



امتحان المتقدمين للوظائف التنموية: (مسابقات لغة إنجليزية) / رمز الامتحان (42)، عدد صفحات الامتحان (4)

رقم طلب المتقدم:	رقم الهوية:	المتقدم:
في المتقدم: يتكون الامتحان من خمسين لفرة من نوع الاختيار من متعدد، يرجى الإجابة عنها جميعاً بوضع إشارة (X) داخل الحقل الذي يحمل رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة.		

شبكة فلسطين التربوية

Read the following passage then answer the questions from 1 to 10:

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of elapses, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or a dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term memory to long term memory. A better way is to practice "elaborate rehearsal". This involves assigning some meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory if they are used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by providing more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

1. According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM?

- A) They are retrieved from the long term memory. B) They are filtered from the sensory storage.
C) They get chunked when they enter the brain. D) They enter via the nervous system.

2. The word elapses in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A) passes B) adds up C) appears D) continues

3. All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored except :

- A) STM B) long term memory C) sensory storage area D) maintenance area

4. Why does the author mention a dog's bark?
A) To give an example of a type of memory.
B) To provide a type of interruption.
C) To prove that dogs have better memories than humans.
D) To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell.
5. How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time?
A) By organizing it. B) By repeating it. C) By giving it a name. D) By drawing it.
6. The author believes that rote rehearsal is
A) the best way to remember something. B) more efficient than chunking.
C) ineffective in the long run. D) an unnecessary interruption.
7. The word (it) in the last paragraph refers to
A) encoding B) STM C) semantics D) information
8. The word elaborate in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A) complex B) efficient C) pretty D) regular
9. Which of the following is not supported by the passage?
A) The working memory is the same as the short term memory.
B) A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
C) Cues help people recognize information.
D) Multiple choice exams are the most difficult.
10. The word cues in the passage is closest in meaning to
A) questions B) clues C) images D) tests
11. I'm looking for a unique gift for my friend; he appreciates nice things. The word unique
A) unusual B) normal C) ordinary D) beautiful
12. The newlyweds agreed to be very frugal in their shopping because they wanted to save n
buy a house. The word frugal means:
A) wasteful B) economical C) interested D) disappointed
13. If you are late to the meeting, it will be really difficult to _____ the subjects whi
been discussed.
A) look for B) play down C) drop in D) catch up with
14. Since my brother is not experienced in computers, I have _____ all importan
he may delete any of them.
A) taken for B) passed away C) backed up D) come about
15. Whether you are in love with her or not, I will never _____ to this marriage.
A) decline B) approve C) argue D) consent
16. Jack's _____ knowledge of the nature of sound enabled him to conjecture the pos
transmitting multiple messages over the same wire at the same time.
A) extensive B) restrictive C) numerous D) disgraceful
17. Until he won a great amount of money from lottery, he had been living in _____ for more
A) vacancy B) welfare C) temptation D) poverty

18. Your lawyer's presence in the court room is _____ since he may prevent your chance misdirected.
 A) critical B) mutual C) official D) flexible
19. During the long period of _____ the farmers had to irrigate their crops.
 A) famine B) chaos C) calamity D) drought
20. A vacuum cleaner is the only electrical _____ I have got.
 A) appliance B) cleaners C) kettle D) thing
- 21) The assistant should give her a _____ in case she has to bring it back.
 A) receipt B) bill C) discount D) figure
- 22) You should _____ over these documents to me.
 A) give B) hand C) brought D) go
23. I'm sure that I don't have _____ mistake in the exam.
 A) some B) much C) any D) many
24. I _____ watch TV tonight.
 A) am B) am going to C) going to D) go to ✓
25. The students usually _____ an exam after each unit.
 A) takes B) took C) will take D) take ✓
26. Ahmad cut his finger while playing, _____?
 A) didn't he B) doesn't he C) don't he D) can't he
27. The food _____ fantastic. You're such a good cook. ✓
 A) taste B) tastes C) is tasting D) tasted
28. The clause If he had money means
 A) He has money B) He didn't have money C) He hasn't had money D) He does
29. Linda wrote everything in the exam. The passive form of this sentence is
 A) Everything is written in the exam. B) Everything were written in the exam.
 C) Everything was written in the exam. D) Everything was being written in the exam.
30. Which negative sentence is in the present progressive?
 A) Tom will not be doing his homework. B) Tom hasn't been doing his homework.
 C) Tom wasn't doing his homework. D) Tom is not doing his homework.
31. To advise a person in a serious situation you use....
 A) You had better.... B) You could... C) You must..... D) Unless you.....
32. Ahmad and his friend help the old man every day. The question about the doer o
 A) Who does Ahmad and his friend help everyday? B) Who helps the old man every
 C) Who helped the old man everyday? D) Who are helping the old man
33. The correct one is.....
 A) She asked, "When will you be here?" B) She asked, "When will you be here?"
 C) She asked, "When will you be here?" D) she asked, "when will you be here?"
34. If he had been looking where he was going, _____
 A) he wouldn't have walked into the wall. B) he wouldn't walk into the wall.
 C) he would have walked into the wall. D) he won't have walked into the wall
35. The phonetic symbol for the first sound in (though) is _____
 A) ð B) θ C) j D) dʒ
36. The _____ movement embodied a philosophy of artistic freedom
 expectations of content and form with a belief in "art for art sake."
 A) Aesthetic B) Symbolic C) Realistic D) Metaphysical
37. A sentence made of two parts which its own verbs emphasize a particular piece of it
 A) a topic sentence B) a cleft sentence C) a basic sentence D) an independent

38. The study of purposes for which utterances are used is _____
 A) pragmatics B) informativity C) intertextuality D) text linguistics
39. Why don't you toss a coin? The speaker here is _____
 A) asking for advice B) offering advice C) offering help D) just inquiry
40. Unless you stop that habit, you will suffer much. The speaker expresses _____
 A) some advice B) a threat C) a warning D) a request
41. The act of meeting with a group of learners in order to develop ideas and think of ways of solving problems is _____
 A) application B) capacity building C) brainstorming D) coaching
42. In educational planning the acronym "SMART", which describes a good learning objective, stands for _____
 A) Special \ Modern \ Available \ Random \ Tentative
 B) Specific \ Measurable \ Achievable \ Reliable \ Timed
 C) Silly \ Motivating \ Abnormal \ Rising \ Top
 D) Smart \ Magnificent \ Advanced \ Round \ Tangible
43. To _____ means to encourage learners to reply or say something.
 A) test B) enhance C) elicit D) scold
44. The basic consideration that makes group work efficient and motivating includes the teacher's :
 A) allowing learners to work freely till they finish the task.
 B) going round listening to what learners say, monitoring what they do and intervening when needed.
 C) leaving learners to work and learn by themselves.
 D) concentrating on one group and considering himself/herself one of them.
45. _____ are smaller, meaningful sections of a paragraph which is divided up when it is too long for learners to tackle.
 A) Scenes B) Chunks C) Headings D) Gists
46. A good test must be valid. This means _____
 A) It should test what it is meant to. B) It should be easy for lower-level learners.
 C) It should give almost the same results if it is repeated. D) It should be difficult and ambiguous.
47. A global view of achievement of the teaching and learning process over a period of time is ..
 A) testing B) evaluation C) informal assessment D) formal assessment
48. On-going assessment is often called _____
 A) formative assessment B) summative assessment C) specific assessment D) overall assessment
49. The most recurrent level in Bloom's taxonomy in traditional teaching is the level dealing with _____
 A) knowledge B) application C) evaluation D) analysis
50. _____ testing can be marked with 100% reliability across different raters.
 A) Subjective B) Summative C) Informal D) Objective

THE END