

الاسم:

المذاكرة التحريرية الأولى

الشعبية:

اللغة الإنكليزية

الدرجة : ٣٠٠

الثالث الثانوي العلمي = دوام الظهيرة (٢٠١٧ - ٢٠١٨)



I. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

The Geneva Convention is a set of international laws that protect injured soldiers and civilians during war. The law makes sure that every person is treated well and with respect. The first treaty was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war. It was significantly updated in 1949 after World War Two. Syria is one of 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention. The agreement is important because during war a country might need help from neutral organisations to care for the wounded. The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime, and you may have seen ambulances with the Red Crescent symbol in the street. Countries who follow the laws of the Geneva Convention must not attack civilians, and they are not allowed to fight someone who is already hurt. It is illegal to ignore these rules, and a country found guilty of committing war crimes will be tried in a court of law and can be severely punished. All soldiers, civilians and prisoners may receive medical help from doctors and nurses. They can be taken to a hospital without being attacked. Food can also be given to people involved in a conflict. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person is or what his political views are; if someone is sick he must be treated without prejudice.

Answer the following questions: (18 marks)

1. What is the Red Crescent?
2. Why is the Geneva Convention significant during times of conflict?
3. What aid can neutral organizations provide during times of war and to whom?

Find words in the text which mean the following: (10 marks)

4. people not in the army .
5. negative attitude towards people who are different.

Rewrite the sentences about the text to correct the information: (12 marks)

6. The first Geneva Convention was put after World War Two.
7. Although countries who follow the laws of the Geneva Convention cannot attack civilians, they can attack injured people.

II. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

People have probably been asking questions about the world around them since they first developed the power of speech many thousands of years ago, but it is only relatively recently that what we call 'science' has been widely practised. Indeed, the word 'scientist' was **coined** less than two hundred years ago. Previously, individuals whom we would call scientists were known in the English-speaking world as natural philosophers. The origins of science are uncertain. From 3500 BCE the people of Sumer, a civilisation from the area that is now Iraq, began to record accurate and thorough measurements of the world around them. The ancient Egyptians developed the study of astronomy, mathematics, geometry and medicine. Later, in ancient Greece, Aristotle took some steps towards adopting the **empirical** method, which dictates that all theories must be tested against observations in the natural world. India was also an early cradle of scientific thought. For example, Aryabhata (476-550 CE) worked out an accurate model of gravitation, based on the sun as centre of the solar system. China also has a proud and impressive history of scientific thought and discovery. Sometimes known as the 'four great inventions of China', gunpowder, papermaking, printing and the compass **irrevocably** changed warfare, communication and navigation.

Choose the correct answer a, b, or c: (12 marks)

8. People had possessed the power of speech they started practicing science widely.
a. once b. before c. after
9. The gravitational model developed by Aryabhata suggests that the revolves around the
a. Earth/Sun b. Sun/Earth c. Earth/Moon

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (12 marks)

10. done in a way that cannot be changed
11. invented a new word or phrase

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)

12. Before the invention of the word scientist in the English speaking world, scientists used to be called
13. According to Aristotle, in order to prove the accuracy of new ideas,

III. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:

(18 marks)

14. In recent years, migration into Europe and Russia increased
15. sharply, in many other parts of the world numbers have fallen.
16. In Australia, 1945 over six million people have arrived to settle.

IV. Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use

each word once only: (24 marks)

fed - further - work - vaccination - fight

17. Next Pasteur helped farmers to germs that were killing their chickens.
18. He also went one step
19. He made the germs weak and the chickens with the weak germs.
20. They did not become ill; their own bodies went to against the germ.

V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers. Write at least three words for

each question: (32 marks)

21. Lina:?
Yasser: Our last holiday was very exciting.
22. Lina:?
Yasser: We went to Cairo.
23. Lina:?
Yasser: We stayed there for six days.
24. Lina: Why did you choose Cairo as your holiday destination?
Yasser:

VI. Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:

(32 marks)

25. We need to protect some animals. They do not become extinct. (join with *in order not to*)
26. Faisal's car lights were on all night. (express possibility)
27. We've faced serious problems in our plan to recycle rubbish. (use *three-part phrasal verb*)
28. People drive too fast in the city centre. (start with *I wish.....*)

VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:

(14 marks)

29. Unemployment is falling because,
30. When they sailed past the island,

VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:

(18 marks)

31. The (**economy-economic**) success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil.
32. It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly.
I There is so much (**red-black**) tape.
33. Ice in the polar areas is melting (**so that-because**) climate change is causing global warming.

IX. Correct the verbs in brackets: (18 marks)

34. During the period 1970-2000, the number of migrants in the world (**rise**) from 82 million to 175 million.
35. Ahmed found it difficult to get up this morning. He (**work**) late the night before.
36. I (**pass**) my driving test, and I have been having interviews for a university place.

X. Translation:

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

(10 marks)

37. All the supplies are important, yet spares cannot be carried because of limited space.

Translate the following sentence into English:

(8 marks)

38. يوجد وعي متزايد في سورية للحاجة لتدوير كل من الورق و مواد النفايات الأخرى.

XI. Composition: (50 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic.

Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes?

=====

End of Questions

انتهت الأسئلة

الاسم:

المذاكرة التحريرية الأولى

الشعبة:

اللغة الإنكليزية

الدرجة : 300

الثالث الثانوي العلمي = دوام الظهيرة (٢٠١٧ - ٢٠١٨)



I. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

When we talk about animal migration, we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young. Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or forge through rivers, while birds and insects travel extensive distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometers. Many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the southern summer). Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to find food or for more temperate weather.

Answer the following questions: (18 marks)

1. Which animals travel the least?
2. Why do animals migrate?
3. What does the word it in bold in the text above refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

(10 marks)

4. occurring often or repeatedly.
5. first.

Rewrite the sentences about the text to correct the information: (12 marks)

6. Because there is always plenty of food in the summer, many animals migrate to southern regions during the northern summer.
7. Over the years, migrating animals have changed their migration route.

II. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Common metals such as iron and aluminium can be melted down and reused. The aluminium in soft drink cans, for example, can be recycled. Recycling metal saves money and causes less pollution than processing new metal. With recycling, no **ore** needs to be mined, transported to factories or processed. Recycling metals also helps to **conserve** these non-renewable resources. When oil is refined to make petrol and other products, solid materials called **resins** are left over. Resins can be heated, stretched and moulded into plastic products. Common products made from plastic include milk jugs, detergent containers and soft drink bottles. When they are recycled, the new plastic can take on very different forms, such as carpeting, park benches, fibre filling for jackets, and many other things! Recycling is not a complete answer to the solid waste problem. Some materials cannot be recycled. There are not enough uses for some recycled products, such as low-quality newspaper. Finally, all recycling processes require energy and create some pollution. Not all the materials we use have to be recycled. By reusing objects, we can reduce the need for disposal sites and the polluting machinery used for some recycling processes. Empty glass bottles and jars can become flower vases, candle holders or storage vessels for rice, pulses and sugar.

Choose the correct answer a, b, or c: (12 marks)

8. Mining, transporting and processing raw materials cause damage to the environment than recycling it.

- a. less b. more c. no

9. materials are non-recyclable

- a. All b. Most c. Some

Match two of the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (12 marks)

10. to prevent from being overused

11. rock or earth from which metal can be mined

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)

12. The need for landfill sites is reduced

through

13. The problem of solid waste cannot be

completely solved by recycling because

III. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:

(18 marks)

14. The authorities have just given green light to the building of a new airport.
15. The news come out of the blue, and shocked many villagers.
16. Unfortunately, the plans have already been prepared - I've seen in black and white.

IV. Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use

each word once only: (24 marks)

such - mad - against - weaker - heard

17. A woman brought Pasteur her son, who had been bitten by a dog .
18. In those days, a bite meant a slow and painful death .
19. But the child's mother had of Pasteur's work with such dogs .
20. He got the germs out from the dogs' mouths and used them to make a form of the same germ.

V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable

questions or answers. Write at least three words for

each question: (32 marks)

21. Rana:?
Maya: I was twelve when I arrived in Syria.
22. Rana:?
Maya: We have been living in this house since we first arrived here.
23. Rana:?
Maya: My friends helped me to fit in.
24. Rana: What are the advantages of moving abroad ?
Maya:

VI. Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:

(32 marks)

25. Someone's ringing your doorbell.
(You're sure it's the postman.) (use *must*)
26. There are too many adverts on television.
(use *wish*)
27. Longers cut down trees. They want to sell the wood.
(use *in order to*)
28. Supermarkets should reduce packaging.
(use *three-part phrasal verb*)

VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:

(14 marks)

29. When Laila read the letter,
30. She can't go to school today because

VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:

(18 marks)

31. Unemployment is falling as more people find (permanent-permanently) work.
32. Three men will appear in (jury-court) tomorrow accused of dangerous driving.
33. Forests are cut down (so that-in order to) farmers can clear more land for farming.

IX. Correct the verbs in brackets: (18 marks)

34. Sofia (arrive) in England from Poland seven years ago .
35. Since 1998, she (work) as a primary school teacher .
36. I (dream) of visiting China for many years. Last year I spent two months there.

X. Translation:

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

(10 marks)

37. Recycling metals helps to conserve non-renewable resources.

Translate the following sentence into English:

(8 marks)

38. لم يهطل مطر في المنطقة منذ سنتين.

XI. Composition:

(50 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on

the following topic.

Write an account of a visit you made.

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End of Questions

انتهت الأسئلة

الاسم:

المذاكرة التحريرية الأولى

الشعبية:

اللغة الإنكليزية

الدرجة: ٣٠٠

الثالث الثانوي العلمي = دوام الظهيرة (٢٠١٧-٢٠١٨)



I. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

The Geneva Convention is a set of international laws that protect injured soldiers and civilians during war. The law makes sure that every person is treated well and with respect. The first treaty was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war. It was significantly updated in 1949 after World War Two. Syria is one of 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention. The agreement is important because during war a country might need help from neutral organizations to care for the wounded. The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime, and you may have seen ambulances with the Red Crescent symbol in the street. Countries who follow the laws of the Geneva Convention must not attack civilians, and they are not allowed to fight someone who is already hurt. It is illegal to ignore these rules, and a country found guilty of committing war crimes will be tried in a court of law and can be severely punished. All soldiers, civilians and prisoners may receive medical help from doctors and nurses. They can be taken to a hospital without being attacked. Food can also be given to people involved in a conflict. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person is or what his political views are; if someone is sick he must be treated without prejudice.

• Answer the following questions (18 marks)

1. What is the Red Crescent?
2. What is forbidden under the rules of the Geneva Convention?

• Find words in the text which mean the following (10 marks)

3. The place where a trial is held.
4. Neither positive nor negative.

• Rewrite the following sentence about the text to correct the information: (12 marks)

5. The first treaty was written in 1949
6. Syria didn't agree to follow the convention.

II. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Until recently, people often disposed of waste in open holes in the ground, called open landfills. But these open dumps were dangerous. Rainfall dissolved some of the chemicals from the waste, forming a liquid called **leachate**. Leachate could pollute the soil, run off into streams and lakes, or **trickle** down into the groundwater. Some countries have banned the use of open dumps. Another type of landfills is called a sanitary landfill, which is specially constructed to hold the waste material more safely. A sanitary landfill holds municipal solid waste, construction **debris** and some types of agricultural and industrial waste. Once a sanitary landfill is full, it is covered with a clay cap to keep rainwater out. Even well-designed landfills can pollute the soil and groundwater. And while capped landfills can be reused for some purposes, such as parks, they cannot be used for housing or agriculture. Another solution is municipal solid waste composting. With this technique, all the solid waste that a community produces can be composted. This would dramatically reduce the volume of waste disposed of in sanitary landfills. One disadvantage of this type of composting is that heavy metals and toxic pesticide residues may be left in the compost.

• Choose the correct answer a, b, or c: (12 marks)

7. Capped landfills can't be reused for
a. housing. b. agriculture. c. a and b
8. Leachate could pollute both
a. the soil and plants.
b. the farmer and the sky.
c. the soil and groundwater.

• Match the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (12 marks)

9. belonging to a town, city or district
10. small rivers

• Complete the following sentence: (12 marks)

11. Some countries have banned open landfills because
12. A sanitary landfill contains

III. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:

(18 marks)

13... 1975 my family left England on 14....airplane.
Five hours later we arrived in Damascus, Syria. My
mother15.... worried about the plane journey.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use

each word once only: (24 marks)

other - lead - father - ropes

He took two pieces of ..16...that were of the same
weight and tied them to two ...17.. of equal length. He
fixed the ropes to a chair. He gave his ...18... one
rope to hold at the end with the weight; he held the
other rope higher than his father's.

**V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable
questions or answers. Write at least three words for**

each question: (32 marks)

19.A:.....?

B: I go there by bus.

20.A:.....?

B: We have lived here for twenty years.

21.A:.....?

B: My school opened in 1975.

22.A: What did you do last summer?

B:.....?

VI. Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:

(32 marks)

23. We have to get up early in the morning.

(*I wish*)

24. I don't play football.

(*I wish*)

25. Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough.

(*I wish*)

26. When he accused me of being wasteful I **got very
angry.** (replace with a colour idiom)

VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:

(14 marks)

27. When I was a child,

28. As we were walking up the mountain,....

VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:

(18 marks)

29. I'm so busy, I find it difficult to keep up
(**against, with**) the news.

30. The average (**earnings, earn**) are expected to
double in the next ten years.

IX. Correct the verbs in brackets: (18 marks)

31. They (**play**) football match next week.

32. Omar (**write**) two essays this morning.

X. Translation:

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

(10 marks)

33. The heat produced by burning solid waste
can be used to generate electricity.

Translate the following sentence into English:

(8 marks)

34. جعلني الطقس الجميل أشعر بالسعادة

XI. Composition: (50 marks)

**Write a composition of no less than 80 words on
the following topic.**

*Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas
be banned from driving?*

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End of Questions

انتهت الأسئلة

الاسم:

المذاكرة التحريرية الأولى

الشعبة:

اللغة الإنكليزية

الدرجة: ٣٠٠

الثالث الثانوي العلمي = دوام الظهيرة (٢٠١٧-٢٠١٨)



I. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

In the early 19th century the most important economic activity in Ireland was agriculture. But the farmers were poor and they used old-fashioned methods. Because they heard that they could earn four times as much abroad, some farmers emigrated. But between 1820 and 1840, the economic situation in Ireland deteriorated and in 1845 the Potato Famine began. Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes – the main food for most of the population. During the next two years, 350,000 people died of starvation and there was a huge increase in emigration. By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for other parts of the world. Tristan da Cunha is a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent. At the beginning of October, the government decided that the island was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was evacuated to a nearby island. A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa. As they passed Tristan da Cunha, they saw the volcano erupt. Later the people were taken to England, where they stayed for the next two years. In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped and most of the people voted to go back. However, not everyone returned: 14 people had adapted to life in England and decided to stay there, and five elderly people had died. There were other changes too: ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.

• Answer the following questions: (18 marks)

1. Why did some farmers of Ireland emigrate?
2. What was the main food for most of the population?
3. How were the people evacuated to South Africa?

• Find words in the text which mean the following (10 marks)

4. shaking movements of earth

5. the opposite of rare

• Rewrite the following sentence about the text to correct the information: (12 marks)

6. The people of Tristan da Cunha were first taken from their island to England.

7. The people of Tristan da Cunha went home even though there was still volcanic activity.

II. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

Recycling glass is easy and inexpensive. Glass pieces can be melted down over and over again to make new glass containers. The recycled pieces **melt** at a lower temperature than the raw materials. Therefore, less energy is required. Recycling glass also reduces the environmental damage caused by mining the raw materials that are used to make glass. About 17 trees are needed to make one metric ton of paper. Paper mills turn wood into a thick liquid called **pulp**. Pulp is spread out and dried to produce paper. Pulp can also be made from used paper, such as old newspapers. Most paper products can only be recycled a few times. Recycled paper is not as **smooth** or strong as paper made from wood pulp. Each time paper is recycled, the new paper is rougher, weaker and darker.

***Choose the correct answer: (12 marks)**

8. Pulp can be made from
a. wood b. used paper c. both a and b
9. To make new glass containers, we have to
a. melt glass pieces again
b. break glass pieces again
c. colour glass pieces again

***Match the underlined words from the text to the definitions below: (12 marks)**

10. to become a liquid by heating
11. a soft, wet, shapeless mass of material

Complete the following sentences with information from the text: (12 marks)

12. Recycled paper is not of the same quality as

13. To make one metric ton of paper, we need

III. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:

(18 marks)

In my opinion the main disadvantage ... 13... that people may spend so much time on ... 14... Computers that they see less of their friends ... 15... Family.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list. Use

each word once only: (24 marks)

other- higher- lead- father- ropes

He took two pieces of ...16...that were of the same weight and tied them to two ...17... of equal length. He fixed the ropes to a chair. He gave his ...18... one rope to hold at the end with the weight; he held the other rope ...19... than his father's. They let go of the weights at the same time.

V. Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable

questions or answers. Write at least three words

for each question: (32 marks)

20.A:.....?

B: We have lived here for twenty years.

21.A:.....?

B: My school opened in 1975.

22.A:.....?

B: I go there by bus.

23.A: Why do you enjoy living in Syria?

B:.....?

VI. Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:

(32 marks)

24. People drive too fast in the city centre.

(I wish.....)

25. We have to start work very early.

(I wish.....)

26. Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough.

(I wish.....)

27. When he accused me of being wasteful I **got very**

angry. (replace with a colour idiom)

VII. Complete the following sentences using clauses:

(14 marks)

28. When I was a child,

29. As we were walking up the mountain,.....

VIII. Choose the correct words in brackets:

(18 marks)

30. I'm so busy, I find it difficult to keep up

(against, with) the news.

31. The average (earnings, earn) are expected to double in the next ten years.

32. A huge earthquake caused the (destroy, destruction) of Agadir in 1960.

IX. Correct the verbs in brackets: (18 marks)

33. I (not see) him for over a week.

34. Omar (write) two essays this morning.

35. They (play) football match next week.

X. Translation:

Translate the following sentence into Arabic:

(10 marks)

36. The heat produced by burning solid waste can be used to generate electricity.

Translate the following sentence into English:

(8 marks)

37. سمعت المحكمة بأن الجريمة قد وقعت في ملعب لكرة المضرب

XI. Composition: (50 marks)

Write a composition of no less than 80 words on the following topic.

Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes?

=====

End of Questions

انتهت الأسئلة