Reading

Passage 1 : Dolphin

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

(1) It is clear from the passage that dolphins ---- A-don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them B-are proven to be less intelligent than once thought C-have a reputation for being friendly to humans D-are the most powerful creatures that live in the oceans E- are capable of learning a language and communicating with humans

(2) The fact that the writer of the passage thinks that we can kill dolphins more easily than they can kill us ----.

A-means that they are better adapted to their environment than we are

B-shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated form of communication

C- proves that dolphins are not the most intelligent species at sea

D- does not mean that we are superior to them

E- proves that Dolphins have linguistic skills far beyond what we previously thought

(3) One can infer from the reading that ----. A- dolphins are quite abundant in some areas of the world B- communication is the most fascinating aspect of the dolphins

C- dolphins have skills that no other living creatures have such as the ability to think

D- it is not usual for dolphins to communicate with each other E- dolphins have some social traits that are similar to those of humans

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Passage 2 : Opera

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theater an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theater such as scenery, costumes, and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

(4) It is pointed out in the reading that opera ----.
A- has developed under the influence of musical theater
B-is a drama sung with the accompaniment of an orchestra
C- is not a high-budget production
D- is often performed in Europe
E- is the most complex of all the performing arts

(5) We can understand from the reading that ----.
A- people are captivated more by opera than musical
theater B- drama in opera is more important than the music
C- orchestras in operas can vary considerably in
size D- musical theater relies above all on music
E-there is argument over whether the music is important or the words in opera

(6) It is stated in the reading that ----. A- acting and costumes are
secondary to music in musical theater B- many people find musical
theater more captivating than opera C- music in musical theater is
not as important as it is in opera D- an opera requires a huge
orchestra as well as a large choir E- opera doesn't have any
properties in common with musical theater

Answers :
1- C
2- D
3- E
4- B
5- C
6- C

Vocabulary:

1.   Could you _____ me some money, please?

A-*borrow*   B- *lend*

2.   Some pupils can _____ books from their school.

A- *borrow*   B- *lend*

3.   _____this book to the library, please.

A-*bring*   B- *take*

4.   Did Peter _____ Steve to his party?

A-*bring*   B- *take*

5.   Saudi Arabia is an oil producing _____.

A-*land*   B- *country*

6.   Japan is also called _____ of the Rising Sun.

A-*land*   B- *country*

07.   Hey John! Can you _____ that sound?

A-*hear*   B- *listen*

8.   The children _____ the teacher carefully.

A-*hear*   B- *listen*

9.   Can you _____ me the way to the station, please?

A- *tell*   B- *say*

10.   He didn't _____ a word.

A-*tell*   B- *say*

11.   What's the time? _____ten past twelve.

A- *Its*   B- *It's*

12.   Put the CD in _____ place, please.

A-*Its*   B- *It's*

13. **swimming, table-tennis, athletics, jogging and a crossword** (do, go or play)

14. **a favor, a bargain, an examination, a complaint, progress** (do or make)

15. *Write the opposite of:* many, deep, long, clean and empty.

16. *Write the opposite of:* break, early, lose, over and rough.

17. *Write the synonyms of:* begin, usually, terrible, missing and great.

18. *Write the synonyms of:* polite, temper, rude, toxic and domesticate.

Answers :

(1) B-lend   (2)A- borrow   (3) B-Take

 (4)A-bringing   (5)B-country   (6)A- Land

(7) A-hear   (8) B-listen to   (9)A-tell

(10)B- say   (11)B- It's   (12)A- its

(13) go, play, do, go and do   (14) do, make, do, make and make

(15) few, shallow, short, dirty and full   (16)mend, late, find, under and smooth

(17) start, normally, awful, lost and fantastic   (18) well mannered, mood, impolite, poisonous and cultivate.

The closest meaning

1- French is the only language other than English spoken on five continents.

A) French and English are the only languages that is spoken on five continents.

B) Unlike French, English is spoken on five continents.

C) French and English are spoken widely in official and commercial circles.

D) Before English, French was the only language spoken on five continents.

E) Worldwide, French is the most widely taught second language after English.

2-Adults laugh less than children, probably because they play less.

A) unlike adults children laugh more while playing games.

B) Since adults have less time playing games; they don't laugh as much as children

C) No matter how much adults play, they can't laugh more than children.

D) It seems that adults, who don't laugh much, didn't play much with other children when they were young.

E) The reason why adults laugh less than children might be that they play less.

3-We must remember what happened in the past so that it will never happen again.

A) If we could remember the past, it would not happen again.

B) Since we all tend to forget what happened in the past we do the same mistakes again.

C) We couldn't remember what happened in the past so we did it again.

D) In order not to repeat the past, we should certainly not forget what happened then.

E) Those who couldn't remember what happened in the past were more likely to repeat it.

4-She didn't eat anything but small pieces of bread and butter.

A) She ate small pieces of bread and butter but didn't like them.

B) She only ate some small pieces of bread and butter.

C) She didn't eat anything, not even the bread and butter.

D) She didn't touch the bread and butter, but she ate other things.

E) She ate neither bread nor butter.

5- We won't be getting married until we have had enough money.

A) We will marry when we have had enough money.

B) We won't be married although we have enough money.

C) We won't marry even when we have had enough money.

D) We will get married because we have enough money.

E) We will marry before we start to earn money.

Answers :

1- A

2- E

3-D

4-B

5-A

Grammar

1. The bus driver was _____ injured.

A-serious   B- seriously   C- bad

Hint :choose the adverb between the auxiliary verb and the main verb

2. Kevin is _____ clever.

A- Extremely   B- extreme

Hint : choose the adverb after the verb and before the adjective

3. This is a nice cat. It's much _____ than my friend's cat.

A- Nice   B- nicer   C- more nice

Hint : er is added to the short adjectives in comparative

4. Have you visited the old castle? It was the _____ castle we visited during our holidays

A- Older   B- oldest   C- old

Hint : est is added to the short adjectives in superlative

<u>5.</u> The blue car is **as _____ as** the red car

A- Fast   B-fastest

Hint : between as and as we put the adjective as it is without adding anything

6. They go on _____ the book.

A- read   B-reading

Hint : gerund after preposition

7. He agreed _____ a new car.

A-buy   B- to buy   C- buying

Hint : an adverb modifying a verb and agree is a one of the common verbs that are followed by infinitive

8. Are you thinking of _____ London?

A- visit   B- visiting   C- to visit

Hint : Gerund can serve as an object after a preposition

9. She doesn't mind _____ the night shift.

A-work   B- working   C- to work

Hint : mind is one of the common verbs that are followed by gerund

10. I learned _____ the bike at the age of five.

A- ride   B- to ride

Hint : the verb learn is verb to be

11. I dream about _____a big house.

A- build   B- building

Hint : Gerund can serve as an object after a preposition

12. _____ to the dialogue, it's important.
A-listen   B- don't listen

13. _____ in this lake, it's dangerous.

A-swim   B-don't swim

14. ___ you from Sheffield?

A-am   B- are   C- is

Hint: the suitable verb to plural pronoun is "are"

<u>**15.**</u> **His pencil case ___ at home**

A-am   B- are   C- is

Hint : the suitable verb to the singular nouns is " is "

16. Rewrite as a question: your this apple is

Hint : we usually form yes/no questions when the verb is (to be) : verb (to be) + subject + object

17. Rewrite as a question : in is what English that

Hint : We usually form *wh*-questions with *wh-* + an auxiliary verb (*be, do* or *have*) + subject + main verb or with *wh-* + a modal verb + subject + main verb

18. Are they new here? - No, _____

A- they are not   B- they is not   C- they are

Hint: the full negative answer : No , pronoun + auxiliary verb + not

19. Yesterday I _____ a film, today I can't.

A-can watched   B- could watch

Hint : past ability and after the models we add infinitive

20. Peter works in a shop, but he _____ work in an office

A- do not   B- doesn't   C- didn't

Hint : negative form of present simple with singular pronoun

21. You _____ very busy on Friday.

A- was   B- were

Hint : the suitable verb for the plural pronouns is "were"

22. Can I have _____ of these kiwis?

A-some   B- any

Hint : We can use some in questions when offering/requesting

23. Would you like _____ more tea?

A-some   B-any

Hint : We can use **some** in questions when offering/requesting

24. Peter never gives his mother _____ help.

A-some   B- any

Hint : In general, **any** is used in negative sentences and questions

25. This is the boy _____ had an accident.

A- who   B- which   C- whose

Hint : We use who in relative clauses for a person. Who is followed by a verb.

26. Yesterday I saw a car _____ was really old.

A-whom   B-whose   C- which

Hint : We use which (and that) in relative clauses to talk about a thing.

27. The robber stole the car ____ the lady parked in front of the supermarket

A-X   B- who   C- whose

28. This is the man _____ house is on fire.

A-whose   B- whom   c-X

Hint : We use whose in relative clauses instead of his/hers/theirs. Whose is followed by a noun.

29. as long as I can remember, three days, my childhood and Wednesday (since or for)

Hint :since with specific time and for with a length of time

30. **pupils, time, money, dollars and milk** (much or many)

Hint : Countable nouns take *many*. And uncountable nouns take much

Answer

(1) B-seriously   *(2)*A- extremely   (3) B- nicer   *(4) B*-oldest

(5) A-fast   *(6)B*- reading   (7)B- to buy   (8) B-visiting

(9) B-working   (10)B-to ride   (11)B- building   (12) A-Listen

(13) B-don't swim   (14) B-Are   (15)C- is   (16)Is this your apple?

(17)What is that in English?   (18)A- they are not   (19) B-could watch

(20) B-doesn't   (21)B-were   (22)A-some   (23)A-some

(24)B-any   (25)A-who   (26) C-which   (27)A- X

(28)A-whose   (29) for, for, since and since   (30)many, much, much, many and much

Adverbs:

1. Rewrite: Our friends must write a test. *(also)*

2. Rewrite: I was joking. *(only)*

3. Rewrite: We went to the cinema. *(yesterday)*

4. Rewrite: He listens to the radio. *(often)*

5. Rewrite: They read a book. *(sometimes)*

6. Rewrite: I take sugar in my coffee. *(sometimes)*

7. Rewrite: John watches TV. *(seldom)*

8. Rewrite: The weather is bad in November. *(always)*

9. Rewrite: Have you been to London? *(ever)*

Answers: **Our friends must also write a test. / I was only joking. / We went to the cinema yesterday. / He often listens to the radio. / They sometimes read a book. / I sometimes take sugar in my coffee. / John seldom watches TV. / The weather is always bad in November. / Have you ever been to London?**

Articles:

fill with a, an, the or X

1. I like ___ blue T-shirt over there better than ____ red one.

2. Where's ___ USB drive I lent you last week?

3. What do you usually have for ___ breakfast?

4. Carol's father works as ___ electrician.

5. Don't be late for ___ school.

6. She has never been to ___ Alps before.

7. ___ Loch Ness is ___ most famous lake in Scotland.

8. ___ Plaza Hotel is on the corner of ___ 59th Street and ___ 5th Avenue.

9. My father is ___ honest person.

Answers: **the**, **the** / **the** / **X** / **an** / **X** / **the** / **X**, **the** / **The**, **X**, **X** / **an**

Conditional sentences:

1. If I study , I _____ the exams. *(study, pass)*

2. If we hurried , we _____ the bus. *(hurry, catch)*

3. If the weather had been nice, they _____ football. *(be, play)*

4. If I had gone to the cinema, I _____ an interesting film. *(go, watch)*

5. If they **learn** the poem, they_____ a good mark. *(get)*

6. If he **had studied** harder, he _____ his driving test. *(pass)*

7. If I *go* to the café, I _____ milk. *(not drink)*

8. If I *went* to the café, I _____ milk. *(not drink)*

9. If I *had gone* to the café, I _____ milk. *(not drink)*

10. If Adam spoke Italian, he _____ Italy. *(work)*

Answers: **will pass** / **would catch** / **would have played** / **would have watched** / **will get** / **would have passed** / **will not drink** / **would not drink** / **would not have drunk** / **would work**

Passive Voice:

Rewrite using Passive Voice

1. The students handed in the reports.

2. The mechanic has not repaired the DVD recorder.

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3. The people speak English.

4. Max will look after him.

Answers: **The reports were handed in**. / **The DVD recorder has not been repaired**. / **English is spoken**. / **He will be looked after by Max**.

Plural:

What is the plural of: half, woman, fish**,** crisis, radius and mouse?

Answers: **halves, women, fish, crises, radii and mice.**

Reported Speech:

Rewrite using Reported Speech

1. Peter: "Clean the black shoes!"

2. Susan: "I'm watching TV."

3. Peter: "Did John clean the black shoes?"

4. Robert: "My father flew to Dallas last year."

Answers: Peter told me **to clean the black shoes**. / Susan said to me that **she was watching TV**. / Peter asked me **if John had cleaned the black shoes /** Robert told me that **his father had flown to Dallas the year before**.