أسئلة الوزارة
اللغة الإنجليزية



الوحدة السابعة

٧

The creative urge

جيل ٢٠٠٩

٢٦ سؤال من امتحانات الوزارة ٢٠٢٤–٢٠٢٦
مفحوصة من الكتاب

✓ جرّب أولاً · الإجابات والشرح في آخر الملف

1A Vocabulary and Speaking: Vague language, fashion-related adjectives, idioms and phrases

1 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

11) Are you still using those old ..... headphones, Maha?

A) endless	B) upbeat
C) outdated	D) envious

2 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ العام

Do you mind ……. learning a foreign language improves one's problem-solving skills?

A) explain / where	B) explaining / who
C) explain / why	D) explaining / how

3 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ العام

Muna began her own business with an ---------- she got from her grandfather.

A) ambitious	B) inheritance
C) regional	D) reference

2A Grammar: Relative clauses; prepositional relative phrases

4 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

18) The vacation ..... we planned for months was enjoyable.

A) who	B) which
C) where	D) whose

5 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

No matter what he says, she refuses to change her decision.

The underlined part of the sentence above can be replaced with ..... .

A) Whichever	B) Whenever
C) Whoever	D) Whatever

6 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

Hassan attracted many students to his studio, many ..... became notable artists in their own right.

A) of whom	B) from whom
C) in which	D) of which

7 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

I took my son with me everywhere I went.

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

A) No matter where I went, I took my son with me.	B) No matter where I went, I didn't take my son with me.
C) No matter when I went, I took my son with him.	D) No matter when I went, I didn't take my son with me.

8 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ العام

Yesterday, we visited the city museum ---------- I'd never been to before.

A) where	B) when
C) which	D) who

9 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ العام

The day ---------- I have to call to schedule an appointment is Sunday.

A) where	B) when
C) which	D) who

10 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ العام

People ---------- love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding.

A) where	B) when
C) which	D) who

11 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ التكميلي

The day---------- I arrived home, after five years studying abroad, was really great.

A) where	B) when
C) which	D) who

12 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ التكميلي

The customers thanked the waitress ---------- was very friendly.

A) where	B) when
C) which	D) who

13 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ التكميلي

The food---------- my mother cooks is delicious.

A) where	B) when
C) which	D) who

14 وزارة ٢٠٢٤ العام

"My friends were living in Aqaba last year".

The correct reported speech form of the above sentence is .....

A) Tala said that their friends have been living in Aqaba the year before.

B) Tala said that my friends had been living in Aqaba the year after.

C) Tala said that her friends had been living in Aqaba the year before.

D) Tala said that her friends have been living in Aqaba the year after.

15 وزارة ٢٠٢٤ العام

Blood is a liquid --------- distributes food and oxygen to body parts.

A) where

B) who

C) that

D) when

16 وزارة ٢٠٢٤ العام

Winter is a time --------- it sometimes snows.

A) when

B) where

C) who

D) which

17 وزارة ٢٠٢٤ العام

It is my car's key --------- I was looking for.

A) who

B) when

C) where

D) which

3A Reading and Vocabulary: Pretty Words, a poem by Elinor Morton Wylie

18 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

"I love smooth words, like gold-enamelled fish
Which circle slowly with a silken swish,
And tender ones, like downy-feathered birds:
Words shy and dappled, deep-eyed deer inherds".
An example of the poetic device onomatopoeia in the lines above is ..... .

A) swish	B) smooth
C) tender	D) silken

19 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

What kind of car would we ideally .....?

A) plump for	B) be in line with
C) click with	D) set great store by

20 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ العام

The sun smiled down on us, making the day feel warm and inviting.
The rhetorical device in the sentence above is …… .

A) personification	B) simile
C) onomatopoeia	D) metaphor

21 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ العام

Hatem ---------- the car himself if he had had the tools.

A) repairs	B) would have repaired
C) would repair	D) will repair

22 وزارة ٢٠٢٤ العام

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be **like aeroplanes** but with more facilities available.

The rhetorical device used in the sentence above is .....

A) personification	B) metaphor
C) onomatopoeia	D) simile

4A Listening and Vocabulary: Conversations about works of art

23 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

He wasn't really criticising your painting; it was just a ..... comment.

A) mediocre	B) jaw-dropping
C) tongue-in-cheek	D) gimmicky

24 وزارة ٢٠٢٥ العام

Textbook writing can be a mentally and financially ……. activity for many people all over the world.

A) reward	B) rewarded
C) rewardingly	D) rewarding

25 وزارة ٢٠٢٤ العام

Neither swimming nor playing volleyball is as exciting as playing table tennis.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is .....

A) Playing table tennis is not as exciting as swimming and playing volleyball.	B) Swimming and playing volleyball are as exciting as playing table tennis.
C) Playing table tennis is more exciting than swimming and playing volleyball.	D) Swimming and playing volleyball are more exciting than playing table tennis.

6A Writing: A letter to the editor

26 وزارة ٢٠٢٦ العام

They have made a mistake.

The sentence above can be rewritten using hedging as .....

A) They seem to have perhaps made a mistake.

B) They have definitely made a mistake.

C) They are clearly wrong.

D) It is obvious that they have made a mistake

مفتاح الإجابات

1 C	2 D	3 B	4 B	5 D
6 A	7 A	8 C	9 B	10 D
11 B	12 D	13 C	14 C	15 C
16 A	17 D	18 A	19 A	20 A
21 B	22 D	23 C	24 D	25 C
26 A				

الحل والشرح

1 **C) outdated** Outdated means old and no longer modern, which fits 'old' headphones. Upbeat means cheerful and envious means jealous.

2 **D) explaining / how** 'Do you mind' is followed by an -ing form: explaining. 'How' then introduces the way learning a language improves skills; 'who' or 'where' would not make sense.

3 **B) inheritance** An inheritance is money or property received from a family member who has died, like from a grandfather. The other words do not mean this.

4 **B) which** The vacation is a thing, and in a relative clause the book gives 'which/that' for things. 'Who' is for people, 'where' for places and 'whose' for possession.

5 **D) Whatever** 'Whatever' means anything that or no matter what, so 'No matter what he says' becomes 'Whatever he says'. Whoever and whenever change the meaning.

6 **A) of whom** The book uses quantifier + of + whom/which in relative clauses, with 'whom' for people: 'half of whom'. The students are people, so 'many of whom'.

7 **A) No matter where I went, I took my son with me.** 'No matter where' works like 'wherever', so the sentence means I took my son wherever I went. The options with 'when' change the meaning, and the ones with 'didn't' reverse it.

8 **C) which** The clause defines a thing (the museum) and its object: "I'd never been to" already has its preposition. The book uses which/that for things, so which fits, not where.

9 **B) when** The noun is a day (time), and the book's pattern for it is "The day when". So when is correct; where is for places and who for people.

10 **D) who** The relative pronoun refers to people, and the book uses who/that for a person: "a painter who/that painted Nighthawks". Where, when and which do not refer to people.

11 **B) when** The noun is a day (time), and the book's pattern for it is "The day when". So when is correct; where is for places and who for people.

12 **D) who** The relative pronoun refers to a person (the waitress), and the book uses who/that for people. Which, where and when do not refer to people.

13 **C) which** The relative clause defines a thing (the food) and its object, and the book uses which/that for things. Who is for people, when for time and where for places.

14 **C) Tala said that her friends had been living in Aqaba the year before.** In reported speech the verb moves one tense back (were living becomes had been living), the pronoun changes to match the speaker (my becomes her), and "last year" becomes "the year before". Only option C does all three.

15 **C) that** This is a defining relative clause about a thing (a liquid), and the clause needs a relative pronoun as its subject. 'That' works for things; 'who' is for people and 'where' and 'when' are for places and times.

16 **A) when** 'Winter is a time' names a time, so the clause is joined by 'when', as in the book's 'The day when I learnt ...'. 'Where' is for places, 'who' for people, and 'which' does not link a time noun in this way.

17 **D) which** This is a cleft sentence with 'It is ... which', emphasising a thing, as in the book's 'It was the flowing golden dunes which really impressed me'. Things take 'which', not 'who', 'when' or 'where'.

18 **A) swish** Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like the sound it describes, and 'swish' imitates the sound of fish moving through water. Smooth, tender and silken describe feel, not sound.

19 **A) plump for** 'Plump for' means choose, so 'What kind of car would we ideally plump for?' means which car we would choose. 'Click with' is for hitting it off with a person.

20 **A) personification** The sun is not a person but is described as smiling like one. The book calls describing an inanimate object as if it were a person personification, not a simile (which says "like") or a metaphor.

21 **B) would have repaired** "If he had had the tools" is the past perfect, which marks the Third Conditional, so the main clause takes would have + past participle: would have repaired.

22 **D) simile** 'Like aeroplanes' says the airships are like something else using 'like', which the book calls a simile. A metaphor would say one thing is another without 'like'.

23 **C) tongue-in-cheek** 'Tongue-in-cheek' means not intended to be serious, so a tongue-in-cheek comment is not a real criticism. Mediocre, jaw-dropping and gimmicky do not mean that.

24 **D) rewarding** An adjective is needed after 'mentally and financially' to describe 'activity'. 'Rewarding' means giving satisfaction or benefit. 'Rewardingly' is an adverb.

25 **C) Playing table tennis is more exciting than swimming and playing volleyball.** If neither swimming nor volleyball is as exciting as table tennis, then table tennis is more exciting than both. The other options reverse or change this.

26 **A) They seem to have perhaps made a mistake.** Hedging means expressing ideas with some degree of caution, for example with adverbs such as 'perhaps'. 'They seem to have perhaps made a mistake' is cautious, while the other options state the mistake as certain.

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