is --------------.
   a. me  
   b. mine  
   c. her  
   d. my 

59. Aged people often walk --------------.
   a. slow  
   b. slowly  
   c. slower  
   d. slowest 

60. She went to the post office -------------- buy some stamps.
   a. so that  
   b. in order to  
   c. in order that  
   d. so as 

61. -------------- any apples?
   a. Have you got  
   b. Do you  
   c. You have  
   d. Is there 

62. Are -------------- people very nice?
   a. that  
   b. there  
   c. those  
   d. this 

63. Listen! The baby --------------.
   a. cries  
   b. is crying  
   c. cried  
   d. has cried
64. I haven't made my bed ---------------------.
   a. just  b. ever  c. already  d. yet

65. Traffic in Dubai is ___________ heavy in the morning rush to work and school.
   A) even  B) very  C) more  D) much

66. _______________ he was a careful driver, he got into an accident.
   A) Since  B) Whereas  C) Although  D) Whenever

67. We are looking forward to ________________ to Salala.
   A) drive  B) driving  C) are driving  D) have driven

68. My sister is too young to cook for ________________.
   A) herself  B) myself  C) oneself  D) ourselves

69. Mount Everest in Nepal is _______________ mountain on Earth.
   A) higher  B) highest  C) most high  D) the highest

70. The boy _______________ sits next to me is very smart.
   A) who  B) whom  C) where  D) whose

71. Which sentence is correct English?
   A) I only go to the mall with my sister on Saturday.
   B) With my sister to the mall I only go on Saturday.
   C) To the mall I only with my sister go on Saturday.
   D) On Saturday with my sister to the mall I only go.

72. I am _______________ with driving the same way to school everyday.
   A) to bore  B) boring  C) bored  D) be bored

73. On Thursdays, Sarah and her sisters ________________ tennis.
   A) plays  B) play  C) playing  D) are playing

74. ________________ I arrived home, I called my mother to tell her the news.
   A) While  B) Until  C) As soon as  D) As long as

75. Justin has read almost all of _______________ books over there on the shelf.
   A) this  B) that  C) them  D) those

76. National Geographic had a photography contest last year. The photo ________________ was the most popular was of Peru, in South America.
   A) when  B) where  C) which  D) whose

77. _______________ of my sisters went to college in France.
   A) Nor  B) Both  C) Either  D) Every

78. One student understood the lesson well, ________________ the others did not.
   A) but  B) so  C) for  D) nor
79. I wake up and do my exercises _______________ day.
   A) all       B) any
   C) every     D) the whole

80. I am worried about _______________ the driving test.
   A) take      B) takes
   C) taking    D) to take

81. _______________ the summer, Ahmed and his family usually go to the beach.
   A) On        B) At
   C) While     D) During

82. Aisha rides to school in _______________ brother’s car.
   A) the       B) his
   C) her       D) hers

83. My friend has _______________ football since he was 12.
   A) to play   B) played
   C) playing   D) been played

84. _______________ did she write the book, but she also did the artwork for it.
   A) Nor       B) Both
   C) Either    D) Not only

85. Could I borrow your phone? I _______________ to contact my dentist.
   A) has       B) have
   C) having    D) am having

86. My brother is not aware _______________ the trouble his dog causes.
   A) of        B) in
   C) at        D) with

87. If the machine _______________, push the green button.
   A) stop      B) stops
   C) stopped   D) will stop

88. _______________ helps keep you healthy.
   A) Exercising B) Exercises
   C) Exercised  D) To exercise

89. After I graduate from university, I _______________ overseas to study some more.
   A) going     B) do go
   C) went to   D) am going

90. Moza likes _______________ the newspaper.
   A) read      B) reads
   C) to read   D) is reading

91. I have a problem _______________ the battery in my mobile phone.
   A) at        B) from
   C) of        D) with

92. _______________ can I buy camel milk?
   A) Where     B) Who
   C) What      D) Which

93. After I _______________ studying, I took a walk around the campus.
   A) finish    B) finished
   C) finishing D) have finished

94. Which road _______________ we take to get to Jumeriah?
   A) do        B) are
   C) have      D) need
95. Which sentence is correct English?
   A) To Dubai do you by bus like to travel?
   B) Do you by bus like to travel to Dubai?
   C) Do you like to travel to Dubai by bus?
   D) Do you to Dubai like by bus to travel?

96. _______________ do we sign up for the class?
   A) Who
   B) Where
   C) What
   D) Which

97. You _______________ go to sleep early the night before a test.
   A) need
   B) have
   C) ought
   D) should

98. Lately, I have been _______________ a taxi to work.
   A) take
   B) took
   C) taken
   D) taking

99. If I had known you were flying in today, I ____________ you up at the airport.
   A) would pick
   B) had picked
   C) will be picking
   D) would have picked

100. Her husband makes dinner every night _______________ he likes to cook.
    A) after
    B) while
    C) because
    D) so that

101. The teacher asked _______________ for the answer.
    A) them
    B) we
    C) our
    D) they

102. The Turkish coffee wasn’t _______________ for my father, so he sent it back.
    A) too strong
    B) strong enough
    C) as strong as
    D) stronger than

103. Mohammad _______________ to eat pizza with his friends at the mall.
    A) want
    B) wants
    C) wanting
    D) is wanting

104. There are a lot of clouds in the sky, but it _______________ not rain.
    A) need
    B) could
    C) must
    D) may

105. It’s never a good idea to make______________ decisions because you often regret them later.
    A) haste
    B) hasty
    C) hasten
    D) hastily

106. Although my youngest brother is quite shy, he has the unusual __________ to make people laugh.
    A) able
    B) ably
    C) ability
    D) enable

107. We use air conditioning in the summer to _______________ the rooms.
    A) cool
    B) coolly
    C) cooled
    D) coolness

108. Selling their beach house was not a ________________ move.
    A) profit
    B) profited
    C) profitable
    D) profitably
109. After a long discussion this morning, they came to a _______ about the project.
   A) decide B) decision
   C) decisive D) decisively

110. Although the weather was hot, we had an __________ time at the beach.
   A) enjoy B) enjoyable
   C) enjoyably D) enjoyment

111. The dog _______________ followed his owner into the house.
   A) obey B) obedient
   C) obedience D) obediently

112. His essay was a _______________ between Brazil and Portugal.
   A) compare B) comparison
   C) comparative D) comparatively

113. My friend does not hear well, so I have to _______________ everything I say.
   A) repeat B) repetitive
   C) repetition D) repeatedly

114. Microsoft has offices around the world, but they are ____________ in Seattle.
   A) base B) basic
   C) based D) basically
VOCABULARY
Vocabulary

1. It is not a good idea to eat _______________ eggs – they can make you sick.
   A) glad       B) eager
   C) raw     D) sympathetic

2. The __________ of this computer isn’t working properly, it keeps going blank.
   A) clause       B) monitor
   C) conflict     D) version

3. What shape is the box? Rectangular or______________?
   A) dead       B) square
   C) foreign D) serious

4. Although Ali failed two quizzes, his ________ score in science was good.
   A) overall       B) internal
   C) principal D) approximate

5. It rained ______ last night so the garden is really wet this morning.
   A) nearly       B) skillfully
   C) practically D) continuously

6. In many parts of the world people _______ their hands when they say goodbye.
   A) eat       B) wave
   C) forget D) prevent

7. You need special clothes to protect against __________ heat or cold.
   A) busy       B) orange
   C) extreme D) admirable

8. Yesterday I cut my _______________ when I was preparing dinner.
   A) spot       B) shop
   C) finger D) extent

9. The main _______________ in Mali is corn.
   A) host       B) crop
   C) liquid D) colonist

10. Don’t eat that orange. It isn’t __________ yet.
    A) selfish       B) purple
    C) sore D) ripe

11. We watched the air show from the _______________ of our house.
    A) roof       B) lawyer
    C) pleasure D) protection

12. She wanted a better _______________, so she changed her job.
    A) grave       B) advice
    C) salary D) photograph

13. The cat _______________ all the milk on the floor.
    A) spilled       B) flattened
    C) sharpened D) heightened

14. The team has to decide on the best _______________ to the problem.
    A) expression       B) exception
    C) solution D) application

15. I’ve left my wallet at home; can you __________ me some money for lunch?
    A) freeze       B) lend
    C) repair D) apologize

16. The sun caused the curtains to _______________.
    A) fade       B) shave
    C) polish D) astonish
17. The boat went _______________ the river.
   A) anything  B) already  
   C) across  D) together

18. When my nose is itchy, I _______________ it for relief.
   A) harm  B) insure  
   C) decrease  D) rub

19. Joan _______________ travelling to other countries.
   A) speaks  B) believes  
   C) appears  D) loves

20. In some countries people still hunt with a bow and _______________.
   A) arrow  B) mouse  
   C) thunder  D) poverty

21. Our neighbours painted their house green and pink. My mother likes it, but I think it looks _______________.
   A) ugly  B) false  
   C) silver  D) grateful

22. When you fill in the form, make sure that your _______________ is clear.
   A) thorn  B) feast  
   C) nuisance  D) handwriting

23. I am new to Dubai, so I don’t know which _______ of town is best to live in.
   A) income  B) area  
   C) approach  D) environment

24. They only printed part of the speech in the magazine so I looked up the full _______________ on the Internet.
   A) region  B) text  
   C) community  D) element

25. The school offers a wide _______________ of subjects to the students.
   A) journal  B) credit  
   C) range  D) culture

26. She _______________ badly to the news. She started crying.
   A) reacted  B) implied  
   C) convened  D) contributed

27. The street runs _______________ to the river.
   A) parallel  B) adequate  
   C) subsequent  D) professional

28. If a person gives you something, you should _____ by saying, “Thank you.”
   A) assume  B) analyze  
   C) interpret  D) respond

29. May I have a _______________ of cake, please?
   A) piece  B) beauty  
   C) fear  D) demand

30. A child’s _______________ is important in every society.
   A) ratio  B) license  
   C) welfare  D) revenue

31. _______________ fruit and fish in the sun is very common in hotter climates.
   A) Pricing  B) Pulling  
   C) Drying  D) Running
32. You should have a _______ tank of petrol before leaving on a long road trip.
   A) full       B) kind
   C) black      D) favorite

33. The sea was too ______________ to swim in.
   A) some       B) rough
   C) sweet      D) fearful

34. The shoe store is ______________ next to the sports store.
   A) located  
   B) ensured
   C) constrained 
   D) maximized

35. All of the ______________ in the movie did a very good job.
   A) points
   B) actors
   C) seasons
   D) orders

36. Braille is a way to help ______________ people to read using their fingers.
   A) key
   B) flat
   C) blind
   D) upper

37. The baby is sick so the doctor is ______________ her with medicine.
   A) washing
   B) treating
   C) punishing
   D) balancing

38. The exam will be in the large ______________ and will start at 9:00.
   A) hall
   B) army
   C) patient
   D) summer

39. The ______________ from Dubai to Bangkok takes about six hours.
   A) confidence
   B) mouse
   C) advertiser
   D) flight

40. The bag fell into the water, but luckily it didn’t ____________, so we were able to save it.
   A) sink
   B) march
   C) disturb
   D) suspect

41. His flight ticket came with an ___________________. He could leave on either 6th January or 10th January.
   a)  Option
   b)  Access
   c)  Output
   d)  Integration

42. I enjoy studying at the ___________________ because it is quiet and there are many books and newspapers.
   a)  Chair
   b)  Theatre
   c)  Village
   d)  Library

43. I would like to ________________ you to my friend Jacques. He is from France.
   a) Welcome
   b) Urge
   c) Intend
   d) Introduce
44. We have a _______ of the thief. He was tall with blond hair and blue eyes.
   a) Completion
   b) Description
   c) Protection
   d) Conversation

45. It is important to eat a good ____________. It is the first meal of the day.
   a) Meat
   b) Milk
   c) Restaurant
   d) Breakfast

46. I saw a ____________ of him. The picture was taken 10 years ago.
   a) Camera
   b) Network
   c) Resistance
   d) Photograph

47. I think it’s time to buy some new ___________________. Our sofa, table and chairs are very old now.
   a) Faults
   b) Dishes
   c) Clothes
   d) Furniture

48. The police found the _____________ running away from the bank.
   a) Criminal
   b) Cotton
   c) Beard
   d) Lunch

49. The man across the street says he will give a ________________ of Dh. 100 to the person who finds his cat.
   a) Reward
   b) Friendship
   c) Ticket
   d) Trick

50. Alia wants to be an ________________ when she finishes university. She wants to teach little children.
   a) Arrow
   b) Essence
   c) Insult
   d) Educator
51. Police officers have the ______________ or power to make an arrest when citizens break the law.
   a) Section  
   b) Factors  
   c) Benefit  
   d) Authority

52. Shaylas and Gutras are examples of ______________ Emirati clothing.
   a) Traditional  
   b) Complex  
   c) Sought  
   d) Previous

53. The university ______________ was in favour of the changes. The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and faculty heads all voted yes.
   a) Construction  
   b) Distinction  
   c) Consequences  
   d) Administration

54. Salim’s business has a good _______________. It is in the middle of town and there is plenty of parking.
   a) Location  
   b) Proportion  
   c) Layer  
   d) Validity

55. Our family gathers together every December. It is an _______________ event.
   a) Emerged  
   b) Approximated  
   c) Occupational  
   d) Annual

56. Ali’s _______________ is difficult. He works twelve hours a day.
   a) Hypothesis  
   b) Cycle  
   c) Job  
   d) Parameter

57. My father always ______________ me on my future plans. He tells me what he thinks about the plans I make.
   a) Preserves  
   b) Advises  
   c) Reserves  
   d) Invites
58. Ahmed left a ________________ on your desk. He will call you back at 0.25
a) Valley
b) Message
c) Knee
d) Soil

59. Jamal is a good ________________. He repairs cars.
 a) Lawyer
 b) Musician
c) Mechanic
d) Operator

60. I like to _______________ in the pool after work. It is good exercise.
a) Sink
b) Freeze
c) Solve
d) Swim

61. Dubai is the ___________ centre of the UAE. That is where most of the business and trade takes place.
a) Economic
b) Constitutional
c) Similar
d) Available

62. The ______________ on Islamic history begins on Page 27 of your textbook.
a) Acquisition
b) Conduct
c) Chapter
d) Commission

63. The ________________ speed limit on the Dubai road is 120 km/h.
a) Maximum
b) Negative
c) Removed
d) Technical

64. Her children are very _____________. They always say ‘please’ and ‘thank you’.
a) Solemn
b) Loyal
c) Polite
d) Explosive
65. The ________ must first be approved by the government before it becomes law.
   a) Individual
   b) Legislation
   c) Sector
   d) Environment

66. The mechanic gave Ahmed an ______________ to repair his car. He knew about how much it would cost.
   a) Individual
   b) Income
   c) Environment
   d) Estimate

67. Some of the ______________ differences between countries are based on religion, language and food.
   a) Normal
   b) Obtained
   c) Cultural
   d) Restricted

68. He could not solve the math problem because he did not remember the correct ______________.
   a) Computer
   b) Equation
   c) Assistance
   d) Consumer

69. The use of ______________ in the classroom is increasing. Teachers use computers, television and the Internet to teach English.
   a) Technology
   b) Philosophy
   c) Sequence
   d) Link

70. The campers didn’t have ______ supplies. They didn’t have enough water or food.
   a) Prior
   b) Undertaken
   c) Ethnic
   d) Adequate

71. Petrol is ____________ in the Arabian Gulf. In England it costs much more.
   a) eager
   b) distant
   c) golden
   d) cheap
72. The largest body of water in the world is the Pacific _____________.
   a) Ocean  
   b) Custom  
   c) Barrel  
   d) Horizon

73. When we go on ________________, we like to visit our family who live in Oman.
   a) Leather  
   b) Holiday  
   c) Tent  
   d) Caution

74. There is a lot of _________________ in Africa. A lot of people are very poor.
   a) Scenery  
   b) Poverty  
   c) Rabbit  
   d) Defendant

75. If you are sick, you should sleep a lot and give your body a chance to _________.
   a) Insult  
   b) Heal  
   c) Sew  
   d) Obey

76. Oil has an important ___________ in the economy of the Gulf countries.
   a) Period  
   b) Data  
   c) Percent  
   d) Role

77. When writing a term paper at university, always list the _________________ of your information. This tells the reader where you found the information.
   a) Issues  
   b) Research  
   c) Source  
   d) Principle

78. You are only allowed to carry two bags on to an airplane. That is the _____________ for most airline companies.
   a) Labor  
   b) Policy  
   c) Response  
   d) Assessment

Compiled by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT - FUJ
79. Laila is ______________ about the time of her appointment. She is absolutely sure that it is on Tuesday at 1:00.
   a) Normal
   b) Primary
   c) Positive
   d) Complex

80. He is an American ____________. He lives and works in the United States.
   a) Maintenance
   b) Survey
   c) Injury
   d) Resident

81. Anyone who is not 18 years old needs to get written ________ from their parents.
   a) Sequence
   b) Consent
   c) Core
   d) Framework

82. Their lives were ______________. They went to the same school, chose the same major and had the same job.
   a) Domestic
   b) Predicted
   c) Parallel
   d) Subsequent

83. In Asia, teachers have a high ___________. They are highly respected by students.
   a) Project
   b) Access
   c) Status
   d) Mechanism

84. First, you must fill out the ______________. Don’t forget to put your name, address and phone number on it.
   a) Application
   b) Reference
   c) Dependence
   d) Expression

85. The hotel club ____________ is very expensive. It costs 3500 dirhams for one year.
   a) Membership
   b) Passage
   c) Victory
   d) Chairman
86. Aisha makes a lot of money at her job. She _____________ 6000 dirhams a week.
   a) Earns
   b) Explores
   c) Copies
   d) Succeeds

87. Please do not ___________ your father. He is sleeping and he needs to rest.
   a) Afford
   b) Possess
   c) Disturb
   d) Defeat

88. Smoking _____________ your health. It hurts your lungs and heart.
   a) Damages
   b) Attracts
   c) Bursts
   d) Delays

89. The car salesman tried hard to _______ the people to buy the most expensive car.
   a) Breathe
   b) Excuse
   c) Persuade
   d) Crash

90. My sister and I don’t like the same things. For example, we often _______________ on what we watch on TV and what we will eat for dinner.
   a) Forbid
   b) Disagree
   c) Swallow
   d) Nil

91. Teachers at the UAE University sign a three-year ________ when they work here.
   a) Contract
   b) Concept
   c) Approach
   d) Structure

92. Dictionaries are very important for studying a foreign language. If students do not know the meaning of a word they can look up the _____________ in their dictionaries.
   a) Theory
   b) Definition
   c) Method
   d) Variables
93. December is the ___________ month of the year.
   a) Final
   b) Potential
   c) Perceived
   d) Relevant

94. His teaching _______________ was not good. Students reported that he talked too fast and was not prepared for class.
   a) Conclusion
   b) Category
   c) Credit
   d) Evaluation

95. We faxed the ____________ to you yesterday. It was written in Arabic.
   a) Compensation
   b) Instance
   c) Convention
   d) Document

96. The new law was ______________. The people had no choice but to accept it.
   a) Retained
   b) Civil
   c) Professional
   d) Imposed

97. To become a doctor, you need to make a great _______________. Medical students go to school for eight years then work in a hospital for four years.
   a) Sum
   b) Commitment
   c) Regime
   d) Cycle

98. The panda is very _________. There are very few pandas living in the world today.
   a) Wild
   b) Rare
   c) Evil
   d) Fresh

99. My _________ is very nice. The houses are all new and everyone knows each other.
   a) Neighbourhood
   b) Railroad
   c) Minister
   d) Prison
100. Faraj was ____ of the dark when he was young. He slept with the light on at night.
   a) Proud
   b) Afraid
   c) Silent
   d) Pleasant

101. The music was too ____________. It hurt her ears.
   a) Sad
   b) Angry
   c) Loud
   d) Ill

102. Nora is a good _____. She does her homework and studies her lessons.
   a) Visitor
   b) Queen
   c) Pupil
   d) Habit

103. My father will let me ____________ his car today, but I have to give it back to him tomorrow.
   a) Complicate
   b) Bury
   c) Split
   d) Borrow

104. My brother was very _______ when I lent him some money very quickly.
   a) Decisive
   b) Destructive
   c) Delicate
   d) Grateful

105. Abdullah does not know how to swim. He stays in the _______ water.
   a) Tender
   b) Shallow
   c) Upset
   d) Alike

106. The tickets will cost ____________ 300 Dhirams – perhaps a little less, perhaps a little more.
   a) Subsequently
   b) Positively
   c) Approximately
   d) Previously
107. Hamad is always very happy. He has a ___________ outlook on life.
   a) Final
   b) Positive
   c) Complex
   d) Sufficient

108. The students were __________ of their bad behaviour so they apologized to their teacher.
   a) Ashamed
   b) Blamed
   c) Hastened
   d) Miserable

109. I think you are ___________. That person does not look like our teacher.
   a) wrecked
   b) Dishonest
   c) Entertaining
   d) Mistaken

110. Could you fax or e-mail the __________ to me as soon as possible. I need to read it today.
    a) Document
    b) Sequence
    c) Illustrated
    d) Journal

111. An __________ came to the house to install the lights in the garden.
    a) Accountant
    b) Original
    c) Electrician
    d) Advisor

112. You should not say bad things about people. It can be very ________.
    a) earnest
    b) Precious
    c) Scornful
    d) Hurtful

113. The company had so much work to be done that they had to __________ more workers.
    a) program
    b) Explore
    c) Waken
    d) Hire
114. People who lived in the Arctic Desert used to live in _____________.
   a. yurts   b. tents   c. igloos   d. houses

115. Dubai has become ___________ all over the world. Everybody knows it.
   a. active   b. remote   c. famous   d. solid

116. Telephone cards are _____________ everywhere in the Emirates.
   a. valuable   b. available   c. main   d. massive

117. I am _______ learner. I prefer to study alone. I don't like studying with others.
   a. an individual   b. a visual   c. a holistic   d. a group

118. I intend to borrow a ________________ from the bank to buy a new car.
   a. dowry   b. helmet   c. loan   d. benefit

119. My pen friend lives in Mumbai. It is a big _________________.
   a. language   b. city   c. country   c. lake

120. When Ali was at the university he was in the swimming ________________
   a. goal   b. team   c. rope   d. hobby

121. A ________________ is a period one hundred years.
   a. decade   b. century   c. month   d. millennium

122. He became _______ at the age of 7. He lost his parents in a car accident.
   a. an adult   b. a orphan   c. a groom   d. a judge

123. The Arabian Gulf has always been an important trade ________________
   a. rote   b. route   c. root   d. rode

124. Today is Saturday. What was the day before yesterday? It was _____________.
   a. Thursday   b. Tuesday   c. Friday   d. Sunday
125. Let's have some rest. You ______________ very tired.
   a. smell b. sound
c. look d. taste

126. It's rude to ______________ people when they're speaking.
   a. call on b. interrupt
c. assist d. concern

127. "Make an error" means "make a ________________" 
   a. correction b. explain
c. try d. mistake

128. Elephants are killed for their ______________ ivory.
   a. precious b. delicious
c. ambitious d. judicious

129. This package isn't heavy. It is ________________
   a. dark b. light
c. wrong d. huge

130. The ozone ______________ absorbs most of the sun's ultraviolet radiation.
   a. soil b. layer
c. resort d. oasis

131. Alexander Graham Bell ________________ the telephone.
   a. discovered b. invented
c. prevented d. solved

132. The Great Wall of China was built to protect the Silk Road from ____________.
   a. nomads b. traders
c. bandits d. ancestors

133. You should take your car to Hassan. He is an excellent ________________.
   a. zoologist b. baker
c. mechanic d. lawyer

134. Anxiety ______________ helps you relax and feel better.
   a. protection b. reduction
c. decoration d. construction

135. Insulin is a ______________ in your pancreas. It helps your body to use sugar.
   a. hormone b. disease
c. infection d. dehydration

136. The wedding ______________ was held in a luxurious hotel.
   a. bride b. groom
c. category d. ceremony

137. The actor in the movie was well known. He was ________________.
   a. sad b. poor
c. famous d. fat

138. The old lady gave the police a very clear ______________ of the thief.
   a. age b. wage
c. image d. luggage

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139. _______________ are people between 12 and 19 years old.
   a. Grandparents  b. Passengers
c. Couples          d. Teenagers

140. I feel ____________ now so I think I will go to a restaurant or a cafeteria.
   a. overweight    b. angry
c. hungry          d. itchy

141. The play was very _______________. Many people left the theatre early.
   a. interesting    b. fantastic
c. boring          d. nice

142. The lecture ________________ for about two hours.
   a. served            b. perfumed
c. danced            d. lasted

143. People who live next door are called _________________.
   a. neighbours       b. strangers
c. guests            d. traders
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CEPA 2000 GENERAL SERVICE WORD LISTS 2006/7 RANDOM ORDER

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Compiled by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT - FUJ
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<td>Negate</td>
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<td>Outcome</td>
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<td>regulate</td>
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<tr>
<td>process</td>
<td>relevant</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Compiled by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT - FUJ
Proportion
Publish
React
register
Rely
remove
scheme
sequence
sex
shift
specify
sufficient
task
technical
technique
technology
valid
volume

**Sub-list 4**
access
adequate
annual
apparent
approximate
attitude
attribute
civil
code
commit
communicate
concentrate
confer
contrast
cycle
debate
despite
dimension
domestic
emerge
error
ethnic
goal
grant
hence
hypothesis
implement
implicate
impose
integrate
internal
investigate
job
label
mechanism
obvious
occupy
option
output
overall
parallel
parameter
phase
predict
principal
prior
professional
project
promote
regime
resolve
retain
series
statistic
status
stress
subsequent
sum
summary
undertake

**Sub-list 5**
academy
adjust
alter
amend
Aware
Capacity
Challenge
Clause
compound
Conflict
Consult
Contact
Decline
Discrete
Draft
Enable
Energy
Enforce
Entity
Equivalent
Evolve
Expand
Expose
External
Facilitate
Fundamental
Generate
Generation
Image
Liberal
Licence
Logic
Margin
Medical
Mental
Modify
Monitor
Network
Notion
Objective
Orient
Perspective
Precise
Prime
Psychology
Pursue
Ratio
Reject
Revenue
Stable
Style
Substitute
Sustain
Symbol
Target
Transit
Trend
Version
Welfare
Whereas

Compiled by: A. AL Shiwi, IAT - FUJ
The following exam has been done by the students of government schools. Please note that this year’s final exam will be a little bit different in the order of questions and the time allotted for each section. *(See specifications, p 4).*
Mini Melts ice cream! Yum....
Excellent for birthday parties, graduations, special barbecues, company picnics, family reunions, school functions, holiday celebrations. In fact any special event will be enhanced with Melts.

Recipes for making ice cream, frozen yoghurt, and sorbet.

Here is a collection of recipes we have compiled. If you don’t find what you are looking for, send us an email and we will do our best to add what you need when we do our next update.

Check these links:
- Frozen yoghurt recipes
- Sugar-free ice cream recipes
- Non-dairy ice cream recipes
- Sorbet recipes
- Icy toppings recipes

Please don’t forget to visit our front page to see the largest selection of ice cream makers available anywhere! Click Here

Follow this link to take part in the biggest ice cream competition

"Scoop" is scheduled to air on July 15. We aim to feature original flavors such as mocha, malt caramelized fig and walnuts. We invite competitors to create the next limited edition flavor for the ice cream giant. The winning flavor will be sold nationwide.

Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d then shade the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet.

1. Where are you likely to see the above text?
   a. On a poster.
   b. On television.
   c. On a letter envelope.
   d. On the internet.
2. Ice cream makers can be found ____________.
   a. in the yellow pages
   b. in the store
   c. on the front page
   d. on the next page

3. How many types of recipes are available?
   a. Two.
   b. Three.
   c. Four.
   d. Five.

4. If you can’t find your favorite recipe, you should ____________.
   a. e-mail and wait for the next update
   b. complain to the editor
   c. buy what you need from the shop
   d. buy an ice cream recipe book

5. The competition is for ____________.
   a. buying the most ice cream
   b. eating the most ice cream
   c. melting the giant ice cream
   d. inventing a new ice cream

B.

Did you know that microwaves were first used by the British army in World War II to identify enemy warplanes? In fact, it was an accident that made people aware that microwaves could also cook food.

In 1945, Percy Le Baron Spencer, whose work involved the testing of radar waves, became the first person to make this connection. One evening at work, Spencer was standing near a machine which was emitting radar waves. Later on, he felt as if a snake was crawling on his thigh. He reached for the chocolate bar he had in his pocket only to find that it had melted! When he thought about it, he realized what had happened. The radar waves coming from the machine which he had been standing next to had melted his chocolate. Later, experiments showed that radar waves contain microwaves that could heat food much faster than traditional ovens.

His company went on to develop and market the first microwave ovens in 1954. They were bulky and expensive, but since then microwave ovens have become smaller, giving us the compact models we see in our kitchens today.

Questions

6. The British first used microwaves for ____________ their armies.
   a. checking
   b. heating
   c. feeding
   d. poisoning
7. He felt as if a snake were moving down his thigh because _____________.
   a. the chocolate was dripping down his body
   b. he was afraid
   c. the battlefield was dark
   d. he was standing next to the radar

8. “it” in paragraph 2 refers to _____________.
   a. his pocket
   b. the snake
   c. the melting of the chocolate
   d. the radar machine

9. The word “emitting” in paragraph 1 probably means _____________.
   a. producing
   b. copying
   c. measuring
   d. reaching

10. “They” in paragraph 3 refers to _____________.
    a. kitchens
    b. microwave ovens
    c. traditional ovens
    d. chocolates

11. The word “bulky” in paragraph 3 probably means _____________.
    a. harmful
    b. serious
    c. common
    d. huge

12. What is the main idea of the text?
    a. Some achievements can happen by chance
    b. Microwaves were used in the British army
    c. Percy Spencer became a millionaire.
    d. Nowadays, microwave machines are expensive.
C.

A few years ago, nobody could have imagined buying a whole dictionary or encyclopedia on CD but we do now. Will e-books take over from the printed word? Some multimedia companies predict that in a few years time, production of newspapers and magazines will have been halved, as we will be turning to our computers to get the latest news. But how do people feel about reading their daily newspaper on their computer screen?

It is certainly a question that we are going to have to think about soon. Technology produces new products every day and the publishing industry is already showing interest in the future of the e-book.

Currently, e-book technology has not been fully developed yet, and an e-book that you can carry around with you is still very expensive. However, researchers claim that soon e-books will become popular and much cheaper than paper versions.

Stephen King, the best-selling writer of horror books, posted his newest short story on the internet and it sold more copies in its first days than many of his printed novels had. However, despite his success on the internet, he does not seem to think anything can replace the book! It took 25 hours for the Associated Press to download Stephen King's story. This is because lack of band width makes it very slow to send material, especially pictures, over the internet. Even though work is constantly being carried out to solve this problem, demand for the internet is increasing too fast for scientists to keep up. There is another problem, too, which has nothing to do with technology. People simply prefer paper.

13. Portable e-books are .
   a. slow
   b. heavy
   c. popular
   d. expensive

14. Who downloaded Stephen King's story from the internet?
   a. Stephen King
   b. Best-selling writers
   c. The Associated Press
   d. Reporters

15. The phrase "take over from" in paragraph 1 probably means .
   a. conflict
   b. conquer
   c. replace
   d. start

16. The e-book technology nowadays is .
   a. limited all over the world
   b. still developing
   c. well developed
   d. cheap and available
17. Some companies predict that the production of magazines may drop by ___________ in a few years.
   a. 10%
   b. 25%
   c. 50%
   d. 75%

18. The text is about ____________.
   a. the importance of buying CDs
   b. computers in the past
   c. the effect of technology on the press
   d. increase of the printed word

Did you sleep well last night? Or did you wake up feeling fatigued and sluggish - perhaps even wondering if you really slept at all? Getting a good night's sleep requires more than crawling into bed and closing your eyes.

Sleep is a behavior and, like all behaviors, it varies greatly among people. The greatest differences occur in the timing of sleep and the amount of sleep, the factors which are most important in determining whether you will wake up feeling rested.

Research has found that different people sleep better at different times during their daily cycle. For example, some people function better if they go to sleep early and rise early, while others feel more rested if they stay up late and sleep in. Many people don't pay attention to the timing of their sleep. Yet delaying or amending the sleeping time can have a major impact on how you feel when you wake up. The amount of sleep the average adult needs each night also varies. Some people may be fine with six hours sleep, while others need up to nine hours. Those who follow a regular sleep schedule are more apt to function better on fewer hours.

A person's sleeping patterns aren't set in concrete. Gradually altering the timing of sleep can help change sleep patterns. In addition to maintaining a regular daily sleep schedule, people should avoid stimulants including cigarettes, caffeinated beverages and food such as chocolate in the late afternoon and evening. They shouldn't sleep in a warm environment. A drop in a person's body temperature is important at the onset of deep sleep. Catching up on missed sleep is also important. Busy work schedules often make it difficult to get enough sleep.

Questions

19. According to paragraph 2, a comfortable morning depends on _____________.
   a. the individual.
   b. your health.
   c. how much sleep you get.
   d. the quality of your bed.
20. According to paragraph 3, “Early to bed, early to rise” make some people
   a. pay attention to others
   b. achieve their work in a good way
   c. delay some of their work to the next day
   d. alter their sleeping time to avoid traffic jams

21. The word “amending” in paragraph 3 probably means
   a. cycling
   b. opening
   c. altering
   d. wondering

22. Eating chocolate in the evening makes it
   a. easy
   b. simp'e
   c. impossible
   d. hard

23. The word “onset” in paragraph 4 probably means
   a. end
   b. top
   c. middle
   d. start

24. Busy work schedules lead to a
   a. drop in a person’s body temperature
   b. change in the sleeping patterns
   c. trouble getting enough sleep
   d. maintained sleeping time

25. help people sleep easily.
   a. Cooler body temperatures
   b. Warmer body temperatures
   c. Average body temperatures
   d. Above average body temperatures
II. Vocabulary 30 marks

Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d then shade the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet.

1. Palm trees are ______________ in the Arabian Gulf region.
   a. common
   b. dangerous
   c. wise
   d. dark

2. Fujairah lies on the eastern ______________ of the UAE.
   a. judge
   b. cloud
   c. trade
   d. coast

3. Thousands of people ______________ from lack of food.
   a. demand
   b. suffer
   c. heat
   d. refuse

4. I ______________ why he is late.
   a. sound
   b. cover
   c. wonder
   d. sail

5. My brother got a high ______________ in a big company.
   a. family
   b. position
   c. society
   d. date

6. ______________, we should all keep our environment clean and healthy.
   a. Monthly
   b. Dramatically
   c. Actually
   d. Traditionally

7. She teaches English at a ______________ school.
   a. fortunate
   b. ringing
   c. marital
   d. private

8. If he pays all his ______________, he will have no money.
   a. titles
   b. opinions
   c. debts
   d. tricks

Cont...8
9. Nitrogen is ____________ in the air.
   a. sedentary
   b. breathless
   c. reversed
   d. plentiful

10. The cook added mixed ____________ to the food.
    a. aspects
    b. genes
    c. spices
    d. comforts

11. ____________ we go to the club and at other times we go for a walk.
    a. Sometimes
    b. Soon
    c. A. one
    d. outside

12. Her ____________ to retire surprised all of us.
    a. square
    b. window
    c. price
    d. decision

13. If you go to a nice party, you should wear the ____________ clothes.
    a. wrong
    b. current
    c. proper
    d. patient

14. Writing is a difficult language ____________.
    a. poem
    b. staff
    c. skill
    d. camp

15. The fire ____________ from the factory to the houses nearby.
    a. replaced
    b. laughed
    c. spread
    d. cried

16. I am ____________ to know what he said.
    a. curious
    b. ordinary
    c. impossible
    d. scientific

17. We ____________ them not to go fishing in such a cloudy weather.
    a. stretched
    b. reserved
    c. warned
    d. gathered
18. Radio ________ told us that the ship was sinking.
   a. profits
   b. messages
   c. ministers
   d. prisons

   a. distinguish
   b. collect
   c. trust
   d. introduce

20. A doctor's task is to work for the ________ of suffering.
   a. shore
   b. breath
   c. relief
   d. lawyer

   a. gradual
   b. pleasant
   c. severe
   d. sensitive

22. Television provides ________ entertainment.
   a. universal
   b. honest
   c. native
   d. tough

23. The barking of dogs ________ little children.
   a. accuses
   b. disappears
   c. frightens
   d. possesses

   a. attracts
   b. forgives
   c. bursts
   d. hires

25. An aircraft has to overcome the ________ of air.
   a. partner
   b. salary
   c. republic
   d. resistance

26. The culture of the UAE is ________ to that of Oman.
   a. available
   b. similar
   c. legal
   d. individual
27. The test will __________ of 80 multiple choice questions and an essay.
   a. assume
   b. export
   c. consist
   d. create

28. The question is so __________ that I can't understand it.
   a. appropriate
   b. final
   c. normal
   d. complex

29. I read the first __________ of the book yesterday.
   a. consumer
   b. range
   c. chapter
   d. community

30. Please __________ that you turn off the lights before you leave.
   a. shit
   b. remove
   c. exclude
   d. ensure

IV. Grammar 25 marks
Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d then shade the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet.

1. The Americans ________ English with different accents.
   a. speaking
   b. speaks
   c. speak
   d. are to speak

2. The people living in Hong Kong often talk about ________ weather because it is changeable.
   a. a
   b. some
   c. the
   d. any

3. In the Empty Quarter, there isn’t ________ grass.
   a. some
   b. none
   c. no
   d. any

4. In the Gulf Countries, ________ season is usually from June to September.
   a. hottest
   b. the hotter
   c. hotter
   d. the hottest
5. After she _______ “Miss Universe”, she got a lot of good offers.
   a. is winning
   b. won
   c. has won
   d. wins

6. I _______ finished reading the novel you lent me yet.
   a. have
   b. hadn’t
   c. haven’t
   d. had

7. Dubai is famous _______ as a trading city and as a tourist destination.
   a. both
   b. and
   c. or
   d. nor

8. If the World _______ on 1st January 2000, some people wouldn’t have been surprised.
   a. had ended
   b. have ended
   c. was ending
   d. ended

9. Getting to be the greatest playwright _______ the world is not easy.
   a. from
   b. in
   c. off
   d. to

10. Like any top musician, he _______ to practice long and hard.
    a. must
    b. can
    c. should
    d. had

11. Even though Sheikh Zayed is dead, people _______ remember him as a great leader.
    a. would
    b. did
    c. will
    d. does

    a. has returned
    b. returned
    c. is returned
    d. returns

Cont...12
13. I wish you _______ attend my birthday party.
   a. could
   b. can
   c. will
   d. shall

14. English has many rules _______ have to be memorized.
   a. who
   b. what
   c. where
   d. which

15. Many people aren’t used to _______ the grammar rules of their native language.
   a. study
   b. studies
   c. studying
   d. studied

16. You can improve your English by listening to English radio programs and _______ films.
   a. watch
   b. to watch
   c. watches
   d. watching

17. He eventually managed _______ the door by kicking it hard.
   a. open
   b. to open
   c. to opening
   d. opens

18. Karla was offered the job _______ having poor qualifications.
   a. despite
   b. although
   c. even though
   d. however

19. Now remember, you _______ the test until the teacher tells you to.
   a. are not starting
   b. are not to start
   c. haven’t started
   d. hadn’t started

20. I have _______.
   a. one old blue Japanese car
   b. one blue old Japanese car
   c. one Japanese old blue car
   d. one Japanese blue old car
21. I’m not sure what I am going to do tonight. I ______ go to the cinema.
   a. will  
   b. would  
   c. might  
   d. must

22. My students were _______ intelligent that they solved all the problems.
   a. so  
   b. too  
   c. as  
   d. also

23. I am still too young to depend on _______.
   a. oneself  
   b. myself  
   c. herself  
   d. ourselves

24. Mohammed is a _______ boy. He always says “please” and “thank you.”
   a. polite  
   b. impolite  
   c. politeness  
   d. politely

25. The teacher seems effective in classroom _______.
   a. manager  
   b. manage  
   c. managerial  
   d. management

IV. Writing  
20 marks

Many young people prefer to join universities abroad. Others prefer to attend local universities.

In no more than one page (120 - 200 words) explain what the advantages and disadvantages of both choices are.