



Name: _____
Subject: English Language Exam U 5
Grade: _____

Date: _____
Mark: _____
Time: _____

Question Number One (120 points)

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

1. Standing close to loudspeakers at concerts can cause _____ in 7.5 minutes.
A) taste buds B) eyesight C) hearing loss D) perceive
2. When I walked into the café near the river, I smelled the _____ of fresh coffee as soon as I opened the door.
A) stench B) aroma C) stink D) screech
3. My friend and I were seated at a table near to the rubbish bins. The _____ when someone opened the bins was so overpowering that we felt sick
A) stench B) crunch C) aroma D) screech
4. The _____ cloth hurt the little girl's face as her mother wiped her clean.
A) silky B) smooth C) coarse D) fluffy
5. The new head teacher explained her _____ for the future of the school.
A) put off B) panic C) tough D) vision
6. It wasn't until she went to boarding school for the blind that she finally came to terms _____ her blindness.
A) about B) of C) with D) to
7. No need to _____ the tomatoes – the skins will come off during cooking.
A) bake B) peel C) stir D) crush

8. I really don't mind.

The sentence that has the same meaning as the one above is:

- A) I'm not interested in food. B) I'm easy.
- C) I'm angry about the choice. D) I'm confused about what to choose.
9. The only way she can avoid _____ her homework is if she has after-school activities.
A) doing B) do C) to do D) does
10. I felt lucky that the snake had let me _____ it.
A) touching B) touched C) to touch D) touch
11. I'm short-sighted, so I wear glasses _____ me see objects in the distance.
A) helping B) to help C) help D) helped
12. While _____ the snake, I felt it begin to wrap itself round my arm.
A) hold B) holding C) to hold D) held
13. My contact lenses felt weird at first, but I _____ them eventually.
A) used to wear B) got used to wearing
C) was used to wear D) am used to wear
14. When my sister was a child, she _____ her thumb all the time.
A) is used to sucking B) used to suck C) gets used to suck D) was used to suck

15. It's my job to test people for colour-blindness.

The sentence that has the same meaning as the above sentence is:

- A) I am responsible to test people for colour-blindness.
- B) I am responsible for testing people for colour-blindness.
- C) I am responsible about testing people for colour-blindness.
- D) I am responsible that I test people for colour-blindness.

16. Waking up early was slowly becoming normal for Malak.

The sentence that had the same meaning as the above one is:

- A) Malak was used to waking up early.
- B) Malak is getting used to wake up early.
- C) Malak was getting used to waking up early.
- D) Malak used to wake up early.

17. Once your child can walk, he or she needs _____ all the time.

- A) to watch
- B) watching
- C) be watched
- D) to be watch

18. He heard the baby next door _____ every night through the thin walls.

- A) cried
- B) crying
- C) to cry
- D) cry

19. Lubna remembered to add salt to the soup she was making.

The sentence that has the same meaning as the above one is:

- A) She remembered something and then did it.
- B) She remembered that she had added salt before.
- C) She forgot to add salt to the soup.
- D) She told someone else to add salt.

20. How should you *conclude* your review?

- A) With personal feelings only
 - B) By repeating the introduction
 - C) With a clear recommendation
 - D) With more negative points
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Question Number TWO (15 points)

Read the following texts then answer the questions that follow.

German-born Sabriye Tenberken became blind at the age of 12. Life was not easy for her at her first school. She was desperate to fit in, but other children were often cruel to her and her teachers did not understand her needs.

She often tried to hide her blindness until she went to a special boarding school for the blind. Here she realised that blind people were capable of doing the same things as everyone else. The school taught her to come to terms with being blind. She learnt various sports including horse riding and she also learnt how to read Braille. She quickly grew in confidence.

1. What challenge did Sabriye Tenberken face at the age of 12?

- A) She moved to a new country
- B) She became deaf
- C) She became blind
- D) She lost her parents

2. How did Sabriye feel about her early school experience?

- A) She was proud and popular
- B) She felt accepted by everyone
- C) She was confused by the lessons
- D) She found life difficult and felt desperate to fit in

3. Why did Sabriye try to hide her blindness?

- A) She was afraid of losing her vision completely
- B) She was embarrassed and wanted to be accepted
- C) She didn't want to go to a new school
- D) She wanted to surprise her teachers

4. What helped Sabriye gain confidence and accept her blindness?

- A) Taking music classes with her parents
- B) Moving to a different country
- C) Attending a special boarding school for the blind
- D) Avoiding social interaction

5. Which of the following activities did Sabriye learn at the boarding school?

- A) Swimming and writing poetry
- B) Horse riding and reading Braille
- C) Painting and dancing
- D) Cooking and singing

She later studied Tibetan at Bonn University. She learnt that many Tibetan people had problems with their eyesight, partly because of their diet but mainly because of the damaging sun at high altitudes. There was no Braille in Tibetan, so she decided to write a Tibetan Braille system. At first, she did this to help her with her own studies, but then she realised its potential to help people in the mountainous region of China.

She had always wanted to go to Tibet and when she was 26 she decided to pursue her dream and visit the country to introduce her Braille system to local people.

6. What subject did Sabriye study at Bonn University?

- A) Chinese Literature
- B) Tibetan
- C) Braille Education
- D) Optical Medicine

7. What health issue was common among Tibetan people?

- A) Hearing problems
- B) Bone disease
- C) Eye problems
- D) Skin infections

8. What were the main causes of eye problems in Tibet?

- A) Poor hygiene and lack of clean water
- B) Harsh weather and bad lighting
- C) Their diet and the sun at high altitudes
- D) Infections and smoking

9. Why did Sabriye create a Tibetan Braille system?

- A) To help her translate Tibetan texts into German
- B) To assist her own studies, then to support others
- C) To win a university award
- D) Because there were many books in Tibetan Braille

11. What did Sabriye do at the age of 26?

- A) She published a book about Tibet
- B) She began working for a university in China
- C) She moved permanently to a Tibetan village
- D) She visited Tibet to introduce her Braille system

It was in the 1800s that gastronomy began to emerge as a field of study that went beyond food preparation and simple enjoyment. Led by the French, gastronomists began to see dining as an experience in which all of the senses interacted, enabling us to fully enjoy a meal. From then on, our understanding of how our senses work and interact with our environment increased hugely.

One interesting scientific development that made a big impact on the world of restaurant and home cooking at the end of the 20th century was molecular gastronomy. This concerns the physical and chemical changes that occur during cooking. Chefs who understand this can create mouth-watering and unusual dishes. For instance, they can make fruit look and taste like meat!

11. Which country led the development of gastronomy as a deeper field of study?

- A) Italy
- B) France
- C) Germany
- D) Spain

12. According to gastronomists, what makes dining a complete experience?

- A) Interaction of all the senses
- B) Expensive ingredients
- C) Serving food quickly
- D) Eating in silence

13. What happened to our understanding of senses and environment after the 1800s?

- A) It stayed the same
- B) It slowly declined
- C) It increased greatly
- D) It focused only on sight and smell

14. What is molecular gastronomy mainly concerned with?

- A) Making food cheaper
- B) Food storage techniques
- C) Physical and chemical changes in cooking
- D) Only using organic ingredients

15. What is one example of what chefs can do with molecular gastronomy?

- A) Serve food without plates
 - B) Create fruit that looks and tastes like meat
 - C) Grow food instantly
 - D) Make frozen food cook itself
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