

1- Create An Adjective/Noun Phrase By Matching The Word "**Dream**" With One Of The Following Answers

- a) Job
- b) Dream
- c) Way
- d) Drive

2-Creat An Adjective/Noun Phrase By Matching The Word "**Cell**" With One Of The Following Answers

- a) Job
- b) Phone
- c) Drive
- d) Sleep

3-Creat An Adjective/Noun Phrase By Matching The Word "**Technology**" With One Of The Following Answers

- a) Fashion
- b) Opening
- c) Dream
- d) Field

4-Creat An Adjective/Noun Phrase By Matching The Word "**Old**" With One Of The Following Answers

- a) fashionly
- b) fashion
- c) fashioned
- d) dreaming

5-The Phrase "**City Life**" Consists Of

- a) Noun + Adjective
- b) Verb + Noun
- c) Noun + Noun
- d) Noun + Verb

6-The Phrase "**Social Studies**" Consists Of

- a) Adjective + Noun
- b) Adjective + Adjective
- c) Noun + Noun
- d) Verb + Noun

7-The Phrase "**Especially Interesting**" Consists Of

- a) Noun + Noun
- b) Adverb + Adjective
- c) Adverb + Noun
- d) Adverb + Adverb

8-The Prefix (Un-) (E.G Unfair) Means

- a) Together
- b) Not
- c) Result
- d) Before

9- The prefix (mis) (e.g. mistaken) means

- a) back
- b) with
- c) first
- d) wrong

10- The prefix (pre) (e.g. preschool) means

- a) before
- b) together
- c) alone
- d) back

11- The prefix (in) (e.g. inappropriate) means

- a) with
- b) not
- c) without
- d) again

12- What does the word "overpopulation" mean

- a) (noun) when the population is too high too many people in one place
- b) (adjective) when population is around one million
- c) (verb) to fill a place
- d) (noun) when the population is too low few people in one place

13- what does the word "overestimate" mean

- a) (noun) to give a correct estimate
- b) (verb) to give an estimate that is reasonable
- c) (verb) to give an estimate that is too high
- d) (noun) to give an estimate that is too low

Read the following paragraph and then answer the questions

sick building syndrome

Paragraph (A)

Although most common in office buildings and schools, the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses. Imagine a typical home. The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking and heating. **They** might smoke cigarettes, pipes, or cigars. They use chemicals for cleaning. They use hundreds of products made of plastic or particleboard—that is, an inexpensive kind of board made of very small pieces of wood held together with a chemical. These products give off chemicals that we can't see, but that we do breathe **them** in. In some homes, carbon monoxide from cars in the garage can enter the house. And in many areas, the ground under the building might send a dangerous gas called radon into the home. The people in the house are breathing in a "chemical soup."

Paragraph (B)

Then what causes sick-building syndrome in an office building or school where people don't smoke or burn oil, wood, or gas? Experts have discovered several sources of sick-building syndrome; among these are mold and bacteria, synthetic products, and lack of **ventilation** - or the movement of fresh air into and out of the building. In many buildings, rain has leaked in and causes water damage to walls and carpets. This allows mold and bacteria to grow. Air conditioning systems are another place where mold and bacteria can grow. **Synthetic** (that is, man-made) products such as paint, carpeting, and furniture can be found in all offices and schools. These products release **toxic** (poisonous) chemicals into the air. Perhaps the most common cause of sick-building syndrome, however, is lack of ventilation. Most modern office buildings are tightly sealed; in other words, the windows don't open, so fresh air doesn't enter the building. In a building with mold, bacteria, or toxic chemicals, lack of ventilation makes the situation more serious.

Paragraph (C)

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome; the most important of these is cleaning the building. First, of course, experts must determine the specific cause in any one building. Then workers probably need to take out carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles in order to remove mold and bacteria. After taking **them** out, **they** need to clean out the air conditioning system and completely rebuild the system of ventilation. They should remove synthetic products and bring in natural products, instead, if they are available.

14-what is the main idea of paragraph (A)?

- a) the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses.
- b) The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking and heating.
- c) They use chemicals for cleaning.
- d) carbon monoxide from cars in the garage can enter the house.

15-what is the main idea of paragraph (B)?

- a) In many buildings, rain has leaked in and causes water damage to walls and carpets.
- b) Most modern office buildings are tightly sealed
- c) Experts have discovered several sources of sick-building syndrome; among these are mold and bacteria, synthetic products, and lack of ventilation
- d) Synthetic (that is, man-made) products such as paint, carpeting, and furniture can be found in all offices and schools.

16-what is the main idea of paragraph (C)?

- a) experts must determine the specific cause in any one building.
- b) There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome the most important of these is cleaning the building.
- c) workers probably need to take out carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles in order to remove mold
- d) They should remove synthetic products and bring in natural products

17- The pronoun "**they**" in paragraph (A) refers to.....

- a) cigarettes
- b) oil, wood, or gas
- c) chemicals
- d) the people who live there

18- The pronoun "**them**" in paragraph A refers to

- a) products
- b) chemicals
- c) we
- d) these

19- The pronoun "**them**" in paragraph C refers to

- a) carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles
- b) workers
- c) mold
- d) bacteria

20- The pronoun "they" in paragraph C refers to

- a) carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles
- b) workers
- c) mold
- d) bacteria

21- what is the meaning of "ventilation" in paragraph B

- a) mold and bacteria
- b) synthetic products
- c) the movement of fresh air into and out of the building
- d) rain has leaked in and causes water damage

22- what is the meaning of "synthetic" in paragraph B

- a) man-made
- b) paint
- c) furniture
- d) schools

23- what is the meaning of "toxic" in paragraph B

- a) bacteria
- b) chemicals
- c) poisonous
- d) products

24- Of course one drawback, or disadvantage is that students experience exhaustion. The underline word means

- a) advantage
- b) disadvantage
- c) exhaustion
- d) students

25- In the united states, each state determines its own curriculum. the fifty states decided on their own curricula. the underline word is closest in meaning to.

- a) curriculum
- b) each state
- c) decided
- d) united states

26- The topic of a paragraph is:-

- a) a word or noun phrase
- b) one or two sentences
- c) main idea
- d) skimming

27- the word "**Global**" is closest meaning to

- a) work or energy
- b) list of people
- c) worldwide
- d) whole

28- The word "**achieve**" is closest meaning to

- a) courses
- b) topics
- c) disadvantages
- d) get or reach

29- The word "**effort**" is closest meaning to

- a) energy or work
- b) self control
- c) world wide
- d) think about

30- The word "**discipline**" is closest meaning to

- a) the same
- b) self control
- c) get or reach
- d) advantage

31- The word "**status**" means

- a) social positions
- b) decided on
- c) whole
- d) list of people

32- They are trying to find a solution (n). To the problem of overcrowding, but this is a difficult problem to (.....) (v). fill the gap choosing one of the following options

- a) solved
- b) solve
- c) solving
- d) solution

33- Most people know about air pollution (n) in big cities, but they`re just beginning to learn about the many (.....) (n) that we have inside buildings. fill the gap choosing one of the following options

- a) pollutants
- b) pollutions
- c) polluted
- d) pollute

34- There are crowds (n) of people everywhere; the mass-transit system is especially (.....) (adj). fill the gap choosing one of the following options

- a) crowds
- b) crowding
- c) crowded
- d) crowed

35- The city is not safe (adj) because of crime. People can't leave their homes (.....) (adv) at night, and the police can't provide for their safety(n). fill the gap choosing one of the following options

- a) safe
- b) safety
- c) safely
- d) safed

36- The abbreviations (**e.g.**) means

- a) that is
- b) in other words
- c) in a nut shell
- d) for example

37- The suffix "**tion**" is used to create

- a) nouns
- b) verbs
- c) adjectives
- d) adverbs

38- The suffix "**ist**" used to create

- a) nouns
- b) verbs
- c) adjectives
- d) adverbs

39- The suffix "**ent**" used to create

- a) nouns
- b) verbs
- c) adjectives
- d) adverbs

40- The suffix "**ful**" used to create

- a) nouns
- b) verbs
- c) adjectives
- d) adverbs

41- The phrase "**best friend**" is a

- a) noun phrase
- b) verb phrase
- c) prepositional phrase
- d) infinitive phrase

42- The phrase "**spend money**" is a

- a) noun phrase
- b) verb phrase
- c) prepositional phrase
- d) infinitive phrase

43- The phrase "**in a similar way**" is a

- a) noun phrase
- b) verb phrase
- c) prepositional phrase
- d) infinitive phrase

44- The phrase "**to eat food**" is a

- a) noun phrase
- b) verb phrase
- c) prepositional phrase
- d) infinitive phrase

45- what is the part of speech of the word "**offensive**"

- a) noun
- b) verb
- c) adjective
- d) adverb

46- what is the part of speech is the word "**psychologist**"

- a) noun
- b) verb
- c) adjective
- d) adverb

47- what is the part of speech of the word "**player**"

- a) noun
- b) verb
- c) adjective
- d) adverb

48- what is the part of speech of the word "**information**"

- a) noun
- b) verb
- c) adjective
- d) adverb