بنت النها الجنار

State of Palestine

Ministry of Education



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امتحان المتقدمين للوظائف التعليمية: (أساليب الجليزي 1)/ رمز الامتحان (42)، عدد صفحات الامتحان (5)

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اسم المتقدم: سيت على حسب عيد الله

عزيزي المتقدم: يتكون الامتحان من خمسين فقرة من نوع الإختيار من متعد، يرجى الإجابة عنها جميعاً بوضع إشارة (X) حول رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة.

Read the following passage carefully. Then answer the questions from (1-8) below:

In his thought-provoking work, Philosophical Investigations, Ludwig Wittgenstein uses an easily conceptualized scenario in an attempt to clarify some of the problems involved in thinking about the mind as something over and above the behaviors that it produces. Imagine, he says, that everyone has a small box in which they keep a beetle. No one is allowed to look in anyone else's box, only in their own. Over time, people talk about what

is in their boxes and the word "beetle" comes to stand for what is in everyone's box.

Through **this curious example**, Wittgenstein attempts to point out that the beetle is very much like an individual's mind; no one can know exactly what it is like to be another person or experience things from another's perspective—look in someone else's "box"—but it is generally assumed that the mental workings of other people's minds are very similar to that of our own (everyone has a "beetle" which is more or less similar to everyone else's). However, it does not really matter—he argues—what is in the box or whether everyone indeed has a beetle, since there is no way of checking or comparing. In a sense, the word "beetle"—if it is to have any sense or meaning—simply means "what is in the box". From this point of view, the mind is simply "what is in the box", or rather "what is in your head."

Wittgenstein argues that although we cannot know what it is like to be someone else, to say that there must be a special mental entity called a mind that makes our experiences private, is wrong. His rationale is that he considers language to have meaning because of public usage. In other words, when we talk of having a mind—or a beetle—we are using a term that we have learned through conversation and public **Discourse** (rooted in natural language). The word might be perceived differently in each of our minds, but we all agree that it signifies something; this allows us to develop language for talking about conceptualizations like color, mood, size and shape. Therefore, the word "mind" cannot be used to refer specifically to some entity outside of our individualized conception, since we cannot see into other people's boxes

1- Why does Ludwig initiate his work of philosophical investigation?

- A- He aims at clarifying some of the problems involved in thinking about the mind.
- B- To demonstrate that one can know what is in another's mind.
- C-To say that language has meaning because of public usage.
- D-To demonstrate his philosophical ability of using images to explain his idea

2-Wittgenstein would most likely <u>disagree</u> with which of the following statements?

- A- It is impossible to know another person's thoughts.
- B- The mind is a special mental substance.
- C- The color green may actually look different to everybody.
- D- Words don't always accurately represent the things they symbolize.

3-As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for discourse?

A- exchange

B- conversation

C- announcement D- knowledge

4-Based on his use of the "beetle in a box" comparison in the passage, it can be inferred that Wittgenstein might similarly compare a room full of people to a

A- deck of cards B- box of chocolates C- collection of rocks D- library of books

5- The phrase "this curious example" line (8) refers to:

- A- A small box with a beetle inside to describe the mind of human beings.
- B- A beetle
- C- A state of mind
- D- A philosophical investigation

6- The word "beetle" stands for:

- A- What is in the box and it is similar in all human beings.
- B- The ability to check and compare what is in one's box with another.
- C- To say that everyone has a mind
- (D-) To say whatever is inside each one's mind, no one could guess what is in the box.

7- Which of the following is true about the author of the text?

- A- At no points in the text does the author speaks directly to the readers.
- B- The author directly addresses the readers about the work of this famed philosopher.
- C- The author sometimes speaks directly to the readers and sometimes not.
- D- The author sometimes speaks to the readers and sometimes to the philosopher.

8 - The scenario used by the philosopher to explain his work is:

- A- Language discourse
- B- A beetle in a box
- C- Compare and contrast the ideas of different people
- D- How all agree that a word signifies something

9- Read the following situation. Then respond by choosing the best answer: The man on the motorbike isn't wearing a helmet. That's dangerous.

- A- He should be wearing a helmet.
- B- He could have driven without a helmet.
- C- He shouldn't have worn a helmet.
- D- He couldn't have driven without a helmet.

10- Complete the following statement by choosing the best answer:

I've lost one of my gloves. You it somewhere.

- A- could dropped
- B- mightn't have dropped
- C- mustn't have dropped
- D- must have dropped

11- Which of the following sentences is a compound-complex sentence?

- A- The students lined up at 7:45 a.m. and their teachers monitor them while they go to their classrooms.
- B- Professor Sharp explained the situation to me.
- C- He told me that he was sick.
- D- You can wait here, and I will get the key.

12- Circle the correct explanation of the meaning of the following sentence:

The teacher thanked the students, who had given her some flowers.

- A- The flowers were only from some of the students.
- B- The flowers were from all the students.
- C- All of the students were thanked.
- D- None of the students gave their teacher flowers.)

13- The correct punctuation marks to the following quoted speech are:

- A- "My brother is a student." He is attending a university she said.
- B- "My brother is a student. He is attending a university," she said.
- C- "My brother," is a student. "He is attending a university," she said.
- D- "My brother is a student. He is "attending a university, she said.

14- Circle the letter of the right connector to combine the following pair of sentences.

- A- However
- B- For example C- Besides
- D- Such as

15- You could have A- conditional abi	been an astr lity B-	onaut if	you wanted ermission	l: could exp C-ability	resses: D-possibility
16-" Have you ever	been in cont	act with	beings fron	outer spac	ce.''? Can be reported
as follows:			J		our so reported
A- Mr. Peterson asl	ked if I had ev	er been i	n contact wi	th beings fr	am outer areas
B- Mr. Peterson ask	ied if I had ev	er been n	. contact wi	in beings fro	om outer space?
C- Mr. Peterson ask					
D- Mr. Peterson ask					
17-The correct form					
If I hadn't eaten	breakfast for	r several	hours ago,	so I (not\be) hungry now.
	- would be		ouldn't be		on't be
18-We had a lot of I	oroblems with	h our car		we sold	it.
A- at the end			C- in time	D- on t	
19-I'm going to be a					
A- an intention					
			C- a sugg		D- an arrangement
20-My French isn't					
	get by C		Ü		
A- writing instruments B- an enclosed area C- ink in a bottle	ect meaning: nts which uses	The rab	bits are in a	a pen outsid	le:
D- A cage 22- Choose the best	antonym for	the feller	ving would	•	
A-uninterested B-	complex C	-flagrant	D-pass		
23. The pair of word	s waste, waisi	t are:	-		
A- Homophones 24- Choose the pair	B- Homog	graphs	C- Homo	onyms	D- Acronyms
24- Choose the pair original pair: fin	ger: hand	best exp	ress a relat	ionship sim	ilar to that of the
A-lettuce: sandwich	B-dog: c	eat C	-leaf: tree	D-s	hoe: sock
25-The term	descri	ibes the d	lisappearar		
26-Find the word tha	- assimilation	ivided in	elision	D- contr	actions
A-t.eacher B- tea	cher (2-teach.er	D-te.a	cher	<u> 1 eacner":</u>
27-The old house is h	naunted: The	-ed is pro	onounced as	:	
A-\d\ B-\id\ 28-I laughed at the in	C- \t\	D-\ea			
28-I laughed at the jo	C-\ id\	D- \e			
29-According to the				the followin	g sounds is
iricative:					3
A-\m\ B-\f\	C-\r\)-\p\		
30-The main stress in A- first B-	second	C- third	t is on	syllable	e
		- min	L	Tourtil	

31- What we want learners to learn or to be able to do by the end of the lesson is A-assumptions B-main aims C-subsidiary aims D- personal aims
32- It's a good idea to make lesson plans look as simple as possible, so
A- it's important to describe every step in great details.
B- sentences are better than notes.
C- it's forbidden to write down some important things in complete form.
D- notes are better than full sentences.
33- Tasks and activities for each stage of a lesson are called:
A- procedures B- possible solutions C- teaching aids D- interaction patterns
34- Collecting information about learners' performance in order to make judgments about their learning is called:
A- monitoring B- evaluation C- assessment D- motivation
35- Reply to the advertisement, explaining why you are the best person for the job. Here the teacher wants to assess
A- writing skills B- gist reading
C- oral fluency D- accurate pronunciation.
36- The amount of informal assessment we do, depends on:
A- errors B- accuracy C- the size of the class D- the length of the text book
37- When the teacher gives the learners detailed information about the language or about an activity, he is a\n
A- manager B- informer C- planner D- involver
38- When learners do an information – gap activity with two sets of information, the interaction pattern here is:
A- whole class work B- individual work C- shared writing D- pair or group work
39- The teacher is doing a controlled practice activity. One of the learners says: "I have been working last week." The best correction technique used by the teacher is:
A- ignoring the mistake B- using self correction
C- drawing a time line on the board D- using finger correction
40- Which of the following is a- while listening- procedure:
A- giving pupils the opportunity to comment on what they've heard.
B- check the pupils' progress to help them deal with the difficulty of listening.
C- the presentation of the text and the material.

D- the presentation of the material as well as the activity.

41- Reciting a passage, poem or dialogue testing:	they have heard. This technique is used in				
A- speaking B- reading C- li	stening D- writing				
42- The concern is with the association of form and sound symbol, spelling and sound – regular or irregular. This procedure is usually carried out at the					
A- sentence level B- paragraph level	C- individualized reading D-word level				
43- Students wrote a composition according to given guidelines about content and organization. This type of writing is called:					
A- writing for fluency B- directed writing (C- writing for training D- writing for communication				
44- This approach is concerned with a description of language in use in a particular community at a particular time. This approach is called:					
A- The Aural – Oral approach B- Tl	ne eclectic approach				
C- The Grammar approach D- Ti	ne Reading Method				
45- The approach which focuses on rote learning and mimicry memorization is:					
A- The Cognitive approach B-	The TPR approach				
C- The Audio – Lingual approach D-	The communicative approach				
46- Zionist terrorist organizations occupied 78% of the land of Palestine and announced the State of Israel in:					
A-1967 B-1939 C-1948 D-19	936				
47- The UN Security Council's resolution 242 states that A- Israel had to withdraw from the land it occupied in 1967. B- Israel had to withdraw from the land it occupied in 1948. C- Israel had to withdraw from the land it occupied in 1939. D-Israel had to withdraw from the land it occupied in 1973. 48-The sun rises in the east and sets in the west due to the					
C- rotation of the earth on its axis D	revolving of the earth around the sun - movement of the sun				
49- قال تعالى " فمن شاء فليؤمن و من شاء فليكفر " الغرض من الامر في ما تحته خط من الآية هو :					
د . التهديد	أ. النصح ب.الحث ج.التوبيخ				
	50- حضر الدو اثر مبكرين.				
د. مدیري	أ. مديرو ب. مدراء ج. مديرو				