

Grammar Sample Questions

from the Exam Specification Paper

1. Sarah doesn't like coffee; she usually _____ tea.

A drinks
B drink
C drinking
D to drink

Why? The first part of the sentence has 'doesn't, so we say 'like' and not 'likes'. However, the second part of the sentence is present simple, so we say 'she likes'. The word 'usually' shows how often she does this action/routine.

2. Where does he _____ ?

A to live
B lives
C living
D live

Why? The question includes the word 'does', so the main verb is always the 'base form' without 's' for everyone, so the answer is 'live'.

For example: Where do I live? Where do you live? Where does he/she live? Where do we live? Where do they live? Where does it live?

3. "Are they students?"
"Yes, _____."

A they are
B are they
C he is
D we are

Why? The question is asking 'are they' so we respond with the same verb and pronoun 'they are', which is also plural. 'There is' is singular, and therefore the wrong answer.

4. "Whose watch is this?"
"It's _____."

A your
B mine
C me
D you

Why? Because we are asking who the watch belongs to. These are called possessive pronouns:

Mine
Yours
His
Hers
Ours
Theirs

The only possessive pronoun in the question is 'mine' and therefore this is the answer.

5. There _____ a bookshop in our neighbourhood.

A is
B are
C were
D are no

Why? Because 'bookshop' is singular ('a' means there is one), so we say 'is' which is used for singular nouns. 'Are' is used for plural nouns. 'Were' is wrong because it's the past tense of 'are' which is also plural. 'are no' is wrong because 'are' is for plural and also, with negatives we need the word 'any', so it should say 'there aren't any bookshops'. Therefore, the answer is A.

6. You shouldn't _____ too much junk food; it's bad for your health.

A eating
B eats
C to eat
D eat

Why? 'Should' is a modal verb. Verbs that follow modal verbs are always in '[base form](#)' without 's'

For example: You should go home; I shouldn't talk to him; He shouldn't sleep now; She should say sorry; We should walk home; They shouldn't believe him; It should work for one hour

7. He _____ travel to Dubai in the vacation.

A is going
B are going to
C is going to
D are going

Why? This is a future tense – 'going to'. We use 'am' for I, and 'are' for You, We, and They. We use 'is' for He, She and It. With the tense 'going to' we need the word 'to', because the structure is:

I, You, He/She/It, We, They + am/are/is + going to + sleep/eat/play (infinitive)

This is why the answer is 'He is going to travel'.

8. _____ bag is brown.

- A Sarah is
- B Sarah
- C **Sarah's**
- D Sarah has

Why? This is called 'possessive 's'. The bag belongs to Sarah, and when we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add 's' to singular nouns and add an apostrophe ''' to a plural noun, for example:

- The boy's ball (one boy)
- The boys' ball (two or more boys)

See more: <http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-possessive.htm>

9. Please _____! I'm trying to sleep.

- A **don't shout**
- B doesn't shout
- C not shout
- D can't shout

Why? Because the person who is speaking is talking to another person or a group and asking them to do something. 'Doesn't' is only used for 'he/she/it' which are in the 'third person', but the person who is speaking is talking to a person or group directly (in front of them), which is known as talking in the 'second person'. We know this because they said 'I'm trying to sleep'.

10. My friend bought _____ lunch today.

- A he
- B I
- C we
- D **me**

Why? Because the sentence starts with 'my' which is a possessive adjective (we use possessive adjectives to show who owns or 'possesses' something). These are:

My
Your
His
Her
Our
Their
Its

Now we need to know 'who' their friend ('subject', meaning the person who 'did' the verb) bought lunch for. This is called the 'object'. Object pronouns are:

Me, You, Him, Her, Us, Them, It

Vocabulary Sample Questions

from the Exam Specification Paper

1. I don't think I'm _____ enough to climb that mountain.

A flat
B tall
C kind
D fit

Why? If you want to climb a mountain, which takes a lot of energy, you need to be healthy. The only word which is similar to being healthy is 'fit'.

2. I want _____ flight from Riyadh to Dubai, please.

A an international
B a national
C a local
D an internal

Why? Riyadh is in Saudi Arabia, and Dubai is in the United Arab Emirates. These are two different countries, so we call this 'international'. We say 'an' because 'flight' is a singular noun and the word 'international' begins with a vowel letter. All of the other answers are used when travelling within the same country you are in.

3. She's a very _____ person. Everyone likes her.

A angry
B annoying
C lonely
D pleasant

Why? The second part of the second says 'everyone likes her' so we know the answer will be a nice adjective. 'Angry', 'annoying' and 'lonely' are all negative parts of a character, so we know the answer must be 'pleasant' which means 'nice' as it's the only positive answer.

4. My watch is broken. Can you _____ it for me?

A repair
B repeat
C relate
D borrow

Why? 'Repair' means 'to fix'. All of the other words mean something else.

5. Someone who is in charge of a business or department

- A a customer
- B a client
- C a secretary
- D a manager**

Why? A 'customer' and a 'client' are people who use the business or department if they need something. A 'secretary' and 'a manager' work in the business or department. However, a 'manager' is responsible (meaning 'in charge of') and therefore this is the answer.

6. Special clothes that are worn by members of a group or team

- A uniform**
- B suit
- C trousers
- D shoes

Why? 'Uniform' is what people have to wear at work or school and usually everybody wears the same thing; it's like a rule. For example, all students at KSU PY must wear a skirt – because this is the 'uniform' of KSU. The other answers (suit, trousers, and shoes) are just types of clothes and part of a uniform.

7. The library was _____ today. There was nowhere to sit.

- A clean
- B empty
- C crowded**
- D quiet

Why? The second part of the sentence says 'there was nowhere to sit' which means there was no space, so we need to see which answer could tell us why there was no space. The only one that tells us this is 'crowded' ('zahma') and therefore this is the answer.

8. Look at the sky. It's so _____ , I think it's going to rain.

- A sunny
- B cloudy**
- C bright
- D blue

Why? The second part of the sentence says 'I think it's going to rain', and we know when this happens, the sky is usually dark and 'cloudy' and therefore this is the answer. All the other answers are for when the weather is hot and dry.

9. An area of land that has water on all sides

- A a continent
- B a lake
- C an island**
- D a country

Why? A 'continent' is an area like 'North America', 'Asia', 'Europe', 'South America', and 'Australasia'. Many countries are in one continent. A 'lake' is an area of water with land on all sides. A 'country' can border with another country and have no water on all sides. An 'island' is an area of land that has water on all sides, such as 'Japan', and 'Hawaii' and therefore this is the answer.

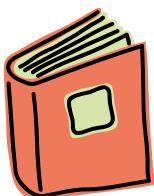
10. Fatima's father worked as a doctor for 40 years. He _____ six months ago, so he's not working any more.

- A released
- B removed
- C retired**
- D relied

Why? The question tells us that he's not working anymore (past simple). We can see the word 'so' which tells us a consequence, for example, something happened, so he's not working anymore. The only one that tells us why, is 'retired', which means he has finished working, and therefore this is the answer. All of the other answers mean something different.

ANSWERS: Sample Reading Passage

20 multiple choice questions (2 reading passages with 10 questions each)



- The mid-term exam will be based on the reading skills covered in Units 1-10.

Sample Reading Passage with Questions

1. Banana smoothies first appeared in the 1930s. Since then, they have become very popular across the world. Not only is the banana smoothie delicious, but it has many of the nutrients our bodies need to function.
2. Banana smoothies are made from fresh bananas using an electric blender. The fresh fruit gives it that chunky but creamy look. The ice keeps it cool in the hot summer heat. Bananas have a lot of healthy carbohydrates which makes them a perfect food for athletes and people with active lifestyles. Smoothies help to give energy after a difficult workout.
3. Doctors recommend bananas to patients who have heart problems and high blood pressure, as they lower the risk of stroke and heart attacks. Another good thing about this wonderful fruit is that it protects against depression and keeps you in a good mood.
4. Banana smoothies, when mixed with yogurt and other fruits like apples or mangos, protect you from stomach ulcers and help your digestive system. Bananas are a low-calorie food; there are about 100 calories in a medium sized banana. They make you feel full, so if you eat a banana, you will avoid snacking between meals. This is beneficial because it helps you to reach your weight loss goals. But make sure you don't put sugar in your smoothie. Bananas are sweet enough!

1. What happened in the 1930s?

- A. Banana smoothies were first made.
- B. Banana smoothies became very popular.
- C. Banana smoothies were made all over the world.
- D. Banana smoothies were found to have nutrients.

Answer in Paragraph 1: "Banana smoothies first appeared in the 1930s"

2. How many calories does a banana have?

- A. 100 calories in a large banana
- B. 100 calories in a small banana
- C. 100 calories in a medium banana
- D. 100 calories in any banana

Answer in Paragraph 4: "Bananas are a low-calorie food; there are about 100 calories in a medium sized banana."

3. Which of the following is NOT true of bananas?

- A. They are good for your heart.
- B. They are good for your digestive system.
- C. They can help you lose weight.
- D. They can cause stomach ulcers.**

Answer in Paragraphs 3 and 4 (there are many good things about eating bananas)

4. Banana smoothies should NOT be mixed with _____.

- A. apples
- B. sugar**
- C. Mangoes
- D. yogurt

Answer in Paragraphs 4: "But make sure you don't put sugar in your smoothie. Bananas are sweet enough!"

5. In paragraph 1, what does the word 'function' mean?

- A. work properly**
- B. play
- C. be popular
- D. appear

6. In paragraph 4, what does the word 'beneficial' mean?

- A. Low-calorie
- B. Sweet
- C. helpful**
- D. Full

Answer: 'Beneficial' comes from the verb 'to benefit'; this means to help something

7. What does the underlined word 'it' in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Wonderful fruit
- B. Banana**
- C. Stroke
- D. Blood pressure

8. Which of these titles is best for this passage?

- A. Smoothies: An Alternative to Food
- B. How To Prepare Apple Smoothies
- C. Have a Banana Smoothie**
- D. 101 Banana Recipes

ANSWERS: Sample Listening Passage

20 multiple choice questions (2 listening scripts with 10 questions each)



	[sound of phone ringing]
Hotel Clerk	Good afternoon, Grand Palace Hotel. How may I help you?
Mr. Ali	Hello, I'd like to book a room.
Hotel Clerk	Certainly, sir... What dates did you have in mind?
Mr. Ali	Well, my flight from Riyadh arrives in Jeddah on January 10 th and I will be staying for two... no wait... three... yes, I'll be in Jeddah for three nights before leaving for meetings in Taif and Abha...
Hotel Clerk	So you'd like to book a room from January 10 th through January 13 th ...
Mr. Ali	No, not the 13 th , the 12 th ... I said I'd be there for three nights... not four...
Hotel Clerk	Yes, of course, sir, but you will be checking out of the hotel on January 13 th , correct?
Mr. Ali	Ah, yes, of course... you're right. The check-out date will be January 13 th .
Hotel Clerk	Let me just check the computer to see if we have rooms available... mmmm, let's see... we have a double room on January 10 th and 11 th , but there's nothing on the 12 th ... no wait... I'm sorry, my mistake... we do have a junior suite available on the 12 th .
Mr. Ali	No that won't work... I don't want to change rooms.
Hotel Clerk	Let me see then... hmmm... you could book the junior suite for your entire stay...
Mr. Ali	Can you tell me how much the junior suite is?
Hotel Clerk	Of course, sir... it's one thousand two hundred and fifty Riyals per night.
Mr. Ali	And what about a double room?
Hotel Clerk	Our standard rate for the double room is seven hundred and fifty Riyals... so the junior suite is only five hundred Riyals more per night than the double.
Mr. Ali	Hmmm, that's a bit more than I wanted to spend...
Hotel Clerk	If you are travelling on business, I can apply our corporate discount of twenty percent to your booking, sir...
Mr. Ali	Yes, I will be in Jeddah to meet with some clients. So with the discount, that would make the rate... let me think, twenty percent of twelve fifty is...
Hotel Clerk	It would be a discount of two hundred and fifty Riyals per night, sir...
Mr. Ali	Great! Let's book it then...

1. The man is calling the hotel _____.

- A. to make a reservation**
- B. to cancel a reservation
- C. to speak to a guest
- D. to make a complaint

Answer: "Hello, I'd like to book a room."

2. The hotel is located in _____.

- A. Riyadh
- B. Jeddah**
- C. Taif
- D. Abha

Answer: "Well, my flight from Riyadh arrives in Jeddah on January 10th and I will be staying for..."

3. How long will the man stay in the hotel?

- A. One night
- B. Two nights
- C. Three nights**
- D. Four nights

Answer: "yes, I'll be in Jeddah for three nights before leaving..."

4. When will the man check out of the hotel?

- A. January 10th
- B. January 12th
- C. January 13th**
- D. January 30th

Answer: "The check-out date will be January 13th"

5. Why is the man travelling?

- A. He is visiting his family.
- B. He is meeting friends.
- C. He is a tourist.
- D. He is doing business.**

Answer: "Yes, I will be in Jeddah to meet with some clients."

Other Grammar Sample Questions

from Exam Specification Paper – Humanities/Science/Medical

Grammar Sample Questions

S.N.	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	Paul _____ old enough to go to school.	not be	am not	is not	are not
2	Robert does not _____ Italian.	spoke	spoken	speaks	speak
3	In 1819, Charles Barbier _____ 'night writing.'	invented	invents	inventing	invent
4	My aunt _____ me this present yesterday.	gives	given	give	gave
5	Omar and his brothers _____ in the living room.	is wait	is waiting	are waiting	are wait
6	A: _____ was he born? B: Two months ago.	How	When	Where	What
7	My friend arrived home _____ Sunday morning.	on	in	at	from
8	The north of the country is flat, _____ the south is very different, with many high mountains.	that	so	because	but
9	Ahmad is the _____ of Salman's three sons.	oldest	most old	older	more old
10	What part of speech is the word 'likes' in the sentence 'Tell me about your likes and dislikes.'?	adjective	noun	verb	preposition

Why did we choose these answers?

- Paul is the 'subject' (pronoun 'he') in the sentence. The verb 'to be' is used in the negative form which for Paul is 'is not' so we say:
Positive: Paul + is + old enough
Negative: Paul + **is + not** + old enough ('Paul isn't old enough')
- Robert is the 'subject' (pronoun 'he') in the sentence. The sentence is 'present simple' but in the negative form. When we use 'do/does/doesn't' and 'did/did not', the main verb remains the same for all persons (not adding 's' for 'he/she/it').
Present simple positive: Robert + **speaks** + Italian
Present simple negative: Robert + **does not** + **speak** + Italian ('Robert doesn't speak Italian')

I, you, we, they **don't**
He/she/it **doesn't**

3. We know the answer is related to an action in the past because the sentence begins with 'In 1819', therefore a past tense will be used. After the 'subject' is mentioned, Charles Barbier, a verb is required. Therefore we know the past tense grammar is 'past simple' as the form is:

Subject + **past tense (verb 2)**

The past simple of the verb 'invent' is 'invented' for all persons:

I **invented**
You **invented**
He/she **invented** (Charles Barbier is 'he')
We **invented**
They **invented**
It **invented**

We can't choose the answers 'invent' and 'invents' because both are in the present tense (I invent, she invents), and we can't use the answer 'inventing' because this is in the continuous form (-ing) where the verb 'to be' is required.

4. We know the answer is related to an action in the past, because of the word 'yesterday'. We therefore know it's a past tense sentence. 'Aunt' is the 'subject' ('she') and the past simple of 'give' is 'gave'. It can't be 'given' because this is the past participle (verb 3) which is usually used in present perfect and past perfect tenses which require the verb 'has/have' (present perfect) or 'was/were' (past perfect).

Subject + past tense (verb 2)

My aunt + gave +

5. 'Omar and his brothers' is plural, so we use 'they'. When we use 'they' with the verb 'to be' we say 'they are'. When we want to use the continuous form, we have to add '-ing' to the verb, therefore we will say 'waiting' and not 'wait'.

I + am + waiting
You + are + waiting
He/she + is + waiting
We + are + waiting
They + are + waiting
It + is + waiting

1. We can see the second part of the conversation says 'two months ago'. The word 'ago' shows that the action is in the past. The question is asking '.....was he born?' so when we put the two sentences together, we can see that they are asking about the time this happened, and therefore the answer is 'when'. This grammar is 'past simple' in the question form.

2. When we talk about a day, we use the preposition 'on'.

On 23rd September
On Monday 23rd September
My friend arrived home on Sunday morning

3. There are two 'clauses' (parts of the sentence) which are contrasting with each other. When two things contrast in one sentence, we can use the word 'but'. One part of the country is 'flat' and the other part of the country isn't, it's 'high'. We don't use 'so' or 'because'. 'so' is used to talk about an action that happens because of a previous action (consequence) and 'because' is used to give a reason.

The north of the country **is flat, but** the south **is very different**, with many high mountains

4. The sentence is about the 'superlative' of 'old'. We know this because the word 'the' is used.

Adjective

Old

Comparative

Older than

Superlative

the oldest

We don't use 'more' or 'most' because these are usually used for adjectives that have two or more syllables, for example: Beautiful > more beautiful > most beautiful

5. 'What part of speech is the word 'likes' in the sentence, 'Tell me about your likes and dislikes?'

The main verb is 'tell'. The speaker is asking another person to tell them about the things they like and don't like. Although 'I like...' is a verb, when we say 'tell me about your **likes**', it means a noun, because all the things (nouns) they like become plural, and therefore 'likes', meaning all the things they are interested in.

I like chocolate	}	'Likes' (all the things they like)
I like pasta		
I like cats		

I don't like chicken	}	'Dislikes' (all the things they don't like)
I don't like bananas		
I don't like exams		

Other Grammar Sample Questions

from Exam Specification Paper – Humanities/Science/Medical

Grammar Sample Questions

S.N	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	Francis _____ an engineer.	be	am	is	are
2	Angela _____ want to go out because she has a lot of homework.	does	do	don't	doesn't
3	A: _____ are they? B: They are my brothers.	What	Who	Where	How
4	_____ names are Will and Harry. They are princes.	My	Their	Your	His
5	Our _____ name is Terry.	teacher's	teachers	teacher	teachers'
6	Saudi National Day is _____ 23rd September.	in	to	at	on
7	At the moment Travis _____ to school every day.	walks	walking	walk	walked
8	I _____ to spend the Eid holiday last month with my family.	decide	decides	deciding	decided
9	Yesterday Alex _____ ten cups of Arabic coffee.	drinking	drinks	drank	drink
10	There are _____ oranges in the fruit bowl, but not many.	any	some	most	much

Why did we choose these answers?

- Francis is a man, so we say 'he is' using the verb 'to be'
 I am
 You are
He/she is
 We are
 They are
 It is
- We learn from the sentence that Angela has a lot of homework. Usually, when someone has a lot of homework, they stay at home and try to finish it, so we know now that she 'doesn't' want to go out. This is the negative form. We use 'doesn't' because Angela is a woman ('she').

I don't
You don't
He/she doesn't
We don't
They don't
It doesn't

3. We know the answer is 'Who' because the answer to the question tells the speaker that they are their 'brothers'. The answer doesn't tell us 'what', 'where', or 'how'; the only answer it tells us is who they are.

4. There are two people, called Will and Harry (plural nouns). 'Names' belongs to them (possessive adjective), so we say 'their'.

My name
Your name
His name
Her name
Our names
Their names

5. 'Name' belongs to the teacher so we use 's. There is only one 'name' ('Terry') so we know it's singular. That's why the answer is NOT teachers' as this one is used when we are talking about many teachers.

6. When we talk about a day, we use the preposition 'on'.

On 23rd September
On Monday 23rd September

7. We know this grammar is 'Present Simple' from the words 'At the moment', as it talks about routine, so the only answer in the Present Simple form for 'he' is 'walks'. We can't use 'walking' as we usually use -ing for continuous which needs the verb "to be". It can't be 'walked' because this is Past Simple and the sentence says 'At the moment' which means now.

I walk
You walk
He/she walks
We walk
They walk
It walks

8. The sentence has the words 'last month' which tells us that we need to choose an answer in the past form. Therefore we choose 'decided' which is the past of 'decide'. Past Simple forms are the same for all persons.

I decided

You decided

He/she decided

We decided

They decided

It decided

9. We know the sentence is in the past, from the word 'Yesterday'. We also know 'Alex' is a singular noun so we have to use 'he'. We have to choose an answer in the past form. Therefore we choose 'drank' which is the past of 'drink'. Past Simple forms are the same for all persons.

I drank

You drank

He/she drank

We drank

They drank

It drank

10. The words 'there are' tells us the noun will be plural ('there is' is singular). The sentence is a positive sentence. We therefore need to use a determiner/quantifier that is used in positive sentences. We choose 'some'. We can't use 'any' because this is usually used in a question or a negative sentence. We can't use 'most' because the sentence begins with 'there are' and these words can't be used together in the same sentence. We can't use 'much' because 'oranges' is countable and we would use 'many', but 'many' isn't an option in the answers.

Other Vocabulary Sample Questions

from Exam Specification Paper – Humanities/Science/Medical

Vocabulary Sample Questions

S.N.	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	A book is something that you _____.	push	read	think	eat
2	Did you _____ your keys?	play	drink	look	find
3	When I go to Paris I will stay in a _____.	hospital	café	hotel	gym
4	I like eating at fast food _____.	restaurants	universities	supermarkets	libraries
5	My _____ is my mother's sister.	aunt	uncle	niece	nephew
6	I like to _____ computer games.	want	drive	feel	buy
7	_____ is the season after winter.	Spring	Fall	Summer	Autumn
8	Do you _____ the time to do your homework?	run	give	have	drive
9	The fridge is a _____ place to keep your food.	wrong	cold	warm	cheap
10	John got the top grade in English! He is an _____ student.	interesting	international	exciting	excellent

1. A book contains information, and its main purpose is to be read by a person.
2. We can't use 'play', and 'drink' because these verbs are irrelevant for 'keys'. We can't use 'look' because it needs a preposition 'look **for** your keys'. Therefore the answer is 'find'.
3. 'Stay' means to be somewhere at a particular time. The speaker said they will go to Paris, so we assume this is for a vacation. Therefore they will 'stay' in a hotel.
4. 'Fast food' is a term related to eating out. Therefore, the only possible answer is 'restaurants'.
5. We know the answer is 'mother's sister', so the answer is 'aunt'. It can't be 'niece' because this means 'sister's or brother's daughter'. The other options are for a man/boy.

6. 'Computer games' is a hobby and the verb that is used with it is 'buy' which is a common thing to do for someone who is interested in games. We can't use 'want', 'drive' or 'feel' because these are irrelevant. The grammar structure used is 'I like to + infinitive'.
7. The order of seasons in America/UK is: **Spring**, Summer, Fall ('Autumn'), Winter.
8. The question begins with the word 'do' and asks about 'time' for homework. The verb will be infinitive as 'do' is used. The most appropriate answer is 'have' the time. It can't be 'run', 'give' or 'drive' because they do not go with the noun 'homework'.
9. A fridge is used to keep food and drinks cold.
10. We can see that John is a smart student as he got full marks. The best adjective to describe him because of this achievement is 'excellent'. The other options do not relate to him getting full marks.

Other Vocabulary Sample Questions

from Exam Specification Paper – Humanities/Science/Medical

Vocabulary Sample Questions

S.N	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	A _____ writes for newspapers and magazines.	postman	manager	consultant	journalist
2	Where are you? I can't _____ you.	use	understand	see	watch
3	Chad is very _____. He has a lot of money.	slow	rich	friendly	fast
4	I'm tired! I need a _____.	present	prize	wedding	break
5	The _____ sells painkillers, toothpaste, and shampoo.	pharmacy	college	factory	library
6	Our grandmother is very sick. We need to phone for an _____.	office	ambulance	ice-cream	engineer
7	"Please _____ your spelling."	write	send	check	agree
8	Stephen had some _____ problems, so he left the university.	personal	modern	exciting	easy
9	Can you close the _____? I don't want anyone looking through the window.	menus	cookers	notebooks	blinds
10	Gold is a good _____. The price usually goes up.	exploration	investment	education	invention

Why did we choose these answers?

1. A journalist works for television, radio or newspapers.
2. From the question 'where are you?' we know the speaker is looking for someone. We choose 'see' and not 'watch' because watch means to look at something for a while, for example 'watch television'.
3. 'Chad' is the name of a man. We know this because the second sentence says 'he has'. We know that he has lots of money, so the answer related to this is 'rich'.
4. If a person is tired, we know that they would want to rest or sleep. The only answer which is related to this is 'break' which means take time out to relax.

5. We know there is something that 'sells' painkillers, toothpaste, and shampoo. The only one close to this is 'pharmacy'. We know a college, factory or a library don't sell these items.
6. The grandmother needs help. An ambulance can come to check her health or take her to a hospital. All of the other answers are either jobs or unrelated nouns.
7. When we write something, we have to 'check' it for any spelling mistakes (then 'fix' it).
8. We know there was a problem with Stephen (but we don't know what the problem was exactly). The answer is 'personal' which means private.
9. The speaker is telling us that they don't want anyone to see through the window from outside. 'Blinds' (similar to 'curtains') are used on windows to block out sunlight and from anyone looking in.
10. Some people buy gold because the price of it goes up quickly and they can make a profit (their gold is worth a lot more money when the prices go up). The answer is 'investment' because it's like a business. They buy the gold then when they sell it they get a lot more money than what they paid.

Other Reading Sample Questions

from Exam Specification Paper – Humanities/Science/Medical

Sample Reading Passage with Questions

1. Today lots of countries have underground railway networks. Many cities are planning to build them because of their population growth
2. The London Underground or *Tube* was the first underground in the world. It opened in 1863, so it is now over 150 years old. In the early 19th century London grew very quickly. The roads were very busy with traffic. By 1855 central London had several famous railway stations like Paddington, Euston and Kings Cross. Railway engineers had the idea of linking these using underground trains.
3. Building began on the Metropolitan Railway in 1860. The first tunnels were built just below the surface using the 'cut and 'cover' method. When it opened in 1863, steam trains pulled wooden carriages. By 1890 the Underground was using electric trains and much deeper circular tunnels. This is where the nickname 'the Tube' came from. Several different companies operated the underground trains. In 1933 these companies merged into one company called the '*London Passenger Transport Board*'.
4. Now the Tube has 11 lines, 270 stations and over 400 km of track. In central London, trains are limited to 50-60 km per hour, as the stations are close together. However on the District Line the fastest speeds are around 100 km per hour. The busiest times are between 8 AM and 9 AM and from 5 PM to 6 PM. At these times many people are travelling to and from work.

S. N.	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	When did the London Underground open?	1890	1860	1855	1863
2	What are the busiest times?	from 8 AM to 9 PM	8-9 AM and 5-6 PM	5-6 AM and 8-9 PM	from 5 PM to 6 PM
3	Why was the Underground built?	to make London famous	to make London cleaner	because the roads were busy	because the trains were busy
4	How many lines does it have?	11	270	400	50
5	How did the London Underground get its nickname 'the Tube'?	from its circular tunnels	from its cut and cover tunnels	from its electric trains	from its companies
6	The word ' <u>merged</u> ' in paragraph 3 means _____.	made money	became many	joined together	lost money
7	The words ' <u>are limited to</u> ' in paragraph 4 mean _____.	sometimes go faster than	cannot go faster than	can go faster than	always go faster than
8	What does the word ' <u>these</u> ' in paragraph 2 refer to?	stations	engineers	trains	ideas
9	What does the word ' <u>it</u> ' in paragraph 2 refer to?	building	London Underground	the surface	the Metropolitan Railway
10	What is the best title for this reading passage?	The City of London	Railway Lines	The Tube	Tunnels of the Underground

Note: The vocabulary questions (6 & 7) should be answered from the context of the reading passage. These words are not taken from the vocabulary list provided in the vocabulary section.

Other Reading Sample Questions

from Exam Specification Paper – Humanities/Science/Medical

Sample Reading Passage with Questions

1. Mumbai is India's largest city. Mumbai was part of the British Empire until independence in 1947. It was then called Bombay. In 1995 it was renamed Mumbai. It is the fifth most populous city in the world, and in 2010 it had a population of 23 million.
2. Mumbai is in the north west of India, on the coast. It has a tropical climate, with four seasons. January and February are the winter months, with average temperatures a cool 16 to 18°C, while March to May is the summer period. May is the hottest month, averaging 34°C. The monsoon season, from June to September, is very wet, with July experiencing the heaviest rainfall. The highest rainfall in the history of Mumbai was recorded on 26 July 2005. On this day, a record 944 mm of rain fell on the city, causing large scale flooding and property damage, and claiming several lives. The dry season, October to December is cooler and drier.
3. Mumbai is both old and modern, rich and poor. The streets are full of people doing business. They sell snacks and clothes, or just live. Mumbai is famous as the entertainment capital of India. The country's most important businesses and banks have their headquarters in Mumbai, and it is one of the world's top ten centres of business and finance. It is the richest city in India, and money is everywhere. However, sixty per cent of the population live in buildings with no water, no electricity, and no sanitation. Modern skyscrapers and new shopping malls are right next to these slums.
4. Public transport in Mumbai carries millions of people by rail, road and water every day. The cheapest and easiest transport is by bus or taxi. Trains can be crowded and dangerous. Because of its poverty, Mumbai can be a difficult place to live. But it is also unlike any other city. The experience is unique.

S.N	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	When was the city renamed Mumbai?	2010	1947	2005	1995
2	Where in India is Mumbai located?	the north-east	the south-east	the north-west	the south-west
3	What is the average temperature in May?	18°C	34°C	26°C	16°C
4	In which month does most rain fall??	March	January	July	October
5	Which type of transport is NOT mentioned in the last paragraph?	plane	train	taxi	bus
6	The word <u>flooding</u> in paragraph 2 means _____.	rainfall in July	too much heat in the city	damage to buildings	too much water in the streets
7	The word <u>slums</u> in paragraph 3 means _____.	modern buildings	poor and dirty houses	new malls	poor and dirty streets
8	What does the word <u>They</u> in paragraph 3 refer to?	old and modern	streets	rich and poor	people
9	What does the word <u>it</u> in paragraph 3 refer to?	India	Mumbai	headquarters	centre
10	What is the best title for this reading passage?	India's Largest City	The Weather of Mumbai	Transport in Mumbai	The People of India

Note: The vocabulary questions (6 & 7) should be answered from the context of the reading passage. These words are not taken from the vocabulary list provided in the vocabulary section.

Other Listening Sample Questions

from Exam Specification Paper – Humanities/Science/Medical

Sample Listening Script with Questions

Bill	Hi Ed. What are you reading?
Ed	Hello Bill. I'm reading about the history of medicine. Did you know people started using chemicals a very long time ago?
Bill	Yes, I did, but tell me what you're reading about, Ed.
Ed	Well... 4,000 years ago, when malaria was a serious problem, South American people treated it with a chemical called quinine. This was made from a tree.
Bill	Didn't Europeans use a chemical called artemisinin to treat malaria?
Ed	No, Bill, that was the Chinese.
Bill	Oh. ... I find this subject of medical history fascinating, Ed!
Ed	Me too. So what about the first vaccine, Bill. Who made that?
Bill	It was an English doctor, in the eighteenth century, based on a treatment used by a Turkish doctor.
Ed	I've read that most medical discoveries started in the ancient world.
Bill	That's right. It was the ancient Egyptians who first used surgery to treat people. They didn't know about chemicals or vaccines.
Ed	Hmm ... Medicine was very important in the Middle East.
Bill	Yes... And the first hospital in the world opened in Baghdad in 830 CE.
Ed	Correct. The Europeans used much of the work done in Baghdad to develop medicine in the next 1,000 years.
Bill	The Greeks and Romans believed in hygiene and a healthy life style.
Ed	That's right – cleanliness and health ...
Bill	Oh! It's two! I'm going to be late for my meeting ...
Ed	Sorry for keeping you, Bill. Meet later. Bye!

S. N.	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	What was Ed doing?	writing	reading	sleeping	studying
2	Who used chemicals 4000 years ago?	South Americans	Chinese	Europeans	Americans
3	Why did the Chinese use artemisinin?	to make vaccines	to treat problems	to treat malaria	to open hospitals
4	What does Bill say about medical history?	It's old.	It's entertaining.	It's important.	It's fascinating.
5	_____ doctor made the first vaccine.	A Turkish	An English	An Egyptian	A Chinese
6	Most medical discoveries started in _____.	Europe	South America	the new world	the ancient world
7	How did the ancient Egyptians treat people?	with surgery	with chemicals	with vaccines	with medicines
8	In which year did the first hospital in the world open?	813 CE	830 CE	800 CE	803 CE
9	What did the Europeans do after around 1000 years?	made more developments in Baghdad	made fewer developments in medicine	made more medicine in Baghdad	made more developments in medicine
10	What was the belief of the Greeks and Romans?	being clean and eating expensive food	being healthy and living in different places	being clean and living a healthy lifestyle	being healthy and eating expensive food

Other Listening Sample Questions

From Exam Specification Paper – Humanities/Science/Medical

Sample Listening Script with Questions

Alan:	Hi Walter. How are you? What are you doing today?
Walter:	Hello Alan. I'm fine, thanks. I'm studying lifestyles - the way people live - in other countries.
Alan:	Which countries?
Walter:	Today I got onto Wikipedia and read about Canada ...and then France, Alan, because many Canadians speak French.
Alan:	That's interesting. What did you read about France?
Walter:	Well, France is part of Europe, and most of the culture there is totally different from Canada.
Alan:	How is it different, Walter?
Walter:	Well, for one thing, when you have a meeting or appointment in Canada you must be there on time. But in France it's acceptable to be up to one hour late.
Alan:	Hey Walter! I think I'd like to live in France. I wouldn't have to buy a watch.
Walter:	Maybe not, Alan. Anyway, tomorrow I'm going to look up China and Japan.
Alan:	They both speak the same language, don't they?
Walter:	Actually, Alan, they don't. The languages may sound similar to us, but Chinese is totally different from Japanese.
Alan:	Oh. ...Really?
Walter:	Not just that, Alan. China itself has two different main languages. One is called Mandarin and the other Cantonese.
Alan:	Hmm – I'm not really interested in China, Walter. But Japan appeals to me.
Walter:	Yes. I'm thinking about visiting Japan in a year or two. It has an interesting culture. For instance, people there don't shake hands when they meet. They bow to each other. Also it's considered bad manners, even rude, if you don't take off your shoes when you go into a traditional Japanese restaurant.
Alan:	Hey Walter – in Japan I could walk around without shoes and then get my dinner faster when I go out to eat!
Walter:	That's very funny, Alan, but you will need shoes in Japan, even in summer, because, according to Wikipedia, many cities get a lot of rain.

S.N	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	How many countries did Walter read about today?	1	2	3	4
2	What does Walter say about the culture in Europe compared with Canada?	It is exactly the same.	It is similar.	It is totally different.	It is a little different.
3	In France you can be _____ minutes late for an appointment.	60	30	15	0
4	Where would Alan like to live?	Japan	France	China	Canada
5	What does Alan say about China And Japan?	They are different countries.	They are both in Asia.	They have different languages.	They have the same language.
6	Which language do they speak in China?	French	Japanese	English	Cantonese
7	When does Walter think he will go to Japan?	this year	in the new year	2 or 3 years from now	1 or 2 years from now
8	What do people consider bad manners in Japan?	not shaking hands	shaking hands	not taking off your shoes	taking off your shoes
9	Why does Alan say that he won't wear shoes in Japan?	so he is not late for meetings	so he can get his food quicker	so he can save money on shoes	so he is not rude to Japanese people
10	What is the weather like in many Japanese cities?	rainy	windy	sunny	cloudy

Verb Patterns

5.1 Verb patterns 1

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- 1 Verb + *to* + infinitive
They **want to buy** a new car.
I'd **like to go** abroad.
- 2 Verb + *-ing*
Everyone **loves going** to nice restaurants.
He **finished reading** his book.
- 3 Verb + *-ing* or + *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning
It **began to rain/raining**.
I **continued to work/working** in the library.
- 4 Verb + preposition + *-ing*
We're **thinking of moving** house.
I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

VERB PATTERNS

Verb + <i>-ing</i>	
like	swimming
love	
enjoy	cooking
hate	
finish	
stop	

Note

We often use the verb *go* + *-ing* for sports and activities.

I **go swimming** everyday.

I **go shopping** at the weekend.

Verb + <i>to</i> + infinitive	
choose	to go
decide	
forget	
promise	
manage	
need	to work
help	
hope	
try	
want	
would like	
would love	

Verb + <i>-ing</i> or <i>to</i> + infinitive	
begin	raining/to rain
start	

Verb + <i>sb</i> + infinitive without <i>to</i>		
let	somebody	go
make		do

Modal auxiliary verbs	
can	go
could	
shall	arrive
will	
would	

THE END