

Restatements – Homework Paper**Beginners Level****1.**

Despite numerous attempts, the scientist was unable to replicate the experiment's results.

- A. The scientist successfully repeated the experiment after several attempts.
- B. The scientist tried multiple times but failed to reproduce the experiment's findings.
- C. After a few attempts, the scientist decided not to continue the experiment.
- D. The scientist was able to replicate the results after failing several times.

2.

Unfamiliar with the city, the tourist relied on a map to find his way.

- A. The tourist, who was new to the city, used a map to navigate.
- B. Because the city was unfamiliar, the tourist decided not to use a map.
- C. The tourist did not know how to read maps, so he got lost in the city.
- D. The tourist was familiar with the city but used a map anyway.

3.

If the train had arrived on time, we would not have missed our flight.

- A. We missed our flight because we decided to take the train.
- B. Since the train was early, we had plenty of time for our flight.
- C. The train was late, so we missed our flight.
- D. The flight was delayed, which allowed us to board despite the late train.

4.

Having saved enough money, Peter was finally able to buy his dream car.

- A. Peter couldn't afford his dream car because he had not saved enough money.
- B. Peter bought a car, but it was not the one he originally wanted.
- C. Peter decided not to buy the car, even though he had enough money.
- D. After saving a sufficient amount, Peter could purchase the car he always wanted.

5.

The company's profits declined significantly last year due to poor management decisions.

- A. The company made poor management decisions, leading to a sharp drop in profits.
- B. The company's profits increased last year because of good management.

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- C. The company's management improved, but profits still fell.
- D. The company's profits declined for reasons unrelated to management.

6.

Although she had never acted before, Maria delivered a remarkable performance in the play.

- A. Maria had experience in acting, which helped her deliver a great performance.
- B. Maria had acted before, but her performance in the play was unremarkable.
- C. Maria's performance in the play was excellent despite her lack of experience.
- D. Maria performed poorly because she had no prior acting experience.

7.

The museum offers free admission on the first Sunday of every month.

- A. Every Sunday, the museum allows visitors to enter without paying.
- B. The museum is free to enter once a month, on the first Sunday.
- C. The museum does not charge for admission on the last Sunday of each month.
- D. Visitors must always pay to enter the museum.

8.

After months of training, the athlete managed to break the national record.

- A. The athlete trained for months but failed to set a new record.
- B. The national record was broken by the athlete following months of practice.
- C. The athlete decided not to compete after months of training.
- D. The athlete broke the record before training for several months.

9.

Unless the documents are submitted by Friday, the application will not be processed.

- A. The application can only be processed if the documents are turned in by Friday.
- B. Even if the documents are submitted by Friday, the application will not be processed.
- C. The application will be processed as long as the documents are submitted any time after Friday.
- D. The application was already processed before the documents were submitted.

10.

The book was so compelling that I finished reading it in one night.

- A. I couldn't finish reading the book because it wasn't compelling.
- B. I read the book over the course of a few weeks because it was very engaging.



- C. The book was interesting enough for me to complete it in a single night.
- D. The book was boring, but I managed to finish it in one night.

Intermediate Level

1.

In 1928, Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin by accident when he noticed that a mold called *Penicillium notatum* killed bacteria in a petri dish. This accidental discovery later led to the development of antibiotics, which revolutionized medicine.

- A. In 1928, Alexander Fleming intentionally developed penicillin after studying *Penicillium notatum*, which was later used as an antibiotic.
- B. Alexander Fleming's research on antibiotics in 1928 resulted in the discovery of *Penicillium notatum*, which he deliberately used to create penicillin.
- C. Antibiotics were first developed in 1928 after Alexander Fleming cultivated bacteria and *Penicillium notatum* to study their reaction.
- D. While examining bacteria in a petri dish in 1928, Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered that *Penicillium notatum* could destroy bacteria, leading to the creation of antibiotics.

2.

The Great Wall of China, originally built to protect Chinese states from invasions, was constructed over several centuries, with major sections completed during the Ming Dynasty. The wall, stretching thousands of miles, also served as a means of border control and a symbol of China's strength.

- A. Built over centuries, the Great Wall of China was primarily completed during the Ming Dynasty and functioned as both a protective barrier and a symbol of Chinese power.
- B. The Chinese constructed the Great Wall over thousands of miles in the Ming Dynasty to defend against invaders.
- C. The Great Wall of China was built as a defensive structure and finished within one dynasty, mainly serving as a border control mechanism.
- D. The Great Wall of China, finished during the Ming Dynasty, was constructed as a defence system to control China's military power.

3.

Although Marie Curie faced significant challenges as a female scientist in the early 20th century, her groundbreaking research on radioactivity led to two Nobel Prizes, making her the first person to win the award in two different scientific fields.

- A. In the early 1900s, Marie Curie conducted studies on radioactivity that helped her win a Nobel Prize, making her the first woman to do so.



- B. Marie Curie, the first female scientist to win two Nobel Prizes, faced opposition in the scientific community for her research on radiation.
- C. Despite obstacles, Marie Curie became the first person to receive two Nobel Prizes in separate sciences because of her pioneering work on radioactivity.
- D. Winning two Nobel Prizes, Marie Curie overcame adversity in science and discovered radioactivity in the early 20th century.

4.

Despite being one of the most famous playwrights in history, William Shakespeare's early life remains largely undocumented, with only a few records available about his education and personal experiences before his career in London.

- A. Before moving to London, William Shakespeare documented his early life, but few records of his personal and educational background remain today.
- B. Shakespeare's life in London was well-documented, but records of his early years and education were intentionally destroyed.
- C. William Shakespeare's early years were thoroughly recorded, although his education and personal experiences were less emphasized.
- D. Although Shakespeare is widely recognized for his plays, little information is available regarding his early education and personal history before he became a playwright.

5.

Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity fundamentally changed the way scientists understood time and space, proving that time is not absolute but relative depending on the observer's frame of reference.

- A. The Theory of Relativity, introduced by Albert Einstein, demonstrated that time is relative to the speed and location of an observer.
- B. Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity argues that time is always the same but can appear different depending on circumstances.
- C. Time and space function independently, as explained in Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity, proving that time never changes regardless of perspective.
- D. Albert Einstein proposed that time is absolute and does not change based on the observer's position, according to his Theory of Relativity.

6.

Leonardo da Vinci was not only an exceptional artist but also an inventor and scientist, whose notebooks contained sketches of machines resembling helicopters and tanks, centuries before such technology became reality.

- A. Leonardo da Vinci, primarily known for his artwork, also worked as a scientist and invented machines like helicopters and tanks.

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- B. Apart from his artistic achievements, Leonardo da Vinci was a scientist and inventor who designed machines similar to helicopters and tanks long before they were built.
- C. Leonardo da Vinci focused on art, while his scientific ideas were later developed into real helicopters and tanks.
- D. Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks contained early versions of helicopters and tanks, but he was more interested in painting than science.

7.

Charles Dickens' novels often highlighted the struggles of the poor in 19th-century England, using his own experiences of hardship to create realistic and emotionally compelling stories about social inequality.

- A. Charles Dickens, a 19th-century author, focused on portraying his own hardships in novels about social injustice.
- B. The novels of Charles Dickens, set in 19th-century England, exaggerated social issues rather than reflecting real-life experiences.
- C. Charles Dickens wrote about the difficulties faced by the poor in 19th-century England, drawing from his own life to make his stories relatable and socially aware.
- D. Inspired by his personal hardships, Charles Dickens created fictional accounts of wealth and social mobility in England.

8.

The Titanic, which sank in 1912 after striking an iceberg, was believed to be unsinkable due to its advanced engineering and safety measures, making its tragic demise even more shocking.

- A. The Titanic, an advanced ship that was expected to sink, suffered damage from an iceberg and was destroyed in 1912.
- B. Although the Titanic was considered unsinkable because of its advanced design, it tragically sank in 1912 after colliding with an iceberg.
- C. The Titanic's safety features were flawed, leading to its expected sinking in 1912 after an iceberg collision.
- D. The Titanic, believed to be completely indestructible, struck an iceberg in 1912, though it remained afloat for a long time.

9.

Galileo Galilei's observations of Jupiter's moons provided strong evidence that not all celestial bodies revolved around the Earth, challenging the widely accepted geocentric model of the universe.

- A. Galileo's discovery of Jupiter's moons helped confirm that Earth was at the center of the universe.

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- B. By observing Jupiter's moons, Galileo gathered evidence contradicting the belief that Earth was the center of the universe.
- C. Galileo's telescope allowed him to discover Jupiter's moons, proving that the geocentric model was correct.
- D. The geocentric model remained dominant despite Galileo's findings about Jupiter's moons.

10.

The Wright brothers, who successfully built and flew the first powered aircraft in 1903, relied on years of engineering research and experimentation to achieve controlled flight.

- A. The Wright brothers invented the airplane in 1903 by designing and testing flight technology over many years.
- B. The Wright brothers' early flight experiments were unsuccessful, but they eventually developed an airplane in 1903.
- C. Through repeated failures, the Wright brothers eventually designed the first airplane, though it was not controlled.
- D. The Wright brothers built an aircraft in 1903 without prior experience or research.

Advanced Level

1.

The burgeoning influence of digital media has not only reshaped patterns of communication but also engendered profound sociocultural transformations, challenging traditional modes of information dissemination.

- A. Traditional information channels have adapted seamlessly to the rise of digital media without experiencing any significant disruption.
- B. The rise of digital media has reconfigured communication patterns and catalysed far-reaching sociocultural changes, thereby undermining conventional information channels.
- C. Despite its growing presence, digital media has had a negligible effect on both communication and cultural norms.
- D. While digital media has influenced sociocultural patterns, it has left communication methods largely intact.

2.

Although the proliferation of scientific research has augmented humanity's understanding of the natural world, the concomitant rise of misinformation has complicated the public's ability to discern fact from conjecture.

- A. Enhanced scientific understanding has diminished the spread of misinformation in public discourse.

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- B. The spread of misinformation has facilitated a clearer understanding of scientific facts.
- C. Scientific research has neither advanced human understanding of nature nor contributed to the spread of misinformation.
- D. The expansion of scientific inquiry has enhanced human comprehension of nature, but the simultaneous surge in misinformation has obscured the boundary between fact and speculation.

3.

While artistic expression often serves as a conduit for social critique, the commodification of art has, in some instances, attenuated its capacity to function as a vehicle for political and social commentary.

- A. Artistic expression frequently channels social critique, but its commercialization has occasionally diminished its efficacy in addressing political and social issues.
- B. Political and social critique has been entirely displaced by the commodification of art.
- C. Artistic expression has remained unaffected by commercialization, retaining its full capacity for social commentary.
- D. The commercialization of art has enhanced its power to critique political and social issues.

4.

The advent of artificial intelligence has accelerated technological innovation; however, it has simultaneously intensified concerns over ethical accountability and data privacy.

- A. Artificial intelligence has resolved longstanding concerns about ethics and data privacy while driving technological innovation.
- B. The rise of artificial intelligence has spurred technological progress while raising complex issues surrounding ethical responsibility and data security.
- C. Ethical and data privacy issues have declined as artificial intelligence has advanced technological capabilities.
- D. Technological innovation has stagnated due to the ethical challenges posed by artificial intelligence.

5.

The expansion of global trade networks facilitated unprecedented economic growth, yet it simultaneously exposed domestic industries to heightened competition and market volatility.

- A. Domestic industries were shielded from market instability despite the expansion of global trade.



- B. Economic growth was unaffected by the increased exposure of domestic industries to global competition.
- C. Market volatility diminished as global trade networks expanded, boosting domestic industry.
- D. The globalization of trade fostered economic expansion while increasing competitive pressures and market instability for domestic industries.

6.

While technological advancements have augmented workplace efficiency, they have concurrently exacerbated job displacement and widened socioeconomic inequality.

- A. Job displacement and inequality have decreased in tandem with technological progress.
- B. Socioeconomic inequality has declined due to increased workplace efficiency from technological progress.
- C. Workplace efficiency has remained unchanged despite technological advancements.
- D. Technological progress has enhanced workplace efficiency but has also contributed to rising job losses and greater wealth disparity.

7.

The codification of international law has fostered greater diplomatic cooperation among nations; however, the selective enforcement of these laws has undermined their perceived legitimacy.

- A. International law has had no discernible effect on diplomatic relations or global credibility.
- B. International law has encouraged diplomatic unity, but inconsistent enforcement has weakened its credibility.
- C. Diplomatic cooperation has eroded as a direct result of the establishment of international law.
- D. The consistent enforcement of international law has bolstered its credibility and strengthened diplomatic relations.

8.

The dissemination of educational resources via online platforms has democratized access to knowledge; nevertheless, disparities in digital infrastructure have perpetuated unequal learning opportunities.

- A. Online educational platforms have expanded access to knowledge, but unequal digital infrastructure has preserved learning disparities.
- B. Digital inequalities have been eradicated through the expansion of online educational platforms.
- C. Unequal learning opportunities have prevented the growth of online educational platforms.

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D. The availability of online resources has had little influence on global access to knowledge.

9.

The preservation of biodiversity is indispensable for maintaining ecological stability; however, human-driven habitat destruction continues to threaten global species diversity.

- A. Biodiversity conservation is essential for ecological balance, but human activity remains a significant threat to species diversity.
- B. Human-driven habitat destruction has strengthened ecological stability and preserved species diversity.
- C. Species diversity has increased despite widespread habitat destruction.
- D. Biodiversity has had minimal influence on ecological stability.

10.

The advent of quantum computing promises to revolutionize computational capacity; however, its practical application remains constrained by unresolved technical challenges and high operational costs.

- A. Quantum computing has already displaced classical computing despite ongoing technical challenges.
- B. Technical limitations have been resolved, paving the way for the immediate implementation of quantum computing.
- C. The operational costs of quantum computing have facilitated its widespread adoption.
- D. Quantum computing holds transformative potential for computation, yet unresolved technical and financial obstacles hinder its full implementation.

Answer Key

Beginners Level

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. A
- 6. C
- 7. B
- 8. B



9. A

10.C

Intermediate Level

1. D

2. A

3. C

4. D

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. B

9. B

10.A

Advanced Level

1. B

2. D

3. A

4. B

5. D

6. D

7. B

8. A

9. A

10.D

