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التوجيهي

الانجليزي المتقدم

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اسئلة شاملة على القواعد والقطع
والتعبير والتفكير الناقد

الوحدة الثانية

على جميع جمل الكتاب

On the move

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Idioms		Meaning	
driving someone up the wall		يزعج	
steer clear of		يبتعد عن	
plain sailing		سهل وسلس	
driving force		المحفز	
fall into step with		ينسق خطواته مع شخص	
Sweep along		بندفع للامام مع الجماعة	
Idioms		Meaning	
going downhill		يتدهور	
in the same boat		في نفس الوضع	
taken for a ride		خدعت	
catch somebody's eye		يلفت انتباه شخص	
give somebody license		يمنح حرية التصرف	
Travel Verbs		Literal	Figurative
sail		To travel on water using sails or wind power.	To move smoothly and effortlessly
drive		To operate and control a vehicle.	To push oneself or someone else hard
stumble		To trip or lose balance while walking.	To make mistakes while speaking or performing.
stagger		To walk unsteadily, as if about to fall.	To shock or overwhelm someone
fly		To move through the air with wings.	To move very quickly.
park		To leave a vehicle in a particular place	To delay or set aside an idea temporarily.
jump		To leap into the air.	To act hastily or skip something
backpedal		To pedal a bicycle backward.	To reverse or retreat from a previous statement or position.
Verbs of movement		Meaning	
hobbled		متعثر / متعرج	تجمهر / تزاحم
strode		سار / مشى	تداخل / تزاحم
surged		اندفع	ترنج / جر قدميه
wobbled		تمايل	
Phrases		meaning	
get their fair share		يحصلون على نصيبهم العادل	
overcome hardless		تجاوز العقبات	
at breakneck speed		سرعة جنونية	
left their mark		يترك الأثر	
brag about		يتفاخر ب	
the knock-on effect		التأثيرات غير المباشرة	
words		Synonyms المرادف	meaning
pulled		dragged	سحب
spreading out		dispersing	يتفرق / ينتشر
went down		descended	نزل - انخفض
getting off		alighting	النزول من وسيلة مواصلات
crashing into		colliding	يصطدم
went slowly		rumbled	يتحرك ببطئ
rushing		bolting	يندفع بسرعة / يجري بسرعة
slipped		faltered	تردد / تعثر
Adverb – adjective collocations		meaning	
gravely mistaken		مخطئ تمامًا / بشكل فادح	
wildly inaccurate		غير دقيق إطلاقًا / بعيد تمامًا عن الدقة	
fundamentally flawed		معيب من الأساس / يعاني من خلل جوهري	
vastly overrated		مبالغ فيه بشكل كبير / لا يستحق هذه السمعة	
vehemently opposed		معارض بشدة / يرفض بشدة	
wholly unjustified		غير مبرر تمامًا	
blindingly obvious		واضح تمامًا / بديهي تمامًا	
deeply disappointed		مُحبط بشدة / بخيبة أمل عميقة	
drastically improved		تحسن بشكل جذري / كبير جدًا	
completely inexcusable		لا يُعترف إطلاقًا / غير مبرر تمامًا	
words	preposition	Phrasal nouns	meaning
break	through	breakthrough	إنجاز كبير / تقدم
cut	backs	cutbacks	تخفيضات / تقليصات
get	away	getaway	عطلة / رحلة قصيرة
set	back	setback	عقبة
come	out	outcome	نتيجة
cry	out	outcry	احتجاج شديد / غضب
lay	out	outlay	نفقات / مصروفات
look	out	outlook	توقعات
set	out	outset	البداية / الانطلاقة

1. After the accident, his health started going ----- .
a) uphill b) downhill c) sideways
2. That noise is ----- me up the wall ! Please make it stop!
a) driving b) building c) walking
3. We're all in the same ----- . We have to finish this project together.
a) car b) direction c) boat
4. You should ----- clear of that area after dark; it's dangerous.
a) sail b) steer c) look
5. He was taken for ----- by fake sellers who took his money.
a) a ride b) a walk c) granted
6. Once we fixed the engine, the trip was plain ----- .
a) sailing b) sky c) driving
7. Her bright red dress really caught Omar's ----- at the party.
a) ear b) mind c) eye
8. His passion for innovation is the driving ----- behind the company's success.
a) wheel b) car c) force
9. The teacher gave students ----- to express their opinions freely.
a) license b) permit c) took license
10. When the captain arrived, all the soldiers fell into ----- with him.
a) asleep b) step c) over
11. The crowd was ----- away by the singer's energy and enthusiasm.
a) swept b) blown c) carried
12. Choose the correct figurative meaning for the travel verb (sail) :
a) To travel on water using sails or wind power
b) To move smoothly and effortlessly
c) To jump into the air
13. Choose the correct figurative meaning for the travel verb (drive) :
a) To operate and control a vehicle
b) To push oneself or others hard (often to exhaustion)
c) To move very quickly
14. Choose the correct figurative meaning for the travel verb (stumble) :
a) To make mistakes while speaking or performing
b) To trip or lose balance while walking
c) To reverse a previous statement
15. Choose the correct figurative meaning for the travel verb (stagger) :
a) To walk unsteadily, as if about to fall
b) To leap into the air
c) To shock or overwhelm someone (often with surprise)
16. Choose the correct figurative meaning for the travel verb (fly) :
a) To move through the air with wings
b) To move very quickly
c) To park a vehicle

17. Choose the correct figurative meaning for the travel verb (park) :

- a) To delay or set aside an idea temporarily
- b) To leave a vehicle in a particular place
- c) To walk unsteadily

18. Choose the correct figurative meaning for the travel verb (jump) :

- a) To leap into the air
- b) To trip while walking
- c) To act hastily or seize an opportunity quickly

19. Choose the correct figurative meaning for the travel verb (backpedal) :

- a) To pedal a bicycle backward
- b) To retreat or reverse from a previous statement or position
- c) To delay an idea temporarily

20. Choose the correct synonym for the word (dragged) :

- a) dispersing
- b) pulled
- c) descended
- d) rumbled

21. Choose the correct synonym for the word (dispersing) :

- a) spreading out
- b) colliding
- c) alighting
- d) bolting

22. Choose the correct synonym for the word (descended) :

- a) faltered
- b) getting off
- c) went down
- d) rushing

23. Choose the correct synonym for the word (alighting) :

- a) spreading out
- b) colliding
- c) getting off
- d) went slowly

24. Choose the correct synonym for the word (colliding) :

- a) dragging
- b) crashing into
- c) went down
- d) bolting

25. Choose the correct synonym for the word (rumbled) :

- a) went slowly
- b) spreading out
- c) slipping
- d) pulling

26. Choose the correct synonym for the word (bolting) :

- a) went down
- b) crashing into
- c) getting off
- d) rushing

27. Choose the correct synonym for the word (faltered) :

- a) went slowly
- b) slipped
- c) dispersing
- d) pulling

28. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: gravely -----

- a) disappointed
- b) opposed
- c) improved
- d) mistaken

29. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: wildly -----

- a) obvious
- b) unjustified
- c) inaccurate
- d) flawed

30. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: fundamentally -----

- a) flawed
- b) disappointed
- c) mistaken
- d) overrated

31. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: vastly -----

- a) mistaken
- b) overrated
- c) improved
- d) disappointed

31. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: vehemently -----

- a) obvious
- b) improved
- c) unjustified
- d) opposed

32. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: wholly -----

- a) improved
- b) disappointed
- c) unjustified
- d) inaccurate

33. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: blindingly -----

- a) improved
- b) obvious
- c) opposed
- d) flawed

34. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: deeply -----

- a) disappointed b) inaccurate c) unjustified d) mistaken

35. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: drastically -----

- a) overrated b) flawed c) opposed d) improved

36. Choose the correct adjective to complete each adverb–adjective collocation: completely -----

- a) unjustified b) inexcusable c) mistaken d) disappointed

37. Choose the correct word to complete each expression: get their fair ----- يحصلون على نصيبهم

- a) mark b) speed c) share d) effect

38. Choose the correct word to complete each expression: overcome ----- تتجاوز العقبات

- a) hardless b) mark c) share d) speed

39. Choose the correct word to complete each expression: at breakneck ----- سرعة جنونية

- a) effect b) mark c) speed d) share

40. Choose the correct word to complete each expression: left their ----- يترك الاثر

- a) share b) hardships c) mark d) speed

41. Choose the correct word to complete each expression: brag ----- يتفاخر بـ

- a) effect b) about c) share d) speed

42. Choose the correct word to complete each expression: the knock-on ----- التأثيرات غير المباشرة

- a) mark b) hardships c) effect d) share

43. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: break ----- إنجاز كبير

- a) up b) through c) out d) back

44. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: cut ----- تخفيضات

- a) down b) out c) set d) backs

45. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: get ----- عطلة

- a) off b) away c) back d) out

46. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: set ----- عقبة

- a) up b) out c) back d) off

47. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: out ----- احتجاج

- a) cry b) get c) back d) down

48. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: out ----- توقعات

- a) go b) look c) back d) cut

49. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: out ----- البداية

- a) get b) off c) up d) set

50. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: out ----- نتيجة

- a) down b) go c) come d) through

51. Choose the correct preposition to complete each phrasal noun: out ----- نفقات

- a) down b) get c) through d) lay

52. What is the figurative meaning of the idiom:

“I’m completely at sea with the new computer system.”

- A. I’m on a ship using the new computer system.
B. I’m surrounded by the ocean while working.
C. I’m totally confused and don’t know what to do with it.
D. I’m enjoying sailing while using the system.

53. Idioms are used mainly in ----- language.

- A. Scientific B. Formal C. Informal or colloquial D. Technical

54. What is the figurative meaning of (to fly)?

- A. To move through the air. C. To walk slowly on the ground.
B. To move quickly and suddenly. D. To fall from the sky.

55. The literal meaning of (to fly) is -----

- A. To move in the air. C. To fall to the ground.
B. To move quickly and suddenly. D. To walk on land.

56. What is the figurative meaning of the word “flew” in this sentence?

“I saw an opening in the crowd and flew down the platform.”

- A. Moved through the air with wings. C. Moved quickly and suddenly down the platform.
B. Walked slowly along the platform. D. Jumped up and down in one place.

66. The literal meaning of made his way is:

- A. normally associated with producing something, e.g., from materials
B. something intangible is created (his way to the underground)
C. implies someone being pulled along amidst a group
D. means a group of people moving about in a seemingly directionless way

67. The figurative meaning of swept along with the crowds is:

- A. usually means using a broom to collect dirt or dust from the floor
B. normally associated with producing something, e.g., from materials
C. implies someone being pulled along amidst a group, typically a lack of control over this
D. means going by very noisily

68. The figurative meaning of fell into step is:

- A. normally means suddenly landing on the ground by accident
B. changing your way of walking so that you start walking at the same pace as those around you
C. means beginning to feel confident in a new situation
D. moving forward with some difficulty

69. The literal meaning of milling around is:

- A. usually means using a broom to collect dirt or dust from the floor
B. means a group of people moving about in a seemingly directionless way
C. normally means suddenly landing on the ground by accident
D. usually means grinding something, e.g., wheat

70. The figurative meaning of thundered past is:

- A. normally means a loud noise from the sky during a big storm
B. means going by very noisily
C. means moving about in a directionless way
D. typically means illegally copying something

71. The literal meaning of forged ahead is:

- A. typically means illegally copying something
B. means moving forward with some difficulty
C. normally means recovering something that was lost
D. means beginning to feel confident in a new situation

72. The figurative meaning of find his footing is:

- A. usually means recovering something that was lost
B. means making eye contact with someone
C. means beginning to feel confident in a new situation
D. means moving forward with some difficulty

73. The literal meaning of caught his eye is:

- A. normally means physically taking hold of something that moved through the air
- B. means making eye-contact with someone
- C. implies someone being pulled along amidst a group
- D. means a group of people moving about in a seemingly directionless way

74. After hurting his ankle, the footballer ----- off the pitch to get some help.

- a. hobbled
- b. strode
- c. surged

75. As soon as the train arrived, the crowd ----- forward to try and get on it as quickly as possible

- a. wobbled
- b. shuffled
- c. lurched

76. My brother and I lifted up the sofa with some difficulty and ----- across the room with it. It was far heavier than we expected.

- a. strode
- b. staggered
- c. surged

77. I woke my sister up when I came home and, while still half asleep, she ----- out of her bedroom and asked me where I had been.

- a. shuffled
- b. strode
- c. lurched

78. Angry at having to wait for so long, my father ---up to the manager and demanded an explanation.

- a. shuffled
- b. hobbled
- c. strode

79. Mariam ----- into the room with a tray of tea and cake, terrified of dropping it on the expensive carpet.

- a. strode
- b. wobbled
- c. surged

80. Shortly after the fire alarm went off, the workers ----- out of the office looking very worried.

- a. surged
- b. shuffled
- c. wobbled

81. The famous author confidently ----- into the room to meet the children waiting for her to sign their books.

- A. wobbled
- B. shuffled
- C. staggered
- D. strode

82. When the Prime Minister got out of the car, the reporters suddenly ----- forward and nearly knocked over the security guards.

- A. shuffled
- B. surged
- C. stumbled
- D. hobbled

83. It's a wonderful moment when a young child takes its first steps and ----- precariously across the room.

- A. staggered
- B. strode
- C. wobbles
- D. lurches

84. As the wind became stronger, the boat started to ----- from side to side and we nearly capsized.

- A. lurch
- B. shuffle
- C. stagger
- D. surge

85. The train guard ----- over a bag in the aisle and nearly fell.

- A. hobbled
- B. stumbled
- C. surged
- D. wobbled

86. When the hockey ball hit her on the leg, she had to ----- off the pitch to sit down for a while.

- A. shuffle
- B. hobble
- C. stride
- D. stagger

87. Since the operation on my knee, I find it much easier to drive my car to the shops rather than ----- down the road.

- A. lurch
- B. surge
- C. stumble
- D. hobble

88. I remember my mother telling my brother, when he was very young, not to ----- but to pick his feet up properly when he was walking.

- A. shuffle
- B. stagger
- C. lurch
- D. wobble

89. There are new roadworks in the town centre, and it is driving motorists up the -----.
So you'd better ----- clear of the main junction for at least a week.
A. wall / steer B. boat / ride C. force / downhill D. plain / boat
90. He encountered some obstacles while training to become a pilot. It wasn't all ----- sailing.
A. wall B. plain C. force D. ride
91. It was because of Suha's commitment that the new rail project was successful.
She was the driving ----- behind it.
A. ride B. wall C. force D. boat
92. The airline used to have an excellent reputation, but in recent months, it's been going ----- quickly.
A. downhill B. plain C. steer D. force
93. Everyone's furious about the increase in car parking fees. We're all in the same ----- we have
no other option. We know the city needs money, but no one likes to be taken for a -----.
A. wall / steer B. boat / ride C. force / downhill D. plain / boat
94. The business has been going ----- since the new company took it over.
a. downstairs b. downhill c. downward
95. Avoid the websites listed below if you do not want to be taken for a -----.
a. drive b. journey c. ride
96. The incessant noise of the roadworks outside his house is driving my uncle up the -----.
a. wall b. hill c. path
97. It's a good idea to steer ----- of making any financial commitment until you know more details.
a. clean b. neat c. clear
98. I've also got to retake my final exams next month – so we're in the same -----.
a. ship b. boat c. canoe
99. The government has been the driving ----- behind new regulations to control city pollution.
a. power b. fuel c. force
100. Once we get the bank to agree on the loan, setting up the business should be -----sailing.
a. clean b. plain c. open
101. Reem ----- through her interview to become a tour guide.
A. staggered B. stumbled C. sailed D. jumped
102. My cousin ----- himself too hard in his work as a holiday rep and he'll be ill if he's not careful.
A. drove B. flew C. backpedaled D. parked
103. I was so stressed while reading the speech that I ----- over some of the words.
A. flew B. jumped C. stumbled D. staggered
104. We were ----- by the amount of work the children did for their exam.
A. sailed B. parked C. drove D. staggered
105. I was late this morning and I ----- down the road to catch the bus with a few seconds to spare.
A. sailed B. flew C. stumbled D. jumped
106. No one can agree about whether or not to install speed bumps, so let's just ----- that idea for now.
A. park B. stagger C. jump D. sail
107. He was in such a hurry that he ----- the lights and nearly had a crash.
A. flew B. stumbled C. parked D. jumped

108. The man was about to tell us not to park outside his house when he realised we were police officers. He ----- very quickly!
A. staggered B. backpedaled C. flew D. drove
109. The ferry ----- from side to side because of the strong wind.
A. stumbled B. staggered C. lurched D. hopped
110. I ----- over someone's bag during the trip.
A. stumbled B. jumped C. flew D. walked
111. I spent the rest of the trip ----- around with a bad ankle.
A. flying B. hobbling C. running D. sitting
112. The train service is definitely going ----- these days.
A. uphill B. around C. downhill D. aside
113. We were completely ----- by the cost of the return tickets.
A. surprised B. shocked C. scared D. staggered
114. Travelers these days are often taken for a ----- .
A. walk B. trip C. ride D. game
115. Eman ----- through all the questions in the test and finished at least ten minutes before anyone else.
A. stumbled B. sailed C. jumped D. parked
116. After the interview, Tareq was ----- when the manager asked him if he could start immediately.
A. staggered B. drove C. flew D. jumped
117. When Professor Hassan had lost one page of his notes, he panicked and started ----- over his words.
A. sailing B. flying C. riding D. stumbling
118. I'm terrible when I'm reading – I often ----- to the end of a chapter to see what happens.
A. stumble B. jump C. park D. backpedal
119. The football coach has been ----- the team hard recently, so they can start to win again.
A. riding B. flying C. driving D. sailing
120. Her fingers ----- across the keyboard as she hurried to finish her essay.
A. jumped B. flew C. staggered D. parked
121. When Khalid realised he was wrong, he tried to ----- very quickly.
A. drive B. backpedal C. stumble D. sail
122. The government's plans to reform the public sector have been ---- until after the general election.
A. parked B. drove C. jumped D. staggered
123. He arrived ----- on a black horse.
A. flying B. sailing C. stumbling D. riding
124. The journey was ----- sailing.
A. smooth B. plain C. easy D. straight
125. Everything on the tables was ----- and nearly falling off.
A. shaking B. jumping C. wobbling D. sliding
126. If you go again, ----- clear of the sandwiches.
A. steer B. drive C. walk D. turn

127. We were completely ----- for a ride.
A. fooled B. gone C. driven D. taken
128. The snack counter has -----downhill.
A. fallen B. gone C. driven D. dropped
129. The TV volume nearly ----- us up the wall.
A. took B. drove C. sent D. pushed
130. Do you think the employees get their fair ----- of the money?
A. effect B. mark C. share D. speed
131. What ----- might you have to overcome to be successful in your chosen career?
A. brag B. hurdles C. mark D. share
132. Do you think you would enjoy travelling at breakneck ----- ?
A. speed B. mark C. share D. effect
133. Do you think there are any areas on Earth where humans have not left their ----- ?
A. mark B. brag C. share D. effect
134. Have you done anything recently that you might be tempted to ----- about?
A. share B. hurdles C. mark D. brag
135. What might be the knock-on ----- of more spending on space research?
A. share B. mark C. brag D. effect
136. We're going for a quick ----- to Amman at the weekend.
A. breakthrough B. setback C. getaway D. outcry
137. The ----- of the investigation into the collision will not be known before March.
A. outcome B. outset C. outcry D. outlook
138. They've recently made an amazing ----- in developing driverless cars.
A. getaway B. breakthrough C. setback D. outlook
139. The weather ----- for May sounds really good, so let's book a holiday for then.
A. outlook B. outset C. outcome D. outlay
140. Our aim was to print the report on Thursday, but due to a ----- it won't be finished until next week.
A. setback B. cutback C. outcry D. outcome
141. From the -----, scientists have warned of the potential dangers of space junk.
A. outcry B. outset C. outlook D. outlay
142. The initial ----- for developing a space tourist programme was immense, but it will eventually make a good profit.
A. outlook B. outcome C. outlay D. outcry
143. There would be an ----- if the company made too many -----.
A. outlook – setbacks C. outcry – cutbacks
B. outcome – outlays D. outset – getaways
144. There's been a ----- with the project and we're unlikely to finish before next week now. -
A. breakthrough B. setback C. outcome D. outlay
145. The invention of the Internet was an incredible ----- for the advancement of humankind.
A. outlay B. cutback C. outcome D. breakthrough
146. I'm not sure about buying a car now because I didn't realise how big the ----- would be.
A. setback B. outlay C. breakthrough D. outcome

147. Due to ----- we're not going to be hiring any new staff this year.
A. outcome B. setback C. outlay D. cutbacks
148. We're waiting to hear the ----- of the meeting when they finish at 2.
A. breakthrough B. setback C. outcome D. outlay
149. The rising cost of university education caused an ----- from students and parents.
A. outcry B. outlay C. outlook
150. High prices are a big ----- for families to overcome.
A. getaway B. breakthrough C. hurdle
151. The situation has a knock-on ----- on future opportunities.
A. mark B. door C. effect
152. The problem influences the ----- for their future jobs.
A. cutback B. outlook C. outlay
153. The college made a major ----- in affordable education.
A. breakthrough B. downhill C. setback
154. The ----- has been that enrolment increased.
A. outcome B. getaway C. outcry
155. The ----- for students has decreased.
A. mark B. outlay C. outcome
156. The college can really ----- about its success.
A. knock B. share C. brag
157. If you think I'm not willing to take my complaint further, you are gravely -----.
A) inaccurate B) mistaken C) flawed D) overrated
158. The information I received about flight departure times was wildly -----, leading to me missing my plane.
A) unjustified B) flawed C) inaccurate D) obvious
159. The whole process of delivery was fundamentally -----, resulting in my new phone taking two months to arrive.
A) flawed B) mistaken C) opposed D) overrated
160. I found the quality of the shoes I bought to be vastly -----, with them needing repairs after just one month.
A) unjustified B) obvious C) mistaken D) overrated
161. Please understand that I am vehemently ----- to travelling with your company again after the way I was treated.
A) flawed B) opposed C) inaccurate D) inexcusable
162. The way I was spoken to by the assistant was wholly ----- and I was treated as a problem rather than a customer.
A) unjustified B) mistaken C) flawed D) overrated
163. I think it is blindingly ----- that there is a serious issue with your system.
A) inexcusable B) inaccurate C) opposed D) obvious
164. The punctuality of the train service has been going ----- since the beginning of this year.
A) unjustified B) fundamentally C) downhill D) overrated
165. The increase in airline taxes is ----- and should definitely not be implemented.
A) downhill B) unjustified C) overcome D) blindingly

166. The design of the building was ----- flawed, which caused many problems during the building phase.
A) blindly B) overrated C) unjustified D) fundamentally
167. We had to ----- a lot of hurdles when setting up our travel website, but now it's doing well.
A) overcome B) downhill C) overrated D) unjustified
168. In my opinion, the new car model is ----- because it isn't as reliable as the previous one.
A) blindly B) overrated C) fundamentally D) unjustified
169. Surely, it's ----- obvious that we cannot reduce car emissions quickly.
A) downhill B) unjustified C) blindly D) overcome
170. The words you, your, yours, he, him, his, it, its are examples of -----.
A) indefinite pronouns C) pronouns and possessive pronouns
B) relative pronouns D) demonstratives
171. The words something, anything, everything, no one belong to the group of -----.
A) indefinite pronouns C) demonstratives
B) determiners D) relative pronouns
172. The words who, whom, whose are -----.
A) determiners C) demonstratives
B) indefinite pronouns D) relative pronouns
173. The words this, that, these, those are called -----.
A) demonstratives C) determiners
B) pronouns and possessive pronouns D) relative pronouns
174. The words another, other are examples of -----.
A) demonstratives C) indefinite pronouns
B) determiners D) relative pronouns
175. The words one, ones are examples of -----.
A) pronouns and possessive pronouns C) substitute words
B) relative pronouns D) demonstratives
176. As a child, I loved the sudden rush of air when a tube train was approaching. (referring back)
It would fill me with excitement. What does the pronoun (it) refer to ?
A) the child B) the train C) the excitement D) the rush of air
177. I usually get on the last car of the train. I go for that one because it's mostly nearly empty. (referring back)
What does the underlined words refer to ?
A) the train B) the last car of the train C) the station D) the ticket
178. Although she hated travelling by tube, Huda decided that it would be the fastest way home. (referring forward)
A) Huda decided B) Huda at home C) Huda D) Huda hated
179. The atmosphere inside the tube was terrible. There seemed to be no air at all.
Where does the underlined word refer to ?
A) referring back C) stating something which is then explained, exemplified or clarified .
B) referring forward D) referring to the first sentence
180. What is the synonym of the word dragged?
A) pulled B) went slowly C) spreading out D) crashing into
181. What is the synonym of the word dispersing?
A) spreading out B) went down C) rushing D) getting off

182. What is the synonym of the word descended?

- A) getting off B) went down C) slipped D) went slowly

183. What is the synonym of the word alighting?

- A) crashing into B) spreading out C) rushing D) getting off

184. What is the synonym of the word colliding?

- A) crashing into B) went slowly C) went down D) pulled

185. What is the synonym of the word rumbled?

- A) getting off B) spreading out C) went slowly D) slipped

186. What is the synonym of the word bolting?

- A) went down B) rushing C) pulled D) crashing into

187. What is the synonym of the word faltered?

- A) getting off B) spreading out C) slipped D) went slowly

188. The expression "There's a lot to be said for ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

189. The expression "I'd go for ... anytime!" in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

190. The expression "But on the other hand, ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

191. The expression "If you really wanted to pin me down, I'd probably say ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

192. The expression "Oh, a canal trip – no question! Definitely!" in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

193. The expression "You have to consider the fact that ... and likewise with this option, there are some drawbacks too." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

194. The expression "I'm in two minds here." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

195. The expression "Alternatively, we could put forward the idea of ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

196. The expression "It's pretty clear cut to me that ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

197. The expression "On balance, I'd say ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

198. The expression "Well, you could argue that ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

199. The expression "No two ways about it, my choice would be ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

200. The expression "There are a lot of points in favour of ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

201. The expression "I'm split between the ... and ..." in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

202. The expression “There are pros and cons for each.” in speaking indicates -----

- A) Considering alternatives B) Giving preferences

203. The formal equivalent of the phrase “It didn’t arrive on time.” is -----:

- A) It failed to arrive on time. C) It wasn’t there.
B) It was a bit late. D) It turned up later.

204. The formal equivalent of the phrase “More than 30 minutes late ...” is -----:

- A) A bit late ... C) In excess of thirty minutes late ...
B) Over half an hour late ... D) About thirty minutes behind ...

205. The formal equivalent of the phrase “The next thing that went wrong was ...” is -----:

- A) Something else went wrong ... C) The next issue we faced was ...
B) Another problem happened ... D) Our second issue was ...

206. The formal equivalent of the phrase “You know that ...” is -----:

- A) You probably recall that ... C) As you can see ...
B) You may remember that ... D) You could say that ...

207. The formal equivalent of the phrase “To top it all ...” is -----:

- A) Finally, to our utter disbelief ... C) After all that ...
B) At the end ... D) Lastly, we were shocked ...

208. The formal equivalent of the phrase “Not an apology from anyone.” is -----:

- A) There was no sorry at all. C) We didn’t get any apology.
B) Nobody said sorry. D) At no time were we offered an apology.

209. The formal equivalent of the phrase “Luckily ...” is ----- :

- A) We were extremely fortunate ... C) We had good luck ...
B) Fortunately for us ... D) We were happy about it ...

210. The formal equivalent of the phrase “Just in time ...” is ----- :

- A) At the very last moment ... C) Right before the deadline ...
B) Precisely on time ... D) Before it was too late ...

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

Negative Inversion	Arabic
[Negative expression] + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb seldom / rarely / Never / at no time / In no way Rarely do I go to the cinema these days	نادرا - ابدا - ولا مرة - ولا في اي وقت بأي شكل من الاشكال
Only when / after + S + v + do , does , did + S + v Only when he apologized did she forgive him	فقط عندما - بعدما
Not until + S + v do , does , did + S + v Not until she spoke did I realize who she was	الا عندما
So + adj. + H.V + S that + S + v So tired was he that he fell asleep at his desk	جدا لدرجة انه
Such + (adjective) + N + H.V + S that + S + v Such a mess did they make that it took hours to clean up	كان بهذه الصفة لدرجة انه
Not once + H.V Not once did they apologize	ولا مرة
no sooner + had + S + V3 than + V2 had غالبا الفعل المساعد هو No sooner had I arrived than she left	ما ان حتى
little - (did + S (I , they) know / imagine / realise) Little did he know what was waiting for him	لم اعرف - اتخيل - ادرك
hardly / barely / scarcely when ... Barely had she finished speaking when the phone rang	بالكاد (يادوب) حتى ما ان حتى
under no circumstances model غالبا الفعل المساعد هو Under no circumstances will we accept such behavior	ولا تحت أي ظرف / ولا ممكن
not only but also ... = In addition to = as well as = beside Not only was the food delicious, but the service was also excellent	ليس هذا فقط ولكن
استبدال كلمة never بالظرف ever عند التحويل وكذلك didn't ب did :	

Cleft Sentences

التأكيد على الفاعل

What + + (is - was) + الفاعل

It + (is - was) + الفاعل that + الفعل + comp.

التأكيد على المفعول به

What + + (is - was) + المفعول به

It + (is - was) + المفعول به that + الفاعل + الفعل + comp.

التأكيد على الفعل

What + S + (do - does - did) + is - was + (to) + الفعل

Relative Pronouns	Arabic	Relative Pronouns	Arabic
The thing which / that	الشيء الذي - لغير العاقل	The place where	المكان الذي - للمكان
The person who / that	الشخص الذي - للعاقل	The reason why	السبب الذي
The time when	الزمن الذي - للزمن	The way in which	الطريقة التي

Salem went to Britain in 2020 to study Medicine

who V2 where when why what

The person / people (is - was) + Salem
The (only) thing / All (is - was) + Medicine
The place (is - was) + Britain
The time / year / day (is - was) + 2020
The reason why (is - was) to study medicine.
The way in which (is - was) + الطريقة

It (is -was) Salem who (that)
It (is -was) Medicine which (that)
It (is -was) Britain where (that) + باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
It (is -was) 2020 when (that)

1. Which of the following sentences uses “what” correctly to emphasise the subject?

- A) What annoys me about travelling is being away from home.
- B) It was being away from home that annoys me about travelling.
- C) Being away from home annoys me what is travelling.
- D) What travelling annoys me is away from home.

2. Which of the following sentences uses “it is ... that ...” to emphasise the subject correctly?

- A) It is annoys me being away from home.
- B) It is being away from home that annoys me about travelling.
- C) It is travelling that being away from home annoys.
- D) It is home being away that annoys me.

3. Which of these sentences correctly emphasises the object using “what”?

- A) What I didn’t enjoy the journey on the crowded train.
- B) What I didn’t enjoy was yesterday the journey on the crowded train.
- C) The journey what I didn’t enjoy yesterday was crowded.
- D) What I didn’t enjoy yesterday was the journey on the crowded train.

4. Choose the correct it-cleft sentence emphasising the object:

- A) It was crowded train what I didn’t enjoy yesterday.
- B) It was what the journey on the crowded train that I didn’t enjoy yesterday.
- C) It was the journey on the crowded train that I didn’t enjoy yesterday.
- D) It was journey that didn’t enjoy I yesterday.

5. Which sentence is NOT correct according to the rule of “What / Who”?

- A) What I saw Ali at the station.
- B) What I saw was Ali at the station.
- C) Who I saw Ali was at the station.
- D) Who I saw Ali at the station. (NOT “What”)

6. Which sentence correctly uses What + do + verb to emphasise an action?

- A) What people was did begin scream.
- B) What people did was (to) begin to scream.
- C) What people do was begin scream.
- D) What did people was to begin screaming.

7. After a negative adverbial (Never / Rarely / Little) the auxiliary comes before the subject.

Which sentence is correct?

- A) Never I have seen such a beautiful desert.
- B) Never have I seen such a beautiful desert.
- C) Never has seen I such a beautiful desert.
- D) I never have seen such a beautiful desert.

8. Choose the correct sentence : (inversion)

- A) Little I knew how hot it would be.
- B) Little did I knew how hot it would be.
- C) Little did I know how hot it would be.
- D) I little did know how hot it would be.

9. Choose the correct sentence : (inversion)

- A) Only when we reached the top, I realised how high it was.
- B) Only we reached the top did I realise how high it was.
- C) Only when did we reach the top I realised how high it was.
- D) Only when we reached the top did I realise how high it was.

10. Choose the correct sentence : (inversion)

- A) Rarely we have had such an experience.
- B) Rarely have we had such an experience.
- C) Rarely had we have such an experience.
- D) We rarely have had such an experience.

11. Choose the correct sentence : (inversion)

- A) Not until I arrived I realised how far it was.
- B) Not until did I arrive I realised how far it was.
- C) Not until I arrived did I realise how far it was.
- D) Did I realise not until I arrived how far it was.

12. Choose the correct sentence : (inversion)

- A) Seldom do we see sand dunes this high.
B) Seldom we see sand dunes this high.
C) Seldom we do see sand dunes this high.
D) We seldom do see sand dunes this high.

13. Choose the sentence that is an example of negative inversion.

- A) I had never experienced such intense heat before.
B) Never before had I experienced such intense heat.
C) I never before had experienced such intense heat.
D) Before never I had experienced such intense heat.

14. Choose the sentence that is an example of negative inversion.

- A) Never had I imagined such beauty.
B) I had never imagined such beauty.
C) I never had imagined such beauty.
D) Never I had imagined such beauty.

15. Choose the sentence that is an example of negative inversion.

- A) I realised how differently I would feel about them soon.
B) I little did realise how differently I would feel about them soon.
C) Little did I realise how differently I would feel about them soon.
D) Little I realised how differently I would feel about them soon.

16. Choose the sentence that is an example of negative inversion.

- A) Rarely have we had such a crazy experience as a family.
B) We rarely have had such a crazy experience as a family.
C) We had rarely such a crazy experience as a family.
D) Rarely we have had such a crazy experience as a family.

17. Which sentence does NOT show negative inversion?

- A) Never before had I experienced such intense heat.
B) Rarely have we had such a crazy experience as a family.
C) Little did I realise how differently I would feel.
D) I had never experienced such intense heat before.

18. Which of the following sentences uses inversion for emphasis?

- A) I only realised how high the dunes were when we reached the top.
B) Only when we reached the top did I realise how high the dunes were.
C) I realised how high the dunes were when we reached the top.
D) When we reached the top, I realised how high the dunes were.

19. Which of the following sentences uses cleft construction to give emphasis?

- A) I was really impressed by the flowing golden dunes.
B) The flowing golden dunes really impressed me.
C) It was the flowing golden dunes which really impressed me.
D) The dunes were really impressive to me.

20. Which sentence is NOT an example of emphasis? (inversion or cleft sentence)

- A) Only when we reached the top did I realise how high the dunes were.
B) It was the flowing golden dunes which really impressed me.
C) I only realised how high the dunes were when we reached the top.
D) Never before had I experienced such intense heat.

21. What is emphasised in this sentence:

Only when we reached the top did I realise how high the dunes were.

- A) how high the dunes were
B) Only when we reached the top
C) did I realise
D) the dunes

22. What is emphasised in this sentence:

It was the flowing golden dunes which really impressed me.

- A) It was
B) which really impressed me
C) really impressed me
D) The flowing golden dunes

23. Choose the sentence with the correct word order

- A) Only thing the that unites group is a passion for cars.
- B) The only thing that unites the group is a passion for cars.
- C) The thing only unites that the group a passion for cars is.
- D) The that unites thing only the group is passion cars.

24. Choose the sentence with the correct word order

- A) Who I want to see the person is you.
- B) I the person who want to see is you.
- C) The who I want to see person you is.
- D) The person who I want to see is you.

25. Choose the sentence with the correct word order

- A) The day when I learnt how to use cleft sentences was the best day of my life.
- B) When I learnt the day how to use cleft sentences was the best day of my life.
- C) The when I learnt day how to use cleft sentences was the best of my life day.
- D) Day the when learnt I how to use cleft sentences was the best day my of life.

26. Choose the correct structure of a cleft sentence:

- A) [It + be + emphasised part + that/who/when + rest of sentence]
- B) [Be + it + emphasised part + rest of sentence + who/that]
- C) [Emphasised part + that/who + sentence + it be]
- D) [That + be + it + rest + emphasised part]

27. Which of the following shows incorrect word order in a cleft sentence?

- A) It was my teacher who helped me the most.
- B) It was the museum that we visited last summer.
- C) It my friend was who invited me to the party.
- D) It was Friday when we arrived.

28. I was really wild about seeing the desert for the first time. Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A) What was I really wild about though, was seeing the desert for the first time.
- B) What I was really wild about though, is seeing the desert for the first time.
- C) What I am really wild about though, was seeing the desert for the first time.
- D) What I was really wild about though, was seeing the desert for the first time.

29. "The ride of a lifetime followed." Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A) What followed is the ride of a lifetime.
- B) What followed was the ride of a lifetime.
- C) What was followed was the ride of a lifetime.
- D) What follow was the ride of a lifetime.

30. "Dad said that it was fantastic." Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A) It was Dad who said that it is fantastic.
- B) It was Dad who said that it was fantastic.
- C) It is Dad who said that it was fantastic.
- D) It was Dad who says that it was fantastic.

31. "We will never forget that day." Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A) It was a day we would never forget.
- B) It was a day we won't never forget.
- C) It is a day we will never forget.
- D) It was a day we will never forget.

32. "I didn't realise how differently I would feel." Choose the correct negative inversion sentence :

- A) Little did I realise how differently I would feel.
- B) Little I did realise how differently I would feel.
- C) Little did I realised how differently I would feel.
- D) Little do I realise how differently I would feel.

33. "We have rarely had such a crazy experience as a family." Choose the correct negative inversion sentence :

- A) Rarely had we had such a crazy experience as a family.
- B) Rarely had we have such a crazy experience as a family.
- C) Rarely have we had such a crazy experience as a family.
- D) Rarely we have had such a crazy experience as a family.

34. "He never felt sorry for himself." Choose the correct inversion sentence :

- A. Not once he did feel sorry for himself.
- B. Not once did he feel sorry for himself.
- C. Not once he felt sorry for himself did.
- D. Not once he feel sorry for himself did.

35. "He didn't know what was going to happen." Choose the correct inversion sentence :

- A. Little did he know what was going to happen. C. Little he knew what was going to happen did.
B. Little he did know what was going to happen. D. Little did know he what was going to happen.

36. She was so happy that she thought she would never stop smiling. Choose the correct sentence :

- A. So happy she was that she thought she would never stop smiling.
B. So happy was she that she thought she would never stop smiling.
C. So was happy she that she thought she would never stop smiling.
D. So happy she was that never she thought she would stop smiling.

37. The speed was so great that they started to feel scared. Choose the correct sentence :

- A. Such was the speed great that they started to feel scared.
B. Such the great speed was that they started to feel scared.
C. Such was speed great that they started to feel scared.
D. Such was the great speed that they started to feel scared.

38. "The camaraderie is amazing." The correct cleft sentence is -----

- A. It was the camaraderie that's amazing. C. It's the camaraderie that was amazing.
B. It's the camaraderie who's amazing. D. It's the camaraderie that's amazing.

39. "What you'll find amazing is the camaraderie." Which information is emphasised?

- A. That camaraderie B. you C. amazing D. find amazing

40. You can expect good food, fast cars and great roads. Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A. It's good food, fast cars and great roads that you can expect.
B. It was good food, fast cars and great roads that you can expect.
C. It's good food, fast cars, and great roads where you can expect.
D. It's good food, fast cars and great roads what you can expect.

41. You can expect good food, fast cars and great roads. Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A. What can you expect is good food, fast cars and great roads.
B. What you can expect was the good food, fast cars and great roads.
C. What you can expect is good food, fast cars, and great roads.
D. What you could expect was good food, fast cars and great roads.

42. A passion for cars unites the group. Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A. It was a passion for cars that unites the group. C. It's a passion for cars what unites the group.
B. It's the passion for cars that unites the group. D. It's a passion for cars who unites the group.

43. A passion for cars unites the group. Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A. What unites the group was a passion for cars. C. What unites the group is a passion for cars.
B. What unites the group the passion for cars is. D. What is a passion for cars unites the group.

44. Speed is the thing that makes me excited. Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A. It's speed that makes me excited. C. It's speed what makes me excited.
B. It's speed that make me excited. D. It's speed who makes me excited.

45. Speed is the thing that makes me excited. Choose the correct cleft sentence :

- A. What makes me excited was speed. C. What speed makes me is excited.
B. What make me excited is speed. D. What makes me excited is speed.

46. It was the noise of the races and the smell of the food ----- really excited me.

- A. which B. what C. who D. that did

47. Not only ----- more comfortable seats in First Class, but we also had excellent food.

- A. we got B. did we get C. got we D. we did get

48. Such ----- the anger, that the company had to reinstate the employees.

- A. was B. did C. is D. has been

49. What you'll love about it ----- being in a crowd.

- A. does B. are C. was D. is

50. So amazing ----- the experience that we decided to go again the following year.

- A. is B. did C. was D. has been

51. What always surprises me ----- the speed he reaches.

- A. are B. is C. was D. does

52. A passing driver waved at me to stop. Then I realised I had a flat tyre.

Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. Only when a passing driver waved at me to stop I realised I had a flat tyre.
B. Only when a passing driver waved at me to stop did I realise I had a flat tyre.
C. Only when did a passing driver waved at me to stop I realised I had a flat tyre.
D. Only when a passing driver waved at me to stop I did realise I had a flat tyre.

53. The driving examiner was extremely strict. Very few students passed first time.

Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. So strict the driving examiner was that very few students passed first time.
B. So strict was the driving examiner that very few students passed first time.
C. So strict did the driving examiner was that very few students passed first time.
D. So strict was the examiner did that very few students passed first time.

54. Ali was a very talented driver and won every race he entered for two years.

Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. Such a talented driver was Ali that he won every race he entered for two years.
B. Such a driver talented was Ali that he won every race he entered for two years.
C. Such a talented was driver Ali that he won every race he entered for two years.
D. Such a driver was talented Ali that he won every race he entered for two years.

55. The experience was very traumatic and he never forgot it.

Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. So traumatic was the experience did that he never forgot it.
B. So traumatic the experience was that he never forgot it.
C. So traumatic did the experience was that he never forgot it.
D. So traumatic was the experience that he never forgot it.

56. Saif didn't realise he'd won the race until he'd got out of the car.

Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. Only after he got out of the car did Saif realise he'd won the race.
B. Only after got he out of the car did Saif realise he'd won the race.
C. Only after he'd got out of the car did Saif realise he'd won the race.
D. Only after did he got out of the car did Saif realise he'd won the race.

57. It was the first time I had ever seen such an exciting event.

Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. Never before had I seen such an exciting event.
B. Never before I had seen such an exciting event.
C. Never before did I had seen such an exciting event.
D. Never before I did see such an exciting event.

58. I wanted a mountain bike, not a road bike. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. It was a mountain bike I wanted, not a road bike. C. It mountain bike was I wanted, not a road bike.
B. What I wanted was a mountain bike, not a road bike. D. A+B

59. I only said that it was getting late. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. The thing I said was that it was getting late. C. All I said was that it was getting late.
B. The only I said was that it was getting late. D. A+C

60. I was thinking about driving over to visit my grandparents. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. What I was thinking driving over to visit my grandparents.
- B. The thing I was thinking about was driving over to visit my grandparents.
- C. What I was thinking about was driving over to visit my grandparents.
- D. B+C

61. I first learnt to ride a bike in a car park. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. It is in a car park that I first learnt to ride a bike.
- B. The place I first learnt to ride a bike was in a car park.
- C. It in a car park that first learnt I ride a bike.
- D. The place first learnt I ride a bike was in a car park.

62. Miss Altabbakh was my favourite teacher at primary school. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. The person who was my favourite teacher at primary school was Miss Altabbakh.
- B. It was Miss Altabbakh who is my favourite teacher at primary school.
- C. The person Miss Altabbakh was my favourite teacher at primary school.
- D. It Miss Altabbakh was my favourite teacher at primary school.

63. I know everything about the course apart from the start date. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. The only I don't know is the start date.
- B. What I don't know is the start date.
- C. The only thing I don't know is the start date.
- D. B+C

64. I wouldn't lie to you whatever the situation. Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. Under no circumstances would I lie to you.
- B. Under no circumstances I would lie to you.
- C. Under no circumstances I lie to you would.
- D. Under circumstances no would I lie to you.

65. I didn't change platforms until I saw the sign. Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. Only when I saw the sign I did change platforms.
- B. Only when I saw the sign did I change platforms.
- C. Only when did I saw the sign I changed platforms.
- D. Only when I saw the sign I changed platforms did.

66. We had just set off for Dubai when the car broke down. Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. No sooner had we set off for Dubai the car broke down than.
- B. No sooner we had set off for Dubai than the car broke down.
- C. No sooner had we set off for Dubai than the car broke down.
- D. No sooner had set off we for Dubai than the car broke down.

67. I have never had a problem with my passport. Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. At no time I had a problem with my passport.
- B. At no time I have had a problem with my passport.
- C. At no time had I have a problem with my passport.
- D. At no time have I had a problem with my passport.

68. He had no idea that the plane was already boarding. Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. Little did he know that the plane was already boarding.
- B. Little he did know that the plane was already boarding.
- C. Little did he knew that the plane was already boarding.
- D. Little he knew did that the plane was already boarding.

69. The cyclist was definitely not to blame for the accident. Choose the correct inversion form:

- A. In no way was the cyclist to blame for the accident.
- B. In no way the cyclist was to blame for the accident.
- C. In no way was the cyclist blame to for the accident.
- D. In no way the cyclist was blame for the accident.

70. I just can't understand the cost of space research. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. What I just can't understand is the cost of space research.
- B. What I can't understand just is the cost of space research.
- C. What just can't I understand is the cost of space research.
- D. What is the cost of space research I just can't understand.

71. I just can't understand the cost of space research. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. It that is the cost of space research I just can't understand.
- B. It the cost of space research that I just can't understand is.
- C. It is that I just can't understand the cost of space research.
- D. It is the cost of space research that I just can't understand.

72. I meant to send the query to Samia, not Sami. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. The person I meant send the query to was Samia.
- B. The person was I meant to send the query to Samia.
- C. The person I meant to send the query to was Samia.
- D. The person I meant to send the query was Samia.

73. I meant to send the query to Samia, not Sami. Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. It was to Samia I meant to send the query.
- B. It Samia was to whom I meant to send the query.
- C. It was Samia to whom I meant to send the query.
- D. It is I meant to send the query to Samia.

74. We need to check the insurance cover for winter sports before we book.

Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. What we need to do is check the insurance cover for winter sports before we book.
- B. What we need is to check the insurance cover for winter sports before we book.
- C. What we need check the insurance cover for winter sports before we book.
- D. A+B

75. We need to check the insurance cover for winter sports before we book.

Choose the correct cleft sentence:

- A. It is the insurance cover for winter sports that we need to check before we book.
- B. It the insurance cover for winter sports that we need check before we book.
- C. It is that we need to check the insurance cover for winter sports before we book.
- D. It is to check the insurance cover for winter sports that we need before we book.

76. Not only ----- I pass, but I passed with flying colours!

- A. done
- B. do
- C. does
- D. did

77. Well, ----- my driving examiner actually said surprised me.

- A. what
- B. which
- C. that
- D. how

78. What he actually said ----- that I was his best driver of the day!

- A. is
- B. was
- C. were
- D. be

79. Everything went really smoothly. The ----- I'd been very worried about was the reversing.

- A. place
- B. person
- C. thing
- D. time

80. It ----- the reversing – but in fact, it went really well.

- A. was
- B. is
- C. were
- D. be

81. ----- was the reversing that I did really well on.

- A. It
- B. That
- C. This
- D. What

82. ----- I must admit is that I was petrified.

- A. How
- B. That
- C. What
- D. Which

83. ----- I managed to keep a clear head is beyond me.

- A. Why B. What C. That D. How

84. Afterwards ----- I wanted to do was go home and sleep!

- A. only B. all C. just D. nothing

85. ----- when I woke up the next morning.

- A. Only B. Just C. All D. Then

86. What I need to do tonight is to finish my assignment.

Which part has the falling tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) What I need to do tonight B) finish my assignment

87. What I need to do tonight is to finish my assignment.

Which part has the fall -rising tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) What I need to do tonight B) finish my assignment

88. All it means is that I must switch off my phone.

Which part has the falling tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) All it means B) that I must switch off my phone

89. All it means is that I must switch off my phone.

Which part has the fall-rising tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) All it means B) that I must switch off my phone

90. They offered some funding ... and it was this money that allowed him to take on extra trainees.

Note : If the second part of the sentence is new information, the tone usually falls.

Which part has the falling tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) it was this money B) that allowed him to take on extra trainees (new news)

91. He thought his application would fail because of his height ... but it was his age that stopped him joining.

Note :If the second part is not new information, there is a fall-rising tone.

Which part has the fall-rising tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) it was his age B) that stopped him joining (not new news)

92. What's also important is being the right age and the right height.

Which part has the fall-rising tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) What's also important B) being the right age and the right height

93. What's also important is being the right age and the right height.

Which part has the falling tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) What's also important B) being the right age and the right height

94. I think it's something that we'll see in our lifetime.

Which part has the fall-rising tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) I think it's important B) we'll see in our lifetime

95. I think it's something that we'll see in our lifetime.

Which part has the falling tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) I think it's important B) we'll see in our lifetime

96. It's the long-term effects that they can't really assess properly yet.

Which part has the falling tone in the previous cleft sentence ?

- A) It's the long-term effect B) they can't really assess properly yet

97. Where is the fall-rise intonation used in the following cleft sentence?

What I'd really like is to have a holiday in Egypt!

- A. On the word *Egypt* B. On the phrase *What I'd really like* C. At the end of the sentence

98. What kind of intonation is used at the end of the following cleft sentence?

What I'd really like is to have a holiday in Egypt!

- A. Rising intonation ↑ B. Fall-rise intonation ↓↑ C. Falling intonation ↓

99. What I'm wondering is whether we'll colonise other planets.

What intonation pattern is used on What I'm wondering?

- A. Falling intonation ↓ B. Rising intonation ↑ C. Fall-rise intonation ↓↑

100. What kind of intonation is used at the end of the following cleft sentence?

What I'm wondering is whether we'll colonise other planets.

- A. Falling intonation ↓ B. Rising intonation ↑ C. Fall-rise intonation ↓↑

101. All I'm hoping for is a short break in Paris.

Where is the fall-rise intonation used in the previous cleft sentence?

- A. On the phrase *All I'm hoping for* B. On the word *Paris* C. At the end of the sentence

102. I'm worried about several exam papers, but -----

- a. It's the History paper that really concerns me.
b. It's the History paper that I need to pass to get to university.

Which sentence is adding new information in the second part?

- A. Sentence (a) B. Sentence (b)

103. I'm worried about several exam papers, but -----

- a. It's the History paper that really concerns me.
b. It's the History paper that I need to pass to get to university.

Which sentence is not adding new information (it repeats known information)?

- A. Sentence (a) B. Sentence (b)

104. Long periods of space travel will affect astronauts in many ways, but -----

- a. It's their physical health that has always worried scientists.
b. It's humanity's need for progress that will ensure that the projects continue.

Which sentence is adding new information in the second part?

- A. Sentence (a) B. Sentence (b)

105. Long periods of space travel will affect astronauts in many ways, but -----

- a. It's their physical health that has always worried scientists.
b. It's humanity's need for progress that will ensure that the projects continue.

Which sentence is not adding new information (it refers to something already known)?

- A. Sentence (a) B. Sentence (b)

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

LOST WORDS ON THE METRO (Reading)

Malek crossed the Plaça de Catalunya in the intense heat of the afternoon. The city square was teeming with tourists and locals and he found the noise startling. Back home in the countryside, life moved at a gentle pace. On any given day, he never saw more than a handful of people. When Malek had announced his intention to leave his home state for the first time and travel alone to Barcelona, everyone tried to talk him out of it, but he was determined. It (visiting the football stadium, Camp Nou.) was a dream since childhood to visit the great football stadium, Camp Nou. And now, in his early 20s, he was making it happen.

1. Where is Malek at the start of the story?

- A. In a quiet village square
- B. At Camp Nou stadium
- C. In the Plaça de Catalunya
- D. Inside a shopping mall

2. What surprised Malek the most when he arrived in the city square?

- A. The number of shops
- B. The weather
- C. The noise
- D. The football fans

3. How is Malek's home described in the text?

- A. A crowded town full of people
- B. A peaceful countryside with few people
- C. A cold, rainy mountain village
- D. A busy urban area

4. On a typical day back home, Malek would usually see -----

- A. A few people
- B. Only tourists
- C. Dozens of people
- D. Large crowds

5. What is one reason people tried to talk Malek out of his trip?

- A. They didn't like Barcelona
- B. He was travelling alone for the first time
- C. He had no money
- D. He hated football

6. What had been Malek's dream since childhood?

- A. To live in a big city
- B. To watch a live concert
- C. To visit Camp Nou stadium ; the great football stadium
- D. To meet football players

7. According to the passage, which of the following describes a contrast between the countryside and the city?

- A. The city is cleaner and quieter
- B. The countryside is hotter
- C. The countryside has more tourists
- D. The city is crowded and noisy, while the countryside is peaceful

Malek slowly made his way across to the underground station and checked to find the platform for the Green Line. He checked his phone for the eighth time to confirm the route: northbound to a stop called Les Corts, then walk about ten minutes to the stadium. Amplified by the enclosed space, the commotion of Plaça de Catalunya was nothing compared to the clamour in the underground. Malek was swept along with the crowds and eventually fell into step with those heading in the same direction. As they descended the stairs to the tunnel, their footsteps echoed. Malek was relieved to reach the platform at last.

8. Where was Malek heading after crossing the square?

- A. To the underground station
- B. To a local museum
- C. To his hotel
- D. To a tourist shop

9. How many times had Malek checked his phone to confirm the route?

- A. Five times
- B. Six times
- C. Seven times
- D. Eight times

10. What line was Malek planning to take on the metro?

- A. Red Line
- B. Yellow Line
- C. Green Line
- D. Blue Line

11. What was the name of the stop Malek needed to reach?

- A. Corts green
- B. Les Corts
- C. Green Corts
- D. Green Line

12. After getting off the metro, Malek would need to -----

- A. Change trains
- B. Call a taxi
- C. Walk about ten minutes
- D. Take a bus

13. Which of the following best describes the environment in the underground station?

- A. Quiet and empty
- B. Dark and cold
- C. Calm and peaceful
- D. Loud and crowded

14. What made Malek feel relieved?

- A. Reaching the platform
- B. Seeing the football stadium
- C. Arriving at the city
- D. Finding a place to sit

15. What sounds are described as echoing in the tunnel?

- A. Voices of the crowd
- B. Train horns
- C. Music from speakers
- D. The footsteps of the crowd

In the interest of safety, he stood back from the track, but it was a poor choice of spot. Inadvertently, he was blocking the path of commuters milling around the platform, bolting this way and that, colliding, heads down, wordless. With some effort, Malek dragged himself towards the wall, and waited there. He watched the hordes and wondered about their lives. Did they always dash everywhere? Suddenly, an express train thundered past and Malek felt its wind in his eyes. Just as quickly, it (express train) was gone. The next train would be his (the next train).

16. Why did Malek stand back from the track?

- A. To take a photo B. To avoid the noise C. For safety reasons D. Because he was confused

17. Why was Malek's choice of spot on the platform poor?

- A. It was too hot C. He lost his balance
B. He couldn't see the train D. He was blocking the path of commuters

18. How are the commuters described in the text?

- A. Milling around, heads down, colliding C. Calm and organized
B. Rude and noisy D. Talking and laughing

19. What was Malek doing while waiting near the wall?

- A. Reading the train map C. Checking the time
B. Watching the crowds and thinking D. Listening to music

More people crammed onto the platform. The crowd inched closer to the yellow line as the train appeared and gradually rumbled to a stop. When the doors slid open, the passengers alighting had to elbow their way through the sea of people entering the carriages. The fact that there wasn't a better system was something (the fact) that surprised Malek. He assumed he'd be unable to board this train and would have to wait for the next one, but somehow he managed to squeeze on at the last minute. The doors slammed shut and the train lurched forward.

20. What happened as more people arrived on the platform?

- A. The crowd became quieter C. The crowd dispersed quickly
B. The crowd moved closer to the yellow line D. Malek left the platform

21. What did passengers have to do when the train doors opened?

- A. Wait patiently for others C. Elbow their way through others
B. Rush to sit down D. Ask the staff for help

22. What surprised Malek about the train boarding process?

- A. That there wasn't a better system C. How fast it was
B. The design of the train D. The number of train staff

23. What did Malek assume about boarding the train?

- A. That it would be easy C. That he'd get a seat
B. That he'd be unable to board this train D. That it was the wrong train

If Malek thought the platform was cramped, the carriage seemed worse. Every seat was taken, as well as every square inch of standing room. Those (people) who could reach overhead and grasp the handrail to steady themselves were lucky. Many, including Malek, struggled to keep their balance with nothing at all to hold onto. Unaccustomed to the motion, Malek faltered once or twice, then stood firm and stabilised himself. As the train approached the next station, those leaving began to shift in preparation for their exit. Malek wondered how they might navigate their way to the doors, but astonishingly they forged ahead and the carriage emptied slightly before filling up with new passengers.

24. What was Malek's impression of the train carriage compared to the platform?

- A. It was more spacious C. It was quieter
B. It was easier to move around D. It seemed even more crowded

25. According to the text, who were considered lucky in the carriage?

- A. Those who found a seat C. Those who could hold onto the handrail
B. Those who could leave early D. Those who were sitting near the door

26. What difficulty did Malek face inside the train?

- A. Not understanding the language C. Being late for his stop
B. Standing with no support D. Losing his phone

27. What happened when the train approached the next station?

- A. People began to shift in preparation for exiting
- B. Passengers panicked
- C. The train stopped unexpectedly
- D. Malek exited immediately

28. What surprised Malek about the passengers who were getting off?

- A. They couldn't reach the door
- B. They argued with each other
- C. They managed to get out through the crowd
- D. They waited patiently until everyone moved

Malek looked across at the Metro map above a window and counted the stops until Les Corts, even though he had already counted them (stops) umpteen times. The train chugged along and he was pleased to find his footing and feel anchored. He began to relax into the journey, giving himself licence to look around and take in his surroundings. Most people were scrolling up and down their phone screens, many wearing headphones or ear buds. Malek noticed an older couple who were sitting down facing him. They reminded him of his grandparents back on the farm. The old man was reading a novel while his wife sat serenely, a soft expression on her face. Unexpectedly, the man glanced up at Malek and caught his eye. Malek was embarrassed, worried it might seem as if he had been staring. But the man nodded politely and Malek nodded back, blushing a little.

29. What was Malek doing as he looked at the Metro map?

- A. Marking the station with a pen
- B. Asking someone for directions
- C. Trying to memorize the map
- D. Counting the stops again

30. What does the word "them" in "counted *them* umpteen times" refer to?

- A. The people on the train
- B. His steps
- C. The stops until Les Corts
- D. The stations he passed

31. What helped Malek feel more at ease during the ride?

- A. The conductor's announcement
- B. Finding his footing and feeling stable
- C. Getting a seat
- D. Seeing his destination

32. What were most of the passengers doing?

- A. Using their phones
- B. Listening to announcements
- C. Reading newspapers
- D. Talking with each other

33. Who did the older couple remind Malek of?

- A. A couple he saw earlier
- B. His parents
- C. His grandparents
- D. His teachers

34. What was the older man doing while sitting on the train?

- A. Sleeping
- B. Talking to his wife
- C. Reading a novel
- D. Using a phone

35. How did Malek react when the man looked up and caught his eye?

- A. He looked away in anger
- B. He smiled and waved
- C. He ignored the man
- D. He blushed and nodded politely

36. What does the word "they" in "They reminded him of his grandparents..." refer to?

- A. Malek's neighbors
- B. The older couple
- C. The train staff
- D. The people using their phones

The journey continued. Malek was now in the rhythm of it, the same routine at one station and then another (station) as people got on and off the train, dispersing on the platform or settling into some corner of the carriage. Three stops from Les Corts, the old man and woman stood up to leave. As they passed Malek, they smiled at him. He desperately wanted to say something, to make some friendly comment, but he was strangely lost for words. Then the doors closed and they were gone. Malek turned and saw that the old man had forgotten his book. It was still on the seat.

37. What does the word "another" in "then another" refer to?

- A. Another passenger
- B. Another book
- C. Another station
- D. Another train

38. What did the older couple do three stops before Les Corts?

- A. Greeted Malek and sat down again
- B. Got off the train
- C. Asked for directions
- D. Gave Malek a book

39. How did Malek feel when the old couple smiled at him?

- A. Angry and confused
- B. Shy and unsure what to say
- C. Confident and excited
- D. Sad and regretful

How to make a good decision – Life Skills

1. Gather relevant information – do some research .
2. Make a list of options and consider the pros and cons and possible outcomes of each.
3. Get some different perspectives – ask others for their views or experience.
4. Make the decision and later consider what you can learn from this experience .

THE TRIP OF MY DREAMS?

SB P 25 (1+2)

It had always been on my bucket list. A country of such amazing contrasts, the Atacama Desert at one end of the country, and the edge of Antarctica at the other. Old colonial towns, and the modern skyscrapers of Santiago. Where am I talking about? Chile of course! I was going with my new best friend, Adnan. We hadn't known each other that long, but we'd really hit it off right from the start. I'm quite reserved, whereas he is a real social butterfly, but we seemed to complement each other well. And when I mentioned my fascination with Chile, he became the driving force in actually making my dream happen.

40. What is the relationship between the speaker and Adnan?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. They are long-time friends. | C. They are new best friends. |
| B. They are cousins. | D. They are classmates. |

41. What does the phrase "hit it off" most likely mean in the context?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Had a big argument | C. Played a sport together |
| B. Became friends quickly | D. Traveled somewhere |

42. What does the speaker say about himself?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. He loves to be around people | C. He is a social butterfly |
| B. He is very talkative | D. He is quite reserved |

43. The phrase "driving force" in the passage means -----

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A. A person who drives a car | C. The main motivation or support behind something |
| B. A reason for changing jobs | D. A force that stops action |

44. What was the speaker's dream?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. To become a social butterfly | C. To meet Adnan |
| B. To travel to Chile | D. To make new friends |

Before I knew it, we were arriving in the capital. What an incredible city! I loved spending the days walking around the different neighbourhoods, trying some typical dishes such as *caldillo de congrio* (eel soup – don't knock it 'til you've tried it) and soaking up the atmosphere. But, after a few days, things started to go downhill. Adnan was bored. He wanted to go skiing in the Valle Nevado. The problem was, not only had I never been skiing, but that it was also likely to completely blow my budget. When I explained this to him, he felt bad, and then I felt bad, too! It's true that I couldn't really afford the trip, but then again, I knew it would mean a lot to Adnan, so I agreed to go.

45. What was the speaker's first impression of the capital city?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. It was boring and crowded | C. It was incredible and enjoyable |
| B. It was dangerous | D. It was too expensive |

46. What is *caldillo de congrio*?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. A Chilean dance | C. A kind of eel soup |
| B. A type of dessert | D. A famous mountain |

47. What does the expression "things started to go downhill" mean in the context?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. They went to the mountains | C. They went skiing |
| B. Things began to improve | D. The situation started to get worse |

48. Why was the speaker hesitant to go skiing?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A. He had never been skiing and it was too expensive | C. He didn't like Adnan |
| B. He had a fear of heights | D. He preferred going to the beach |

49. What does "blow my budget" mean in this context?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Save money | C. Make a financial plan |
| B. Spend all my money | D. Get a discount |

50. What did the speaker decide to do in the end?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Stay in the city | C. Return home early |
| B. Go skiing with Adnan | D. Travel alone |

Adnan loved it and being so social, he soon made a whole load of new friends. Being in the mountains was great, but I can't say that I really clicked with the new crowd. And I was also itching to get on with our tour and visit the Atacama Desert. Eventually, I managed to drag him away, and we set off north.

51. What does the speaker say about Adnan in the mountains?

- A. He didn't like the place
- B. He became bored
- C. He made many new friends
- D. He wanted to go home

52. What does the phrase "I didn't really click with the new crowd" mean?

- A. He couldn't take photos of them
- B. He didn't get along with them
- C. He was their leader
- D. He was very close to them

53. What was the speaker eager to do next?

- A. Stay longer in the mountains
- B. Return to the capital
- C. Visit the Atacama Desert
- D. Go back home

54. What does "managed to drag him away" suggest?

- A. Adnan left happily
- B. Adnan didn't want to leave
- C. Adnan got lost
- D. They separated

Wow. What a landscape! We visited Moon Valley and Mars Valley, and it really did feel as if we were on another planet. But it wasn't long before another problem reared its head. Both Adnan and I had taken lots of photographs of our holiday. But, one morning, I noticed that Adnan had uploaded most of his photos to his social media pages – and I was in a lot of those photos! Some were cool, but a few pictures of me were not very flattering. I really felt that Adnan should have asked my permission before posting the photos online. I wanted to say something to him, but our friendship was already getting a little strained, so I just bit my tongue.

55. What did the speaker think of the landscape in Moon Valley and Mars Valley?

- A. It was disappointing
- B. It looked like another planet
- C. It was too hot
- D. It was crowded and boring

56. What caused the new problem during the trip?

- A. Adnan lost his phone
- B. They got lost in the desert
- C. Adnan posted photos without asking
- D. The speaker deleted Adnan's photos

57. How did the speaker feel about some of the photos Adnan uploaded?

- A. Proud
- B. Embarrassed or unhappy
- C. Indifferent
- D. Excited

58. What does the speaker think Adnan should have done before uploading the photos?

- A. Asked for permission
- B. Deleted the bad ones
- C. Edited them
- D. Posted more of his own photos

59. What does the expression "I just bit my tongue" mean in this context?

- A. He was in pain
- B. He started a fight
- C. He yelled at Adnan
- D. He stayed quiet instead of speaking

60. What was the state of their friendship at that point?

- A. Very strong
- B. Completely over
- C. A little tense
- D. Getting better

And then something else happened which cast a shadow over the trip. We had travelled back down to Valparaiso, a very beautiful old city just north of Santiago, on the Pacific coast. It's a really gorgeous and special place. I couldn't wait to walk around and see all the sights with Adnan, but he just wanted to hang out in our hotel room all day. I couldn't believe it, and the worst part is that he couldn't understand why I felt disappointed. After this, we finally understood that we weren't very compatible travelling companions. Adnan is a really nice person, but he and I just have different ideas about what it means to be a tourist.

61. What does the phrase "cast a shadow over the trip" mean?

- A. Made the trip more exciting
- B. Caused a negative feeling or problem
- C. Gave them a break from the sun
- D. Created a new travel opportunity

62. What did the speaker want to do in Valparaiso?

- A. Relax in the hotel
- B. Go shopping only
- C. Walk around and explore the city
- D. Visit friends

63. How did Adnan feel about sightseeing in Valparaiso?

- A. He preferred staying in the hotel
- B. He was very excited
- C. He was sick
- D. He wanted to go to the beach

64. Why was the speaker disappointed?

- A. Adnan left the city early
- B. They didn't have time to rest
- C. Adnan didn't want to explore the city
- D. They lost their luggage

65. What did the speaker and Adnan finally realize?

- A. They wanted to live in Chile
- B. They should travel more together
- C. They had the same travel style
- D. They were not very compatible as travel partners

66. How does the speaker describe Adnan in the end?

- A. Rude and selfish
- B. Boring and quiet
- C. A really nice person with a different travel style
- D. Adventurous and outgoing

An Email of Complaint

You travel regularly to school by train and have a monthly pass. Recently, there have been a lot of cancellations and delays to the services, and the trains that do run are always very crowded.

Write an email of complaint to the director of the railway company explaining the problem and how it has affected you. In your complaint, ask for a discount on your next pass in recognition of the poor service.

Dear Sir/Madam,

While I understand that occasional delays may happen, I am writing to express my disappointment with the recent train services. Over the past few weeks, there have been many cancellations and long delays. The few trains that were running were extremely crowded, which made travelling very uncomfortable.

Passengers were only informed of timetable changes at the last minute, and the coaches had not been properly serviced. What was, in my view, completely inexcusable, was that at no time were we offered any explanation or apology.

I would like to emphasise that such treatment cannot be tolerated. Never have I experienced such discomfort on my daily journey. Ultimately, the fault lies with the service provider. Obviously, we hope that steps will be taken to improve the service and that appropriate compensation will be provided.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours faithfully,

(Your Full Name)

67. Which sentence correctly uses (a clause of concession) to give balance in a formal complaint email?

- A. We missed our flight, we believe we should receive compensation.
- B. While we were extremely fortunate to catch our flight, we believe we should receive compensation.
- C. We were extremely fortunate to catch our flight, and we received compensation.

68. Which sentence uses (the passive form) correctly in a formal complaint email?

- A. They didn't service the coach properly.
- B. The company didn't service our coach.
- C. The coach had not been properly serviced.

69. Which sentence is (polite and assertive but (not aggressive) in a formal complaint email?

- A. I demand a refund immediately!
- B. I would like to emphasise that treatment such as this cannot be tolerated.
- C. You must give us a refund now!

70. Which sentence shows (emphasis to strengthen your position) in a formal complaint email?

- A. Never have I experienced such discomfort.
- B. I didn't like the trip.
- C. The trip was not good.

71. Which sentence uses (a cleft structure for emphasis) in a formal complaint email?

- A. We were not informed at any time.
- B. What was, in my view, completely inexcusable, was that at no time were we informed.
- C. We were never told anything.

72. Which sentence correctly uses (an initial comment adverb) in a formal complaint email?

- A. Obviously, we hope that this matter can be resolved quickly.
- B. We hope obviously that this matter can be resolved quickly.
- C. We hope that obviously this matter can be resolved quickly.

73. Which of the following sentences is (too direct or aggressive) for a formal complaint email?

- A. We expect this issue to be addressed as soon as possible.
- B. We would appreciate a prompt response to this issue.
- C. You must fix this problem right now or we'll report you!

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

Critical Thinking

“Travelling leaves you speechless, then turns you into a storyteller. Ibn Battuta”

Travel gives us amazing experiences that sometimes leave us speechless, as Ibn Battuta said. But it also gives us unforgettable stories to share with others. Through travel, we learn, open ourselves to new cultures, and create lasting memories. Therefore, travel is not just entertainment, but an experience that changes us.

“Fill your life with experiences, not things. Have stories to tell, not stuff to show. Anonymous”

This quote reminds us of the importance of focusing on experiences rather than material things. Travel gives us the chance to collect memories and stories that last a lifetime, not just possessions to display. Through travelling, we live unique moments and gain experiences that help us grow and develop. So, let's fill our lives with stories worth telling.

Discuss whether it is better for space research to be in the hands of commercial companies or governments.

It is better for space research to be managed by governments because they focus on public interest and safety, while commercial companies may speed up progress but mainly aim for profit

Visiting a non-tourist area of a town or city

Visiting non-tourist areas allows people to see the real culture and lifestyle of local residents, not just what is shown to visitors. Although it might feel unfamiliar or even unsafe at first, such experiences can increase understanding, empathy, and respect for different ways of life.

Sampling food never tasted before

Trying new food helps people explore cultural diversity and develop openness to different traditions. Even if the taste is unusual, the experience teaches flexibility and curiosity, which are important for personal growth.

Switching off phones while travelling

Turning off phones while travelling helps people connect more deeply with their surroundings and companions. Although it can be difficult to disconnect, it allows for more meaningful experiences.