



1- يتكون الاختبار من (50) سؤالاً من نمط الاختيار من متعدد، الرجاء الإجابة عنها جميعاً بوضع إشارة (x) في المكان المخصص في دفتر الإجابة.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions from (1 -10):

- The craft of perfumery has an ancient and global heritage. The art flourished in Ancient Rome, where the emperors were said to bathe in scent. After the fall of Rome, much of the knowledge was lost, but survived in Islamic civilizations in the Middle Ages. Arab and Persian pharmacists developed essential oils from the aromatic plants of the Indian peninsula. They developed the processes of distillation and suspension in alcohol, which allowed for smaller amounts of raw materials to be used than in the ancient process, by which flower petals were soaked in warm oil. This knowledge was carried back to European monasteries during the Crusades.
- At first, the use of fragrances was primarily associated with healing. Aromatic alcoholic waters were ingested as well as used externally. Fragrances were used to purify the air, both for spiritual and health purposes. During the Black Death, the bubonic plague was thought to have resulted from a bad odour which could be averted by inhaling pleasant fragrances such as cinnamon. The Black Death led to an aversion to using water for washing, and so perfume was commonly used as a cleaning agent.
- Later on, the craft of perfume re-entered Europe, and was centred in Venice, chiefly because it was an important trade route and a centre for glass-making. Having such materials at hand was essential for the distillation process. In the late seventeenth century, trade soared in France, when Louis XIV brought in policies of protectionism and patronage which stimulated the purchase of luxury goods. Here, perfumery was the preserve of glove-makers. The link arose since the tanning of leather required *putrid* substances. Consequently, the gloves were scented before they were sold and worn. A glove and perfume makers' guild had existed here since 1190. Entering it required 7 years of formal training under a master perfumer.
- The trade in perfume flourished during the reign of Louis XV, as the master glove-and-perfume makers, particularly those trading in Paris, received patronage from the royal court, where it is said that a different perfume was used each week. The perfumers diversified into other cosmetics including soaps, powders, white face paints and hair dyes. They were not the sole sellers of beauty products. Mercers, spicers, vinegar-makers and wig-makers were all cashing in on the popularity of perfumed products. Even simple shopkeepers were coming up with their own concoctions to sell.
- During the eighteenth century, more modern, capitalist perfume industry began to emerge, particularly in Britain where there was a flourishing consumer society. In France, the revolution initially disrupted the perfume trade due to its association with aristocracy, however, it regained momentum later as a wider range of markets were sought both in the domestic and overseas markets. The guild system was abolished in 1791, allowing new high-end perfumery shops to open in Paris.

6. Perfume became less associated with health in 1810 with a Napoleonic ordinance which required perfumers to declare the ingredients of all products for internal consumption. Unwilling to divulge their secrets, traders concentrated on products for external use. Napoleon affected the industry in other ways too. With French ports blockaded by the British during the Napoleonic wars, the London perfumers were able to dominate the markets for some time.

7. One of the significant changes in the nineteenth century was the idea of branding. Until then, trademarks had had little significance in the perfumery where goods were consumed locally, although they had a long history in other industries. One of the pioneers in this field was Rimmel who was nationalized as a British citizen in 1857. He took advantage of the spread of railroads to reach customers in wider markets. To do this, he built a brand which conveyed prestige and quality, and were worth paying a premium for. He recognised the role of design in enhancing the value of his products, hiring a French lithographer to create the labels for his perfume bottles.

8. Luxury fragrances were strongly associated with the affluent and prestigious cities of London and Paris. Perfumers elsewhere tended to supply cheaper products and knock-offs of the London and Paris brands. The United States perfume industry, which developed around the docks in New York where French oils were being imported, began in this way. Many American firms were founded by immigrants, such as William Colgate, who arrived in 1806. At this time, Colgate was chiefly known as a perfumery. Its Cashmere Bouquet brand had 625 perfume varieties in the early 20th century.

1: The purpose of the text is to:

- a) compare the perfumes from different countries. b) describe the history of perfume making.
c) describe the problems faced by perfumers. d) explain the different uses of perfume over time.

2: Which of the following is NOT true about perfume making in Islamic countries?

- a) They created perfume by soaking flower petals in oil.
 b) They dominated perfume making after the fall of the Roman Empire.
c) They took raw materials for their perfumes from India.
d) They created a technique which required fewer plant materials.

3: Why does the writer include this sentence in paragraph 2?

During the Black Death, the bubonic plague was thought to have resulted from a bad odour which could be averted by inhaling pleasant fragrances such as cinnamon?

- a) To explain why washing was not popular during the Black Death.
b) To show how improper use of perfume caused widespread disease.
c) To illustrate how perfumes used to be ingested to treat disease.
 d) To give an example of how fragrances were used for health purposes.

4: Why did the perfume industry develop in Paris?

- a) Because it was an important trade route. b) Because of the rise in the glove-making industry.
 c) Because of the introduction of new trade laws. d) Because of a new fashion in scented gloves.

5: Which of the following people most influenced the decline of perfumes as medicine?

- a) Louis XIV. b) Louis XV. c) Rimmel. d) Napoleon.

6: In paragraph 4, it is implied that:

- a) Master glove and perfume makers created a new perfume each week.
 b) Mercers, spicers and other traders began to call themselves masters.
c) The Royal Court only bought perfume from masters.
d) Cosmetics were still only popular within the Royal Courts.

7: How did the French Revolution affect the Parisian perfume industry?

- a) The industry declined then rose again. b) The industry collapsed and took a long time to recover.
c) The industry was greatly boosted. d) The industry lost most of its overseas customers.

8: London came to lead the perfume industry because:

- a) the French Revolution meant that there were fewer customers in France.
b) Napoleon's new laws affected the profitability of perfume-making.
c) the production of perfume ceased during the Napoleonic wars.
d) the French were unable to export perfumes for a period of time.

9: Which of the following is NOT true of Rimmel?

- a) He was one of the first people to utilise trademarks.
b) He created attractive packaging for his products.
c) His products were more expensive than other brands.
d) He transported his goods to potential customers by train.

10: What is implied about the New York perfume industry?

- a) It was the fastest-growing perfume industry in the world at that time.
b) It was primarily developed by immigrants arriving from France.
c) It copied luxury fragrances and sold them cheaply.
d) There was a wider range of fragrances available here than elsewhere.

11: We have realized that _____ has brought _____ worths buying.

- a) everybody / anything. b) somebody / nothing.
c) nobody / anything. d) anybody / something.

12: The doctors in the emergency room are known to be callous. The closest meaning to the underlined word is _____

- a) insensitive. b) concerned. c) friendly. d) methodical.

13: Christianity, Islam and Judaism are _____ religions.

- a) monogamous. b) monotheistic. c) monosyllabic. d) monopolistic.

14: Although science advances, _____ cannot be attained.

- a) mortality. b) immortal. c) immortality. d) mortal.

15: Waste is the _____ consequence of a society which consumes more than any other nation.

- a) avoidable. b) inevitable. c) probable. d) negligible.

16: My niece _____ her mother a lot especially in the psychological aspect.

- a) follows. b) agrees. c) obeys. d) resembles.

17: Scientists are doing experiments to _____ bleeding in a few seconds.

- a) inhibit. b) prohibit. c) stimulate. d) outlaw.

18: I think he will not be able to _____ this difficult schedule.

- a) get along with. b) keep up with. c) keep on. d) break through.

19: When did you _____ your bank accounts _____ ?

- a) have / check. b) have / checked. c) get / to check. d) make / checked.

20: Only half of the exercises _____ so far, but the rest _____ by Saturday.

- a) were done / are going to be finished. b) are being done / will be finished.
 c) have been done / will have been finished. d) have done / will be finished.

21: If you can't turn the key try _____ some oil in the lock.

- a) put. b) to put. c) to be put. d) putting.

22: 'I'm going to Nablus tomorrow.' he said. He said _____ going to Nablus

- a) he was/ the previous day. b) he is/ tomorrow.
 c) I was/ the next day. d) he was/ the next day.

23: You really think that those over there are our new teacher's kids, _____ ?

- a) do you. b) don't you. c) aren't they. d) isn't he.

24: It was only after she _____ English that she _____ to make some foreign friends.

- a) learnt / had started . b) learns / has started.
 c) had learnt / started. d) learnt / would start.

25: If Maryam's friends _____ on time for her party, she _____ so upset now.

- a) had come / wouldn't be. b) have come / hasn't be.
 c) had been / wouldn't have been. d) had come/ isn't.

26: It was silly of me not to buy that dress; I wish I _____ it.

- a) could buy. b) should buy. c) had bought. d) did bought.

27: _____ refers to the phenomenon of pauses in speech.

- a) Stress. b) Pitch. c) Intonation. d) Juncture.

28: Which among the following pairs are Velar plosives?

- a) /p/ & /b/ b) /m/ & /v/ c) /t/ & /d/ d) /k/ & /g/

29: Words which represent the sounds of their referents are called _____

- a) Portmanteau. b) Onomatopoeia. c) Clipping. d) Metanalysis.

30: The -ish in the word 'childish' is _____

- a) An adjective forming morpheme. b) Plural morpheme.
 c) Possessive morpheme. d) Past morpheme.

31: The word 'bank' in 'on the banks on the river' and 'banks are financial institutions' is called:

- a) Allophones. b) Homophones. c) Homographs. d) Homonyms.

32: The consonants /j/ and /w/ are called _____

- a) Semi-vowels. b) Laterals. c) Sibilants. d) Trills.

33: Which of the following patterns of intonation is used in W.H questions?

- a) The rising. b) The falling. c) The fall-rise. d) The rise -fall.

34: Which of the following individuals is not a Romantic era poet?

- a) William Wordsworth. b) Percy Shelly. c) Ann Radcliffe. d) Lord Byron.

35: A short story that has animals for characters and teaches a moral is called a _____

- a) fable. b) fairy tales. c) short story. d) limerick.

36: The author of the famous storybook 'Alice's Adventure in Wonderland' is _____

- a) Rudyard Kipling. b) John Keats. c) Lewis Carroll. d) H G Wells.

37: One of the following is not a type of drama _____

- a) Burlesque. b) Resolution. c) Tragedy. d) Pantomime.

38: By the end of Shakespeare's play, 'Romeo and Juliet', the following characters _____ are dead.

- (a) Romeo, Juliet, Tybalt, Lady Montague and Paris.
 b) Romeo, Juliet, Tybalt and Mercutio.
 c) Romeo, Juliet, Tybalt and Paris.
 d) Romeo, Juliet, Tybalt and Benvolio.

39: Both tragic and comic plays have _____.

- a) happy ending. (b) sad ending. c) temper. d) climax.

40: Melodrama and tragic comedy have this in common _____.

- a) both end unhappily. b) both are comic plays.
 (c) tragedy occurs in both. d) both are prose narrative.

41: المقصود بصديق الاختبار أنه:

- (أ) يعطي نتائج ثابتة إذا ما أعيد مرة أخرى.
 (ب) يقبس ما وضع من أجله الاختبار.
 (ج) نسبة الناتج فيه تتجاوز 50%.
 (د) الوسط الحسابي فيه يساوي المتوسط.

42: تقلّ درجة مشاركة الطالب في الحصة الصفية باستخدام أسلوب في التدريس:

- (أ) المحاضرة. (ب) المجموعات.
 (ج) الصف الدوار. (د) التعلّم باللعب.

43: الجانب الفني في عمل المدير يظهر من خلال دوره في:

- (أ) مجلس أولياء الأمور. (ب) الإشراف المقيم.
 (ج) الاجتماعات المدرسية. (د) لجنة المبحث.

44: الخطوة الأولى في عملية التخطيط تبدأ من:

- (أ) تحديد التكلفة. (ب) تقدير الاحتياجات.
 (ج) تحديد الزمن. (د) تحديد الغايات.

45: نشاط مهني مستمر يهدف إلى تعديل مهارات المعلم أو تطويرها هو:

- (أ) تعليم. (ب) تعلم.
 (ج) تنمية مهنية. (د) تنمية ثقافية.

46: إذا تقدم (30) طالباً في الصف العاشر لاختبار فرسب منهم (6) طلاب، فإن نسبة الرسوب العامة في الاختبار:

- (أ) 25% (ب) 24% (ج) 30% (د) 20%

47: يعدّ الاهتمام بحرية اختيار الطلبة للتخصصات المختلفة وفق ميولهم ورغباتهم، ورعاية المواهب والطاقات الإبداعية لديهم من الأسس:

- (أ) الاجتماعية للمناهج. (ب) الفكرية للمناهج.
 (ج) المعرفية للمناهج. (د) النفسية للمناهج.

48: الأدوات الآتية جميعها تُعدّ من أدوات التقويم البديل ما عدا:

- (أ) سلام التقدير اللفظي.
 (ب) السجلات.
 (ج) قوائم الرصد والشطب.
 (د) الاختبارات.

49: واحدة من الآتية تُعدّ من أبرز خصائص ملف إنجاز الطالب:

- (أ) أداة لتجميع الأوراق.
 (ب) أداة تستخدم لقياس أداء المعلم.
 (ج) أداة غير قابلة للتجديد والتطوير.
 (د) أداة تُوظف لقياس أداء الطالب.

50: واحدة من المفاهيم الإدارية الآتية ترتبط بهيمنة السلطة، هي:

- (أ) البيروقراطية. (ب) الديمقراطية.
 (ج) الإدارة بالتداول. (د) الإدارة الترسلية.

انتهت الأسئلة....