



Name:		Date:	
Subject:	<b>English Language U 1 Exam(1)</b>	Mark:	
Grade:	<b>11<sup>th</sup> grade</b>	Time:	

### **Section 1: Vocabulary & Collocations**

*Choose the correct verb to complete each collocation.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ contact  
A. deliver | B. establish | C. pass on
2. \_\_\_\_\_ touch  
A. lose | B. maintain | C. deliver
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a/the message  
A. establish | B. pass on | C. maintain
4. \_\_\_\_\_ contact with old friends  
A. lose | B. deliver | C. pass on
5. \_\_\_\_\_ touch with your family  
A. maintain | B. establish | C. deliver

### **Section 2: Grammar & Tenses**

*Choose the correct description or time expression for each tense.*

6. We use the Present Simple for:  
A. actions happening right now | B. routines and habits | C. actions finished before another past action
7. We use the Present Continuous for:  
A. facts that are always true | B. actions happening now or around now | C. completed past actions
8. We use the Past Simple for:

A. actions finished at a specific time in the past | B. actions continuing until now | C. changing situations

9. We use the Past Continuous for:

A. short completed actions | B. actions in progress at a specific time in the past | C. habits

10. We use the Present Perfect Simple for:

A. actions happening now | B. finished actions when the exact time is not mentioned | C. actions interrupted in the past

11. We use the Past Perfect for:

A. actions completed before another past action | B. actions happening at the moment | C. routines

Which tense does the time expression usually go with?

12. Right now: A. Present Simple | B. Present Continuous | C. Past Simple

13. Ever since: A. Present Perfect | B. Past Simple | C. Past Continuous

14. The day before yesterday: A. Present Perfect | B. Past Simple | C. Present Continuous

15. At the time: A. Past Continuous | B. Present Simple | C. Present Perfect

### Section 3: Sentence Completion & Context

*Choose the sentence that best completes the meaning.*

16. The phone is ringing \_\_\_\_

A. all the time now that we run a business | B. and I can't find where I've put it

17. I've been calling Malek \_\_\_\_

A. a couple of times today | B. all day today

18. It's getting \_\_\_\_

A. easier and easier to stay in touch with people | B. less difficult every time I write an essay

19. I was watching a film \_\_\_\_

A. when I got home from school | B. when the lights suddenly went out

20. What are you thinking \_\_\_\_?

A. of my phone | B. about

#### Section 4: Reading Comprehension

We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can figure out what we want them to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas. 10 15 As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals. Perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s. Here she came across a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. She immediately said yes. She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she made out a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park. 20 25 30 35 40 How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous they could be. She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to wipe out the rival group. But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane pointed out that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language. At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to their young. Through her work, Jane spelled out to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too, could use tools. Jane went on to write a number of books about her work. As well as explaining chimpanzees' highly developed social behaviour, she taught us that they are omnivores (people used to think they were vegetarian). In 2002, she became a UN Messenger for Peace. In my opinion, Jane Goodall brought about a complete change in the way people understood how animals can communicate. Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, who can pick up sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

21. According to the author, why did people traditionally believe animal communication was limited?

A. Animals are not intelligent | B. Animals cannot hear humans | C. Humans assumed animals could not share complex ideas

22. What inspired Jane Goodall's interest in animals as a child?

A. Her scientific training | B. Her parents' work | C. Reading books about Dr. Dolittle

23. Why did the chimpanzees eventually trust Jane?

A. She fed them | B. She spoke their language | C. Her calm behavior gained their trust

24. How did chimpanzees communicate, according to Jane?

A. Only through spoken language | B. Through touch, sound, and sign language | C. Only through movement

25. What tool use did Jane observe in chimpanzees?

A. Using stones to break nuts | B. Using leaves to collect water | C. Using sticks to collect ants

## **Section 5: Phrasal Verbs & Idioms**

*Choose the correct meaning or the best phrasal verb to complete the sentence.*

26. To "bring about" means:

A. to cause something to happen | B. to meet someone | C. to forget something

27. To "make out" means:

A. to see something with difficulty | B. to explain clearly | C. to remember information

28. I was embarrassed when he \_\_\_ that I had made some spelling mistakes.

A. wiped out | B. pointed out | C. picked up

29. My science teacher is very good at \_\_\_ difficult ideas.

A. wiping out | B. spelling out | C. picking up

30. "Not get a word in edgeways" means:

A. to speak confidently | B. to interrupt often | C. to be unable to speak because others talk constantly

## **Section 6: Question Tags & Echo Questions**

31. This is silly, \_\_\_?

A. isn't it | B. is it | C. this

32. Don't be late, \_\_\_?

A. are you | B. won't you | C. will you

33. What is the main function of an echo question?

A. To disagree | B. To show surprise or interest | C. To change the topic

### **Section 7: Feelings & Emotions**

34. Someone who is very happy and excited feels:

A. annoyed | B. frightened | C. thrilled

35. "Livid" is a stronger form of:

A. annoyed | B. furious | C. nervous

36. Expressing relief:

A. That's a weight off my mind. | B. I've had it up to here with ... | C. I'm feeling a bit blue.

### **Answer Key**

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	13	A	25	C
2	B	14	B	26	A
3	B	15	A	27	A
4	A	16	B	28	B
5	A	17	B	29	B
6	B	18	A	30	C
7	B	19	B	31	A
8	A	20	B	32	C
9	B	21	C	33	B
10	B	22	C	34	C
11	A	23	C	35	B
12	B	24	B	36	A

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