

الامتحان الأول للفصل الدراسي ( الأول ) لعام 2025 / 2026 م مادة: اللغة الانجليزية

العلامة: /20

اسم الطالب: .....

الزمن: 45 دقيقة

الصف: الثاني ثانوي (حقل اللغات والقانون)

التاريخ: 10/ 10/ 2025

الشعبة: ( )

**YOU HAVE TO ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS WHICH ARE ( 2 ) IN ( 4 ) PAGES ON THE SAME EXAM'S PAPER**

**Question One: (30 Points)**

1. Their salaries should be increased in line----- inflation.  
A. by B. with C. about D. into
2. Be careful what you say to her. She's really----- and can't take criticism at all.  
A. thin-skinned B. forward-looking C. highly strung D. like-minded
3. ----- is someone who likes to attend social events.  
A. A social butterfly B. Stability C. Commitment D. Keeping yourself to yourself
4. **thought-provoking**  
The word stress for the above compound adjective is:  
A. provoking B. thought-provoking C. thought D. provoking-thought
5. Be careful what you say to Habib. He's ----- so he gets quite defensive if he's criticised.  
A. trustworthy B. enthusiastic C. tough D. underconfident
6. My brother, his wife and their ----- are all coming over for dinner this evening.  
A. disposition B. vulnerability C. moulded D. offspring
7. ----- means helping something or somebody to develop.  
A. hereditary B. nurture C. oversimplification D. vulnerability
8. ----- means a person who keeps their abilities secret.  
A. a dark horse B. a cold fish C. a go-better D. a soft-touch
9. ----- is devoting time and energy to something.  
A. Commitment B. Frankness C. Stability D. Tactfulness
10. Every time we eat out, he always tries to avoid paying his share. He's so-----!  
A. thin-skinned B. tight-fisted C. highly strung D. like-minded

**SEE PAGE TWO.....**

**PAGE TWO**

**11. I've been reading a book about habits.**

**Match the sentence with meaning.**

- A. I've finished the book.                      B. I'm still reading the book.  
C. I finished the book.                          D. I was reading the book.

**12. Recently, I----- five kilometres every day.**

- A. have run                      B. have been running                      C. was running                      D. had run

**13. I----- a headache ever since I woke up this morning**

- A. had had                      B. has had                      C. have had                      D. have been having

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

- A. was raining                      B. had rained                      C. has run                      D. will be running

**15. I----- Spanish at the moment in preparation for a trip to Barcelona next month!**

- A. was studying                      B. had studied                      C. will be studying                      D. am studying

**16. Next time I see you, I will have had my hair cut short.**

**Match the sentence above with its meaning.**

- A) an action that will be completed before a certain point in the future  
B) an action in progress before a certain point in the past  
C) a completed action which happened before a certain point in the past  
D) an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future

**17. Have you been eating a lot of fruit -----?**

- A) Last week                      B) this week                      C) several times                      D) at this moment

**18. Someone----- my sandwich – they've taken a big bite!.**

- A) Is eating                      B) has eaten                      C) had eaten                      D) will be eating

**19. Next week, I ----- here for five years.**

- A) Will be working                      B) had worked                      C) worked                      D) will have been working

**20. Before I trained for the marathon, I -----in a race before**

- A) Isn't running                      B) has never run                      C) have never run                      D) had never run

**SEE PAGE THREE.....**

**PAGE THREE**

**Question Number Two: (10 Points)**

**Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.**

Have you heard that the Inuit have hundreds of different words for snow? The theory goes that because snow is so much more present in their lives, and often of vital importance, they actually perceive it differently, and recognise more subtle distinctions between different types of snow and ice than those of us living in warmer climes. In fact, this theory is something of a myth, not least because there isn't a single Inuit language, but a variety of dialects. However, recent research has shown that there is at least some truth in the idea that these dialects have more ways of distinguishing different types of snow than many other languages do. The key question though, isn't really whether there are more words to describe frozen water so much as whether this implies that the languages spoken by the Inuit mould the way they conceive of the world. This concept is referred to as linguistic relativity or, more famously, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, after two scientists who both wrote, separately, about this idea.

There is certainly plenty of evidence that different languages (and cultures) appear to see the world through different filters. For example, speakers of Guugu Yimithirr, a language used in North Queensland, Australia, would always refer to someone's position using the words for the directions: north, south, east and west. **They** wouldn't say 'that woman is standing in front of her house', but something like 'that woman is standing west of her house'. As a result, speakers of Guugu Yimithirr will naturally be far better than most of us at instantly knowing which direction they are facing. To give another example, you may assume that counting is a universal human trait, but in fact, not all languages have numbers. Some indigenous people of the Amazon rainforest in Brazil simply distinguish between a smaller amount and a larger amount. We can probably deduce from this that they don't feel the need to quantify precisely in the way that many of us do. European languages also differ in the way they see the world. For example, the word for bridge has a masculine gender in Spanish and a feminine gender in German. A cognitive scientist carried out research where she asked Spanish and German speakers to describe a bridge and found that the Spanish speakers tended to use more stereotypically masculine adjectives, such as big and strong, whereas the German speakers used more stereotypically feminine adjectives, such as beautiful and elegant.

1. **There are many reasons states why the Inuit have hundreds of different words for snow. Mention only two. (2 Points)**  
.....
2. **The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests that different languages influence the way we see the world. Write down two evidences show that. (2 Points)**  
.....
3. **Quote the sentence that outlines an example shows not all languages have numbers. (2 Points)**  
.....
4. **Find a word in the text which means 'suggest'. (1 Points)**  
.....
5. **What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to? (1 Points)**  
.....
6. **The writer states that languages could affect on the way how we see the world. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 Points)**  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Best Wishes**