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مادة تدريبية للصف الثاني عشر

English for Palestine 12th grade

المنهاج الجديد

لغة انجليزية

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Unit 1 : A new start

Reading

1) Read the text

Hi everyone

Well, the first week has nearly passed, with no real problems to tell you about so far. **It** hasn't been easy though. So many things are different from what I'm used to. There's the language, for one thing. As you know, I've been studying English for many years, but this is like being a beginner all over again. It seems as everyone is speaking a different language from the **one** I studied at school! Still I'm beginning to get used to hearing English all around me. Lectures don't start till next week, so this week has been a time of settling in: finding my way around, meeting people on the same course, joining clubs and societies and so on. There's actually a Palestine Society (which I joined of course). **They** have guest speakers and discussion groups, organize cultural events and even food evenings, so at least I'll have some connection with home. I've joined two other clubs as well.

1- Answer the following questions:

1. Why was Mahmoud surprised about the language at first?

2. When do lectures begin at the university, as Mahmoud mentions?

3. What has Mahmoud been doing so far?

4. What do the Palestine society do?

2- Circle the symbol of the correct answer:

1. The writer of the text is a ...

A: fresher

B: university professor

2. Settling in means:

A: finding somewhere to live

B: becoming familiar with the new situation

3. guest speakers are ...

A: people invited to talk about a subject

B: people who speak to their guests

3- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. It (line 1)

2. the one (line 4)

3. They (line 8)

Stepping outside the comfort zone

2) Read the text

Your comfort zone is, as the name suggests, the area where you feel comfortable. We all have **one**, whether we know or not: it's the set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe because we are confident that we can manage and are unlikely to be challenged by anything unexpected or worrying. Obviously staying inside your comfort zone has many benefits, especially at times when you are feeling under stress.

1- Answer the following questions below:

1. What are the two definitions that the text provides for the 'comfort zone'?

.....
.....

2. What is the advantage of staying inside your comfort zone?
.....

2- Find words in the text which have the meanings of the following:

1. a complete group
2. everyday things we do regularly
3. Sure

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

1. People often feel safe when they do the same routines. ()
2. People usually prefer to get out of the comfort zone when they are under stress. ()

4- Complete the following with words or phrases from the text:

1. Staying in your comfort zone can be a way of avoiding or events.
2. People prefer to stay in their comfort zone especially when they are
3. The word "one" in the text refers to

3) Read the text and do the tasks below:

On the other hand, we are often told in "self-help books" that it's a good idea to do things that are outside our comfort zone. In fact, many studies have shown that an important **factor** in helping people feel positive about themselves is the feeling that they are developing and making progress in their lives. You won't reach your full **potential** if you only do what you know you are able to do. We all want to improve ourselves, for example by learning something new, becoming more **creative** or getting fit.

Unfortunately, people often get **stuck** in their comfort zones and don't feel able to try different things. There are various possible reasons for this. They may be afraid of failing or unsure how to begin. Many people think "This is the way I am and I'll never change", using this as an **excuse** for not trying something new. Whatever the reason may be, it's sometimes necessary to **force** yourself to do something you'd rather not do. Once you've made the effort, though, the door to new experiences will be open and you'll probably wonder why you thought it was a problem.

1- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text:

1. He isn't a famous singer yet, but he has great possibilities for the future.
2. Time management is a part of the reason for success in life.
3. Mona is very good at making artistic things. She can write poetry and paint wonderful pictures.

2- Complete the sentences with words from the text:

1. The bad conditions in the country the youth to emigrate and live abroad.
- 3- The manager didn't accept my for being late.
- 4- The driver was in his car after the accident and couldn't get out .

3- Complete the sentences with phrases from the text:

1. often recommend leaving your comfort zone.
2. When people develop and make progress in life, they feel themselves.
3. People don't want to try different things because they are or don't know
4. Sometimes you need to to do something you'd rather not do.

4- Choose the correct answer:

1. self-help books are
A: books that help readers solve personal problems
B: books asking people to help each other.
2. Your full potential means:
A: your favorite hobbies
B: the most you can do

6. I about my sister Huda. She's very ill. (think/ am thinking)
7. My uncle nine daughters. (has/ is having)
8. You can't call him now. He a shower. (has/ is having)
9. I have to dress up because I an important appointment. (have/ am having)
10. The train always at 7:30 pm. (leaves/ is leaving)
11. Look out! The plane (takes off/ is taking)
12. Our teacher is happy because we better quickly in English. (get / are getting)

Present perfect and present perfect continuous:

2- Circle the correct option to complete the sentences:

1. It is dark because the sun **hasn't risen/ hasn't been rising** yet.
2. I can't find my wallet. Someone **has stolen/has been stealing** it.
3. The weather is terrible outside. It **has rained/has been raining** for more than five hours.
4. I **have known/have been knowing** Mona for five years and we are close friends now.
5. You are out of breath! **Have you run/ Have you been running?**
6. She has never **travelled / been travelling** by ship. She enjoys flying.
7. My uncle **has bought/ has been buying** a new car recently.
8. She **has written/ has been writing** five poems so far.
9. I think someone **has used/ has been using** my laptop. The battery is nearly dead.
10. I think someone **has taken/ has been taking** my mobile. I can't find it anywhere.

3- Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Ahmed gets better quickly. I think he will recover soon.
2. I am thinking this is the right answer, but I'm not really sure.
3. Have you ever been riding a bike?
4. How often are you visiting your grandma?
5. How many times has he been writing to his family this month?
6. What are you usually doing on Fridays?
7. Have we met before? I am recognizing your face.
8. Freshers gather in the hall right now.

4- Choose the correct answer:

1. Dina you an email recently. (is sending / has sent)
2. your mobile yet? (Have you repaired / Do you repair)
3. What next Sunday? (are you doing / have you done)
4. Be careful! That car towards you. (has been coming / is coming)
5. Look! That man us since we got out from our house. (has been following/follows)
6. We this problem will be solved very soon. (hope / have been hoping)

Writing

You want to apply for a foundation course in *Information technology* Explain in about 200 words:

- 1- your reasons for choosing the course
- 2- your experiences in this field
- 3- your future aims

Unit 2 Under pressure

1) Read the text and do the tasks below:

The results of a new poll show that financial problems have taken over from the environment as the main concern for young people. The survey asked 12.000 people aged between 14 and 18 what **they** were most worried about. The clear winner was "finding a job", while the environment was only the seventh greatest worry. **This** compares with similar polls in the last fifteen years, when environmental worries came first. One of the poll's organizers commented that the results demonstrated a clear change in attitude. " It's not just that getting a job is the main worry," **he** said. "Also included in the top six worries were getting into debt (6th) and passing exams (4th=).

I'm convinced that there's a connection. Because of changes in the job market, there is more and more pressure on young people nowadays to pass exams and go on to university in the hope of finding a good job. And rising university fees make it inevitable that many students graduate from university with huge debts. Other concerns mentioned by large numbers of young people also tended to be personal rather than social, including worries about relationships (2nd), health(3rd) and fitting in with peers(4th=)

1- Complete the following :

1. Nowadays, financial problems are the for young people.
2. The first top worry for young people is while the environment is
3. For most young people, concerns are more important thanconcerns.
4. The text mentions some personal concerns like and

2- Decide whether each of the followings is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

1. The environment is no longer the main concern for young people. ()
2. The results of the survey reflect a clear change in young people's attitudes. ()

3- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *they* (line 3)
2. *This* (line 4)
3. *he* (line 7).....

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

1. sure or certain that something is true
2. money you pay for a service
3. impossible to avoid
4. connected with yourself

5- Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it important for young people to pass exams and go to university?
.....

2. Why do many students graduate from university with huge debts?
.....

2) Read the text and find answers to the questions below:

Annette Coleman, director of the Green Earth organization, said yesterday that she was **disappointed**, but not surprised, at the fall in the number of young people concerned about the environment. 'It's not that the environmental concerns are less urgent than before – quite the opposite in fact. It's just that after decades of publicity on topics like climate change, so little has actually changed. A lot of people get the feeling that there's nothing we can do about it, and young people in particular tend to be **impatient**. Of course, the other thing is that in times of economic difficulty people are more likely to focus on worries that are more immediate and have an **impact** on their daily lives.

1- Complete the sentences with words from the text:

1. He was really because he thought he would get better results than he did.
2. Don't be so I'll be finished soon.
3. Nowadays, people focus on concerns which have more on their daily life.

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is True or False:

1. The environmental concerns are not as urgent as they used to be previously. ()
2. Nowadays, economic difficulty has great effect on young people's concerns. ()

3- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *it* (line 5)
2. *their* (line 7)

Vocabulary

1- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the box:

point – reward – on the market – become aware of – persevere

1. Teachers should give their students something good when they do well in the exams.....
2. Despite the difficulties of the new job, he decided not to give up.
3. You should start to notice your own excuses if you want to make progress in life.
4. There are many new products available to buy nowadays.
5. There is no purpose in trying to open the door. It's locked.

2- Finish the sentences with suitable words from the box:

revision - nowadays – inevitable – fees - convinced

1. We all face problems in life. It's that you do too.
2. Many students are complaining about rising university
3. Heba hasn't prepared well for the exam. I'm not really she will pass it.
4. It's important to do daily if you really want to succeed.
5. It's easier for people to communicate with each other than in the past.

3- Match words in the boxes to make fixed phrases. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences:

A	B	Fixed phrases
time	timetable
job	management
revision	aims
future	market

1. Frequent changes in the create more challenges for young people.
2. It is believed that is the secret of success in life.
3. You should specify your before taking any decision.
4. My teacher advised me to make a in order to organize my time.

4- Complete the sentences with (on+ noun) from the box:

request - time - duty – business – way – purpose

1. More details will be sent
2. Please remind me to buy some sugarhome
3. Ali has travelled to China for two weeks
4. We are late and the train always arrives
5. Soldiers are not allowed to leave their places while they are
6. I don't believe it was an accident. He made it

5- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with suitable expressions:

on duty – on business – on time - on the way

1. She arrived at the bus station at the exact time
2. Doctors should wear their uniform when they are at the time of work
3. Mr Masri has travelled to Egypt to do some business
4. While I was going home, I saw a terrible accident.

6- Finish the sentences below with phrases from the box:

on arrival – on purpose – on request - on order

1. I will send my documents when you ask me.
2. When you arrive at the airport, please telephone me.
3. It wasn't an accident. I think he made it deliberately.
4. The book you need is being requested.

Language

1- Choose the correct answer:

1. Ahmed managed the sum by himself. (to work out/ working out)
2. Samah enjoys Indian films. (to watch/ watching)
3. Heba likes computer games. It's her favorite hobby. (to play/ playing)
4. Would you like me..... you carry this heavy case? (to help/ helping)
5. The medical adviser advised us exercises everyday (to practice/practicing)
6. If he doesn't give up , he'll not recover. (to smoke/ smoking)
7. The teacher told us our lessons regularly. (to prepare/ preparing)
8. Would you mind five minutes more? (to wait/ waiting)
9. Despite its high price, he insisted on that bike. (buying/to buy)
10. I agreed her my camera after she promised it..... quickly. (to lend/ lending) (to bring back/ bringing back)
11. Although he is very rich, he refuses the poor. (to help/ helping)
12. I was surprised when Ola offered with me in hospital. (to stay/staying)

2- Finish the sentences with suitable verbs from the box:

fail – feel like – avoid – finished - decided

1. We should eating junk food .It's not healthy.
2. Some people to manage their time effectively.
3. Have you writing all the invitations yet?
4. Miss Juda didn't cooking at home, so she went to the restaurant.
5. After long thinking, we finallyto move to a new flat.

3- Complete the sentences with the correct form of words in brackets:

1. Most children like chips and sweets. (eat)
2. I pizza, please. (have)
3. A: Would you love our English course this summer ? (join)
B: Yes, I love new languages. (learn)
4. The driver stopped the car with petrol. (fill)

- 5. We all felt hungry, so we stopped and went to have a meal . (work)
- 6. My grandfather remembers in Jaffa before 1948. (live)
- 7. Please remember your camera with you tomorrow. (bring)
- 8. I always remember Jerusalem when I was 18. (visit)

4- Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it:

- 1. I feel like go out at the moment.
- 2. Let's shake hands and decide forgetting what happened.
- 3. He doesn't like it when people keep to interrupt him.
- 4. Would you mind to open the window, please?

Writing

You are going to join an English course to develop your writing skill. Write your personal statement. You can follow the following patterns:

- 1. Why you are applying for this course
- 2. Why you think you are suitable for this course
- 3. What skills and experiences you have that can help you during the course.

Unit : 3 A funny thing happened

Reading

1) Read the text and answer the questions below:

We often hear people say " It's a small world, isn't it? It's usually when they've just experienced one of those strange coincidences that seem to happen in nearly everyone's lives. You know the kind of thing: you're on holiday in another country and you run into a person you know from home, even though neither of you knew that the other was going **there** too.

People often think experiences like this are evidence of something mysterious happening, some kind of hidden plan outside our knowledge. The scientific explanation is less exciting, and perhaps that's why some people are reluctant to accept **it**. Coincidences are events that unexpectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason, or finding an unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people.

1- Answer the following question?

- 1. What are the two definitions that the text provides for coincidences?
-

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

- 1. Coincidences are likely to happen in everyone's life. ()
- 2. People are quite satisfied by the scientific explanation of coincidences. ()

3- Choose the right answer from (A) OR (B):

- 1. What do people mean by "It's a small world"?
 - A: People's lives are more connected than they used to be
 - B: We can communicate easily with people who are far away
- 2. People are reluctant to accept scientific explanation for coincidences because
 - A: They misunderstand scientific ideas
 - B: They prefer a more exciting explanation

4- Find words and phrases in the text which mean:

- 1. things that you know
- 2. not willing to do something.....
- 3. meet someone by chance

5- Write what the following words and pronouns refer to:

- 1. *there* (line 4)
- 2. *it* (line 7)

2) Read the text and answer the questions below:

About three or four times a year, a company that I do some work for organizes a day of meetings for those of us that work from home. They put us up in a hotel and it's a good chance for colleagues who don't meet that often to catch up with each other. The last time this happened, I arrived at the hotel quite late and went straight to bed. The next morning, I walked into the breakfast room and saw my old colleague Dan, a short man with a baldhead, standing with his back to me. "Good morning, Dan," I said, patting him on the head in a friendly way. Unfortunately, the man who turned to face me wasn't Dan at all, but a complete stranger. To make things worse, he was a rather formal man who didn't see the funny side of the situation." I'm sorry to say that you may have made an error", he said

1- Choose the correct answer:

- The story above is an example of
A: coincidences B: misunderstanding
- The word "colleagues" means ...
A: people who live together B: people who work together

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

- The company organizes a day of meetings for its workers every four or five years. ()
- The writer did- n't recognize the man as it was quite dark when he arrived. ()
- Things got worse as the bald man took the situation seriously. ()

3- Find words and phrases in the text which mean:

- immediately
- without hair
- hitting gently
- Someone you don't know

Vocabulary

1- Match the words in the box with their meanings:

mentioned – error – the latter – colleague – coincidence

- The last one being mentioned
- mistake
- story about unexpected event and connections
- said something about
- someone you work with

2- Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box:

patted – keep in touch – bald – error - strangers

- The teacher the boy on his back to encourage him.
- He seems older than he is because he is
- Rania feels shy when she meets
- Although my friend is in Dubai, we always
- The students performed the dialogue without making any

3- A: Finish the sentences using phrasal verbs from the box below:

catch up - throw away – turned out

- Mr Ali made a big dinner so that his grandsons might with each other.
- The house they promised us to be a tiny flat
- I don't need it more. You can it

B: Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with phrasal verbs from the box:

come across – put up - run into

- I was surprised to meet her by chance when I was in the park.
- We let our cousin stay in our flat when he came to visit Gaza.
- I found this book by chance in our school library. It's wonderful.

4- Match the prefixes with the words in the boxes, then use the new words to complete the sentences below:

co mis

operation – understand – leading – behave – writer

1. Schools work in close with parents to improve standards.
2. It annoys me when my children in front of others.
3. There are many advertisements on TV.
4. He wrote the book alone, without
5. I the instructions and answered three questions instead of four.

5- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with new words:

1. Working together saves our time and efforts.
2. I didn't hear the question well, so I couldn't answer it.
3. It's safer for a plane to be flown by two pilots together, not one.
4. They founded the company together, so they are both
5. Somepeople use the internet wrongly, and this is very dangerous.....

Language

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:

(past simple , past continuous , past perfect)

1. When I at home last night, my parentsTV. (arrive /watch)
2. It to rain while to work yesterday. (start / walk)
3. I much better after I the medicine last night. (feel / take)
4. What they...when the teacher into the room? (do /come)
5. Iyou back yesterday because I my mobile. (not call / lose)
6. While I in the room ,I someone come in. (walk / hear)
7. Mother shopping this morning because it (not go / rain)
8. As I returned home, I the bag and realized that I my keys. (open / lose)

2- Use the words in brackets to join each pair of the following:

1. His colleagues came to collect him. He was in the middle of eating his breakfast. (when)
.....
2. The students were shouting. The teacher got very angry. (because)
.....
3. I received my friend's letter. I replied to it soon. (as soon as)
.....
4. He read the book. Then he wrote the report. (after)
.....

3- Find

one mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it:

1. I heard the explosion while I walked to bed.
2. As soon as I saw the photo, I was recognizing who it was.
3. After she has read the book, she wrote the report.
4. When I got into the car, I realized that I was leaving the keys inside the flat.

Writing

Write a short story about a strange coincidence or misunderstanding you have passed.

Think about the following points: 1- When and where did it happen?

2- Who were the people in the story?

3- How did you feel and behave at that time?

Unit Four The shrinking world
Reading

1) Read the text and answer the questions below:

It isn't hard to explain why parents, teachers and older people in general get so concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of communications technology. They may be motivated by a wish to protect their children from harm or to control them, but throughout history older generations have always tried to put limits on the behavior of the young. The only difference now is that the internet is such a powerful force, and older people generally don't really understand this new world of social media and instant communication, so they're unable to control it. And the situation is changing so fast that the gap in their knowledge is widening all the time.

1- Answer the following questions:

1. Why do adults get concerned about young people's use of communication technology?
.....
2. What makes older people unable to control young people's use of technology?
.....

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE. If there isn't enough information to decide, choose doesn't say:

1. The reasons why adults try to control young people are always the same.
 TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY
2. Older generations have always succeeded in putting limits on the behavior of the young.
 TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY
3. In future, it is likely to be more difficult for older people to control young people's use of technology. TRUE FALSE DOESN'T SAY

3- Find words in the text which have the meanings of the following:

1. caused or encouraged
2. restrictions

4- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *They* (line 3)
2. *them* (line 4)

2) Read the text and do the exercises below:

In a similar way, governments, even in democratic countries, like to put **limits** on people's behavior. After all, it's a large part of what governments are about. They may have more technological knowledge than the average parent, but the spread of social media sites and communications apps like Twitter and Whats App is making it harder and harder for them to control what their **citizens** are saying or doing. Clearly, this isn't always a positive **trend**, but what we can say for sure is that new information and communications technologies are a force for social change and economic development, especially in poorer countries without a reliable traditional phone **network**.

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

1. The spread of social media sites enables governments to control their citizen's behavior. ()
2. New communications technology plays an important part in economic development. ()

2- Complete the following with words from the text:

1. The spread of social media sites is not always a positive
2. The people who live in a country are its
3. Governments try to put on people's behavior.
4. I can't make any calls. I think there's a problem with the phone

3- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *They* (line 2)
2. *this* (line 5)

3) Read the text and answer the questions below:

A recent headline on the BBC website asked: 'could Ramallah become an Arab World technology hub. The article went on to show how young Palestinians are starting small technology companies that could help the Palestinian economy to break free from restrictions placed on it by the Israeli occupation. As one interviewee explains: 'this is what is good about technology: it breaks the borders. A person with a laptop can work in the worst situations; he can work from his home and interact with the global community, without a passport and despite the occupation. It is limitless.

1- Answer the following questions:

1. Why are young Palestinians starting small technology companies?
.....

2. How can modern technology break the borders?
.....

2-

Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text:

1. The title of the article wasn't clear enough.
2. The capital city is a central point for road and rail travel to the rest of the country.
3. During our journey, we crossed four international dividing lines.

3- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *it* (line 4)
2. *It* (line 7)

4- Write what the following words and phrases might mean:

1. break free
2. limitless

Vocabulary

1- Match the words in the box with their meanings below:

potential – justified – panic – capable of

1. To stop thinking properly because of being frightened
2. It is possible to take place in the future, but hasn't happened yet.
3. It is the correct thing to do or believe
4. To have the necessary ability to do something

2- Complete the sentences with words from the box:

addicted - fear - remote - tend - motivated

1. She lives in a village, far away from our town.
2. It is very dangerous when our children become to the internet.
3. Although she prepared well for the exam, She still has a of failing.
4. Palestinians never stop fighting because they are by love of land.
5. Women to live longer than men.

3- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the box:

shrinking – questionnaire - majority - vary

1. The teacher asked us to fill in a list of questions about the new curriculum.
2. The largest number of the guests are from neighboring schools.
3. Thanks to modern technology, the world is getting smaller.
4. The numbers of people using the internet differ between countries.

Language

1- Complete the sentences with suitable modal verbs from the box:

may - will - won't - could

1. Don't worry. I'm sure you win the competition. You are the best candidate.
2. If we run, we catch the bus. At least we can try.
3. You obviously get the job if you don't apply for it.

4. We can't make any plans yet because he not come .

2- Circle the correct modal verb to complete the sentences below:

1. Scientists predict that the world's population **will / could** continue to rise.
2. Just try it. You **won't / may** find that it's easier than you thought. Who knows?
3. You don't need to worry about it. It **may / could** not happen.
4. I can say for sure that if you don't work, you **won't / might** succeed.
5. Try asking someone to help you. That **won't / might** solve the problem.

3- Circle the correct verb form to complete the sentences:

1. I can't see you this afternoon. I **am playing/ am going to play** tennis with Ziad.
2. She always says she **is arriving / is going to arrive** early, but she's always late.
3. It's too late to post it, so I **will take/ am taking** it there myself tomorrow.
4. If he gets to university, he **is studying/ is going to study** literature.
5. If the plan doesn't work, what **will you do / are you doing ?**
6. My cousin **is living/ is going to live** in Ramallah next year.
7. He **is travelling/is going to travel** to Jordan next week. The plane ticket is already booked.

4- Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. We might well get there in time, but I don't think so.
2. He has the right qualifications, so he might not get the job.
3. I'm not sure, but I won't join you tonight.
4. We can't make any plans because the weather could not be fine tomorrow.
5. It's raining outside. I'm taking my umbrella.

Writing

You have made a questionnaire on **Young people's use of communication's technology and social media**. Write a short report summarizing the results of this questionnaire.

In your report, explain:

1. The average ages of people being questioned
2. The average hours those people spend on the internet.
3. Reasons for spending too much time on the internet.
4. Good/ bad effects of communication technology on those people.

Unit five:

Making friends

Reading

Read the text:

1) As someone who has made a lot of friends via the internet, I'm tired of hearing that they are not real friends. The argument seems to be that you can never really know someone unless you've actually met them. The fact is that meeting someone is no guarantee that they are who they say they are. I've met lots of people whose real character and intentions turned out to be different from **those** first presented. In fact, I regard some people I've met online as my closest friends. We actually have many interests in common **which** is why we got together in the first place. The things I'm interested in are perhaps a bit unusual and there's little chance of meeting others with the same interest without the internet.

1- Replace the underlined parts of sentences with words or phrases from the text:

1. You can get lots of information by going through the internet.
2. There is no way to be sure that he is telling the truth.
3. My friend and I have a lot of interests that we share.

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

1. The writer believes that online friends can be real friends. ()
2. The writer thinks you should meet people if you want to know their real character. ()
3. The writer has similar interests to most people. ()

3- Answer the following questions:

1. According to the text writer, what makes friends get together in the first place?
.....
2. How can the writer have a better chance of meeting people with the same interests?
.....

4- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *those* (line 5)
2. *which* (line 6)

2) Read the text and answer the questions below:

A new study into how the internet is changing the nature of friendship has found that social networking sites like Facebook and Myspace don't help people make more close friends. Although people (especially young people) using these sites claim to have thousands of friends , this research suggests that face-to face contact is usually needed to form genuine relationships. Many previous studies of friendship have established that the maximum number of people in a standard friendship group is 150, with about five of these regarded as close friends. This new study has found that these figures remain roughly the same for online friends.

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

1. The new research shows that people can make more close friends through social networking sites. ()
2. The new study suggests that face-to face contact is necessary to make real friends. ()
3. The size of online friendship groups seems to be very different from real-life ones. ()

2- Replace the underlined parts of sentences with words or phrases from the text:

1. It isn't hard to describe what friendship is really like.
2. Some people say that they are honest, but in fact, they are not.
3. She pretends to be friendly, but I believe that her feelings are not real.
4. Ahmed is considered to be the best student in the whole class.
5. All my friends are approximately the same age.

Vocabulary

1- Match the words and phrases in the box with their definitions below:

acquaintance – happened to – inflexible – in confidence – extremes

1. opposite ends
2. someone you know (but not very well)
3. not wanting to change
4. didn't plan or arrange
5. secretly

2- Complete the sentences with words from the box:

initial - impress - boast - lasting - acquaintance

1. My reaction was to refuse his offer, but then I changed my mind.
2. It's not polite to about how clever or rich you are.
3. You can others by your honest behavior.
4. She's not a close friend of mine, just an
5. It is not difficult to turn someone you know into a close friend.

3- Complete the sentences with (verb+ on / out) in the boxes:

work - carry - stand - come - hand

on out

1. It's a very difficult sum. Can you help me it
2. If someone tells you something in confidence, you shouldn't let it
3. Take your copy and the others to the next person.
4. I'm sorry for interrupting. Please
5. Mary likes to from her other colleagues, so she wears special clothes.

4- Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions from the box:

in out on

1. I like my friend Sarah because we have many interests common.
2. Never pass secrets to other people.
3. When I met Bill, it turnedthat he's quite different from what I imagined.
4. What I told you is confidence, so don't tell anyone else.
5. After long arguments with my friend, I found that she was right.

Language

1- Complete the sentences with the –ing or past participle form of verbs in brackets:

1. She is a very person who always thinks of others. (care)
2. vegetables are not as good as fresh ones. (freeze)
3. goods from the Middle East often destroy local industries. (import)
4. It's a very story. It made me very sad. (move)
5. I arrived at the park at the time, but I didn't find anyone. (agree)
6. God made of water all things. (live)
7. You should be clear, but don't be a person. (demand)
8. It was quite expensive to repair the windows. (break)

2- Circle the correct verb forms to complete the sentences:

1. Scientists are worried about **rising** / **risen** sea temperatures.
2. Could you help me search for my **losing** / **lost** wallet?
3. We only offer replacement for the **returning**/ **returned** items.
4. I hope she's successful in her **choosing**/ **chosen** career.
5. I was really **disappointed**/ **disappointing** when I heard the news.
6. Although I told her my excuse, she wasn't really **convinced**/ **convincing**.
7. I think you'll find this quite a **demande**d/ **demanding** job.

3- Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses: (active form)

1. Students who answer this question will be rewarded.
.....
2. The place was full of ambulances which took the casualties.
.....
3. The number of people who use the internet is increasing everywhere.
.....

4- Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses: (passive form)

1. The people who were hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.
.....
2. The trees which have been planted in the garden should be watered regularly.
.....
3. Applications which are received after the closing date will not be considered.
.....

5- Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses: (mixed forms)

1. The people who watched the match enjoyed it a lot.
.....
2. Books which have been borrowed from the library should be returned soon.
.....
3. All the babies who were born in this hospital yesterday are males.
.....
4. Anyone who finds my lost bag will get a reward.
.....

**Revision
Units 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 and 5**

Reading:

1) Read the text and answer the questions below:

The story of the Italian king Umberto is one of the most famous coincidences ever known. In the nineteenth century, king Umberto went to a restaurant in Monza. The owner of the restaurant took the king's order. The king noticed that **he** and the restaurant owner looked almost identical. They could almost have been brothers. As they discussed how similar they looked, they found out that they were both born on the same day and in the same town. They both married women called Margherita. The owner of the restaurant opened **his** restaurant on the same day Umberto was crowned a king. A few years later on the evening of July 29th 1900 king Umberto was told that the restaurant owner had died. As Umberto said how sorry he was to hear **this**, he was shot four times by assassin and buried in the same time with the restaurant owner.

1- Choose the correct answer:

1. coincidences are:
A: wrong ideas got by some people
B: events unexpectedly happen at the same time.
2. identical means:
A: exactly the same
B: quite different
3. assassin means
A: someone who kills an important person
B: a person who buries the dead
4. 'They could almost have been brothers' This means:
A: It is definite that they were brothers
B: It is possible that they were brothers

2- Decide whether each of the following is TRUE (T) or False (F):

1. Both the king and the restaurant owner were born in the same town in 1900. ()
2. King Umberto and the restaurant owner had the same mother name, 'Margerita'. ()
3. After he received the news about the restaurant owner's death, the king was killed. ()

3- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. **he** (line 3)
2. **his** (line 7)
3. **this** (line 9)

2) Read the text and answer the questions below:

The invention of the internet have been changing our life significantly and even become a new medium for interacting with others. At the same time it is followed by several problems such as Internet addiction. Addicts have bad academic **performance** or influence on their works and lead **purposeless** life by surfing the web very often. As for health aspect, because of staying day and night in front of the computer, it will result in illness and discomfort. Last, declining social skills and alienating from the real world are also serious **impacts** for addicts. Internet let our life become extremely convenient and brings us many benefits, but in the same time it may cause problems to society. It depends on how you use it and how much time you spend on the net.

1- Decide whether each of the following is TRUE (T) or False (F):

- 1. Our life has been greatly affected by the invention of the internet. ()
- 2. Spending long hours on the internet improves people's academic performance. ()
- 3. The effects of the internet can be controlled by its users. ()

2- Circle the symbol of the correct answer:

- 1. internet addicts are
A: people who misuse the internet
B: people who can't use the internet
- 2. Staying a long time on the net
A: causes illness and discomfort
B: improves social skills
- 3. The word 'alienating' means
A: being a part a larger group
B: feeling that you don't belong to a group

3- Complete the sentences with words from the text:

- 1. After losing his whole family during the war, he leads a life.
- 2. Her words had serious on the audience.
- 3. I think she is worried because her in the exam wasn't good enough.

4- Explain how can internet addiction affect:

- 1. health
- 2. social life

5- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

- 1. *it* (line 2)
- 2. *there* (line 4)
- 3. *it* (line 5)

Vocabulary

1- Match the words in the box with their definitions below:

network - impress - guarantee – colleague - impatient

- 1. Someone you work with
- 2. Unable to wait
- 3. System of connections
- 4. Make people think you are good
- 5. Reason to be sure

2- Complete the sentences with words from the box:

excuses – optional - confident – reward - mentioned

- 1. you don't have to do this course. It's
- 2. I have prepared well for the exam. I'm I will succeed.
- 3. I'm tired of hearing; just tell me the truth.
- 4. It's a good idea to our children when they make something good.
- 5. Mona was happy when the teacherher name among the good students.

3- Match the words in the boxes to make fixed phrases, then use the new phrases to complete the sentences below:

A	B	Fixed phrases
communications	friends
unintended	priority
online	technology
high	meaning

- can sometimes be real friends who are able to give you good advice.
- My is to get high marks and join a good university.
- has changed our life a lot during the last decades.
- It can create troubles when people say things with

4- Complete the sentences with (in or on) + words from the box:

common - show - demand - confidence

- She agreed to marry him because they have many things
- Young babies expect to be given food
- There are lots of good paintings at the museum this week.
- When your friend tells you something, don't let it come out.

5- Match the prefixes with the words in the boxes, then use the new words to complete the sentences below:

co mis in

flexible - founders - understanding

- The two men established the company together, so they are
- You shouldn't be You have to accept all possible suggestions.
- happen when people get the wrong idea.

6- Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions from the box:

of - in - up - about - on

- While I was in Jordan, I kept touch with my family by email.
- There are various things that young people worry
- I offered to put her in my house, but she preferred to stay in a hotel.
- The book you need is order and will probably be here next week.
- We have to be aware our own excuses if we really want to succeed.

7- Circle the correct option to complete the sentences:

- You can't always make your brain work **on request / on demand**
- I **came across/ ran into** this book while I was looking for my dictionary.
- On my way / In my way** home, I met my cousin Dina.
- Written/Writing** language is usually more formal than **speaking/spoken** language.
- Oil is extremely **polluted / polluting** material.
- Never **pass on / hand on** secrets to another person.

Language

1- Choose the correct tense to complete the sentences:

- Please be quiet. I **try / am trying** to concentrate.
- The house my uncle bought **looks / is looking** beautiful.
- I started this book yesterday and I've already **read / been reading** 150 pages.
- You look tired. What have you **been doing / done** ?
- I've known Sarah via the internet, but we have never **met / been meeting**.
- We usually **visit / are visiting** my grandfather on Fridays.

2- Write suitable questions to the following answers:

1.? No, I've never spoken in a public.
2.? I enjoy playing computer games in my spare time.
3.? I have written five poems so far.

3- Circle the correct verb form to complete the sentences:

1. We will be very happy if Riham agrees **to stay / staying** with us during the holiday.
2. I'll call you back as soon as I finish **doing / to do** my homework.
3. Although he is rich, he refuses **to help / helping** the poor.
4. She will be very angry if you keep **to interrupt/interrupting** her.
5. If I had the chance, I would like **to travel / travelling** abroad.
6. I remember **to visit / visiting** this place when I was ten years old.

4- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

1. It raining while I to school. (start / walk)
2. As soon as I the phone number, I who was calling. (see/ know)
3. Ahmed his car until he a new one. (not sell/ buy)
4. When I at the airport I realized that I my passport. (arrive/forget)

5- Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets:

1. The police caught him. He was trying to escape. (while)
.....
2. The accident happened, then the ambulance arrived at the place. (as soon as)
.....
3. I couldn't go shopping. It was raining heavily. (because)
.....

6- Complete the sentences with modal verbs from the box:

will - might - could - won't

1. Mary stay with us when she comes to visit Gaza. She promised.
2. I'm not sure yet, but the money you have not be enough to build a villa.
3. You obviously make any progress if you don't manage your time properly.
4. The exam be very easy this year. Who knows?

7- Circle the correct verb form in the following sentences:

1. It's no problem. If we miss the bus, we **will / are going to** walk.
2. He says he **is going to buy / is buying** a new TV when he gets enough money.
3. I **am having / will have** an important meeting next Sunday.
4. Look at the sky! I think it **is going to rain /is raining** soon.

8- Rewrite the following sentences using a future form:

1. I can help you carry this heavy case if you like.
I
2. Attention please. The arrival time for the next flight is 10.35
.....

9- Replace the relative clauses in this sentences with reduced relative clauses:

1. These are the students who were chosen for the competition.
.....
2. All the people who live in this quarter are responsible for its cleanliness.
.....

10- Find one mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it:

1. I'm supposing this is the right answer, but I'm not really sure.
2. When there is a problem, they always offer helping us.
3. It was such a bored film that I turned off the TV and went to sleep.
4. We can't make any plans yet because the weather could not be fine tomorrow.....

Unit seven: The world of work

1) Read the text and answer the questions below:

Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work, but Milton Secondary School takes the claim very seriously. Before they join the school, future pupils get an informal interview at their primary school to discuss their hopes and preferences for the future. The emphasis on employment continues during the first two years at Milton, and then in the third year all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company. Two years later, this becomes a whole week spent with a company, usually arranged by the students themselves.

1- Answer the following questions:

1. What are students encouraged to do before joining Milton School?
.....
2. How does Milton School prepare students for work during the third years?
.....

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE:

1. Pupils get an informal interview at Milton School before joining it.
TRUE FALSE
2. Milton school arrange for students to spend a week with a company during the fourth and fifth years.
TRUE FALSE

3- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *their* (line 3)
2. *this* (line 6)

1- Read the text and answer the questions below:

Throughout their secondary education, students at Milton School have professional careers advice which costs the school over \$30,000 a year. Head teacher Harriet Downs believes it's **worth it.**' Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers," she says, " so we bring in professional help. It's part of **coordinated** program that aims to make students aware of the **employment** options available, and how to make the most of them. It's too late to start talking about work in their final year.

1- Complete the sentences with words from the text:

1. Nowadays, it's very difficult to find in Gaza.
2. It's not spending money on such an old car.
3. You shouldn't stop learning your life.
4. He has lots of different ideas in his mind, but no plan.

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE:

1. Teachers at Milton School can give students professional career advice.
TRUE FALSE
2. Harriet Downs believes students should begin work experience during the final year.
TRUE FALSE

3- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *it* (line 3)
2. *it's* (line 4)
3. *them* (line 5)

2) Read the text and answer the questions below:

In a speech yesterday, the Education Minister advised students to avoid arts subjects and choose science or maths if they want to improve their job prospects. In the past, he said, arts subjects like languages and history were chosen by students who didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the future. He explained that this was because of feeling that they involved skills that were useful for many different jobs, but he questioned whether this was still true: 'Nowadays, we know differently. The best subjects for keeping your options open are ones like science, technology and engineering.

1- Answer the following questions:

1. How can students improve their job prospects, according to the minister's speech?
.....
2. What was the reason for choosing arts subjects by students in the past?
.....

2- Complete the following with words or phrases from the text: (two words maximum)

1. The education Minister advises students to stop choosing
2. Science and maths subjects are more likely to help students improve their
3. To keep their options open, students have to choose subjects like.....or

3- Write what the following words and pronouns refer to:

1. *their* (line 2)
2. *this* (line 4)
3. *ones* (line 7)

Vocabulary

1- Match the words in the box with their definitions below:

fantasy - charity – controversial – neglect – coordinated

1. Non-profit organization
2. Different parts working together
3. Unreality
4. Ignore, not pay attention to
5. Causing a lot of argument

2- Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box:

revealed - outweighs – stage fright – security - controversial

1. The results of the poll clear change in young people's attitudes.
2. Students protested against the university's decision to rise the fees.
3. As a theatre actor, the in one of the major pressures she has to face.
4. There is no job in his work. He can lose his job at any time.
5. The feeling of success all the troubles of this work.

3- Match the phrases in the box with their meanings below:

job security – job prospects – job satisfaction-

1. The possibility of getting a job in future
2. Feeling happy about what you do
3. Guarantee that one's work will continue

4- Complete the sentences with phrases from the box:

job opportunities – job application –job description

1. He refused to do it because it wasn't part of his
2. Because of economic problems in Gaza, there aren't as many
3. You should write a good and send it in due time.

Language

1- Report the following questions:

1. Does your elder brother study engineering?
He asked me
2. Can you speak Spanish properly?
She asked him
3. Have you finished writing all the invitations yet?
I asked her
4. Is your school near where you live?
She asked her cousin
5. Who do you hope to meet in the party?
He asked his friend
6. How did you manage to do the work so quickly?
They asked him
7. What do you want to have for lunch today?
Mother asked us
8. Where are you planning to spend your summer holiday?
I asked my uncle
9. Who telephoned you last night?
She asked her husband

2- Write questions for the underlined answers in each of the following questions:

- 1..... ? (who)
I met my friend Ahmed in the park yesterday.
- 2..... ? (who)
Amy sent this email from New York this morning.

3- Add question tags to the following sentences:

1. You don't speak English,
2. She hasn't finished writing the report
3. Your uncle lives in Canada,
4. All students could answer the question,
5. Sally got married last month,
6. You were born in Saudi Arabia,
7. You are Sameera's young daughter,
8. You won't forget the number,

4- Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. He asked where was the nearest police station.
2. She asked me how did I manage to convince them.
3. The teacher asked me what was my favorite subject.
4. I asked what time have the children finished watching TV.
5. She's a very confident woman, is she?
6. He's arrived too late, isn't he?

5- Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions from the box:

from - for - with - between - of - in

1. You can't mend this machine alone. You need an expert electronics .
2. She always wears clothes which are not suitable her age.
3. The manager wasn't satisfied my work, so he asked someone else to do it.

4. It's parents' duty to protect their children harm.
5. You may have to choose job satisfaction and high salary.
6. It seems that she is not aware the dangers surrounding her.

Unit 8 In business

Reading

1) Read the text and answer the questions below:

Information and Communications Technology businesses could be the best hope for the economic future of Palestine, according to experts inside and outside the country. A recent report said that the ICT sector makes up over 5% of the Palestinian economy. Why ICT? For Mustafa Jawad, the head of an online graphic design company, the answer is simple:

"For an ICT start-up, all you need is a computer and a connection. You can distribute your final product by exporting it to the internet cloud." There are still problems, though. The main one is the lack of 3G networks in Palestine because access to the necessary wavebands is not available yet. Mustafa was always good at art and languages, and when he finished school, everyone advised him to study English at university. Instead, he taught himself how to programme and started making his own software programmes. His first attempt was a game, which was so popular with his fellow students that he decided starting his own company might be a real possibility.

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

1. part of a country's economy
2. relating to pictures
3. send to other places
4. not having enough
5. try

2- Answer the following questions:

1. Who says that ICT companies are important for the future of Palestine?
.....
2. What is the main problem for ICT companies in Palestine?
.....
3. What is the reason for the lack of 3G networks in Palestine?
.....

3- Complete the following with words or phrases from the text:

1. For an ICT start-up, you need a and
2. You can distribute your product by exporting it to the

4- Write what the following refer to:

1. 5%
2. ICT
3. 3G

5- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *one* (line 7)
2. *which* (line 11)

2) Read the text and answer the questions below:

His big breakthrough came when he attended a 'start-up weekend' in Ramallah. He managed to get a small amount of financial support which gave him the time to develop more ideas. Perhaps more importantly, he met other business people, both Palestinians and from other countries and learnt a lot about the practical side of running a business and how to get his products noticed.

Mustafa is currently working on a programme that makes teaching of chemistry at schools more fun. He has already had interest from within Palestine and from other countries in the Arab World. Like a lot of other Palestinian business people, **he** wants to do something positive to help his country, but he stresses that his company isn't a humanitarian operation. 'It's a business,' he says 'and the aim is to get good returns on the investment. One way he believes he can help is to pass on what he's learnt to others even younger than he is. I learnt a lot from that start-up weekend. When I go to the next **one**, I hope I'll learn more, but I'll also be able to advise others.

1- Decide whether each of the following is TRUE or FALSE:

1. Mustafa's aim is only to do something positive to help his country. TRUE FALSE
2. Mustafa's company is a business rather than a humanitarian operation. TRUE FALSE
3. Mustafa wants to attend the next start-up weekend only to learn more. TRUE FALSE

2- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text:

1. Scientists have made an important development in cancer research.
2. Don't forget that managing your own company is a hard work.
3. The numbers of people using the internet are increasing at the moment.
4. My cousin works in an organization that is concerned with helping people.
5. The profits on this kind of investment are quite low at the moment.

3- Answer the questions:

1. What benefits did Mustafa get from attending the start-up weekend in Ramallah?
.....
2. How did Mustafa manage to run his own business?
.....
3. What are Mustafa's two aims in business?
.....
4. What does Mustafa hope to do in the next start-up weekend?
.....

4- Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the text:

1. Mustafa stresses that his company is a
2. Mustafa can help others by what he has learnt to them.

5- Write what the following words and pronouns refer to:

1. *he* (line 8)
2. *It* (line 10)
3. *one* (line 12)

Vocabulary

1- Match the words and phrases in the box with their meanings:

marketing – upmarket – financial market

1. a product that is a more expensive luxury item.
2. a way of letting people know about your product
3. a place where people buy and sell national currencies

2- Finish the sentences with words from the box:

market value – market research – market share

1. It tells you how much of the market you have compared with your competitors.
2. It is how much you can sell a product for
3. You need to do it to find out if people will buy your product.

3- Replace the underlined parts of sentences with phrases from the box:

break down – hand over – break through

1. The prisoner was able to get out of the fence and escape
2. The old manager has to give the responsibility of the company to the new one.
3. I was afraid that the computer would stop working properly during the exam.

4- Circle the correct option to complete the sentences:

1. His great **break through** / **breakthrough** was when he established his own company.
2. Look out. The plane is going to **take off** / **takeoff**
3. If this printer doesn't work, there's another one on **stand by** / **standby**
4. Who's going to **take over** / **takeover** as assistant when Tom leaves?

Language

1- Report the following beginning with the words given:

1. You'd better not invest money in that company.
A financial expert warned me
2. You should revise your lessons regularly.
My teacher advised me
3. Remember that the economic situation is getting worse in the country.
The minister told the people
4. It's a good idea to discuss your preferences and hopes before getting into university.
The teacher advised students
5. Don't spend money on things that you can't really afford.
Father advised me
6. It's not a good idea to focus on science subjects and neglect the arts.
The teacher warned students

**2- Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined part with a causative structure:
(have/ get + object + past participle).**

1. You'd better ask someone to check the letter before you send it.
.....
2. Don't forget to take your jacket to the cleaner's before the wedding.
.....
3. You should ask someone to check the figures before the end of the year.
.....
4. I must ask the manager to sign these papers before he leaves.
.....

3- Rewrite the following using the words in brackets:

1. 'Don't spend most of your time on the internet ', mother told me (warned)
.....
2. 'Time management is the main reason for success', the teacher said to me (told)
.....
3. You must ask someone to print the invitations before the wedding. (get)
.....

4- Find one mistake in the following sentences and correct it:

1. My father advised me spending more money on developing the new products.
2. The medical adviser warn us to eat too much fats and carbohydrates.
3. Father told me to not stay up late for long hours.
4. Everyone told me that to do a lot of market research is necessary before setting a company.

Writing

- 1- You are Carlo Andretti, the purchasing manager at Kino Machine Tools. Write a letter to the Mr Ralph Allen, the manager of a foreign company enquiring about the possibility of purchasing a large number of electronic switches and asking about any significant details.
- 2- You are James Peter, the manager of the Big Star Company. Write a short email to Miss Jane Carpenter. In this email:
 - Thank her for their company's co operation
 - Place an order of 50 laptops
 - Tell her you are looking forward to receiving the order
 - Say that you will pay on receipt.
- 3- You have received a letter from Mr Jone Smith, asking about the reasons for not receiving the payment for your recent order which was delivered ten weeks ago. Write a reply to the letter. In your reply:
 - apologize for the problem
 - give an explanation
 - say what you have done to solve the problem

Unit Nine Only a game

Reading

1) Read the text and find answers to the questions below:

There are limits on how many sports can be included in the Olympic Games. In the 2012 Summer Games, there were 26, and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) have added two more for 2016 (golf and rugby events). There are various criteria that the IOC bases **its** decisions on, but the most important is probably international popularity. Sports tend to get included if **they** have a tradition and are played and watched by enough people in enough countries.

This leads to some interesting questions. Why, for example was baseball included from 1984, but then dropped for 2012? Although some think it is only popular in the USA, it actually has a large following in South America and Asia too. The main reason for leaving **it** out, according to some, is a combination of geography and politics: there is little interest in the sport in Europe, and European members are in a majority on the IOC.

1. Decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

1. There were 26 sports in the 2012 Summer Games. ()
2. Golf was not included in the 2016 Olympic Games. ()
3. The 2012 Games did not include baseball. ()
4. Baseball is popular in some European countries. ()
5. Most of the members of the IOC are from European countries. ()

2- Find words in the text which mean:

1. reasons or qualifications
2. builds
3. left out
4. mixture

3- Write what each of the following refer to:

- 1. IOC (line 2)
- 2. *its* (line 4)
- 3. *they* (line 5)
- 4. *it* (line 10)

4- Write what the following mean:

- 1. it has *a large following* in South America and Asia.
- 2. European members are *in a majority* on the IOC.

5- Answer the questions:

- 1. What is the most important criterion on which the IOC bases its decisions?
.....
- 2. According to the text, what was baseball dropped for the 2012 games?
.....

2) Read the text and find answers to the questions below:

Of the other sports not (yet) included, one that stands out is squash. It has a long tradition and is played all over the world. **It** is also more obviously a real sport than some other Olympic 'sports'. In fact, it's more mysteriously why certain sports are included. Take speed walking, for example, a long-standing Olympic regular. The rules say that the athletes have to have both feet in contact with the ground at all times and must keep **their** legs straight. The result, to me at least, looks very silly.

More importantly, it breaks one of my two personal rules for judging serious sports because it puts artificial limits on what can be done. This is why I can't take any sport seriously if **it** involves doing something in water that is more naturally done out of water.

My other rule is that the scoring has to be objective and measurable, not a matter of opinion. And of course both of these criteria would rule out everyone's favorite example of an Olympic non-sport: synchronized swimming.

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

- 1. The writer believes that squash shouldn't be included in the Olympics. ()
- 2. The writer thinks that speed walking is a less real sport than others. ()
- 3. The writer gives clear reasons why some activities are not real sports. ()

2- Replace the underlined parts of sentences with words from the text:

- 1. It's a good idea to underline the new vocabulary so that they can be easily noticed
- 2. I can't choose between them. There's no way of deciding which is acceptable.....
- 3. We need to reach a decision that is not based on personal opinions.....
- 4. It is clear that the decision is impossible to include the undergraduates.

3- Answer the following questions:

- 1. Why is the writer astonished that squash is not included in the Olympics?
.....
- 2. How does the writer feel about speed walking sport?
.....
- 3. What are the writer's own rules for judging serious sports?
.....

4- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

- 1. *it* (line 2)
- 2. *their* (line 5)
- 3. *it* (line 9)

5- Write what the following words and phrases mean:

1. *a long-standing Olympic regular*
2. *objective*
3. *measurable*

Vocabulary

1- Match the words in the box with their meanings below:

infuriated – astonishing – terror - reserve

1. second choice
2. very surprising
3. great fear
4. made very angry

2- Complete the sentences with words from the text:

trial – amateur – criteria – tragedy - judge

1. The manager agreed to employ him for a period to see if he was suitable.
2. What are the for deciding who gets a place in the course?
3. King Lear is a famous that was written by Shakespeare.
4. Don't people by their appearance.
5. He isn't a professional pianist. He's only an

3- Match the following words and phrases about football with their meanings:

referee - striker – challenge- equalizer – attack -defend

1. player whose main job is scoring goals.
2. goal that makes the scores level
3. person who controls the game.
4. attempt to score a goal
5. attempt to get the ball from another player
6. try to stop the other team from scoring

4- Complete the sentences with (over/ under)+ words from the box:

confident – rated – cooked – charge – work - paid

1. It's a beautiful dress, but I think you have been by 50p.
2. He's angry because he thinks he's for the work he does.
3. I think you are more beautiful than people say. You are
4. Don't be You don't know when something might go wrong.
5. Older people don't like meat when it isThey can't chew it.
6. When people, they may get very tired.

Language

1- Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given:

1. He didn't train well for the competition.
He should
2. She got married before finishing her education.
She regrets
3. I didn't bring enough money with me.
I wish
4. He didn't help the poor when he was rich.
He wishes
5. I didn't listen to my teacher's advice.
I regret

3- Answer the following questions:

1. Why do most New Year traditions involve the colour red in China?

.....

2. How do families celebrate the New Year in China?

.....

4- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *it* (line 3)

2. *them* (line 4)

3. *This* (line 7)

4. *their* (line 8).....

2) Read the following text and answer the questions below:

A lot of new year traditions in countries like England, Australia and the USA are actually Scottish in origin. **These** include joining hands and singing the Scottish song *Auld Lang Syne* .Another custom, which is less popular now, is "first- footing". To bring good luck to a house, the first person to visit **it** should be a tall, dark-haired man carrying a piece of coal for the fire, some salt, some bread and something to drink. These symbolize warmth, flavor and of course food. More generally, it is usual, as in China, to clean the whole house on the day before New Year and to make sure you have paid back any money you owe to others before midnight.

Like other Muslim countries, Egypt uses the Islamic calendar and the New Year marks the migration of the Prophet Mohammad from Mecca to Medina. The New Hijra Year can't begin until the appearance of the new moon of Muharram is officially announced. Although modern technology now makes it possible to find **this** out well in advance, the New Year moon should be observed with the naked eye. New Year is widely celebrated with visits to family and friends. In many different parts of the country, special religious chanting troupes organize performances in praise of Prophet Mohammad and in commemoration of **his** Hijra.

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

1. A lot of the New Year traditions in Scotland are British in origin. ()

2. First-footing is the most popular of Scottish traditions connected with New Year. ()

3. It's not necessary to observe the New Hijra Year moon with naked eye. ()

4. Modern technology enables people to observe the moon earlier. ()

1- Replace the underlines parts of sentences with words from the text:

1. The dove carrying an olive branch stands for peace.

2. I have borrowed and need to pay back much money to the bank.

3. At this time of year, performing groups of dancers visit the town.

4. The event takes place in order to remember the life of a national hero.

2- Find words or phrases in the text which have the meaning of the following:

1. a long time before

2. see something without using a telescope

3. expressing admiration for someone

4. a man with dark hair

3- Choose the correct answer:

1. The phrase *Scottish in origin* means:

A: the traditions first started in Scotland B: the traditions came to Scotland from other countries

2. The phrase *joining hands* mean

A: putting your hands together B: holding the hands of other people.

4) Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Around this time of year, lots of people make resolutions to change their lives. Of course, it's natural to associate a new year with new beginnings, but doing something new brings benefits to your life whenever you choose to do **it**. In fact, new year is possibly one of the worst times of the year to make life-changing decisions if you want to stick to **them**: in Europe and North America, **it** coincides with the middle of winter. With its long hours of darkness and cold wet weather, **this** is definitely not a season to be optimistic. This may well be why, as many studies have shown, most people who make New Year's resolutions usually break them after five weeks.

So, whatever time of year it is, you might decide to learn to speak Chinese, take up long-distance running, become a poet or whatever. How do you make sure you don't start with great enthusiasm, but then give up soon afterwards? We are sure following the five steps in this article will make success a lot more likely.

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

- 1. It's not always necessary to associate a new year with new beginnings. ()
- 2. New year is definitely one of the worst times to make life-changing decisions. ()

2- Write what the following pronouns might refer to:

- 1. *It* (line 3)
- 2. *them* (line 5)
- 3. *it* (line 5)
- 4. *this* (line 6)

3- Answer the questions:

- 1. Why do people make resolutions at the beginning of a new year?
.....
- 2. Why do many people who make New Year's resolutions break them quickly?
.....

4- Write what the following words and phrases mean:

- 1. associate =
- 2. life-changing decisions =
- 3. coincides with =

5- Replace the underlined words and phrases with new ones from the text:

- 1. Every New Year, people tend to take important decisions about future.
- 2. When you make a resolution, it's necessary not to change your mind about it.
- 3. The manager received my suggestion with strong positive feeling.
- 4. She wants to start a new hobby, but she isn't sure what to choose.

Reading (external)

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

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

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):

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:

1. *They* (line 2)
2. *key day* (line 6)

5. Answer the following question:

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?
.....

Writing

Some people take important resolutions, begin with great enthusiasm, but then give up soon afterwards. Write about *How can we stick to our resolutions*

You can use the following ideas:

- Selecting clear goals - Getting advice from others
- Getting joy and avoiding too much stress

Unit 2 Fitting in

1) Read the text and answer the questions below:

If you put the words *fitting in* and *belonging* into an internet research engine, you'll find that you get very different results. Nearly all the lifestyle advice and Self-help sites seem to agree that a feeling of belonging is unquestionably a good thing; something that we all need if we want to be healthy, happy people. In contrast, fitting in is almost always presented as something we need to avoid. One quotation (from the children's writer and artist Dr Seuss) that often turns up is this one: "Why try to fit in when you were born to stand out?" The implication is clear: fitting in is a bad idea, standing out or being different is good. A lot of young people might disagree with Dr Seuss. For most teenagers, it seems standing out and not being accepted as 'normal' is horribly embarrassing. They put great effort into being accepted by other teenagers. This will often take the form of liking the right kind of music, wearing the right clothes or even having the right kind of mobile phone. In more extreme cases, a young person might deliberately choose not to work hard at school and get good marks, or be led into bad habits.

1. Decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):

1. Fitting in and belonging have the same implication. ()
2. Dr Seuss thinks that man was born to fit in. ()
3. Most teenagers think that fitting in is necessary to be normal. ()

3. In modern societies, people no longer need to belong to a group. ()

4- Write what the following words and pronouns refer to:

- 1. *The process* (line 6)
- 2. *that* (line 7)
- 3. *it* (line 9).....

3) Read the text and answer the questions below:

In English ,the phrase "black sheep of the family" is used to describe someone who doesn't live his or her life the way the rest of the family expects them to .People like this must be **common**, because many other languages, mostly European, have exactly the same **idiom**. Among **creative** people, it wasn't unusual to find those who were regarded as black sheep. Being an outstanding artist or poet seems to require a different way of looking at the world. Also, independent and strong-minded women, at least in the past, have tended to be black sheep, simply because the social rules about what was an **acceptable** lifestyle were stronger for women. In any field, people like this are outstanding because they stand out from the crowd. One example is the 19th century English writer Mary Shelley. Her mother died when she was young, and it was the daughter of her father's second wife who received education. Mary herself was left on her own a lot and began writing stories and poems. When she was 17, she travelled to Europe and was cut off from her family for some time after this. Two years later, while in Switzerland, Mary along with her several friends, including well-known writers, were amusing themselves one rainy afternoon by making up horror stories. Of all the stories produced that day, Mary's is the one people still remember. Although she wrote several other books, the story of *Frankenstein* is by far her most famous work. It is known all over the world and has been made into a film many times.

1- Complete the sentences with words from the text:

- 1. The ' black sheep' is used to describe people who have different lifestyle.
- 2. Nowadays, it is quite for people to go abroad for their holidays.
- 3. A person is someone who is able to produce new ideas.
- 4. In the past, social rules about what was an lifestyle were stronger for women.

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

- 1. The" black sheep" is a common idiom in most European countries. ()
- 2. It is usual to find creative people among those who were regarded as black sheep. ()
- 3. Mary Shelley received good education and attention from her family. ()

3- Answer the following questions:

- 1. What does the "black sheep of the family" mean in English?
.....
- 2. Why did independent women tend to be black sheep in the past?
.....

4- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

- 1. *this* (line 13)
- 2. *themselves* (line 15)
- 3. *it* (line 17)

4) Read the text and find answers to the questions below: (external)

A person who stands out from the crowd is someone who is comfortable with who they are, has the confidence to be unique and to lead a different lifestyle. Standing out from the crowd means that you are not afraid to speak your mind and to avoid following others or trying to conform. A person who stands out from the crowd may be someone whose appearance is striking in some way, but more often than not, it is about someone who generates admiration and is remembered by others for being someone special and worthy of looking up to. While standing out from the crowd might not be something you can achieve everyday of your life, it is definitely a worthwhile goal to aspire to as a whole, especially if it helps you achieve your other goals in life. However, if you don't have the confidence to be yourself, you'll never be able to stand out.

1- Choose the correct meaning for each of the following:

1. unique A: unlike other people
 B: less than others
2. conform A: to stand out from others
 B: to be the same as others
3. looking up A: admiring and respecting
 B: trying to follow

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

- 3- The text suggests that standing out people have more confidence in what they do. ()
- 4- Standing out people are not likely to be admired by others. ()
- 5- Some people tend to stand out to achieve their goals in life. ()

3- Write what the following phrases mean:

1. *to speak your mind*
2. *whose appearance is striking*
3. *to be yourself*

4- According to the text, what do you need to stand out from others?

.....

Writing:

1- You and your friends want to set up an online community. You've decided your purpose and audience. Now write **a welcome page** of two or three paragraphs.

Your welcome page should include the following ideas:

- 1- Explain the idea of the community.
- 2- Say what members can do.
- 3- Invite people to join you.

2- Write an essay about:

Fitting in is not the same as belonging

You can use the following ideas:

1. The importance of belonging
2. The difference between fitting in and belonging
3. The advantage of standing out

Unit 3 The global village

Reading 1) Read the text then answer the questions below:

The term *global village* was first popularized by the Canadian writer Marshall McLuhan in the early 1960s. **He** described how communications technology was transforming the world into something more like a village, in which people could communicate and pass on information quickly and easily. And **this**, remember, was many years before the internet was widely used. The word *globalization* is also older than most people think. **It** appeared, with more or less than the same meaning as it has today, as early as the 1940s. It is true, though, that it wasn't until the second half of the 1980s that it became common, at first in the area of economics and business, and then in other academic fields. By the 1990s, it seemed as if everyone was talking about it.

We may now have reached a point when it is so much part of our lives that we no longer think about it very much. If you tell a group of young business students that they're going to discuss globalization, the chances are that **they** won't see the point. Far from being a new idea, it now simply describes the way things are.

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

- 1. name for an idea
- 2. completely changing
- 3. Commonly

2- Choose the correct meaning for the following phrases:

- 1. the chances are A: it is likely
 B: there are opportunities
- 2. see the point A: understand the idea
 B: know the purpose
- 3. Far from A: Instead of
 B: A long distance from

3- Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

- 1. People used to communicate before the internet was widely used. ()
- 2. The term *global village* was first popularized in the early 1940s. ()
- 3. The word *globalization* became common in the early 1980s. ()
- 4. Young business students think globalization isn't worth discussing. ()

4- Answer the questions:

- 1. When was the term *global village* first popularized? By whom?
.....
- 2. When was the word globalization widely used?
.....

5- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

- 1. *He* (line 2)
- 2. *this* (line 4).....
- 3. *It* (line 5)
- 4. *They* (line 12)

2) Read the text and answer the questions below:

There are some who question whether globalization is really something new. After all, they argue if you look at what was happening in the 18th and 19th centuries, or even **earlier**, doesn't it seem very similar? Companies in Europe and North America, supported by their governments, were opening up the rest of the world, searching for cheap raw materials. **They** transported **these** back to their own factories and produced manufactured goods, then sold **them** at a huge profit. The world became linked by trade and business. In a sense, this view is correct, but what it underestimates is the scale and speed of the changes that have taken place in the last thirty years or so. And the key role in these changes is that of computer technology, because **it** underlies all of them. Thanks to developments in digital technology, for example, it is now possible to move vast amounts of, money around the world in seconds. Currency trading now goes on almost 24 hours a day, and it has been estimated that the amount of money traded has gone up by several thousand per cent in the last forty years.

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

1. gives little importance to
2. very large
3. money used by a particular country

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

1. Not all people agree that globalization is something new. ()
2. Companies in Europe and North America transported manufactured goods to their countries. ()
3. The speed of changes increased particularly in the last thirty years. ()

3- Choose the correct meaning for each of the following:

1. taken place A: been replaced
 B: happened
2. manufactured goods A: products being made
 B: substance for making products
3. gone up A: travelled
 B: become higher

4- Answer the questions:

1. Why were companies in Europe opening up the rest of the world?
.....
2. How does technology affect the continuous changes in the world?
.....
3. Why is globalization important for human beings?
.....

5- Write what the following words and pronouns refer to:

1. *earlier* (line 3)
2. *They* (line 5)
3. *these* (line 5)
4. *them* (line 6)
5. *It* (line 9)

3) Read the text and answer the questions below:

If we look at culture in its widest sense, the spread of global culture is clear. The range of consumer goods available in shops in most countries is getting wider and more international, and the same company names appear everywhere. The same big-name films are shown in the world's cinemas. It seems that young people in nearly every country are listening to Afro-American rap or hip-hop music (or a local variation of it). The nature of fame itself has become international: there are many places where people are more likely to recognize the face of Nelson Mandela than their own neighbors.

Perhaps the best example is the area of food and drink. In most large cities, people can choose to eat not just in Indian, Italian, and Chinese restaurants, but Thai, Arab or Caribbean ones too. Meanwhile, Coca Cola is drunk almost everywhere, and the global spread of American style fast food seems impossible to stop. Every day, around 70 million people eat food from McDonald's, in over 100 countries.

Again, though, there are different views of this process. Some believe that, like the economic changes, these cultural changes are just a continuation of a process that began years ago. And among those who accept that we are seeing something new. There is disagreement about whether the developments are positive or negative.

1- Complete the following with words or phrases from the text:

1. The spread ofin the world is very clear.
2. The best examples of global culture spread is in the fields of and
3. It seems impossible to stop the global spread of

2. Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

1. Global culture is getting wider and more international. ()
2. Most young people seem to listen to the same type of music. ()
3. All people agree that cultural changes are a completely new process. ()

3- Answer the questions:

1. What is getting wider and more international?
.....
2. What, according to text, can not be prevented?
.....
3. What does the example of Nelson Mandela show?
.....

4) Read the text and find answers to the questions below: (external)

We now communicate and share each other's cultures through travel and trade, **transporting** products around the world in hours or days. We are in a huge global economy where something that happens in one area can have knock on effects worldwide. This process is called globalization.

Globalization is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massive increased trade and cultural exchange. Globalization has increased the production of goods and services. The biggest companies are no longer national firms but multinational corporations with **subsidiaries** in many countries. Globalization has been taking place for hundreds of years, but has speeded up enormously over the last half-century.

Although Globalization is probably helping to create more wealth in developing countries, it is not helping to close the gap between the world's poorest countries and the world's richest.

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

1. transporting A: buying
 B: moving

2. subsidiaries A: branches
 B: factories
3. interconnected A: cooperated
 B: highly related

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

1. Travel and trade don't help the cultural exchange in the world. ()
2. Multinational companies have many branches in different parts of the world. ()
3. Globalization couldn't close the gap between the poor and the rich. ()

3- Find words or phrases in the text which have the meaning of the following:

1. field
2. being rich
3. involving different nationalities

4- Answer the questions:

1. How does increased trade and cultural change affect the world?
.....
2. What has increased as a result of globalization?
.....

Writing

1- Write a short essay about:

Globalization seems to work in favour of rich countries rather than the poor

Write about:

- Different benefits of globalization
- Possible problems and dangers
- Your opinion

Unit Four

1) From cowries to contactless: a short history of money

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.

1- Answer the following questions.

1. How did people trade in the early societies?
.....
2. What are the two conditions for bartering to work well?
.....

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

1. Money has a great meaning on its own. ()
2. Cowrie shells have a great value nowadays. ()
3. Salt and cows are easier to carry around than Cowrie shells. ()

3- What do the pronouns highlighted in the text refer to?

1. it ... (line:2):
2. because they are easier...(line:13):

4- Choose the best way to continue the sentences. Circle A, B, or C. (4 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.

5- Find from the text a word that means:

- a. currency b. buying and selling

2) 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.

1- Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

1. The first people who used paper money were The Lydians. ()
2. Money itself has to be made of something valuable. ()
3. Coins and notes are the most recent methods of exchange. ()
4. 'Contactless' bracelets and Bitcoins are examples of old forms of money. ()

2- What do the pronouns highlighted in the text refer to:

1. it is only... (line:4):.....
2. it (line: 8)):.....

3- Choose the correct answer.

1. The main point that the text makes about paper money is that ...

- A. it was first made in China.
- B. it has no value as a material.
- C. it is difficult to copy exactly.

2. The text suggests that the history of money is ...

- A. an important subject for economists.
- B. a series of steps that move away from real life.
- C. the story of the development of early human societies.

4- Answer the following questions.

1. Who were the first people to use coins?

.....

2. When was paper money first used in common?

.....

3. Mention two new methods of currency?

.....

5- Find from the text a word that means:

- 1. popular
- 2. vital

Generally speaking rich people aren't happier than poor people. Admittedly this may seem to be a controversial statement to some, but there is enough evidence to be able to state this as a fact. Developments in biology and psychology now allow us to measure happiness more accurately than ever before, and the results are clear. Levels of stress and depression in the richer countries are rising, with people reporting less, not more, satisfaction with their lives.

A recent study in the UK shows that overall happiness peaked in the mid-1970s and has been declining ever since. The researchers reached the conclusion that over a certain level (about £20,000 per person), 'extra income is not associated with increased happiness'. Put simply once basic human needs have been met, there is simply no point in getting richer.

It seems that a lot of people have forgotten something that nearly everyone used to think was obvious: money and happiness are not the same thing. **I** hesitate to write this, because someone will say that I am romanticising poverty. I am not. But I have lived in poor countries, and it was impossible not to notice that people **there** smile and laugh more, socialize more easily and complain less than people in the richer nations.

1- Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

- 1. It was easier to measure happiness in the past than nowadays. ()
- 2. People in rich countries feel more satisfied than those in poor countries. ()
- 3. The writer dislikes living in poor countries because people there don't smile. ()
- 4. Levels of stress and depression in richer countries are very low. ()
- 5. The number of people feeling satisfied with their lives is becoming less. ()

2- What do the pronouns highlighted in the text refer to

- 1. I ... (line:13):.....
- 2. there (line: 15):.....

3- Choose the correct answer.

1. The main point that the text makes about happiness is that ...

- A. extra income is associated with increased happiness.
- B. richer nations are more happy than poorer ones.

C. money and happiness are not the same thing

4- Answer the following questions.

When did overall happiness reach its highest point in the UK?

.....

5- Find from the text a word that means:

- 1. proof
- 2. clear
- 3. have a friendly relations

2. Find from the text a word that means:

- 1. wealth
- 2. connected with
- 3. increasing

Unit 5

Whenever I see Hollywood films or read those ‘self-help’ books that say you can achieve anything if you want it enough, I recall a story I read in Nick Hornby’s book *Fever Pitch*. **It’s** about a young footballer in the late 1980s (I don’t know his name, and that’s partly the point of the story, because not many people **do**). Hornby imagines how **his** career developed. In his school team, he was obviously far better than any of his teammates. Later, in his local team, it would have been the same story – still much better than everyone else. He was then picked for a famous First Division team, and even here it doesn’t end, because, as Hornby points out, most members of First Division youth teams never get any further.

But this one **did**. He even got into the England Under 21 team, and everyone agreed that he had the potential to be one of the best young footballers **in the country**. But Hornby remembers seeing him play in a vital semi-final around that time, when it was clear to everyone watching that he simply couldn’t keep up with the top players.

He stayed in football for another four years. He ended up moving to smaller and smaller clubs, and then disappeared. As Hornby says, this man ‘clearly had more talent than nearly everyone of his generation (the rest of us can only dream about having his kind of skill) and **it** still wasn’t quite enough’.

1- Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

- 1. The writer suggests that Hollywood films give an unrealistic view of success.
TRUE FALSE
- 2. Nick Hornby’s book is about football.
TRUE FALSE
- 3. The player is remembered by many football fans today.
TRUE FALSE
- 4. Most players in the youth teams of big football clubs don’t succeed.
TRUE FALSE
- 5. Nick Hornby concludes that the player wasn’t very good after all.
TRUE FALSE

2- The following words, highlighted in the text, all refer back to something in the same sentence or the sentence before. What do they refer to?

- 1. *It* (line 3)
- 2. *do* (line 4)
- 3. *his* (line 5)

- 4. *did* ((line 10)
- 5. *the country* (line 11)
- 6. *it* (line 17)

3- Find words from the text that mean the same as:

- 1. remember..... 2. chosen
- 3. very important 4. get

If

1 Read the following and find answer to the following:

If you can keep your head when all about you
 Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
 If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
 But keep allowance for their doubting too,
 If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
 Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
 Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
 And yet don't look too good nor talk too wise,
 If you can dream- and not make dreams your master,
 If you can think- and not make thoughts your aim,
 If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
 And treat those two imposters just the same;
 If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
 Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
 Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
 And stoop and build them up with worn out tools;

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

- 1. worthless people
- 2. bend down

2- Write what you should do when:

- 1. people panic and lose sensibility
- 2. People doubt you
- 3. People lie about you
- 4. You are hated by others

3- Write the lines which have the meaning of the following:

- 1. keep calm and don't panic
.....
- 2. Forgive people's doubts
.....
- 3. Don't be impatient
.....
- 4. Don't let dreams control your life
.....
- 5. You should accept both victory and defeat
.....

4- Answer the following questions:

1. When do you need to keep your head?
.....
2. Why does the poet describe triumph and disaster as 'imposters'?
.....
3. Why do knaves twist the truth?
.....
4. What should you do when you lose all your winnings?
.....

5- Write what the following words and pronouns refer to:

1. *theirs* (line 2)
2. *those two imposters* (line 12)
3. *them* (line 16)

6- Write what the following words and phrases mean:

1. keep your head
2. doubt
3. make allowance for
4. don't give way to
5. imposters
6. twisted

2) Read the following and find answers to the following questions:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone.
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on'
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings- nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds of distance run
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it
And – which is more- you'll be a Man – my son!

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

1. goodness
2. enemies

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

1. The poet suggests that we shouldn't take risks because we might lose everything. ()
2. We should always look forward and not complain about our problems. ()
3. We shouldn't talk with crowds so that we don't lose our virtue. ()

3- Write the lines which gives the meaning of the following:

1. Don't be afraid of taking risks
.....
2. Don't complain about your problems
.....
3. Be determined and keep trying
.....
4. Treat all people the same way
.....
5. Be careful with your enemies and friends
.....
6. Don't waste your time
.....

4- Write what the following pronouns refer to:

1. *it* (line 2)
2. *them* (line 8)

5- Write what the following words and phrases mean:

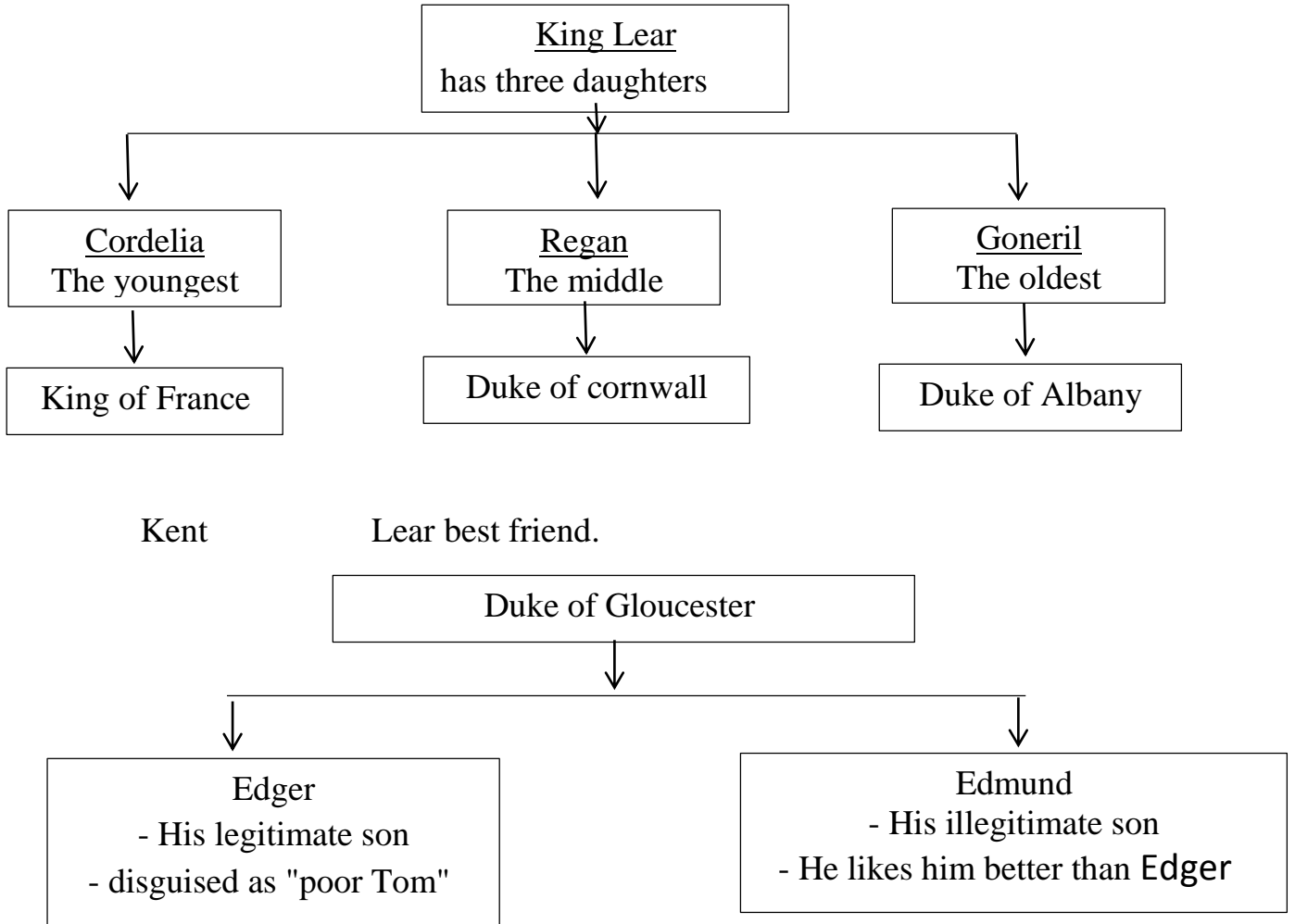
1. pitch-and-toss
2. sinew
3. the common touch
4. distance run

- 6- What will happen if you follow the poet's advice, as mentioned in the last two lines?**
.....

King Lear

by William Shakespeare

A diagram of Characters



4. Lear was shocked because
- a. Cordelia loves him very much. b. Cordelia doesn't express a lot of love to him.
 c. Goneril and Regan show great love to him. d. He is an old man.

4- Complete:-

1. Cordelia's answer to her father was
2. Lear gave Cordelia's share to her sister's as
3. The fool joked that Lear had become a fool because.....

5- Read the following quotations then answer the questions:-

- 1) "I love you as much as a daughter should love her father, no more and no less"
- a. Who said this to whom?

- b. How does the addresser feel?

- c. The underlined pronoun "I" refer to.

- 2) "It was right for a child to return the love its parent given it"
- a. Who said this? To whom?

- b. When did the speaker say this?

- c. What is the listener reaction?

Act 2

أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري

1- Tick the correct answer:-

1. Edmund cuts his arm because:-

- a. he wants his father to feel sorry for him
 b. he doesn't want to do any work that they.
 c. he is angry with Goneril.
 d. he wants his father to believe that Edger has tried to kill him.

2. Lear leaves Goneril and goes to see Regan because:-

- a. he likes Regan's husband better than Goneril's.
 b. Goneril has run out of food in her castle and cannot feed his men.
 c. he is worried that Goneril wants to kill him.
 d. he is worried that Goneril wants to kill him.

(2) Complete the sentences:-

1. Lear says that Goneril must love him twice as much as Regan because

2. Regan and her husband order Kent to be made a prisoner because

3. Lear realizes that given away his kingdom has been a mistake because

4. The Earl of Gloucester feels sorry for King Lear because

Act 3
أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري

1- Tick (/) the correct answer :-

1. Lear goes mad because:-

- a. he likes the noise and violence of the storm and wants the wind to blow to even hard.
- b. his daughters have treated him so badly that his mind cannot bear his feeling of anger and sorrow.
- c. he knows that he has brought disaster on himself by giving everything away.
- d. he feels that the world doesn't make sense anymore and people do not behave as they ought to.

2. Gloucester decides to help king Lear because

- a. he feels sorry for him because he is out in the storm with no shelter.
- b. he hears that Albany and Cornwall are quarreling with each other.
- c. the Duke of Cornwall tells him not to.
- d. he wants the king of France and Cordelia to him.

2- Complete the sentences:-

- 1. Edmund quickly leaves his father's castle after betraying him to Cornwall because
- 2. Regan and her husband decide to blind the Earl of Gloucester because
- 3. Lear refused to come back to the castle with Gloucester because
- 4. The Duke of Cornwall's servant suddenly attacks the Duke because.....

Additional questions

1- Answer the following questions:-

- 1. Why do you think Lear went mad?
.....
- 2. Whom did Lear and Kent find in the hut? How is condition?
.....
- 3. Why did Gloucester warn Kent to take Lear to Dover?
.....
- 4. How do Regan and her husband punish Gloucester?
.....
- 5. Why did Regan and her husband decide to blind the Earl of Gloucester?
.....
- 6. What fact did Gloucester realize when Cornwall tells him that Edmund betrayed him?
.....

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F):

- 1. Lear agreed to go back to the castle with Gloucester. ()
- 2. Edger told Lear and Kent who he really is. ()
- 3. Edger was pretending to be poor and mad. ()
- 4. Cornwall told Gloucester the truth about his son Edmund. ()
- 5. Cornwall decided to punish Gloucester by cutting his arm. ()
- 6. Despite killing the servant, Cornwall went on blinding Gloucester. ()

- 3. Lear felt ashamed of the way he behaved towards Cordelia. ()
- 4. Oswald was ordered to find Gloucester and kill him. ()
- 5. Regan sent a letter to Edmund to kill her husband. ()

2- Answer the following questions:-

- 1. Why did Gloucester decide to jump off the cliff?
.....
- 2. How did the Duke of Cornwall die?
.....
- 3. Why was Goneril worried about the news of Cornwall's death?
.....
- 4. What was the first sign that Lear's madness was beginning to disappear?
.....
- 5. What did Goneril ask Edmund to do in the letter she sent?
.....
- 6. Why did the Duke of Albany decide to punish Edmund?
.....
- 7. How does Lear's life change for better at the end of Act 4?
.....

3- Choose the correct answer:-

- 1. Edger can hardly speak because of his sorrow at seeing
 - a. his father blinded
 - b. Lear going mad
 - c. Edmund running away
 - d. Cordelia crying
- 2. In the letter carried by Oswald
 - a. Goneril tells Oswald to find and kill Gloucester.
 - b. Edmund expresses his love to Goneril.
 - c. Edmund agrees to marry Goneril.
 - d. Goneril tells Edmund to kill Albany.

4- Read the following quotation then answer the questions:-

1. "You are not worth the dust which the rude wind below in your face" .

- a. Who said this? To whom?
.....
- b. Why did the speaker say this?
.....
- 2. "How I wish I could hold him in my arms again, though I will never be able to see him now".**
 - a. Who is the speaker?
.....
 - b. To whom does "him" refer?
.....
 - c. Why won't the speaker be able to?
.....

Writing Samples

1- Write an essay about:

(My future resolution: What do you hope you will be doing in ten years from now?)

You can use the following ideas:

- Things you considered doing when you were young.
- Discuss two or three ideas that you considered more recently.
- Write about your present hopes and ideas.
- Explain what you expect to do in order to reach your goals.

All of us agree that everyone has his own dreams and hopes. However, things may go well and one can achieve his goals, or may go wrong and changes his mind in the future, life is full of change and so is the human being.

When I was young, I thought about doing many things. First, I wanted to be a well – known actor like the famous film stars I saw on the movies. Later, I dreamed of being a good teacher, but this idea disappeared quickly. At the age of fifteen, I was serious about becoming a clever journalist because press is a very interesting and challenging job. But I decided against it in the end because it is very dangerous and tiring. At that time, I began practicing football. I became crazy about being a footballer. I trained hard at school and at the club nearby. I enjoyed that period of time, but, gradually, I began thinking of something totally different – a doctor.

I now hope to become a doctor, specialized in heart surgery. I dream of helping people who suffer from heart diseases. This will give me an opportunity to contribute to solving this serious health problem in my country. My parents encourage and motivate me to follow this direction in the coming years.

As a result, I plan to do several things in order to reach my objectives. First of all, I have to get more than 90% in the Tawjihi exam. Secondly, I should improve my English skills because studying medicine will be in that language. Finally, I should be well – organized and avoid time wasters.

2- Write a short essay about:

"you have recently decided to take up a new hobby or learn a new skill and you have joined a club or group of people who are doing the same thing"

You can use the following ideas:

- Why you chose your new activity.
- What are the benefits of doing it with other people?

Losing weight is considered as a necessary goal for many people. I really suffer from over – weight and I have decided to lose weight by any way. So I joined a local gym and started having exercises. Losing weight through joining a gym has many benefits.

Socially, joining a gym makes it possible for you to meet people who share you the same interest – losing weight. In addition, people there always encourage you to achieve your goal through exchanging ideas of the best way to lose weight.

Physically, losing weight makes you feel more energetic. You can move, play, eat and do all the activities you want more easily than you used to.

In conclusion, joining a gym is a good way to lose weight with people who share you the same problem, over weight.

3. Write an essay about:

"Globalization and its effects on Palestine"

You can use the following ideas:

- *Definition of globalization.*
- *Description of the economic situation in Palestine.*
- *Examples of positive and negative effects of globalization in Palestine.*

Globalization is a complex idea, so before discussing this question, it is first necessary to make clear what we mean by it. One simple definition is that globalization describes the ways in which, thanks to developments in technology, the world has changed very quickly in the last forty years. It is this wider definition that will be used in this essay. It is important to understand that the effects of globalization are no limited to the areas of economics, trade and business. They are also cultural and personal. As a result of these changes, people and countries are now more connected with each other than they have ever been before.

There are several points about the situation in Palestine that makes it different from most other countries. First, Palestine is under occupation. The restrictions imposed by Israeli occupation make the movement of goods difficult in many cases. In addition, the internal. Political and economic situations are instable which makes it hard to benefit from globalization fully.

Globalization has had a number of positive effects on Palestine. For example, it helps the Palestinians to promote for their problem worldwide through communication technology. In addition, it plays a major role in connecting the Palestinian people inside Palestine and in diaspora. On the other hand, globalization has had a number of negative effects. For example, it has destroyed many national industries, increasing an employment among the Palestinians. For these reasons, I believe that overall the effects of globalization of Palestine have been mostly positive.

4- Write a short essay giving your opinion about this statement:

(There is too much money in sport nowadays: Winning at any cost has become the main aim in many sports, and has had a negative effect on players and supporters. How far do you agree?)

There is too much money in sport nowadays: Winning at any cost has become the main aim in many sports, and has had a negative effect on players and supporters.

Winning is not the only reason for playing sport. Winning is something extra. The main reasons for playing sports are fun itself, and showing how well – coordinated team work lead to success. These may be as necessary as winning or even more.

The consequences of money on sport are horrible. "Win at all costs" attitude can lead to cheating. For example, some players may claim to be injured by other players in order to get a free kick or penalty shot. This creates what is called "dishonest players".

In addition, Rich teams are able to "buy success" through bribing the referee or those people in charge making the whole match dishonest.

In my opinion, we need a new "sport culture" that shows the real original aims of sports for both the players and supporters.

5. Write a short essay about someone that you believe is a great leader:

"The person can be in any field, for example politics, business or sport, but do not choose Nelson Mandela"

You can use the following ideas:

- Some information about the person's life.
- What the person achieved.
- What makes this person a great leader?
- Your personal view of the person.

Yassir Arafat is one of the most prominent Palestinian leaders of all time. He was born in Cairo in 1929 and died in Paris in 2004.

He was named chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1969. From this post, he was at the forefront of years of violence, border disputes and the Palestinian liberation movement, all concentrating on neighboring Israel. He was known as the man of peace and war.

He was well known of his courage and kindness with all, so all Palestinians love him. Abu Amar is considered as a very important person even today. He represents an inspiration for all of us to do what he did and liberate our country Palestine. At last, Arafat died but his spirit could not die.

May Allah have mercy on his soul.

Formal letters samples

- 1 Write a short business letter to a foreign company, asking **for a copy of their product list, with prices, and asking about possible price reductions for large orders**. Your name is James Peter, the purchasing manager at Amigo Fashion company

Dear sir/ Madam

I would be grateful if you send us a list of your products, including prices, as we are interested in making a purchase. I would also like to ask if prices could be reduced for larger orders.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

J. Peter

Mr James Peter

Purchasing Manager

Amigo Fashion

-
- 2 Write a short business letter to Mr Gi Jeong, the general manager at LG Electronics, expressing your interest **in purchasing a number of computer monitors. Ask about possible guarantee, delivery period, methods of payment and possible price reductions for larger orders**. You are John Smith, the purchasing manager at the Gold Star Company. Your ref is AM/ 005.

Our ref AM/005

Re: computer monitors enquiry

Dear Mr Jeong

I am writing to tell you that we are interested in purchasing quite a large number of your computer monitors.

Before placing an order, we would need to know if there is a guarantee on these parts, and how long it is. We would also require delivery within four weeks of placing the order. Could you confirm that this is possible?

We would be grateful if you could send details of methods of payment, and whether the prices can be reduced for a larger order.

Your sincerely

J. Smith

Mr Jones Smith

Gold Star Company

-
- 3 You have received a letter from Mr Ahmed Mansour, the production manager at the Gold Star Company in Egypt, asking about the reasons for not receiving the payment for your recent order which was delivered six weeks ago. **Write a reply to the letter**. In your reply:

1. apologize for the problem
2. give an explanation
3. say what you have done to solve the problem

Note: Your name is Jone Smith, The general manager at the Giant Company, Ramallah.

Dear Mr Mansour

Thank you for your message. I am very sorry that you haven't received payment yet. I have made some enquiries and found the explanation. It seems that there was a misunderstanding with the bank.

We have asked them to transfer the money over two weeks ago, and we thought they have done this but they say that they were waiting for the request to be confirmed. I have done this and the full amount should be in your account within three days.

Yours sincerely

J. Smith

John Smith

General Manager

Giant Company



الورقة الاولى – First Paper

Total Marks (90)

This paper includes three Reading Comprehension passages, Vocabulary, Language and functional writing:

i. Reading and comprehension (30 Marks)

Question number one:

(20Marks)

1. Read the following passage then answer the questions that follow:

A survey of 3,000 workers in the UK has revealed the top ten dream jobs. Being 'dream' jobs, a certain amount of fantasy is involved, but what is the reality behind the dream? We asked some professionals what doing **these jobs** was really like.

Airline pilot, James Hutchings: 'They didn't really make this the first choice, did they? I'm not sure my job is what people were thinking of. They probably wanted to be jet fighter pilots. The work isn't as exciting as people think. You don't see the world, just the insides of airports. There isn't much job security either. There are lots of ways you could lose your job. **It suits me at the moment** because I'm young and single, but I wouldn't want to be still doing it in ten years' time.'

TV and theatre actor, Jane Nicholson: 'There's nothing I'd rather do. The feeling you get is like nothing else, and it outweighs the many negatives, like the pressure, the stage fright and the long periods without work. Unless you're a big star, you never know where the next job is going to come from.'

Pianist and singer, Amina Kureishi: 'Almost anyone can become a musician, but the trick is to make a living from it. I mean, there are singers, there are good singers and there are successful singers, but they're three different things. For most of **us** it's a life of late nights, long hours practicing and travelling from place to place, being paid just enough to put food on the table. The majority of professional musicians need other incomes, usually from teaching.'

1. Answer the following questions:

(5points)

1. What is the reality of being a pilot?

.....

2. Why does the writer put the word 'dream' between inverted commas?

.....

3. Is being a TV actor a bed of roses? Explain according to the text.

.....

4. Why the great majority of musicians have decided to have another source of income?

.....

5. Which of the aforementioned jobs would you prefer to have? Why?

.....

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE. If there is not information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY:

(5points)

1. James will be in business 10 years later.

TRUE

FALSE

DOESN'T SAY

2. James showed pros and cons of being a pilot.

TRUE

FALSE

DOESN'T SAY

3. Job insecurity is considered to be a bad side for TV and theatre actors.

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------------|
| TRUE | FALSE | DOESN'T SAY |
| 4. Being a pilot isn't as exciting as people believe according to James. | | |
| TRUE | FALSE | DOESN'T SAY |
| 5. Teaching is a part-time job that is performed by a lot of musicians. | | |
| TRUE | FALSE | DOESN'T SAY |

3- Read the three stories in the article. Then decide which is the best title the three stories should go under: (2 points)

1. Dream jobs and job satisfaction.
2. Education for life and work.
3. How to choose a career.

4- Find words and phrases in the text that have the same meanings of the following: (4points)

1. unreality
2. shown
3. expert
4. more important than

5- Choose the correct meaning: (1points)

- 1.'to put food on the table' means:
- a. To provide enough money to cover basic necessities
 - b. To eat the best food on the table.
 - c. To put food on the table without eating it.

5- Write what the following pronouns refer to: (4points)

1. **These jobs** (line 3)
2. **It** (line 6)
3. **Us** (line 14)

Question number three: (10 Marks)

1- 3. Read the text and answer the questions below: (1points)

Marcia says that all of her friends approximately have a cell phone, but Marcia's mom doesn't want to buy her one. Marcia's mom doesn't want Marcia to play video games either. What is more, the Internet worries her. Marcia's mom says, "If Marcia has a cell phone, how do we know whom she is talking to? Video games are bad for you. The Internet is dangerous and uncontrolled. It's regarded as having a gun in the house. We should just ban her from using the computer, and I'm not buying her a cell phone until she is eighteen. **This** is the only way we can be sure that Marcia is safe."

Marcia's dad disagrees with Marcia's mom. Although he agrees that there are some dangers to it, he likes the Internet, and finds it to be very useful. "The trouble is," he says, "We just can't stop Marcia from using the Internet, as this would put her at a disadvantage. What is more, I like video games. I think that, when played in moderation, **they** are fun. Obviously, it is not good to play them without limit or self-control. Finally, I think Marcia needs a cell phone. We can't take these things away."

1- Answer the following question: (2 points)

1. What are the similarities and the differences between Marcia's mom and Marcia's dad?

2- Choose the correct answer: (4points)

1. Regarded as means
A: considered to be.
B: exactly the same.
2. Approximately means
A: apparently.
B: roughly.
3. In paragraph 1, Marcia's mom says, " It's regarded as having a gun in the house."

4. She says this in order to

A:support the idea that the Internet is dangerous.

B:encourage Marcia's dad to purchase a gun.

5. Marcia's dad can best be described as

A: shameless

B: reasonable

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

1. Marcia's dad also cares about Marcia's wellbeing. ()

2. Marcia's mom does not appreciate any of the technology discussed in the passage. ()

3. Marcia's mom can best be described as cruel. ()

4- Write what the following pronouns refer to: (1 point)

1.this (line 5)

2. they (line 9)

Vocabulary

(25 Marks)

1- Match the words in the box with their meanings below: (4 points)

Like-minded - network – attempt - unconsciously

1. With similar attitudes

2. System of connections

3. Send to other places

4. Without thinking about it

2- Complete the sentences with words from the box: (4 points)

Disappointed – acquaintance –criteria - potential

1. They developed an over the Internet.

2. To qualify for a grant, students must meet certain

3. he company certainly has the for growth.

4. Visitors were to find the museum closed.

3- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the box: (4 points)

reluctant – job satisfaction – consumption – on demand

1. Jane was unwilling to talk about it.

2. The buying and using of goods is important for national economics.....

3. Young babies expect to be given food whenever they want it.....

4. Many people are more interested in feeling pleasure in their jobs than in earning large amounts of money.....

4- A: Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions from the box: (4 points)

on – with - of – in

1. The children are aware..... the danger of taking drugs..

2. He is away all next week business.

3. Luckily, the bus was late leaving, so we were time to catch it.

4. I caught up a lot of friends at the party.

B: Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with new words or phrases: (4 points)

1. If you are finding a job difficult, it's important that you don't give up.

2. Wanting to be liked by other people in a similar situation is natural.

3. He spent two hours holding on tightly to the rock before he was saved.

4. He's just pretending to be friendly. His feelings aren't real.

5- Match the words in the boxes to make fixed phrases. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences below: (3 points)

high	course
unintended	priority
foundation	meanings
shrinking	prospects
job	world

1. He did a before starting university.
2. My is to find somewhere to live.
3. He doesn't know the of the word.
4. I'd rather live in a rather than a big one.
5. Your will be better if you choose technical subjects.

6- Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs in the box. (2 points)

break down – carry on – take over – turned out

1. I didn't realize who she was at first, but it that we'd been at school together.
2. I'm sorry for interrupting. Please
3. Who is going to after John leaves?
4. We didn't expect the car would on the way to the airport

Language

(25 Marks)

1. A Choose the correct answer: (present tenses) (3 points)

1. I a really interesting book at the moment. (read/am reading)
2. A lot of people think the new building wonderful. (looks/ is looking)
3. You should stop for a rest. You've for four hours. (driven/ been driving)

B. Complete the sentences with the correct tense in brackets:(past tenses) (2 points)

1. I him to come back later because I (ask/work)
2. While we, she someone who had been in class when we were at school.
(talk / mention)

2- A: Complete the sentences with verbs from the box: (2 points)

suggested – decide to – advise - avoid

1. Tina's go to Rome for her holidays..
2. I'd you against saying anything to the press..
3. It is important to take measures tothe risk of fire..
4. Joan asking her father for his opinion..

B: Choose the correct answer: (2 points)

1. I remember there when I was little. (to play / playing)
2. Sam stoppedme a lift.. (to give/ giving)

3- Complete the sentences with suitable modal verbs from the box: (2 points)

will - must – may- could

1. I'm sure Ruba get this job. She's the best candidate.
2. I see you tomorrow before I leave but I am not sure.
3. Hary's been driving all day – he be tired.
4. When I was younger I stay up all night and not get tired.

4- A: Circle the correct verb form to complete the sentences: (2 points)

1. We only offer a replacement or a refund for **returning** / **returned** items.
2. You need to send a **writing** / **written** application with your Cv.

5- Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clause: (2 points)

1. Students who talk during the exam will have to leave the room.
.....
2. Friendships which are made online are just as real as face-to-face ones.
.....

6- A: complete the sentences using should/shouldn't have +past participle of the verb. (2 points)

1. You her – he was furious. (see)
2. I really all my money on new clothes. (spend)

B: Report the following sentences using the words in brackets: (2 points)

1. 'You should do a lot of market research before setting up a company.'
Everyone told me that
2. 'It's not a good idea to give up control just to get financial support.'
His advisor warned

7- Complete the sentences with the suitable articles: (a / an, the or zero article) (2 points)

1. She was wearing beautiful dress.
2. This is best meal I have ever had.
3. I would like you to give me honest answer.
4. The money is intended to be used for specific purposes.

8- Circle the correct answer (2 points)

1. He **must be** / **must have been** out because he isn't answering the phone.
2. I wish we **haven't been** / **hadn't been** so confident.

9- Find one mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it: (2 points)

1. I hadn't seen her face for 20 years, but I was recognizing her immediately.....
2. I've already told him this three time.....
3. Christmas is always at the end of the December.....
4. I've worked on this report since eight o'clock this morning

Writing (10 Marks)

1- Choose one of the following topics:

1. Your personal statement should show your passion for the subject and demonstrate your skills and abilities.

"Write about your personal statement for a foundation course".

Don't forget to mention these points:

1. The reasons for applying for the course.
2. Mention subjects you are studying (connected with the course).
3. Give evidence that you are the right person.

2. Write a report of an event for a school magazine (it doesn't have to be a football match or even a real event). Use these questions to help you plan your report.

Paragraph 1 What was the match / event like in general? Were there any particular 'talking points' ?

Paragraph 2 What happened during the match / event? What was your opinion of the things that happened?

Paragraph 3 What was the result / how did the event end? What was your general opinion?

This paper includes two reading comprehension passages, Literature (King Lear) and writing
ii. Reading and comprehension (35 Marks)

A lot of young people might disagree with Dr Seuss. For most teenagers, it seems, standing out and not being accepted as 'normal' is horribly embarrassing. They put great effort into being accepted by other teenagers. In more extreme cases, a young person might deliberately choose not to work hard at school and get good marks, or be led into bad habits.

This feeling is something that most people grow out of. They gradually learn to be confident about who they are. They realise that being like everyone else isn't such a good idea and that standing out **can** be advantage. After all, when you think about it, to stand out is to be outstanding, which is definitely a positive word: when someone is described as an outstanding actor / writer / business person / leader, it's high praise. The process **can** take quite a long while though. As The British TV star Clare Balding once said: "Fitting in is boring. But it takes you nearly your whole life to work that out." Fitting in is not the same as belonging. The need to belong to a group or community goes back to the earliest days of human societies, and there are good reasons for it. Life in the past was hard, with dangers all around, and people acting together with a common purpose had a much better chance of surviving than a lone individual. In fact, being left out of or cut off from the group would more than likely lead to death. Obviously, the consequences are not so disastrous in modern societies, but the need survives. Many scientific studies have shown that people who don't feel that they belong to a group are more likely to become ill than those who are part of a community, and don't live as long.

1. Answer the following questions:

1. 'I didn't do it on purpose- it was an accident'. Find a word in the text that has the same meaning as on purpose. (1 point)
2. After all, when you think about it, to stand out is to be outstanding, which is definitely a positive word: when someone is described as an outstanding actor / writer / business person / leader, it's high praise. (2 points)
- 2- The underlined linking phrase is used to show the connection with another sentence. What does the underlined phrase show?
 - a. The next sentence is even stronger than the last one.
 - b. The next sentence means the same as the last one, but may be simpler.
 - c. Here is the reason why the sentence before is true.
3. One of the following sentences has been removed from the article. Write the best sentence in its blank. (1 point)
 - a. This will often take the form of liking the right kind of music, wearing the right clothes, or even having the right kind of mobile phone.
 - b. Nearly all the lifestyle advice and self-help sites seem to agree that a feeling of belonging is unquestionably 'a good thing'.
 - c. In contrast, fitting in is almost always presented as something we need to avoid.
4. 'In fact, being left out of or cut off from the group **would** more than likely lead to death'. In this sentence, the modal verb *would* means the same as: (1 point)

- a. used to.
- b. wanted to.
- c. Wished to

5. 'They **put great effort into** being accepted by other teenagers'. The phrase **put great effort into** can be replaced by the following idiom: **(2 points)**

- a. swam against the tide.
- b. Walked on water.
- c. felt like a fish out of water.

2. Decide whether the sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Then write the words from the text that tell you the answer. **(8 points)**

1. According to Claire Balding, young people don't usually realise that fitting in isn't interesting.

TRUE / FALSE

Text

2. No-one understands why belonging is so important to humans.

TRUE / FALSE

Text

3. Co-operation is a good survival strategy.

TRUE / FALSE

Text

4. Being part of a group is good for your health.

TRUE / FALSE

Text

3. complete the sentences from the passage. **(5 points)**

- 1. You canyour phone number if you like. It isn't necessary.
- 2. Do youany school clubs or societies?
- 3. She did her best tobut she found she had different interests from the others.
- 4. I don't know what went wrong but we were..... in the middle of the phone call.
- 5. I wanted to work somewhere where I could serve the

4. Write what the following phrase refer to: **(3 points)**

- 1. it (line 3)
- 2. they(line 7)
- 3. The need (line 6)

5. The verb survive is used twice with slightly different meanings. Find the two uses and say which one means: **(2 points)**

- 1. to remain the same
- 2. to continue living

Question number two: **(10 Marks)**

Read the text and answer the questions below:

Text A

New Year festivities start on the first day of the lunar month and continue until the fifteenth day of that month, when the moon is at its brightest. The first week is celebrated with visits to friends and family, as well as enjoying many special traditions to bring people good luck. People usually stay up until midnight on New Year's Eve setting off fireworks which are supposed to frighten away evil spirits. Before the start of the festivities, Chinese people clean their houses to sweep away any bad luck; then, on New Year's Eve, all brooms, dustpans and brushes are put away so that good luck cannot be swept away. Houses are decorated with rolls of paper containing good luck phrases such as 'happiness' and 'good fortune'. On New Year's Eve, families gather together to eat a large traditional

meal. This includes different types of food depending on which region of China people come from. For example, in the north, people eat a dish called *jiaozi*, which is a steamed dumpling, and in the far south they eat *nian gao*, which is a sticky, sweet rice pudding.

1- Answer the following questions: (3points)

1. What activity do Chinese people do before the festival begins?
.....

2. Why is it a tradition to put all brooms, dustpans and brushes away?
.....

3. Who traditionally eats nian gao on New Year's Eve?
.....

2- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text: (1 points)

1. I have lost a file including a lot of important documents

2. My friend and I meet for lunch one a month.

3- Choose the correct answer: (5 points)

1. The word 'lunar' means

A:connected with the moon

B: a fixed time or period

2. The word 'fantasy' means

A: a pleasant but unlikely to happen situation that you enjoy thinking about.

B: a special time or event

3. The word 'fortune' means

A:a large amount of money and property.

B: a believe or way of acting

4. What meaning does the particle 'away' add to the verb 'frighten'.

A: to take something to another place.

B:to make something afraid.

5. The phrase 'are supposed to' means.

A:people believe in this.

B: People are interested in this.

4- Write what the following phrase refer to: (1 point)

1. *this* (line 6)

2. *people* (line 3)

iii. Literature

(15 Marks) 1- Answer

the following questions:

(3 points)

1. Why does Lear ask how much his daughters love him?
.....

Why did Edmund cut his arm?
.....

2. Why was Goneril worried about the news of Cornwall's death?
.....

2- Decide whether each of the following statements is True or False

(4 point)

1. Regan and Goneril blame their father for his suffering.

TRUE

FALSE

2. Regan's answer was honest and realistic.

TRUE

FALSE

3. Lear realized that giving away his kingdom was a wise thing.

TRUE

FALSE

4. Cordelia tells Lear that she doesn't forgive him.

TRUE

FALSE

3- Complete the following:

(4 points)

1. Lear felt that he could not stay with either daughter so he
2. The Duke of Cornwall's servant suddenly attacks him because.....
3. Edmund told Albany that he had ordered the soldiers to

4- Read the quotation from an article. Then answer the questions.

(1point)

1. " *What? I don't believe this! it means that that terrible woman is trying to get my brother to kill her husband. This is really, really bad*"

a- Who is the speaker? To whom?

b- When?

2. " **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 does he say this?**

.....
.....

iv. Writing

(10 Marks)

Write at (150-200) words on one of the following:

اكتب في أحد الموضوعين التاليين

1- Write a short essay about "*Fitting in with people*"

You can follow the pattern below:

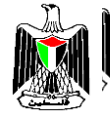
1. The importance of fitting in with people.
2. Why is it so hard to fit in?
3. Ways to fit in with people.
4. Fitting in : Positive or Negative.

OR

2- Write a short essay about: "*Money is the key to happiness*". *Do you agree ? Why ?* "

You can follow the pattern below:

1. The importance of money for human beings.
2. Is money the key to human happiness, satisfaction and stability?
3. Can *money* be a *cause* of considerable *unhappiness*?
4. Is *unhappiness* caused by people's wrong use of *money*?



(90 marks)

Reading: 30 Marks

1- Passage / Read the following text and complete the tasks below :

10 Marks

Are today's young sports stars overpaid? The figures are astonishing. The Welsh player Gareth Bale earns in a week as much as the average Real supporter makes in ten years. It's a situation that makes some people very angry, but those who are infuriated by it often forget what players have to do to get to the top, and the risks involved. A new book by Wayne Barton tells the story of some of those who fell on the way up. The list of these tragedies are huge, but the story that stands out is that of Giuliano Maiorana. At the age of 19, he was playing for an amateur team in Cambridgeshire, England when one of Manchester United's many scouts, who search the lower levels of football for promising young players, noticed him. At first Giuliano thought the offer of a trial for he world-famous Manchester club was a joke. It wasn't – only months later, he played his first match at United's home ground, Old Trafford. He still remembers the mixture of excitement and terror he felt. Unfortunately, he didn't get on well with the manager, and was soon playing in the reserve team. It was in a reserve match two years later that his knee was badly damaged.

1- Answer the following questions:

(8 marks)

1. What nationality is Gareth Bale?

2. Why are young sports stars' salaries very surprising?

3. What did Giuliano Maiorana think when he was first asked to play for Manchester United?

4. How did he feel the first time he played for Manchester United?

2- Decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE according to the text.

(4 marks)

1. Guiliano's career finished as a result of being badly damaged in his arm

()

2. sports stars' salaries are astonishing because they are underpaid.

()

3- Find words or phrases in the text that have these meanings.

(4 marks)

1. made very angry

2. sad stories

3. not professional

4. having future possibilities

4- Complete the following sentences from the text:

(2 marks)

1. Wayne Barton wrote a book about

2. Manchester United's scouts make visits to amateur teams to

5- What do the pronouns highlighted in the text refer to?

(2 marks)

1. those (line 3)

2. him (line 8)

2- Passage / Read the text and complete the tasks below :

10Marks

Ali Baba was a poor man. He lived in a small village near a forest. He used to cut wood and sell it. One day, Ali Baba was sitting under a big tree to rest. Suddenly, he saw forty thieves on horses. He watched them carefully. The thieves got into a cave to hide the gold. When they went away, Ali Baba got into the cave and took a box of gold. He carried the box of gold on his back and went to the judge. The judge was very pleased with him and called him the "Honest Man." The judge gave him half of the gold and kept the rest for the poor people. Afterwards, Ali Baba became a very rich and famous. He gave money and food for the poor people. They called him "Father of the poor". Merchants came to his palace to buy and sell things .

1- Answer the following Questions: 3 marks

1. Was Ali Baba a rich man ?
.....
2. Where did Ali Baba live ?
.....
3. How many thieves did Ali Baba see ?
.....

2- Choose the correct answer: 2 marks

1. The thieves were riding on [horses – donkeys – camels]
2. [Thieves – Merchants – The poor] come to Ali Baba's palace to buy and sell things .

3- Put (T) for true and (F) for false : 2marks

1. The judge gave Ali Baba half of the gold ()
2. Afterwards, Ali Baba became a poor man . ()

4- Complete the following: 3 marks

1. They (line 3) refers to
2. He (line 4) refers to
3. They (line 7) refers to

Vocabulary: (25 Marks)

1- Complete the sentences with words from the box : - 5 points

amateur - boast - neglect - disappointed - optional

1. He was because he thought he would get better results than he did.
2. This part of the form is you don't have to fill it in .
3. It's not polite to..... about how clever or rich you are.
4. It's good to have an interesting hobby, but don't your studies.
5. The pictures were all taken by..... photographers, but they were very good.

2- Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the box 5 points

criteria - claim - reluctant - point, - stuck

1. Some people say that they are your friends, but are not really friends at all.
2. Most people are not willing to answer questions about their age.
3. With its wheels in the soft ground, the car was completely unable to move.
4. What are the reasons or qualifications for being accepted on the course?
5. There's no purpose in trying to open the door. It's locked.

3- Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions in the box :

5 points

with - about - on - in - of

1. The school brought in an expert careers advice.
2. The customer insisted speaking to the manager.
3. I think the title should be in red to make it stands from the rest of the text.
4. He kept in touch his family by email when he was away .
5. I came a bit early purpose to see if I could help you .

4- A-Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from the box:

(5 points)

brought up - hand on - put up - ran into - breaks down

1. Please take one copy for yourself and the others to the next person.
2. I was surprised when I my old friend Dina in hospital yesterday.
3. Mona was by her grandparents after the death of her mother.
4. What will we do if the car suddenly on our way there?
5. He was visiting the town for a few days, so I him in my flat.

5- Match the words in the box with their meanings below :

3 points

Error- attempt - persevere - hub

1. try:
2. Keep doing or don't give up :
3. Central point :
4. mistake :

6- 5 Complete using the words in the box with either co- or mis- as prefixes.

2 points

Lead , pilot , operation

1. He flew the plane alone, without a.....
2. Information in adverts isn't usually untrue, but it can..... people and give them the wrong idea.

Language: (25 Marks)

Section A

Question number one

1. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct order:

3 marks

1. I him for nearly ten years. (know)
2. It rained while I to work. (walk)
3. You should go to bed. You on the computer for over two hours. (play)
4. I felt much better after I the medicine.(take)
5. While we were talking, she someone who had been in our class. (mention)
6. Everyone out of the window. (look)

2. Choose correct form of the verbs: to + infinitive or -ing form.

2 marks

1. He doesn't like it when people keep him. (to interrupt / interrupting)
2. If I had the chance, I would like in another country. (to study / studying)
3. Children want to know everything: they never stop questions. (to ask / asking)
4. I must remember this letter while I'm in town. (to post / posting)

Question number Two:

1. Correct the following sentences (each one has one mistake).

3 marks

1. There's something about this photo that is looking strange.
2. I've been drinking five cups of coffee so far this morning.
3. There's no guarantee, but he will be able to mend the car.
4. 'They're arriving early tomorrow, don't they?'
5. You can trust me. I'm not telling anyone the secret..
6. He told me against eating unhealthy food.

2. Add question tags to the sentences.

2 marks

1. You aren't sure about it,?
3. You won't forget the number,?
4. The students ask a lot of questions.....?
5. She lived in your town,?

Question number three:

1. Complete the sentences with the past participle or -ing form of the verbs .

3 marks

Crying, demand, written, write, agree, break, disappoint,

1. Please send your application forms to the address below.
2. The room was full of the sound of..... babies.
3. It was a book because I expected it to be much better.
4. I was there at the..... time, but my friend was late.
5. I think you'll find this is quite a job.
6. You need to send a application with your CV.

2. Change the direct questions into reported / indirect questions.

2 marks

1. 'Where are you going?'
The teacher asked him
2. 'Was that the best way to do the job?'
I asked her
3. 'Who do you want to speak to?'
She asked me
4. 'Do Palestinian students usually choose technical subjects?'
I asked

Section B: From this section, answer two questions only

اختر سؤالين فقط من هذا القسم

1. A. Complete the sentences with a modal verb :

3 points

Will , may , won't, may not

1. Don't worry. I'm sure the economic situation _____ improve soon.
2. There's no point worrying about it. It _____ happen.
3. Who knows? This work _____ take as long as you think.

B. Report the following pieces of advice.

2 marks

1 'You'd better not invest money in that company.'

A financial expert warned

2 'It would be better to spend more money on developing your new products.'

My father advised

2. **A. Rewrite the sentences including the word in brackets.** **3 marks**

1. 'I think you should get a new computer,' he told her. (advised)

2. I didn't follow my parents' advice. (wish)

3. They didn't buy a new defender last season. (regret)

1. **Make sentences using have / get + the object in brackets + pp of a verb.** **2 marks**

1. He needs to (his watch) because it's stopped working. (repair)

2. I must (these letters) by the manager before he leaves. (sign)

3. **A. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.** **3 marks**

1. She wishes (choose) a different subject at university.

2. I don't regret (say) what I did because I was right.

3. I'm sorry. I should (contact) you before, but I forgot.

B. Write questions for the following situation. **2 marks**

The teacher asked Faisal a question.

1. Who ?? The teacher.

2. Who.....? Faisal.

Writing: (10 Marks)

Please choose Only One of the following writing tasks.

Writing: (10 Marks)

Write at least (200) words on one of the following topics: اكتب في موضوع واحد

A-Write an application form of 120 words for an English course you would like to join .Use the following ideas:

1- The reasons for choosing this course.

2- Your experience in the field.

3-How you expect your interest in the subject to develop.

OR

1- Write a letter to the Department Manager of Rose Pharmacy, Gaza for arranging work experience week. Use the ideas below:

a. Introduce yourself b. Say that you might accept any kind of work c. Explain why you are writing d. Give the dates you are interested in e. Offer to provide more details if necessary f. Say what you are studying

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امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول
لمبحث اللغة الإنجليزية للعام الدراسي
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الثاني عشر علوم-علوم انسانية



دولة فلسطين
وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي
مديرية التربية والتعليم- الوسطى

Total Mark: 60

A- Reading (35 Marks)

1- Read the following passage to answer the questions below: 20 Marks

There are some who question whether globalization is something new. After all, they argue, if you look at what was happening in the 18th and 19th centuries, or even earlier, doesn't it seem very similar? Companies in Europe and North America, supported by their governments, were opening up the rest of the world, searching for cheap raw materials. They transported these back to their own factories and produced manufactured goods, then sold them at a huge profit. The world became linked by trade and business.

In a sense, this view is correct, but what it underestimates is the scale and speed of the changes that have taken place in the last thirty years or so. And the key role in these changes is that of computer technology, because it underlies all of them. Thanks to developments in digital technology, for example, it is now possible to move vast amounts of money around the world in seconds. Currency trading now goes on almost 24 hours a day, and it has been estimated that the amount of money traded has gone up by several thousand per cent in the last forty years. Decisions taken in a stock market* in one country can have a disastrous effect on countries on the other side of the world, and entire national economies can be destroyed almost overnight.

What we are seeing today clearly is something different and new. It affects us all, and it relates not just to areas like trade, business and economics, but also to culture, entertainment, what we eat, how we communicate with each other and even how we see ourselves, our relationships and our lives.

1- Answer the questions. (4 points)

1. What makes recent changes different from what has happened before?
.....

2. Why is technology so important to these changes?
.....

3. What disadvantage of instant currency movement does the text mention?
.....

4. Why is globalization important for everyone?
.....

2- Find these words in the text. Then choose the correct meaning. (4 points)

1. underestimates (line 6) A) gives too little importance to B) falls below

2. taken place (line 7) A) been replaced B) happened

3. vast (line 9) A) unusual B) very large

4. entire (line 13) A) whole B) early

3- Use the words in Part 3 to complete the sentences: (4 points)

1. They travelled for weeks through the.....desert.

2. He always how long it takes to finish the work.

3. My grandfather lived in the same village for his..... life.

4. A lot of changes have..... in the town since we moved here.

4- What do these words, highlighted in the text, refer to? (4 points)

1. even earlier (line 2) [earlier than when?.....

2. these (line 5)

3. them (line 6)

4. it (line 10)

5- 'The world became linked by trade and business.' 'The key role is that of computer technology' (4 points)

1. *Link* and *key* are both normally used as nouns. What kind of words are they used as in the text?
.....
2. In what way can trade link the world?
.....

2- Read the following passage to answer the questions below: (15 Marks)

The life of Mary Shelley was notable from the start. She was born on August 30, 1797 in London. Her mother died just ten days after giving birth to her daughter. Mary Shelley grew up in a vibrant intellectual home. Famous writers and thinkers like Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Hazlitt frequently stopped by to hang out with her father. With influences like these, she published her first poem when she was ten years old. She was famous for Frankenstein, Mary Shelley was a writer all of her life. Her most famous work may have been a representation of her own sense of alienation and isolation, but put her on the map as a writer. The novel was an important work for the acceptance of women as credible contributors to literature. The story came out of a holiday that Mary and Percy took in Switzerland with Byron. The writers were all talking about the supernatural one night when Byron proposed that they each should write a ghost story. That night, Mary had a waking nightmare, which eventually developed into the story of Frankenstein and his hideous progeny. Mary Shelley spent under a year writing the book and it was published in 1818. Frankenstein is still considered her greatest work.

1- Answer the following questions: (2 points)

1. Who was the source of inspiration for Mary?
.....
2. How does Frankenstein represent the life of Mary?
.....

2- Answer the following questions: (8 points)

1. The life of Mary Shelley was notable from the start. What does the word *notable* mean?
A: Unusual and worth noticing. B: Not easy and exciting.
2. She was born on August 30, 1797 in London. When was her mother died?
A: August B: September
3. She was famous for Frankenstein. Frankenstein is :
A: A novel B: A poem
4. Her most famous work may have been a representation of her own sense of alienation and isolation. This sentence means:
A: she left her life alone. B: she was a sociable woman.
5. Mary shelly symbolizes:
A: Normal-minded woman B: The best example of the black sheep of the family
6. Put her on the map as a writer. The word map here means:
A: A picture or chart that shows the rivers, mountains, streets, etc., in a particular area.
B: To make (a place, a person, etc.) famous or well-known

3- Replace the underlined parts of these sentences with words or phrases from the texts.

1. We had a restful vacation at the beach.
2. He was brought up in Gaza.
3. Shakespeare was the author of many plays.
4. The room was filled with ugly furniture.
5. The newspaper has not issued anything for a long time.

Literature: (15 marks)

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 hi ()
3. Lear decides to keep one hundred knights to protect his three daughters. ()

4- Complete the following:

(1 points)

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

5- Read the following quotations, then answer the questions:

(3 points)

'Oh, madam my old heart is cracked.'

1. Who said this? To whom?
2. Why was his heart cracked?
3. Whom did the addressee blame the suffering of the speaker?
.....

B-Writing (10 Marks)

Write an essay (120 words) giving your opinion on one of the following topics:

1- Globalization in Palestine has many benefits, but also has some side-effects.

Think about these ideas:

- 1- Definition of globalization.
- 2- Description of the economic situation in Palestine.
- 3- Examples of positive effects of globalization in Palestine.
- 4- Examples of negative effects of globalization in Palestine.

2- Winning at any cost has become the main aim in many sports

Think about these ideas:

1. Winning is not the only reason for playing sport./ Examples of other reasons.
2. The effects money has on sport./ Rich teams are able to 'buy success.
3. Own opinion.



دولة فلسطين
وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي
مديرية التربية والتعليم – الوسطى

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول
لمبحث اللغة الإنجليزية للعام الدراسي
2016/2015م
الثاني عشر علوم-علوم انسانية
اسم الطالب :
الطالب :
الامتحان : ساعتان ونصف
التاريخ : 4 / 2015 م
الورقة : الثانية

Total Mark: 60

B- Reading (45 Marks)

1- Read the following passage to answer the questions below: 15 Marks

Generally speaking rich people aren't happier than poor people. Admittedly, this may seem to be a controversial statement to some, but there is enough evidence to be able to state this as a fact. Levels of stress and depression in the richer countries are rising. A recent study in the UK shows that overall happiness peaked in the mid-1970s and has been declining ever since. The researchers reached the conclusion that over a certain level (about £20,000 per person), 'extra income is not associated with increased happiness'. Put simply, once basic human needs have been met, there is simply no point in getting richer. Money and happiness are not the same thing. I have lived in poor countries, and it was impossible not to notice that people there smile and laugh more, socialize more easily and complain less than people in the richer nations. Obviously, I am not saying that poverty causes happiness, but there does seem to be a lot of evidence that wealth causes unhappiness.. To be honest, though, I am still unsure. Personally, I can't understand why anyone would need to buy another luxury car when they already have three or four. How many homes can you live in at any one time?

A) Answer the following questions: (4 points)

1-How does the writer prove that rich people aren't happier than poor people?

2-What did the research conclude about extra income and happiness ?

B) Match the phrases 1-6 with their meanings a-f. (6 points)

<u>PHRASES</u>	<u>MEANINGS</u>
1. To be honest,	a. Others may think differently
2. Obviously	b. This may not be true in all cases
3. Admittedly	c. Of course
4. Put simply	d. I'm telling the truth
5. Personally	e. This is the basic meaning
6. Generally speaking,	f. I accept

C) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (5 points)

1. The price of oil reached its highest point two years ago, but then began to fall.
2. The number of people feeling satisfied with their lives is becoming less.
3. Poverty is often connected with lack of education.
4. Most people want to have friendly contact with others at some times in their lives.
5. Being rich is no guarantee that you will have a happy life.

2- Read the following passage to answer the questions below: (10 Marks)

The life of Mary Shelley was notable from the start. She was born on August 30, 1797 in London. Her mother died just ten days after giving birth to her daughter. Mary Shelley grew up in a vibrant intellectual home. Famous writers and thinkers like Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Hazlitt frequently stopped by to hang out with her father. With influences like these, she published her first poem when she was ten years old. She was famous for Frankenstein, Mary Shelley was a writer all of her life. Her most famous work may have been a representation of her own sense of alienation and isolation, but put her on the map as a writer. The novel was an important work for the acceptance of women as credible contributors to literature.

A) Answer the following questions: (2 points)

1- Who was the source of inspiration for Mary?
.....

2- How does Frankenstein represent the life of Mary ?
.....

B) Answer the following questions: (8 points)

1. The life of Mary Shelley was notable from the start. What does the word notable mean?

A: Unusual and worth noticing. B: Not easy and exciting.

2. She was born on August 30, 1797 in London. When was her mother died?

A: August B: September

3. She was famous for Frankenstein. Frankenstein is :

A: A novel B: A poem

4. Her most famous work may have been a representation of her own sense of alienation and isolation. This sentence means:

A: she left her life alone. B: she was a sociable woman.

5. Mary shelly symbolizes:

A: Normal-minded woman B: The best example of the black sheep of the family

6. Put her on the map as a writer. The word map here means:

A: A picture or chart that shows the rivers, mountains, streets, etc., in a particular area.

B: To make (a place, a person, etc.) famous or well-known

3- Read the following passage to answer the questions below: 10 Marks

The most commonly sung song for English-speakers on New Year's eve, "Auld Lang Syne" is an old Scottish song that was first published by the poet Robert Burns in the 1796 edition of the book, *Scots Musical Museum*. The song asks whether old friends and times will be forgotten and promises to remember people of the past with fondness.

But it was Guy Lombardo who popularized the song and turned it into a New Year's tradition. Lombardo first heard "Auld Lang Syne" in his hometown of London, where it was sung by Scottish immigrants. Lombardo played the song at midnight at a New Year's Eve party, and a tradition was born. The song became such a New Year's tradition that "Life" magazine wrote that if Lombardo failed to play 'Auld Lang Syne,' the American public would not believe that the New Year had really arrived."

A) Answer the following questions: (2 points)

1-When was "Auld Lang Syne" first published.
.....

2-When and where did Guy Lombardo play the song ?
.....

B) Put True (T) or False (F) : (2 points)

1. Robert Burns is the real auther of "Auld Lang Syne". ()

2. The song became famous after playing at New Year's Eve party, in Scotland. ()

C) Complete the sentences: (2 points)

- 1- Scottish immigrants sang
- 2- The song talks about

D) Give from the text words that have the same meaning of: (4 points)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) frequently | b) issued |
| c) liking | d) Heritage |

Literature: (15 marks)

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 hi ()
3. Lear decides to keep one hundred knights to protect his three daughters. ()

4. Complete the following: (1 points)

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

5. Read the following quotations, then answer the questions: (3 points)

'Oh, madam my old heart is cracked.'

1. Who said this? To whom?
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Think about these ideas:

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تمت بحمد الله