## Quiz 2 Level 1 ( Orange book )



## aziz

help

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السدؤال 1

## .Listen to the dialogue then Choose the best answer

- $3: 18 / 6: 21$

di) :
$\qquad$ Fred will be happy that
there are a lot of soccer players $A \odot$
swimming is especially popular $\cdot B$
soccer has a lot of fans at the school ${ }^{\text {C }}$

Listen to the dialogue then Choose the best answer

?What does the presenter say about people who exercise every day


None of them have jobs to do as well

They can't have a lot of time for other things ${ }^{C}$

$$
\text { الـدؤال } 3
$$

.Listen to the dialogue twice. Choose the best answer

$$
\text { 3:08/6:16 } \longrightarrow \text { d }
$$

$\qquad$ They both agree that you are an adult when you

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { become a mother or father } A \\
\text { buy your own home } B \\
\text { go to college } C
\end{array}
$$

.Listen to the dialogue twice. Choose the best answer

$\qquad$ The woman says the man came home from college to eat with the family $A$ to get help with his studies ${ }^{\text {B }}$ twice a week ${ }^{\text {C }}$

Listen to the dialogue then answer the following

?What does the man say about Abdul
He didn't have many friends at school $A$.
He and Michael had a good relationship ${ }^{B}$
.They stopped talking soon after the test ${ }^{\text {C }}$ -

$$
\text { الـدؤالك } 6
$$

.Listen to the dialogue twice. Choose the best answer

- 0:00/0:00

$\square$
$\qquad$ The conversation is mainly about
being in the same family .
going to college ${ }^{B}$ becoming an adult ${ }^{C}$ -
?Who cheated on a school test
the man's friend $A b d u 1$. $A$

1- Which sentence about the woman is false?
A. She has a daughter
B. She's older than her brother
C. She studied medicine in college

2- At the end, there will be $\qquad$
A. An opportunity to save money
B. An interview with science teacher
C. A talk about learning foreign languages

3- does the woman say about her school ?
A. She didn't work hard there
B. The teacher weren't very good
C. It cost money for her parents to send her there

4- Who answered the sports survey?
A. A. around 200 students
B. $25 \%$ teachers and $75 \%$ students
C. About 50\% students and 50\% teachers

5- What did the man do ?
A. He sat next to his friend during the test
B. He locked at somone else's answers in the test
C. He did the same thing as his friend

6- What was a punishment for cheating ?
A. Having more math tests
B. Losing free time in the evening
C. Extra work at school

7- What type of dialogue is it ?
A. A weekly radio program
B. A daily TV news program
C. A meeting of college teachers

8- In college, the man says he could $\qquad$ .
A. Choose what to study
B. Drive
C. Have an apartment on his own

1-I didn't $\qquad$ the sign. Did you see it ?
A. Kick
B. Notice
C. Invent

2- Gerunds are often $\qquad$ .
A. At the beginning of verb phrases
B. The subject of the sentence
C. After the object of a sentence

3- I live $\qquad$ A tall apartment building.
A. In
B. On
C. At

4- This is a very $\qquad$ restaurant.it Is always crowded
A. Volume
B. Similar
C. Popular

5- A gerund is an - ing form of a verb that can take the place of $\qquad$ .
A. A noun or pronoun
B. An adjective or adverb
C. A preposition or conjunction

6- My parents are $\qquad$ morocco now.
A. In
B. On
C. At

7-Jeff works $\qquad$ home.
A. In
B. On
C. At

8- In my opinion, $\qquad$ English is important for finding a job.
A. Speak
B. To speak
C. Speaking

9- For me, $\qquad$ kids is fun, but tiring.
A. To watch
B. Watching
C. Watch

10 - My husband always buys me roses, $\qquad$ my favorite flowers are lilies.
A. But
B. And

11- This is my fourth year studying Spanish, $\qquad$ I still don't feel comfortable having a conversation.
A. But
B. So
C. And

12 - We're going to a game $\qquad$ the stadium.
A. In
B. On
C. At

## 13-I always sleep

 planesA. In
B. On
C. At

## المدوالـ 8

Complete the sentence with the correct word
.The $\qquad$ number of days students are sick is 3 per semester

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { average }^{A} \odot \\
\text { policy } \cdot \\
\text { attitude. }^{\mathrm{B}}
\end{gathered}
$$

الـسواله 9

Complete the sentence with the correct word
Ben and David have $\qquad$ cars, but Ben's is blue

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { tie }^{. \mathrm{A}} \bigcirc \\
\text { familiar }^{\mathrm{B}} \\
\text { similar }^{\mathrm{C}} \odot
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\text { السدؤال } 10
$$

.I studied to be a teacher, $\qquad$ now I have a job at a bank

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and } \cdot A^{\prime} \\
& \text { but } \cdot
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { الاسؤال } 11
$$

## Complete the sentence with the correct word in parentheses

.You have to $\qquad$ the ball into the goal

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { kick }^{. \mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{A}} \odot} \\
\text { surprise }^{\mathrm{B}} \\
\text { pretend }^{\mathrm{C}}
\end{array}
$$

$$
\text { الـدؤال } 12
$$

I like to go skiing in the mountains, $\qquad$ I don't like cold weather

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and } \cdot A^{A} \\
& \text { but }^{-B}
\end{aligned}
$$

1- How did the writer feel about returning to her previous life ?
A- depressed
B- enthusiastic
C - unsure

2- Why did the writer have to go straight to work?
A- Her parents couldn't help her.
B - She had to leave university
C- She had loans to pay back.
D - Her degree wasn't very good

## 3- Section I suggests that

A- we should never lie to children
B - some lies are acceptable while others are not
C- telling a bad lie is harmless
D - people constantly lie about themselves

4- Which sentence from Section 3 is a detail?
A - Sometimes they can treat the player on the field.
B- They're the people with orange jackets.
C- Sometimes, of course, they have to carry him off

## Read the following passage then answer the following A Life-changing Experience

Section I
I had to borrow quite a lot of money to go to college, because my parents weren't in a position to help. So I got my degree in four years, went straight to work and worked in the same legal company for ten years in a row. I had paid off the loans and was even saving a bit, and that's when the economic crisis came along

## Section II

My company was hit hard by it. They said they had to cut the number of employees in half just to survive. They were looking for volunteers and I suddenly thought, why not? My manager said that maybe in a year or two things would be better, so it was possible that I could get my job back then. In the meantime, they gave me a pretty good sum of money to leave without being pushed

## Section III

In an instant, I was a woman without a job or responsibility, with plenty of time on my hands and a bit of cash in my pocket. I decided to take that round-the-world trip everyone talks about making one day. I made it as far as Australia, where I fell in love - with diving! I learned to use the equipment and spent every minute I could underwater, exploring the world of fish, whales, and shipwrecks. I felt at home there and never tired of it. Then one day I realized that my money had run out

Section IV
It was at that moment that I understood how little I wanted to return home. The thought of a nine-to-five, Monday-to-Friday existence made my heart sink. I was talking it over with one of the diving instructors that l'd got to know and he told me they were looking for people to help run the diving school. He advised me to apply and actually recommended me to the owner. I took a course, became a qualified instructor, and was working there by the time the following tourist season began. Or should I say "working here," because I never left - and I Idon't think I ever will. So you see, it's never too late to change your mind

The writer left her job because she wanted to get a better one later $A$ that had been her goal for ten years ${ }^{B}$ O it seemed like a good opportunity ${ }^{C}$ © she was given no other choice ${ }^{\text {D }}$

There are also sports psychologists. Sometimes a player's problems are psychological rather than physical. For example, a goalkeeper who makes a terrible mistake and lets in a goal, or a striker who doesn't score for several games. Psychologists can help them develop a more positive attitude. Other specialists will work with players to improve their speed of reaction. The treatment they provide is adapted to the individual player

## Section III

Probably the only time most of us see the medical staff is when they come on the field when a player is injured. They're the people with orange jackets. Sometimes they can treat the .player on the field. Sometimes, of course, they have to carry him off

## Section IV

Some of the research in sports medicine has affected treatment for everybody. Today people spend less time in the hospital than even ten years ago. That's partly because sports doctors have worked so hard to get players back on their feet quickly ?What type of expert might help a striker who isn't scoring goals a manager $A$
a physiotherapist ${ }^{B}$
a sports psychologist ${ }^{C}$.

There are many tell-tale signs of lying according to experts. They claim that people who are lying usually have a shaky voice, whereas people telling the truth speak more clearly and more confidently. Some people speak very quickly when they are lying to try and convince the listener that they are in fact telling the truth. Also, eye movements say a lot abolt the speaker. People who are pretending to tell the truth often look to the left when speaking, and those telling the truth would probably blink a lot. The opposite of this theory would be true if the person was naturally left-handed

Section III
Body language is the main give-away when people are lying. Their bodies are very stiff and they use their arms and hands less when talking. Folding their arms across their chest shows they are putting a barrier between themselves and the person they are talking to These people usually avoid eye contact with the listener or turn their head or body away from them because they feel uncomfortable about lying. People often touch their face and neck or scratch their nose when they aren't being honest

Section IV
However, experts in body language all agree that these facts alone are not enough to judge if someone is telling lies. Experts, and even polygraphs, the advanced machines designed to detect lying, make mistakes. In the end, perhaps you can only rely on your own sense of when someone is telling the truth. Do you feel that you can trust them? You might not know exactly how, but we humans are pretty good at spotting a lie

A person who is naturally left-handed would

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { lie less than others } \\
\text { blink a lot } \\
\text { look to the right when lying } \\
\text { speak slowly }
\end{array}
$$

Most people are guilty of telling lies at some point in their lives. Many people tell white lies to protect someone else's feelings. They may tell a child that Santa Claus brings their Christmas toys on his sleigh, but this is generally accepted as okay. People usually tell a bad lie to get out of trouble or to get someone else into trouble. They also lie to avoid being punished for something they have done wrong. It could be that they lie about themselves to others to make themselves seem more interesting, or simply for personar gain. So how do ?we know when someone isn't telling the truth

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body language alone isn't enough to spot a lie $A$.
.people don't usually trust each other ${ }^{B}$ people who tell the truth have no body language ${ }^{C}$ o

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Some of the research in sports medicine has affected treatment for everybody. Today people spend less time in the hospital than even ten years ago. That's partly because sports doctors have worked so hard to get players back on their feet quickly
?Which sentence from Section 2 is a supporting sentence
Psychologists can help them develop a more positive attitude ${ }^{. A}$
Sometimes a player's problems are psychological rather than physical ${ }^{B}$
The treatment they provide is adapted to the individual player ${ }^{C}$

## Section II

My company was hit hard by it. They said they had to cut the number of employees in half just to survive. They were looking for volunteers and I suddenly thought, why not? My manager said that maybe in a year or two things would be better, so it was possible that I could get my job back then. In the meantime, they gave me a pretty good sum of money to leave without being pushed

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The writer realized she wanted to stay in Australia when
she learned to use diving equipment ${ }^{A}$ o
she was talking with a diving instructor ${ }^{B}$ o
it became clear that she might have to leave $C$.
she was diving near a shipwreck one day .

# Read the following passage then answer the following Telling Lies Section I 

Most people are guilty of telling lies at some point in their lives. Many people tell white lies to protect someone else's feelings. They may tell a child that Santa Claus brings their Christmas toys on his sleigh, but this is generally accepted as okay. People usually tell a bad lie to get out of trouble or to get someone else into trouble. They also lie to avoid being punished for something they have done wrong. It could be that they lie about themselves to others to make themselves seem more interesting, or simply for personal gain. So how do ?we know when someone isn't telling the truth

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The study of body language suggests that when people touch their nose they are honest $A$ putting up a barrier is the best way to avoid the truth ${ }^{B}$ eye contact isn't that important as a lying test ${ }^{.}$© people who tell the truth move their hands a lot ${ }^{\text {D }}$ ©

Most major soccer teams have a number of medical experts who work closely with the players to ensure that they are in the best possible condition. We don't often see these people. The medical staff works closely with the manager and the players. When a player is injured, they work hard to get him back on the field as quickly as possible. They work with specialist doctors and physiotherapists. Players earn thousands of dollars a month and each day without them means money lost for the team

Section II
There are also sports psychologists. Sometimes a player's problems are psychological rather than physical. For example, a goalkeeper who makes a terrible mistake and lets in a goal, or a striker who doesn't score for several games. Psychologists can help them develop a more positive attitude. Other specialists will work with players to improve their speed of reaction. The treatment they provide is adapted to the individual player

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Some of the research in sports medicine has affected treatment for everybody. Today people spend less time in the hospital than even ten years ago. That's partly because sports doctors have worked so hard to get players back on their feet quickly ?According to the article, when are we most likely to see sports doctors
when a goalkeeper makes a mistake $A$
when a player is injured during a game $\cdot B$ ©
when we are in hospital ${ }^{-}$O

