***Questions Bank***

**Pre-intermediate English**

**Academic Year 2021-2022**

**Language Centre**

**Salahaddin University Erbil**

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Q/ Read the following passage and answer the eight questions below:

Measuring Health and Happiness

The small country of Bhutan in the Himalayan mountains is over one thousand years old. In the past it was a poor country and not many people visited it. But nowadays, it is becoming more and more popular with tourists. Medicine and health are improving and its economy is growing. King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the king of Bhutan until 2006, talked about his country’s ‘National Happiness’. In other words, he thought happiness is the way to measure the country’s development.

But how do you measure happiness? Perhaps health is the best way because a famous doctor once said, ‘Happy people generally don’t get sick.’ It’s also easy to measure how many people feel ill or unhealthy in a country. For example, one survey says Iceland is the ‘healthiest country in the world' because men and women live a long time there, the air is very clean and there are more doctors available per person than anywhere else in the world.

However, there was another survey of the happiest countries in the world and Iceland was not near the top. The questions on this survey included: How much do you earn? How healthy are you? How safe do you feel? After visiting 155 different countries, the researchers decided that Denmark feels happier than other countries.

1. How old is the country of Bhutan?

a. 1000 years plus b. Less 1000 years C. 2006 b. 155 years

2. What are the main sectors that have developed in the country?

a. Education b. Medicine and Health C. Medicine, Health and Economy D. Happiness

3. What is the government system in Bhutan?

a. Kingdom b. National Happiness c. Republic d. Jigme Singye Wangchuck

4. According to the passage which country is the healthiest in the world?

a. Denmark b. Bhutan c. Iceland d. Himalaya

5. Who stated ‘Happy people generally don’t get sick.’?

a. King Jigme Singye Wangchuck b. A well-known doctor c. A disreputable doctor d. Bhutan

6. According to the second research which country is the happiest?

a. Iceland b. Denmark c. Sweden d. Bhutan

7. The researcher, in the second research, visited --------------- countries?

a. One b. more than 150 c. more than one thousand d. 2006

8. In one sentence describe the health system in your own country?

**Q/ Circle the best choice.**

1. Look at her! She (is trying / try / tries / tried) to focus on her paper.
2. My wife (cook / cooking / cooks / cooked) breakfast every morning.
3. New actors (act / acts / acting / acted) in a play last autumn.
4. His friend (wake / wakes / woke / waking) up early on her trip in March 2014.
5. A: What do you think about her answers?

B: I'm sure she (will pass / pass / passes / passed) easily.

1. I’ve invited him to the party, but I don’t think he ('ll come/come/comes/came).
2. Lethe is not prepared. She (might/ will/ won't) do well if she gets a nice examiner.
3. We'll try to book a table at Today Café, but it (will / won't / could) be full.
4. We have been studying at the LC (for / since / just / yet) three months.
5. You can find the sound /t∫/ in: (question, canal, chemistry, toothache)

**Q/ Choose the correct answer.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ definitely meet my deadlines.

a/ might b/ may/ c/will d/ might not

1. Erbil is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city in Kurdistan.

a/ more beautiful b/ beautiful c/ less beautiful d/ most beautiful

1. I have worn the same jacket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7 years.

a/ from b/ for c/ next d/ since

1. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be quiet in the library.

a/ can b/ have to c/ has to d/ can't

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any job interviews recently?

a/ Do you have b/ Have you had c/ Did you have d/ Have you have

**Q/** **Complete the gaps with the correct form of the verbs or phrases in brackets.**

1. He usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(forgive) people who do harms to him.
2. Language Centre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not start) the new course yet.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) my dinner when my friend called me.
4. Thomas is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (friendly) than me.
5. They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at the moment.

**Q/ Complete the sentences with an expression from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| banged tripped trained the rules power cut practice find out experienced |

1. I always play by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at work.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the stool.
3. I went downstairs to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what was going on.
4. The whole town went dark due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. He is a very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manager in marketing.

**Q/ Match phrases 1-5 to their meanings a-e.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Compromise | 1. To end a problem or difficulty. |
| 1. Suddenly | 1. To speak too proudly about what you own. |
| 1. Resolve | 1. Reduce your demands to reach an agreement. |
| 1. Force | 1. Quickly and unexpectedly. |
| 1. Boast | 1. To make someone do something. |

**Q/Choose the correct answer.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our exams -just.
2. made (b) broke (c) passed (d) paid
3. If you don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes, you won’t learn.
4. Fail (b) make (c) break (d) all of them are correct
5. My new house's decoration is very similar to yours. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word?
6. Nicer than (b) looks like (c) is better than (d) none of them is correct
7. I really got into motorbikes when I was in America. What does the underlined word mean?
8. Became interested (b) Bought (c) learned how to ride (d) all are wrong
9. When you visit a mosque, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your shoes.
10. Get out (b) take out (c) wash off (d) take off
11. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skiing twice a year.
12. go (b) do (c) play (d) been
13. If you are at a restaurant with your wife, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bill.
14. Earn (b) pay (c) lend (d) borrow
15. I’m looking for work in a big company. What does the underlined mean?
16. Having (b) searching for (c) getting (d) all are correct
17. A storm that has a loud noise and lightning in the sky is:
18. Tornado (b) snowflake (c) thunderstorm (d) hailstone
19. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money to a friend, you shouldn't ask for interest.
20. Borrow (b) pay (c) earn (d) lend

**Q/** **The Grameen Bank**

The Grameen Bank is a microcredit organization and [community development bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_development_bank) founded in [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh). It gives small [loans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loans) to the poorest people, especially women, without any security.

Professor of economics, Muhammad Yunis, developed the principles of the Grameen Bank from his own research and experience. He began to expand microcredit as a research project to provide credit and banking services to the poor villagers. In 1976, the village of Jobra and other villages became the first areas that received loans and bank services from the Grameen Bank. Proving successful, the bank project was extended in 1979 to other places.

The Bank is founded on the belief that people have abilities, and helping them can end poverty. Grameen has offered credit to classes of people formerly not served in ordinary banks like: the poor, women, illiterate, and unemployed people. Access to credit is based on reasonable terms such as making loan circles which consist of a group of five people. The group meets regularly to talk about their ideas and help each other. If someone in the group does not make their repayments, no one in the group can get credit in the future. But, if everyone repays the loan, they can get bigger loans. This has enabled the poor to build on their existing skills in order to earn better income in each cycle of loans.

Grameen targets the poorest of the poor, with a particular emphasis on women, who receive 97 percent of the Bank’s loans. They usually pay 16% interest. Women traditionally had less access to financial support from ordinary banks because they were seen to have less power in household decision making. Yunis and others have found that lending to women produces considerable effects, including better economy and more power to women who can help their children to eat well and attend their schools.

Alice Pallewela is one of the successful examples who got a 20-dollar credit from the Grameen Bank to buy a goat for milking. Later she became a successful business woman. There are thousands of borrowers like her in Bangladesh and elsewhere.

**Now say if the following statements are True or False:**

1. Muhammad Yunis made use of his own experiences and observations when he established the Grameen Bank .
2. The purpose of the Grameen is to hand out money to the poor to spend it.
3. The Bank believes in poor people's capability to make their own money.
4. To get a bigger loan, everyone must make their repayments properly in a loan circle.
5. Women usually cannot get any loan from ordinary banks because of the very high interest.
6. Alice Pallewela must thank the Grameen Bank for her success.
7. With a better economy, women in Bangladeshi villages have improved the standard of their living.

**Q2/ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

1. They…………………………… (**not**/**phone**) me for two months**.**
2. What ……….…..…. she usually …………..……(**do**) at weekends?
3. I………………………..…………… (**send**) the email yet.
4. If they………………………….(**study**) hard, they will pass the exam.
5. Jack and Michael ………………….……. (**not /play**) the tennis very often, but they …...…………….…….. (**play**) it now.
6. An adult can drive a car, but a child …………………..…… (**not**/**drive**).
7. Jane……………... (**visit**) David the day before yesterday, but she …..…………..……. (**not** /**visit**) Helen.
8. A: Are you hungry? B: No, I ………………………. (**just** / **have**) lunch.
9. ……………she ……………..…….(**ever** / **be**) to Brazil?
10. Where……………………..you ……………………(**live**) this time last year?
11. I ………………………………(not/do) anything on Fridays.

**Q/ Choose the right word underlined.**

1. This is the best / better hotel in the region.
2. She has had this house since 1980 **/** for1980.
3. When you take an exam, you have to/ has to have everything with yourself.

#### Is there a cash machine near here? I can / have to get some money.

1. Max is angrier / more angry than Mary.
2. John is almost as thoughtful / more thoughtful as his brother.
3. A: Where is Christina?

B: I saw her in the office five minutes ago. She can / may be around here.

#### A: What are you doing tonight?

#### B: Nothing. I am really so tired so I will stay / stay at home.

#### Please start eating. You don't have to / have not to wait for me.

1. My house is the largest / larger one in the city.

#### While Anna was cleaning / is cleaning the room Kelly arrived.

#### They tell / should tell me the truth if they don't / won't want to work with me.

#### Water boils / is boiling at 100 degrees Celsius.

**Q /** **Complete the sentences with words or expressions from the box.**

oil retired meetings transport a doctorate a degree transport an IT skills course courses flooding school colleges

1. I’ve done -------------------in music, local history and Spanish.
2. I’m doing -----------------in archaeology.
3. Last week I signed up for------------------------------------.
4. We don’t do exams and get ----------------------------.
5. We have --------------------and talks in members’ homes.
6. I ----------------three years ago. I had a lot of free time, and nothing to do.
7. Energy, especially ------------------, will be very expensive.
8. As temperatures around the world go up, sea levels will rise and many places will have problems with -------------------------.
9. Some cities may find that the change in ----------------------is good for them, but others will need help.
10. ---------------------- over long distance will be a lot more expensive.

**Q/ Complete the conversation using two of the words in brackets.**

* 1. ( do/ idea/ are/ OK/ don’t )

A: why ------------we go out for meal at the weekend

B: Good ---------------I can’t remember the last time I ate out.

* 1. ( make/ looks/ have/ get/ sees)

A: This music festival next week --------------interesting. Would you like to go?

B: Yeah, I’d love to. We could ---------------a group together. It’d be a good laugh.