



Reading Comprehension (25 marks)

Question Number One: (15 points)

Read the text then do the task below

On its own, money has little or no meaning. It only gains meaning when a group of people all accept that **it** has a certain value when used for the exchange of goods or services. To understand this, we need to look at what happened before money was invented.

In early societies, trade was carried out by bartering: the exchange of one thing or service for another. If one person had a bag of salt and another was good at making shoes, they could agree to exchange the salt for a pair of shoes. But this only worked on two conditions. Firstly, they each had to want what the other person was offering, and secondly they had to agree that the two things were of equal value.

To solve this problem, people started to base their trade on items that nearly everyone wanted, like salt, chocolate or cows. It didn't have to be something that they needed, just something desirable. Cowrie shells are a well-known example of this, and a step towards what we recognise as money, because **they** are easier to carry around than cows or bags of salt.

The Lydians, who lived in what is now Turkey, are thought to be the first people to use coins over 2,500 years ago, although pieces of metal had been used for centuries before. Other countries soon followed, making their own coins with agreed values. The earliest paper money was probably in common use in China around the year 960.

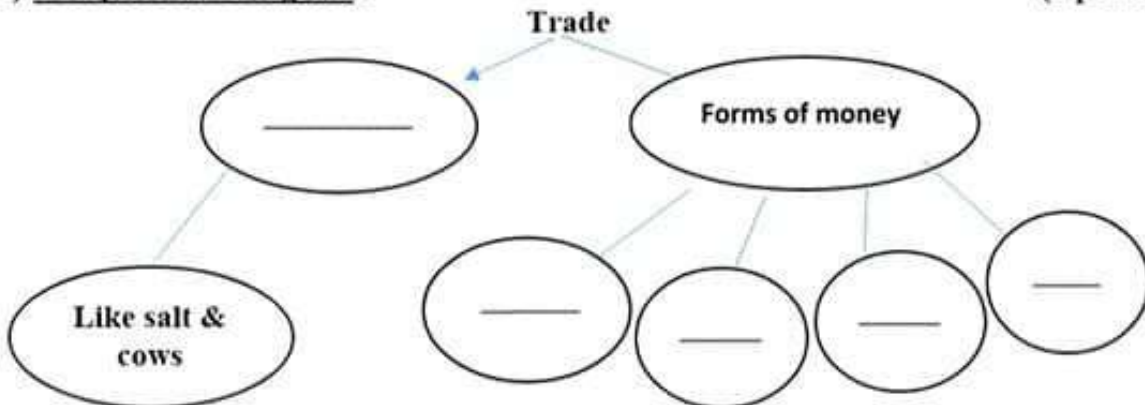
In this form, money itself doesn't need to be made of something valuable; it is only important because of what it *represents*, or stands for. This is why it is known as representative money. Until quite recently, for example, the British pound (£) was based on a promise that the bank would exchange it for one pound in weight (lb) of silver.

Nowadays, methods of exchange are moving away from real coins and notes that need to be carried around. First, there were cheques, which have now been more or less replaced by plastic credit or debit cards. More recent developments have moved even further in this direction.

One example is 'contactless' bracelets that you wear on your wrist and pass in front of a machine. Another is the growing popularity of 'bitcoins', a digital currency that can only be used on the Internet.

A) Complete this Diagram:

(3 points)



B) Answer the following questions.

(3points

-)
1. Who were the first people to use coins?
 2. _____
When was paper money first used in common?
 3. _____
What are the two conditions for bartering to work well?

C) Choose the best way to continue the sentences. Circle A, B, or C.

(2 points)

a. Bartering is described as:

1. The earliest form of money.
2. Only used by particular societies.
3. A trading system with certain problems.

b. Salt could be used as currency because:

1. It was something most people wanted.
2. It could be found almost anywhere.
3. It was easy for people to carry around.

D) Find from the text a word that means: (2 points)

- a. currency b. buying and selling

E) Choose the correct answer: (5 points)

- 1-Don't **undervalue** your work; it's better than you think The prefix under means (at the level below / not enough).
- 2-I took this book with me (wherever / whenever) I go .
- 3-She grew up here but her family had to (move away / run away).
- 4- The world became **linked** by trade and business .The word **linked** is here as (noun /adjective).
- 5.Have you reach a (**decision / result**)about the car to buy .

Question Number Two :

(10 points)

Read the text and find answers to the questions below:

British celebrations of New Year reflect high enthusiasm, pleasure and delight and at the same time gives a glance of their rich customs and traditions. **They** reflect the British belief that one should initiate anything with positive hopes and beliefs of pleasurable coming time. Also, one should move ahead and over the past problems and difficulties of life and should only remember to learn few good lessons of life. New Year celebrations in Britain have a lot of planning and preparations going before the **key day** arrives. Traditionally, celebrations begin on the New Year Eve, 31st December of the old year and go on till the dawn of the New year's Day. Setting on fireworks is an important celebration tradition in this important occasion. Other popular traditions are sending gifts, presents, New Year cards, flowers and candles to near and dear ones.

1- Find words in the text which have the meaning of the following:

(1.5 points)

1. a special time or event
2. relates to
3. strong positive feeling

2- Choose the correct meaning for each of the following words:

(1.5 points)

1. belief A: feeling that something is true B: important decision
2. initiate A: forget something B: start something
3. dawn A: early morning B: before midnight

3- Decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F): (3 points)

1. British celebrations of New Year reflect their own customs and traditions. ()
2. Past problems should be always remembered to learn more lessons of life. ()
3. The British begin celebrating the New Year before the 31st December. ()
4. **Write what the following words and pronouns refer to: (2 points)**
 1. They (line 2)
 2. key day (line 6)

5. **Answer the following question: (2 points)**
1. What do British celebrations reflect about British people's beliefs?
.....
 2. How do British people celebrate the New Year, as mentioned in the text?
.....

Literature: (15 marks)

Question Number Three: (15 points)

1- Answer the following questions:

(6 points)

1. How is Cordelia's answer different from the answers of her sisters?
.....
2. Why did Lear realize that giving away his kingdom has been a mistake?
.....
- 3-What makes Lear happy to go to prison?
.....

2- Choose the right answer:

(2 points)

1. Edmund told his father that Edgar.....
a) loved him b) trust him c) planned to kill him d) hated him
2. Gloucester feels sorry about Lear because
a) he is out in the storm with no shelter. b) he is angry with Goneril.
c) he was the only to blame himself. d) Goneril ordered Kent to be a prisoner.

3- Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

(3 points)

1. The servant attacked Cornwall because he couldn't bear his cruelty any longer. ()
2. Edmund cuts his arm because he wants his father to feel sorry for him ()
3. Lear decides to keep one hundred knights to protect his three daughters. ()

4- Complete the following:

(1 point)

1. Lear asked how much his daughters love him in order to

5- Read the following quotation then answer the questions below:

" Blow winds and crack your cheeks"

(3 points)

1. When did Lear say this?
.....
2. Why did he go out in the storm?
.....
3. Why did he say this?
.....

Writing : (10 marks)

Question Number Four : (10 points)

Write an essay (150 words) about:

