

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

He capital city of a country is very often its greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as embassies from other countries. They are also financial centres, containing national and international banks and other financial institutions. Damascus is no different from other capital cities in this respect - it is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Syria. With a population of around 5 million people, Damascus is the biggest city in Syria. The city has a rich history, and is considered the oldest city in the world. It has been continually inhabited for thousands of years. The commercial and administrative centre of the city is located in the modern part of the city, outside the ancient walls. Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Damascus. Like Damascus, it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions. However, unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil. The population of Brasilia is only around 2.5 million people, which is a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population. Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. It took over from Rio de Janeiro, which remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because it is so new, planners were able to strictly regulate its layout. It is divided into sectors, with specific zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.

***Answer the following questions (18 marks)**

1. What buildings are characteristics of capital cities?
2. Why were planners able to regulate Brasilia's layout?
3. What are the differences between Damascus and Brasilia?

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

4. a small amount of something.
5. supervise or control .

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

6. Damascus only became a capital city during the twentieth century.
7. Brasilia is an important cultural centre of the country.

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

Nobel was educated in Russia, France and the United States. He was fluent in five languages and had a great interest in literature. Nobel was also very interested in social and peace-related issues, and held views that were considered radical for his time. Nobel travelled widely, then returned to work in his father's factory in St. Petersburg, Russia. Later, in Sweden, Nobel began to experiment with explosions. In 1867, he received a **patent** for dynamite. About 1875 he produced an even more powerful explosive called blasting gelatin. In all, Nobel held more than 100 patents. Nobel died in 1896 and was buried in Norra in Stockholm. The incorrect publication in 1888 of a premature **obituary** of Nobel by a French newspaper, condemning him for his invention of dynamite, is said to have brought about his decision to leave a better legacy after his death. On November 27, 1895, Alfred Nobel made his last will in Paris. When it was opened and read after his death, the will caused a lot of **controversy** both in Sweden and internationally, as Nobel had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize! His family opposed the establishment of the Nobel Prize, and the people he asked to award the prize refused to do what he had requested in his will. Thus, it was five years before the first Nobel Prize could be awarded in 1901

Choose the correct answer a, b or c: (12 marks)**8. Nobel's interest was inissues.**

- a. literature
- b. peace
- c. both a and b

9. Nobel left a lot of his for the establishment of a prize.

- a. books
- b. wealth
- c. factories

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

10. a notice of a death often in a newspaper.
11. public discussion and disagreement

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

12. After the premature obituary, Nobel decided to.....
13. Nobel's views were.....

III. Complete the following paragraph by filling the gaps: (18 marks)

Tree kangaroos, which 14. found only in the rainforests of Australia 15. West Papua, are in danger of becoming extinct for two main reasons. Firstly, 16. are hunted for their meat and secondly their natural habitat has been destroyed.

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

Use each word once only: (24marks)
kinds - vaccination - stopped- carried-another

Doctors heard of Pasteur's work. They began to be more careful. They 17. putting people with different 18. of illnesses in the same room. Germs could be 19., they thought, from one person to 20. They also took more time to clean their hands, the beds and the rooms, to kill germs before they spread.

V-Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions and answer. Write at least three words for each question: (32marks)

21. A:

B: I left my village because I wanted to work in the city.

22. A:

B: I have been living in the city for 10 years.

23. A:

B: The weather is very hot in the city.

24. A: How often do you visit your parents?

B:

Rewrite the following sentences as required between two brackets: (32marks)

25. People hunt pandas for their fur.
(*passive voice*)

26. Are you married?
(*Report beginning with I asked Fadi ...*)

27. He didn't plant the trees in his garden.
(*use causative Have*)

28. You eat too quickly.
(*use I wish*)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (14marks)

29. When I finish my work,.....

30. I was very tired yesterday, so.....

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets: (18marks)

31. City life is stressful (*in comparison with, whereas*)
country life.

32. I'd like to live in a small (*peace, peaceful*)
village near the sea

33. When he accused me of being lazy I saw (*red, blue*).

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

34. He (*write*) two essays so far this morning.

35. Irish people emigrated because so many (*die*) of
the famine.

36. Damascus (*be*) located in the south-west of Syria

37. **Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10marks)**
Virtual reality will allow people to live, work and interact with others in in an electronic world.

38. **Translate the following sentence into English: (8marks)**

اخبر الطبيب جدتي بأنّ عليها أن تستغني عن السكر

XI- Composition: (50marks)
Write a composition of no more than 80 words on the following topic:

Write a description of a building you know.

End of Questions

GOOD LUCK

❖ انتهت الأسئلة ❖

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

We know that most adults need about 8 hours of sleep a day, but this number can vary greatly; 'short sleepers' may need only 5 hours, whereas 'long sleepers' may need 9 to 10 hours. Babies need about 16 hours a day while many teenagers need an average of 9 hours. As people get older, they tend to need less sleep; some elderly people wake up early in the morning and cannot sleep for more than five or six hours. Exactly how much we need depends on several factors, including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up. How do we know if we are getting enough sleep? In general, if you feel drowsy during the day, you need more sleep. You may think that you are sleeping for long enough, but these are some of the signs that you may need more: you cannot concentrate at school or at work; you find it difficult to get up in the morning; you are moody or irritable; you have memory problems. So why is it important that we get enough sleep? Sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off. This allows us to recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested. People who have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities. For example, motorists who fall asleep at the wheel are responsible for thousands of traffic accidents every year. How we sleep also affects us.. When we fall asleep, our sleep can be deep and restful or light and shallow. Shallow sleepers wake up still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

***Answer the following questions (18 marks)**

1. What are the factors that affect the amount of our sleep?
2. Why is it important that we get enough sleep?
3. How are shallow sleepers different from deep sleepers?

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

4. easily feeling gloomy for no good reason.
5. clear-headed / awake.

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

6. Babies usually sleep less than teenagers.
7. If we are deprived of sleep, we find it easy to do the simplest activities.

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

One of the most significant moments in IT history occurred at the close of the twentieth century when experts **predicted** that most computer systems would malfunction at midnight on 31 December 1999. Computer scientists speculated that IT programmes would stop working or produce incorrect results because they stored years with two digits instead of four. They believe that the year 2000 would be interpreted as 00 and **represented** by software by the year 1900. This became known as the millennium bug, or the 2000 problem. They predicted that IT systems, ranging from meteorological **devices** and hospital equipment to data systems in governments, banks and airports would fail. It was thought that embedded systems which also made use of data logic such as utilities and other crucial infrastructure would collapse too. When midnight arrived, the Millennium Bug caused only minimal damage. Some Australian bus-ticket machines failed to work and a few British banking transactions were temporarily disrupted. Many still debate whether the Millennium bug's limited effect was thanks to substantial government expenditure or whether its predicted threat was over-stated by the media.

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

8. The most important moment happened at the of the twentieth century.

- a. end b. beginning c. middle

9. When midnight arrived, The Millennium Bug caused damage.

- a. very big b. large c. very small

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

10. Expect something for the future.

11. Things used for special purposes.

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

12. Scientists expected that all computer devices by the end of 1999
13. Other important infrastructure would.....

III. Complete the following paragraph by filling the gaps: (18 marks)

Al Ain, an ancient oasis city, is 14. second biggest city in Abu Dhabi. It is located 160 km east of the capital and is linked to Abu Dhabi City by fast motorways. It takes about 90 minutes to drive 15. the two cities. Al Ain's International Airport, 16. was opened in 1994, has over half a million passengers each year.

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

Use each word once only: (24marks)

work , lived , plan , studying , money

Marie and her older sister, Bronya, dreamed of 17. in France at the Sorbonne. Their father, however, did not earn enough money to send them there. It was Marie who thought of a 18.: she would teach at home and send. 19. to Bronya. After her sister finished studying in Paris, she could get 20. and send Marie the money to study there herself.

V-Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions and answer. Write at least three words for each question: (32marks)

21. A:.....?

B: I left my village in 2019.

22. A:.....?

B: I lived in a big city.

23. A:.....?

B: Yes, the weather was very fine.

24. A: When did you start and finish work?

B:.....

Rewrite the following sentences as required between two brackets: (32marks)

25. People have hunted kangaroos for their meat.

(*passive voice*)

26. Do you enjoy spending time with each other?

(**Report beginning with *I asked them...***)

27. He painted his house white.

(*use causative Have*)

28. You smoke too much.

(*use I wish*)

VII- Complete the following sentences using clauses: (14marks)

29. The driver stopped his car after.....

30. I am very tired so.....

VIII- Choose the correct words in brackets:

(18marks)

31. City life is stressful (**in comparison with, whereas**) country life.

32. I'd like to live in a small (**peace, peaceful**) village near the sea

33. When he accused me of being lazy I saw (**red, blue**).

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

34. He (**write**) two essays so far this morning.

35. Irish people emigrated because so many (**die**) of the famine.

36. Damascus (**be**) located in the south-west of Syria

37. Translate the following sentence into Arabic: (10marks)

The Internet has transformed the way people communicate with each other.

38. Translate the following sentence into English: (8marks)

الحيثان هي مخلوقات بحرية و لا تستطيع أن تعيش في المياه العذبة

XI- Composition: (50marks)

Write a composition of no more than 80 words on the following topic:

HOW TO DO WELL AT SCHOOL.

End of Questions

GOOD LUCK

❖ انتعت الأسئلة ❖