

Part one (1-19)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Are big cities wonderful places? Are they terrible? There are different ideas about this. William H. Whyte writes books about cities. He is happy in a crowded city. He loves busy streets with many stores and many people. He likes the life in city parks and restaurants. Many people do not like big cities. They see the large population of cities and they are afraid. Many cities are growing very fast. They are "monster" cities. (A monster is a big, terrible thing.) In some countries, there are no jobs in small towns. People go to cities to work. For example, 300,000 people go to São Paulo, Brazil, every year. In china, about 183, 000 people move to Beijing from the countryside every year. São Paulo and Beijing are both megacities. A megacity is a very, very big city. It includes the main city and the cities and towns around it. Population density is the number of people in one square mile (2.59 square kilometers). There are big problems in megacities. In many U.S. cities there are many people with no jobs and no homes; the air is dirty. A terrible problem is crime. Many people are afraid of crime. People want to feel safe.

1. William H. Whyte likes the life _____.
 - a. in the village
 - b. in the city
 - c. in the river
 - d. in villages with many parks and restaurants
2. "São Paulo" and "Beijing" are both _____.
 - a. vineries
 - b. toners
 - c. countrysides
 - d. megacities
3. A big, terrible thing is a _____.
 - a. master
 - b. mobster
 - c. monster
 - d. minister
4. _____ is what we call 'population density'.
 - a. The number of people in one sacred mile
 - b. The number of people in one square millimeters
 - c. The number of pupils in one square mile
 - d. The number of people in one square mile

5. _____ is a country.
- A region that is unidentified as a distinct entity in political geography
 - A region that is identified as an indistinct entity in political geography
 - A region that is identified as a distinct entity in political geography
 - A region that is identified as a distinct nonentity in political demography
6. The word 'terrible' means _____.
- causing or likely to cause error
 - causing or likely to cause terror
 - causing or likely to cause tremor
 - causing or likely to cause trimmer
7. The word 'crowded' means _____.
- involving a small number of people
 - involving a discharge lumber of people
 - involving Lafarge members or people
 - involving a large number of people
8. The word 'busy' means _____.
- inactively and inattentively engaged in work
 - actively and attentively enraged by work
 - actively and attentively engaged in work
 - lavishly and deceptively engaged in work
9. The word 'fear' means _____.
- filled with appreciation
 - filled with attention
 - filled with approbation
 - filled with apprehension
10. The total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, or any district is _____.
- perennation
 - probation
 - population
 - publication
11. The opposite of 'afraid' is _____.
- featherless
 - fatherless
 - fierce
 - fearless
12. The opposite of 'crowded' is _____.
- deflated
 - departed
 - deserted
 - dissected

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13. São Paulo is in _____.
- a. The United States
 - b. The United Kingdom
 - c. Brazil
 - d. Beijing.

14. The main idea of the above passage is _____.
- a. The degree of pollution in small villages
 - b. The problems of very big cities.
 - c. The pipelines in towns and large cities

15. William H. Whyte writes books about _____.
- a. countries
 - b. village
 - c. cities
 - d. factories

16. In all megacities, people are usually afraid of _____.
- a. water shortage
 - b. food shortage
 - c. milk shortage
 - d. crime

17. The word 'dirty' in 'the air is dirty,' can mean _____.
- a. not clone
 - b. clean
 - c. beautiful
 - d. not clean

18. Choose the correct sentence.

- a. A village is a very big city that includes the main village and the cities and towns around it.
- b. A megacity is a very small city that excludes the main city and the cities and towns around it.
- c. An edacity is a very big city that includes the main villages and the cities and countries around it.
- d. A megacity is a very big city that includes the main city and the cities and towns around it.

19. Choose the correct sentence.

- a. One square meter equals 2.59 square kilometers.
- b. One square mile equals 4.59 square kilometers.
- c. One square mile equals 2.59 square millimeters.
- d. One square mile equals 2.59 square kilometers.

Part two (20-29)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The Bald Eagle is a majestic bird. The adult bird has a brown body, brown wings, white head, and large, hooked yellow bill. Younger birds appear all brown. Bald Eagles almost always live near water because their main food source is fish. Sometimes, however, Bald Eagles will eat dead animals (carrion). They will even steal food from other birds such as ospreys and gulls! It was for this reason that the famous Patriot Benjamin Franklin preferred the Wild Turkey as America's National symbol. Nevertheless, the Bald Eagle remains America's symbol.

20. How are younger Bald Eagles different from adult Bald Eagles?
- They have black bills.
 - They are smaller.
 - They are totally brown.
 - They have lighter bodies.
21. Benjamin Franklin thought that _____.
- the Bald Eagle was a fine choice as America's symbol
 - the Bald Eagle was a better choice as America's symbol than the Wild Turkey
 - neither the Wild Turkey or Bald Eagle were good choices as America's symbol
 - the Wild Turkey was a better choice as America's symbol than the Bald Eagle
22. What color is the Bald Eagle's bill?
- white.
 - brown.
 - yellow.
 - black.
23. The word 'hooked' in 'hooked yellow bill' is _____.
- a subject
 - a verb
 - an adjective
 - a preposition
24. The word 'carrion' in the above passage means _____.
- live animals
 - wild animals
 - dead animals
 - dead animals

25. The word 'steal' in the above passage means
- a. to take something that is not yours without permission
 - b. to take something that is yours with permission
 - c. to help people solve their problems
 - d. to inform other creatures that they will leave to another place

26. Ospreys and gulls are kinds of _____
- a. insects
 - b. vegetables
 - c. fish
 - d. birds

27. According to the above passage, America's symbol is
- a. bald eagle
 - b. sea gull
 - c. ospreys
 - d. wild Turkey

28. Why do Bald Eagles usually live near water?
- a. because bald Eagles like to swim.
 - b. because it protects the nest from predators.
 - c. because they steal food.
 - d. because bald Eagles eat fish.

29. The author seemed surprised that _____
- a. bald eagles eat fish
 - b. bald eagles steal food from other birds
 - c. the bald eagle is America's symbol
 - d. bald eagles have white heads

Part three (30-50)

Choose the correct sentence.

- a. A question ends with a question mark (?) and a statement ends with a period (.).
- b. A question ends with a period (.) and a statement ends with a question mark (?).
- c. A question starts with a question mark (?) and a statement starts with a period (.).
- d. both the question and the statement end with a question mark (?).

31. Choose the correct question for the following short answer: 'Yes, they are.'

- a. Did they arrive?
- b. Are they at school?
- c. Do they arrive early?
- d. Can they be at school?

32. Choose the correct short answer for the question 'Is your mother happy?'

- a. Yes, she did not.
- b. Yes, she does not.
- c. Yes, she will not.
- d. Yes, she is.

33. Choose the correct question sentence from 'Cairo is in Egypt.'

- a. Where Cairo is?
- b. Is where Cairo?
- c. Where is Cairo?
- d. Is Cairo where?

34. Choose the sentence in which the verb has a final -s after the 3rd person singular subject.

- a. She will travel tomorrow.
- b. He can study abroad.
- c. The cat drinks the milk.
- d. We respect you.

35. My students usually _____ interesting books.

- a. buys
- b. buries
- c. buy
- d. buyers

36. Water _____ at 100 degree.

- a. boils
- b. are boiling
- c. have boiled
- d. boil

37. Adverbs of frequency usually come _____.

- a. before main verbs and after verb *to be*
- b. after main verbs and before verb *to be*
- c. before verb *to be* and also before main verbs
- d. only after prepositions

38. In the simple present tense, we add an **-ies** to the end of the verb when the subject is a _____.

- a. third person plural and when the verb is preceded by a consonant
- b. first person singular and when the verb ends in **-s** and is preceded by a vowel
- c. second person plural and when the verb ends in **-es** and is preceded by a vowel
- d. third person singular and the verb ends in **-y** and is preceded by a consonant

39. Sally and Nadia _____ for their final exam right now.

- a. prepare
- b. prepares
- c. is preparing
- d. are preparing

40. To form a negative sentence in the present progressive, _____.

- a. we add **'not'** before **'BE'**
- b. we add **'do not'** after **'BE'**
- c. we delete **'BE'** from the sentence.
- d. we add **'not'** after **'BE'**

41. Sally said that she did not _____.

- a. got much mail
- b. get much mail
- c. get many mails
- d. got much mails

Choose the correct sentence.

- a. Pronouns have different meanings from the nouns they refer to.
- b. Verbs have the same meanings as the nouns they refer to.
- c. Pronouns have the same meanings as the adjectives they refer to.
- d. Pronouns have the same meanings as the nouns they refer to.

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My father works at _____ university.

- a
- b
- c
- d

 a university

14. The pronoun *it* in 'I have a red book; it is on my desk.' refers to _____

- a. the adjective 'red'
- b. the verb 'have'
- c. the phrase 'a red book'
- d. the subject 'I'

15. The plural form of tooth is _____

- a. tooth's
- b. tenths
- c. tilth
- d. teeth

16. Choose the group of words that represents *common noncount nouns*.

- a. come, teach, read, bring
- b. teacher, farmer, writer, player
- c. advice, money, music, traffic
- d. in, on, at, for

17. The adjective from 'family' is _____.

- a. familiar
- b. families
- c. famine
- d. familial

18. The adjective from 'child' is _____.

- a. kids
- b. children
- c. childish
- d. chilled

19. The number for 'Twenty-three million five hundred seventy thousand six hundred' is _____.

- a. 32, 570,600
- b. 23, 750,600
- c. 23, 570,600
- d. 23, 570, 006

50. The number for 'Nine hundred fifty thousand six hundred thirty-two' is _____.

a. 590, 632

b. 950, 623

c. 950, 633

950, 632