

Palestinian National Authority Ministry of Education & Higher Education



وزارة التربية وأنتعليم العال

امتحان المتقدمين للوظائف التطيمية: (اساليب اللغة الانجليزية) / رمز الامتحان (٢٠) ، عدد صفحات الامتحان (٢

اسم المتقدم:	رقم الهوية:	رقم طلب المتقدم:
		r resident of the second
عزيزي المتقدم: يتكون الامتحان،	ن من خمسين فقرة من نوع الإختيار من	متعا، يرجى الإجابة عنها جميعاً بوضع إشارة (×) فوق رمز

Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions from (1-8)

Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas; it absorbs energy from the sun. In that respect, it's like water vapor and methane, two other naturally occurring greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide is produced when we burn fossil fuel-coal, petroleum products, natural gas and those fuels that run a lot of the machines and manufacturing processes that drive them. We produce carbon dioxide as a waste product, too. It's one of the by-products of respiration. We breathe in air, use up some of the oxygen, and breathe out air that contains carbon dioxide. So do other animals. Because carbon dioxide is part of the natural life cycle, nature has a way of dealing with it.

First, Carbon dioxide is very soluble in water, so carbon dioxide is pulled readily out of the air and into the water. Now the oceans also release some of their carbon dioxide, but on balance, they absorb more; so that means that, if we produce artificially more than would naturally be emitted through life processes, the ocean could soak it up. Unfortunately if we are looking for a solution to carbon dioxide pollution, the ocean isn't it, and that's because the ocean absorbs gases from the atmosphere very, very slowly. If we suddenly increased the amount of carbon dioxide we produce, it would take 1,000 years for it to mix into seawater. And even then, there would still be a small amount left. So over the short and medium term, we can't rely on the ocean to take up the slack for us.

Second, plants require carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. The more dense the growth of large plants, the more carbon dioxide is absorbed. Such an area including forests of large, old-growth 4 trees, and also the ocean-where carbon dioxide is absorbed in large quantities, is called a carbon sink.

Like the ocean, green plants release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as well as absorb it. When a plant dies, if it burns in a forest fire or just dies of old age and decays, then its carbon dioxide is back in the air. So it only holds it in over its lifetime. However this is the interesting part- unlike the ocean, green plants soak up carbon dioxide to use it- to make the energy they need to live and grow. So what they've found in some regions... polluted, industrialized regions...is that increased levels of carbon dioxide can stimulate plant growth, so they grow more green and dense. In other words, the amount of carbon dioxide used up by plants can increase quickly in response to the environment. Some people suggested we can use that natural phenomenon to help deal with increased levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

1. The passage is mainly about
a. a new solution for carbon dioxide pollution.
b. types of plants used to absorb excess carbon dioxide.
c) how nature controls the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
d. two ways carbon dioxide is absorbed by the ocean
2. The problem with relying on oceans to solve the problem of excess amounts of
carbon dioxide is because
a. most sources of carbon dioxide are far from the oceans.
b seawater takes in carbon dioxide very slowly.
c. the oceans have already absorbed their limit of carbon dioxide.
d. the number of marine plants is decreasing.
3. According to the passage, the greenhouse gases are
a carbon din il
b. water vapor and carbon dioxide c. carbon dioxide and methane d) methane, water vapor and carbon dioxide
d. methane, water vapor and carbon dioxide 4. A soluble material is one that
(a) dissolves in water. b. dissolves in the air
c. dissolves in air and water d. remains solid as is even dipped in water
5. According to the passage
a. oceans only release carbon dioxide. b. oceans only take carbon dioxide
coceans release and take in carbon dioxide d. neither release nor take in carbon dioxide
6. "And even then" paragraph (3), line (4), refers to
a. the span of time carbon dioxide takes to dissolve in the air.
b. the span of time water takes to absorb carbon dioxide.
c. the period of time an amount of carbon dioxide takes to mix into sea water.
d. the period of time oxygen takes to mix with carbon dioxide.
7. In paragraph (4), line (1), "Photosynthesis" is a process restricted to
a. animals b. plants c. plants and animals d. oceans and plants"
8. In paragraph (5), line (9), "that natural phenomenon" means
a. decreasing the amount of carbon dioxide by growing fewer plants.
b. increasing the amount of carbon dioxide by growing fewer plants.
c. increasing the amount of carbon dioxide by growing more plants.
d. growing more green plants to decrease the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.
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9. "Have you subn	nitted your applicatio	n yet?"	
"No, I haven't	had a c	chance to start it."	
(a) even	b. much	c. often	d. just
10. She has started	l working nights and	during	the day.
a. still used to sl	eeping	b. is still getting	used to sleeping
© is still getting	used to sleep	d. is still used to	sleep
11. Let you and	have a game	of chess.	
(a) me	b. she	c. I -	d. he
12. It is	honor to repres 'n	t the school in this	s tournament.
a. a	b. the	© an	d. ×
13. The computer	so often	if Ahmad	it.
a. may have cras	shed\ tested	b. might crashed	d \ has tested
c. might not cras	shed \ hasn't tested	d might not have	e crashed \ had tested
14. It is raining he	avily. We have to ret	urn home,	?
(a) haven't we	b. don't we	c. didn't v	we d. isn't it
15. He	about everything.		
a, complains alwa	ys b. always compla	in c. is always com	aplaining (d) is complaining
16. If it doesn't make	e a profit soon, this com	pany is having	to declare bankruptcy.
a. danger of	b. at danger	c. with dange	r to (d.)in danger of
17. I remember	at that res	taurant when I wa	as a child.
a. have eaten	b) having eaten	c. to eat	d. to have eaten
18. I feel good abo			mes I wonder whether it
really makes a	difference		
a. by the end	b) at the end	c. of the end	d. in the end
19. How did the m	usic recital go?"		
" I made a mist	ake, but	that, it went really	y well"
a. if not	(b) aside from	c. contrast with	d. next to
20.It was	hot day, so we w	vent swimming.	
a. very	b. rather	c) quite a	d. as a
21. Nawar is a <u>bibl</u>	iophile. This means s	he is	*****
a. an author	b. a book publisher	c. a lover of	books (d.)a librarian

22. Nothing, it see	med, would satisfy	y his insatiable curiosi	ty. "Insatiable" means
a. unable to be s	atisfied b. to ba	nish c. to check	d. a personal peculiarity
23. As the disease	is totally	. for people, we should	d vaccinate them against it
	b. death	1922 1929	d. die
		of department when	100
(a) resign	CARLOS COMOS TRANSPORTAÇÃOS.	c.install	d.expire
25. I can tolerate o	live oil, but I just	····olives.	
- D		c. abhor	d. feign
		e use of seatbelt in all o	_
a. prevails	4	c. mediates	
27. Mary's decisio	n to retire had	effect on every	one.
a. a profound		©, an absolute	
28. The strong reg			ements in speech is called
a. rhyme	b. simile	(c)rhythm	
29. The lyric and the	he Ode are similar	in that they are	
124		c. philosophical	
30. Shakespeare's '	"Twelfth Night" is	a	
a. tragedy	b. comedy male	c. heroic	(d)none
31. One of the follo	wing is not a fema	lle writer	d)none Q
a. Evelyn Waugh	b. George S.	and c. Carson Mc C	Culler d George Eliot
32. "Jane Eyre" wa	s written by		
			te d. Charlotte Bronte
33. A word that mo	difies a noun or a	pronoun is	*******
	adjective	c. adverb	d. verb
34. The main stress	in the word "Ph	otographic" is on	syllable.
	o. second	c. third	d. fourth
35. What meaning o	loes the main stre	ss on John give in this	sentence:
" I gave the book			
a. I was the person v	vho gave John the boo	ok. bI only gave a bo	ok to John, nothing else.
c. John was the pe	rson I gave the boo		at was given to John

36. Please let us know	v how your cat is d	oing. "Your" is	***********
a. determiner	b. noun	c) adjective	d. adverb
37. The words "plane	e – plain " are an e	cample of	
a. allophones	b. morphemes	c. phonemes	d.)homophones
38. The activity when	e students need inf	ormation from others	to complete a
particular task is	called	6	
a. filling in a blank	b. critical re	ading Cinformation	on gap d. matching
39. Objective tests are	e those in which ind	lividual items	
a have only one co	rrect answer.	b. can discriminate	among examiners.
		d. have appropriate	
40. Within the cognit	ive approach langu	age acquisition is seen	1 as
a. rule formation	b. habit formation	c. skill formation	d function formation
41. Good pronunciati	ion requires the abi	lity to correctly produ	uce and use
a. sounds, stress, and	d meaning.	b. sounds, words,	and meanings.
© sounds, stress, and	d intonation	d. sounds, words,	and production
42. English for Palest	ine is a kind of	syllabus.	
a. procedural	b. topic-based (c.)functional-notional	d. multi-strand
43. The teacher who	provides comprehe	nsive examples to elic	it the rule resorts
to	methods of teac	hing.	72
a. deductive	b. indirect	c. integrative (d.)inductive
44. The purpose of te	aching speaking is	to allow students to	
(a) express themselve	es	b. repeat sentene	ces
c. repeat what they h	neard in the class	d. express langua	age function
45. A silent period is	a time when learne	rs	- 0
a. process the langu	age	b learn self-confidence	9 1
c. study the languag	ge (d. increase interaction	
46. The test must be	"valid" means that	*****************	
a. it shouldn't be dif	ficult and with no tri	ick questions.	
b. It should be such	that lower-level stu	dents can do it.	
c. it should give the	same results if it is	given again.	
d. it should test wha	t it is meant to.		
		5	

47. One of the following is not a reading technique......

- a. discussing the topic of a text before the reading techniques.
- b. arousing expectation.
- c. eliciting connection between references in the text and situations known to the teacher.
- d.)interpreting every word in the text dividing it into small bits.

48. HOTS stands for

- a. high order thinking skills
- (b.) high objective thinking skills
- c. high obligatory thinking skills
- d. high order teaching skills.

٤٩. عند سماعي السلام الوطني الفلسطيني في الطابور الصباحي، فإنني:

- أ) اندفع نحو الطابور، وأكون قدوة للطلبة. ب) أتواجد في غرفة المعلمين، واستكمل تحضيري للحصص الصفية.
 - (ج) التزم بالوقوف مستعداً، إذا كنت مناوباً. د) أعطى الأولوية لمثاركة زملائي المعلمين في مناقشة قضية تربوية.
 - ٠٠.المشاركة في الانتخابات المحلية الفلسطينية والتي ستجري في تموز ٢٠١٠، هي:
 - أ) لدى أولوبات أخرى أهتم بها. ب) عملية دستورية تهم الأحزاب والكتل السياسية فقط

 - (ج) حق دستوري كفله القانون لكل مواطن، وواجبي المشاركة فيه د) عملية مفروضة من القرار السياسي.

انتهت الأسئلة

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع

منصة يوفيرست التعليمية

تابعنا ليصلك كل جديد:

موقعنا	تليجرام	انستجرام	فيس بوك
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