(1) Y	ou your homework last night.		
	(i) should have done		
	(中) should do		
	(ゔ)should did		
	(2) do		
(2) T	o show strong necessity, use		
	( <sup>†</sup> ) should		
	(→) can		
	(支)could		
	(2) must		
(3) A participles is a form of a verb that functions as			
	(i) a noun		
	(\(\to\)) an adjective		
	(で)a verb		
	(2) an adverb		
<b>(4)</b>	The students do not like English. When they attend it, they got		
	• •		
	(i) born		
	(-) bored		
	(z)boring		
(=\ <del>-</del>	(2) boringly		
(5) I read an magazine yesterday.			
	(i) interested		
	(→) excited		
	(¿)interesting		
(2) none of the above			
(6) Short conversations with strangers seem to be more common in			
	(i) big cities		
	() big cities than in small towns		
	(z) small towns than in big cities		
	(2) none of the above		

(ب) keep in touch

**(12)** 

(ح) Glad to meet you

(2) don't worry about it

(i) enough dollar bills

(ع) a lot of money (2) exact change

 $(\dot{\mathbf{y}})$  insufficient amount of money

ة المراج	الفصل الأول 1433 – 1434 هـ أسئا	هارات التحدث
(7)P	eople everywhere are careful to speak with strangers only	in
si	tuation.	
	(İ) unsafe	
	(→) safe	
	(z)dangerous	
	(2) none of the above	
(8) <b>I</b> ı	n U.S, Someone has invited you to a party at 8:00. It's pro	bably best to
a	rrive:	
	(i) a few minutes before 8:00	
	(→) at 8:00 exactly	
	(z) a few minutes after 8:00	
	(2) none of the above.	
(9) I	n US, you have a business appointment for 10:30. It's pro	bably best to
a	rrive:	
	(i) at 10:25 to 10:30	
	(←) at 10:35 to 10:45	
	(z)at 11:00	
	(2) none of the above	
(10)	To make real tag-question	
( )	(i) your voice intonation should go up on the tag	
	(ب) your voice intonation should do down on the tag	
	(で)your voice intonation should go neutral	
	(2) none of the above	
(11)	If someone says "I'd like you to meet Mr. Jone.", you	ır polite
	esponse should be like	1
	( <sup>1</sup> ) Hi man	

What does "correct amount of money" means?

(13)	We should pay attention to speakers' tone of voice because	
	(i) it distracts you	
	(中) sends unclear message	
	(خ)it sometimes tells more than speakers' words	
	(2) none of the above	
<b>(14)</b>	"What do you think about it?" what is the short form of "what do	
you?"		
	( <sup>†</sup> ) whatcha	
	(→) watcher ya	
	(خ)whadaya	
	(2) none of the above	
<b>(15)</b>	What does "to hang on" mean?	
	( <sup>†</sup> ) to give up	
	(→) to surrender	
	(で)to change	
	(2) to wait	
<b>(16)</b>	What does the common suffix "-ic" like in the word "linguistic"	
m	nean?	
	(i) having property of	
	(中) act, process	
	(z)state of	
	(2) without	
<b>(17)</b>	What does the common prefix "Mid" like in the word "midnight"	
m	nean?	
	( <sup>†</sup> ) mistake	
	(中) midway	
	(z)half	
	(2) again	
<b>(18)</b>	What does the common prefix "dis" like in the word	
"disorganized" mean?		
	(i) cause	
	(中) before	
	(z)opposite of	

- in (د)
- (19) In America, Someone tells you, "that's a nice sweater," you say:
  - (b) Thank you,
  - (ب) Oh, not really. It's very old
  - (ج) Would you like it?
  - (2) none of the above
- (20) In U.S, your teacher sometimes sits on her desk. You think:
  - (1) He's not polite.
  - (→) He's not very serious about teaching.
  - (ح) It's not strange.
  - (2) none of the above