Benha University		English language Final Exam (C)	
Faculty of Engineering, Shoubra		January 5, 2016	Code: GEN. 001
Preparatory Year		Time: 2 Hours	Full Mark: 50

- Some question may have more than one correct answer, choose the best one.
- Read the question and the choices sentence carefully and completely.
- The questions come in Five pages.
- Use the pencil only for answers and mark the whole letter on the Answer sheet.
- Don't forget to clearly and accurately write your (Name, Sitting No, Test Version)

- **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:**

A number of nonmetric measurements in common use may at first glance seem to lack the logic and clarity of the metric systems, with its measurements all neatly (carefully) based on tens and multiples of tens. However, these nonmetric measurements developed over time from habitual use of commonplace items to make simple measurements. They might not seem like simple measurements today, but such is their history.

The measurements *foot* and *yard* developed based on average lengths of body parts. As can be inferred from the name, the Romans used the term *foot* to describe the length of a man's foot: from the base of the heel to the tip of the big toe. Though not exactly an accurate measurement, due to the varying lengths of men's feet, a foot was a measurement that was easy to conceptualize and **visualize** by most people. The term *yard* was used **extensively** by the English as the measurement from the tip of a man's nose to the tip of his outstretched thumb. English King Edward I redefined yard as equivalent to three feet in 1305, and it still has this meaning today.

To describe longer distances, the Romans also invented the use of the term *mile*, the word *mile* comes from the Latin word *mille*, which means one thousand. A mile was meant to conform to a distance of one thousand paces, each pace consisting of two steps or approximately five thousand feet.

On the ocean, speed is measured in knots, with one knot roughly equivalent to one nautical mile per hour. This measurement of speed comes from the days when sailors used a knotted rope to determine their speed while at sea. A rope was knotted at regular intervals and tossed overboard. The rope was let out as sand flowed through an hourglass. When the sand had passed through the hourglass, the speed of the boat was determined by counting the number of knots that had been let out.

1. **It is not mentioned in the passage that the term yard……..**
   a) was originally used to describe a measurement based on body parts.
   b) changed in definition in the 14th century.
   c) is now equal to three feet.
   d) was in use prior to the term foot.

2. **What is not true, according to the passage?.....**
   a) The English word *mile* is derived from a Latin word.
   b) The Latin word *mille* has the same meanings as the English word *mile*.
   c) A distance of a mile is approximately 2000 steps.
   d) A distance of a mile is roughly equivalent to 5000 feet.
3. **The main idea of the passage is that nonmetric measurements…….**
   a) are, in reality, quite illogical
   b) lack the clarity of metric measurements
   c) are actually based on simple concepts
   d) developed from Roman measurements
4. **The topic sentence of the second paragraph is:……**
   a) The Roman measurements Foot and Yard.
   b) The measurements foot and yard developed based on average lengths of body parts.
   c) The description of the Roman nonmetric measurements.
   d) The yard is equivalent to three feet in 1305.
5. **What is a "knot" in the last paragraph?.....**
   a) A measure of distance
   b) A measure of force
   c) A measure of time
   d) A measure of speed
6. **What is stated about the term foot as used by the Romans?.....**
   a) It had nothing to do with the body part of the same name.
   b) It was not a standard measurements
   c) It was equal in length to two foot steps
   d) It was not very easy for people to understand
7. **The word visualize in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to……..**
   a) picture mentally
   b) describe exactly
   c) sketch roughly
   d) measure precisely
8. **Which paragraph discusses examples of measurements based on parts of the body?.....**
   a) the first paragraph
   b) the second paragraph
   c) the third paragraph
   d) the last paragraph
9. **The word "extensively" in the second paragraph could best be replaced by…...**
   a) lengthily
   b) precisely
   c) widely
   d) occasionally
10. **It is implied in the passage that …….**
   a) a measurement in knots requires information on both distance and time.
   b) a knot can be used to make measurements on land.
   c) A knotted rope could be used to measure knots without an hourglass.
   d) The term knot has come to be used only recently.
11. **Don't think the window ……..yet.**
   a) was being repaired
   b) was repaired
   c) is being repaired
   d) has been repaired

12.According to the British accent the /r/ sounds in 'Repairing' are……..

a) unpronounced
c) pronounced
b) stop r
d) a and b are correct

13.The word 'Ferrous' is closest in meaning to……

a) metallic alloys
c) relating to iron
b) mixtures
d) Steel

14.This is the writer ……book was made into a film.

a) whose
b) whom
c) who
d) by whom

15.He asked me …… to stay.

a) how long I was going
c) how long I am going
b) how far I was going
d) how long was I going

16.Nobody heard the news,……?

a) did he
b) did they
c) didn't they
d) didn't he

17.You…….. If your friend hadn't had any money.

a) would have to pay
c) will have to pay
b) would pay
d) would have had to pay

18.He's bought a very good-looking car,…….?

a) doesn't him
b) hasn't he
c) does he
d) wasn't he

19.My friend told me that I …….a rest that day.

a) would have
b) shall have
c) will have
d) can have

20.According to the British accent the /r/ sound in 'Spectre' is …….

a) pronounced
c) unpronounced
b) stop r
d) a and b are correct

21.According to the British accent the /r/ sound in 'Ferrous' is……..

a) pronounced
c) stop r
b) unpronounced
d) b and c are correct

22.Students ……..at the end of the year.

a) are going to examine
c) will be examining
b) will examine
d) are going to be examined

23.Don't do it again, …….?

a) will you
c) won't you
b) don't you
d) a and c are correct

24.If I had left my house earlier, I should …… the train.

a) catch
b) caught
c) have caught
d) be catching

25.Where is the hat …….I wore yesterday?

a) whom
b) which
c) whose
d) when

26.According to the British pronunciation the /r/ sound in 'Iron' is ….....

a) pronounced
b) stop r
c) unpronounced

27……are elements that are mixed together without a chemical reaction.

a) Compounds
c) Mixtures

b) Alloys d) b and c are correct

28.The /ed/ in the word 'defined' is pronounced as ……..

a) /ID/ sound b) /T/ sound c) /D/ sound

29.The material ability to bend or be pressed to any shape is called……..…..

a) Plasticity c) Elasticity

b) Tensile strength d) Maximum Stretching Level

30.According to the American accent, the /ed/ in the verb 'cooked' is pronounced as……..

a) /ID/ sound b) /T/ sound c) /D/ sound

31.The following are vowel-sounding letters except…….

a) U b) H c) R d) L

32…….. is the ability of something to not break when it is stretched a lot or when a lot of pressure is put on it.

a) Stretching force c) Extension

b) Tensile strength d) Elongation

33.The /s/ in the word 'Bridges' is pronounced as ……

a) /Z/ sound c) /IS/ sound

b) /S/ sound d) /IZ/ sound

34.The ability of a material to stretch easily and then return back to its original shape quickly is called ……..

a) Plasticity c) Stretching

b) Elasticity d) Yield Point

35.The following are voiceless consonant sounds except …….

a) /F/ b) /θ/ c) /ʃ/ d) /ð/

36.The final /s/ in the word 'sees' is pronounced as ……..

a) /IZ/ sound c) /IS/ sound

b) /S/ sound d) /Z/ sound

37.The /ed/ in the verb 'accepted' is pronounced as……

a) /ID/ sound b) /T/ sound c) /D/ sound

38.……UNDP Official reported severe problems in Somalia last year.

a) A b) An c) Some d) No article

39.Dar Al-Fouad is approved as ……..NHS hospital by WHO.

a) a b) one c) an d) the

40.Americans pronounce the letter /t/ as an official T sound when ……..

a) It starts a stressed syllable

b) It comes as a part of beginning consonant cluster.

c) It comes as a part in 'ct', 'ft', 'st', 'lt', 'pt', 'nt'

d) a and b are correct

41. According to the American accent the /t/ sound in 'Elements' is pronounced as……..…..

a) Stop T b) Tap/Flap T c) Official T

42. According to the American accent, the letter /t/ in the word 'properties' is pronounced as ……..

a) Official T
b) Soft /d/
c) Tap/Flap T
d) b and c are correct

43. According to the American accent, the /t/ sounds in 'what about us?' are pronounced as ……..

a) Stop T sounds
b) Tap/Flap T sounds
c) Tap/Flap T, and Stop T
d) Official T sound

44. According to the British accent the /ed/ in the verb 'burned' is pronounced as…….

a) /ID/ sound b) /T/ sound c) /D/ sound

45. The /es/ in the word 'Itches' is pronounced as ……

a) /IZ/ sound b) /S/ sound c) /Z/ sound

46. The /ed/ in the verb 'released', according to the American accent is pronounced as……

a) /ID/ sound b) /T/ sound c) /D/ sound

47. According to the American accent the /s/ in the word 'Gorgeous' is pronounced as……..

a) /Z/ sound b) /IZ/ sound c) /S/ sound

48. The /t/ in the word 'Into' according to the American accent is pronounced as……

a) Tap/Flap T
b) Official T
c) Stop T
d) /R/ sound

49. The /d/ in the verb 'cased' is pronounced as …….

a) /T/ sound
b) /ID/ sound
c) /IT/ sound
d) /D/ sound

50. According to the British accent the /s/ in the word 'Months' is pronounced as…….

a) /IS/ sound
b) /Z/ sound
c) /IZ/ sound
d) /S/ sound

Best of Luck

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