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## **English TEST**

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### Exercise 1:

Filling the blanks using the appropriate following prepositions (note: some of these prepositions can be used more than one time)

From, in, to, with, through, but, across, of, on, However.

The capacitor is a component which has the ability or “capacity” **to** store energy **in** the form of an electrical charge producing a potential difference (*Static Voltage*) across its plates, much like a small rechargeable battery.

There are many different kinds of capacitors available **from** very small capacitor beads used in resonance circuits to large power factor correction capacitors, but they all do the same thing, they store charge.

In its basic form, a capacitor consists of two or more parallel conductive (metal) plates which are not connected or touching each other, **but** are electrically separated either by air or by some form of a good insulating material such as waxed paper, mica, ceramic, plastic or some form of a liquid gel as used in electrolytic capacitors. The insulating layer between a capacitors plates is commonly called the Dielectric.

Due to this insulating layer, DC current can not flow **through** the capacitor as it blocks it allowing instead a voltage to be present across the plates in the form of an electrical charge.

The conductive metal plates of a capacitor can be either square, circular or rectangular, or they can be of a cylindrical or spherical shape **with** the general shape, size and construction of a parallel plate capacitor depending on its application and voltage rating.

When used in a direct current or DC circuit, a capacitor charges up to its supply voltage but blocks the flow of current through it because the dielectric of a capacitor is non-conductive and basically an insulator. **However** when a capacitor is connected to an alternating current or AC circuit, the flow of the current appears to pass straight **through** the capacitor with little or no resistance.

There are two types of electrical charge, a positive charge in the form of Protons and a negative charge in the form of Electrons. When a DC voltage is placed **across** a capacitor, the positive (+ve) charge quickly accumulates **on** one plate while a corresponding and opposite negative (-ve) charge accumulates on the other plate. For every particle of +ve charge that arrives at one plate a charge **of** the same sign will depart from the -ve plate.

### Exercise2:

Fill in the correct passive form of the verb.

1. Aluminium **is made** out of bauxite. **(MAKE)**
2. The books **have not been published** yet. **(NOT PUBLISH)**
3. As soon as I got home, I realized that my wallet **had been stolen**. **(STEAL)**
4. Dinner **is served** between 5 and 10 p.m. every day. **(SERVE)**
5. No letters **have been delivered** since the start of the strike. **(DELIVER)**
6. The building **was being torn** down when we got there **(BE)**.
7. Progress in many fields of science **has been made** in the last decade. **(MAKE)**
8. Since last week 5 of the 7 terrorists **have been caught**. **(CATCH)**
9. Taxes **will be increased** by the new government next month. **(INCREASE)**
10. The classroom **is being redecorated** next week. **(REDECORATE)**

### Exercise3: Fill in the blanks. Using the following words.

Therefore, owing to, effect, arises, triggered (off), spark (off), outcome, spin-off, stemmed, bring about.

1. Ceramics are well-suited to resisting heat **owing to** the strong chemical bonds that hold them together.
2. The molecules move less and **therefore** take up less space.
3. The new laws will inevitably **spin off** a controversy.
4. To a certain extent, Freud's theor **stemmed** from his observations of dreams.
5. Theoretical research into lasers has had considerable **spark** for eye surgery.

6. The disease **arises** from a developmental failure in the brain.
7. Before the discovery of antiseptics, the **outcome** of surgical operations was very often fatal.
8. It was the development of more advanced stone tools that **triggered** the first human migration out of Africa, 1.7 million years ago.
9. Unless it is checked in some way, the virus will ultimately **bring about** the death of the host cells.
10. The current rate of deforestation is having a direct **effect** on wildlife.

#### **Exercise4:**

First match the sentence with the definition and then insert the appropriate particles: forward • through • up • on • down • away • off • out.

1. He opened the letter and **threw away** the envelope.
2. Have you got time to **look through** my essay before I hand it in?
3. At the end of the meeting, William put **forward** a new suggestion.
4. Due to the force of gravity, the space vehicle **speeds up** as it approaches the planet.
5. They **carried on** talking for at least half an hour after he had left.
6. As the speed of the molecules decreases, the gas **cools down**.
7. His hand-writing is terrible. It is difficult to **make off** what he has written.
8. I am not free for the appointment on Friday. We must **Put out** it till the following week.

- a. to propose 3
- b. to distinguish 7
- c. to get rid of 1
- d. to cancel / delay 8

- e. to continue 5
- f. to check/examine 2
- g. to lose heat 6
- h. to accelerate 4