



Name: _____
Subject: _____
Grade: English Language Exam U1-3

Date: _____
Mark: _____
Time: _____

QUESTION NUMBER ONE: (60 POINTS)

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences

1. Be careful what you say to Habib. He's _____ so he gets quite defensive if he's criticised.
A) underconfident B) resilient C) inclusive D) tactful
2. Every time we eat out, he always tries to avoid paying his share. He's so _____.
A) absent-minded B) strong-willed C) laid-back D) tight-fisted
3. Do you have to plan everything in such detail? What's wrong with being _____?
A) frank B) tactful C) spontaneous D) stable
4. _____ means a person who is determined to be successful.
A) a smart alec B) a mover and shaker C) a cold fish D) a go-getter
5. Mariam _____ into the room with a tray of tea and cake, terrified of dropping it on the expensive carpet.
A) strode B) wobbled C) surged D) lurched
6. No one can agree about whether or not to install speed bumps, so let's just _____ that idea for now.
A) parked B) staggered C) sailed D) jumped
7. The invention of the Internet was an incredible _____ for the advancement of humankind.
A) breakaway B) breakdown C) breakout D) breakthrough
8. Starting a new business is always a risky _____, but it can also bring big rewards.
A) venture B) start-up C) concept D) USP
9. There will be a significant _____, but it will be well worth the money in the long run.
A) start-up B) upfront investment C) sales gimmick D) luxury goods
10. A cost-benefit analysis allows you to be more **objective**.

The word that can replace the underlined one is

A) notion B) pitfall C) detrimental D) dispassionate

11. Which expression can be used for *trying to reach a win-win situation?*

A) Would you be prepared to ...?
B) Great, you've got yourself a deal.
C) I'd like to say yes, but ...
D) Can we try and meet halfway on this?

12. How many syllables does the word “**different**” have?

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

13. I'm a real bookworm. So far this month I _____ six books.

A) have read B) had read C) read D) was reading

14. It _____ as we left the cinema, so I opened my umbrella.

A) is raining B) had rained C) was raining D) has been raining

15. We had just set off for Dubai when the car broke down. The correct inversion sentence for the above one is:

- A) No sooner have we set off for Dubai than the car broke down.
- B) No sooner had we set off for Dubai than the car broke down.
- C) No sooner had we set off for Dubai than the car break down.
- D) No sooner we had set off for Dubai than the car broke down

16. I first learnt to ride a bike in a car park.

The correct cleft sentence for the above sentence is:

- A) It was in a car park that I first learnt to ride a bike.
- B) It is in a car park that I first learnt to ride a bike.
- C) The place which I first learnt to ride a bike was in a car park.
- D) The thing that I first learnt to ride a bike is in a car park

17. I meant to send the query to Samia, not Sami.

The correct cleft sentence for the above one is:

- A) It was Samia, not Sami, to whom I meant to send the query.
- B) It was Sami, not Samia, to whom I meant to send the query.
- C) The person I meant to send the query to was Sami, not Samia.
- D) It is Samia, not Sami, to whom I meant to send the query.

18. It is thought that shopping will always be a social experience.

The reason for using the passive is:

- A) It is obvious who carried out the action.
- B) There is a tendency not to start a sentence with a long complex subject
- C) We want to sound more objective or talk about general opinions..
- D) We want to avoid personal responsibility or blame.

19. The bank had sent thousands of clients warnings about the new scams.

The correct passive form for the above sentence is:

- A) Thousands of clients have been sent warnings about the new scams by the bank
- B) Thousands of clients has been sent warnings about the new scams by the bank
- C) Thousands of clients were sent warnings about the new scams by the bank
- D) Thousands of clients had been sent warnings about the new scams by the bank

20. I have been shown the plans for the new shopping mall.

The passive sentence that is written using a different subject is:

- A) The plans for the new shopping mall have been shown to me.
- B) I showed the plans for the new shopping mall.
- C) The plans for the new shopping mall showed me.
- D) I have showing the plans for the new shopping mall.

QUESTION NUMBER TWO: (30 POINTS)

Read the following text then answer the questions that follow.

Most people think economics is only about money, but it is actually about choices and decision-making. While many decisions involve money, economic principles—especially behavioural economics—can help us make better choices in many areas of life.

One useful idea is doing a proper cost-benefit analysis. A simple list of pros and cons is not effective because one negative may outweigh many positives. Instead, we should score all costs and benefits (money, time, effort, environmental impact, etc.) and compare **them**. This makes big decisions, like choosing between train or plane travel, clearer and more objective.

Behavioural economics also shows that humans have biases, such as present bias—the tendency to choose immediate rewards over better long-term benefits. This explains procrastination or why shopping when hungry is a bad idea. Knowing this, we can avoid the trap, for example by putting money into savings accounts that are harder to access.

Another bias is the sunk-cost fallacy, the belief that we must continue something just because we've already invested time or money in it. Studies show people will finish something—like an expensive cake—even when they don't enjoy it. This fallacy makes us stay in friendships or business ideas that no longer benefit us. Recognising it helps us make better decisions.

We should also remember the law of diminishing returns. After a certain point, adding more effort or resources brings fewer benefits and can even make things worse. Too many friends helping paint a room creates chaos, and too many slices of pizza become unpleasant. This reminds us that doing our best is enough; pushing too much can reduce results.

Finally, economics teaches that there's no such thing as a free lunch. Something “free” usually comes with hidden costs. In the past, salty free lunches made people buy more drinks. Today, free social media sites use our data—if you're not paying for a product, you are the product.

1. The text indicates that economics can be applied to many areas of life. Mention two of them. (4 POINTS)

2. The text indicates that people often make mistakes because of present bias. Mention two examples.

(4 POINTS) _____

3. The text shows that the sunk-cost fallacy makes us continue things we shouldn't. Mention two examples.

(4 POINTS) _____

4. The text indicates that the law of diminishing returns affects many activities. Mention two of them.

(4 POINTS)

5. The text shows that “free” products often have hidden costs. Mention two of them. **(4 POINTS)**

6. Quote the sentence which shows that pushing too much can cause negative results. **(4 POINTS)**

7. What does the underlined pronoun “them” refer to? **(2 POINTS)**

8. It is said that people often choose short-term rewards even when they harm them in the long run. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view. **(4 POINTS)**

QUESTION NUMBER THREE: (10 POINTS)

Write a for and against essay in 120–150 words. Present both sides of the argument and give your opinion in the conclusion. Use examples from everyday life if possible.

Topic 1:

“Nothing is really free, and we should always be careful with free offers.”

Guiding points:

- **For:** Free offers may have hidden costs (e.g., data, time, extra purchases); teaches caution and planning.
- **Against:** Some free offers are genuinely useful; small risks may be worth the benefit; learning from experience is important.

Topic 2:

“Knowing when to stop is as important as knowing when to start”.

Guiding points:

- **For:** Prevents overworking; respects the law of diminishing returns; maintains balance in life.
- **Against:** Stopping early may prevent full potential; sometimes extra effort is necessary for success.

BEST WISHES

Answer Key

Q	Answer	Q	Answer	Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	A	6	A	11	D	16	A
2	D	7	D	12	C	17	A
3	C	8	A	13	A	18	C
4	D	9	B	14	C	19	D
5	B	10	D	15	B	20	A

1. The text indicates that economics can be applied to many areas of life. Mention two of them.
 - Choosing the most economical way to travel.
 - Deciding where to shop or how to spend money wisely.
2. The text indicates that people often make mistakes because of present bias. Mention two examples.
 - Choosing less money now instead of more later.
 - Shopping when hungry and buying too much food.
3. The text shows that the sunk-cost fallacy makes us continue things we shouldn't. Mention two examples.
 - Staying friends with someone we no longer like.
 - Continuing a failing business idea.
4. The text indicates that the law of diminishing returns affects many activities. Mention two of them.
 - Inviting too many friends to help paint a room.
 - Eating too many slices of pizza.
5. The text shows that “free” products often have hidden costs. Mention two of them.
 - Free salty lunches that make people buy more drinks.
 - Free social media platforms that use your data.
6. Quote the sentence which shows that pushing too much can cause negative results.
'This reminds us that doing our best is enough; pushing too much can reduce results.'
7. What does the underlined pronoun “them” refer to? the different costs and benefits
8. It is said that people often choose short-term rewards even when they harm them in the long run. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.
I think this is common because people prefer quick satisfaction. But waiting for better long-term benefits is usually the smarter choice.