

MODEL EXAM PAPERS BASED ON
ENGLISH FOR PALESTINE

GRADE 12

PREPARED BY:

MOEEN ABUAMSHA

UNIT 1 “BLACK GOLD”

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following passage and then answer the questions

Using Oil Better

Not long ago, a liter of water at an American supermarket was often more expensive than a litre of petrol at the gas station next door. But not anymore. Americans — along with everyone else — will never again pay just \$20 per barrel, as they used to. The reason for this is supply and demand: supply can hardly keep up with demand. Global consumption is 85M barrels a day and rising. America is leading the world in this. With only 4% of the Earth’s population, its 280M people now consume 25% of the world’s oil. However, Americans are not alone. Demand is rising everywhere, and it is increasing particularly fast in the countries that are now industrializing — especially China. (Recently, the number of cars on Chinese roads grew from 2M to 3,5M in one year!). In the old days, nearly all the oil that Americans used was American, but that started to change in 1970. In that year, production began decreasing, and imports started increasing rapidly. New oilfields in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico have stopped the decline, but only temporarily. Scientists are still finding new oil around the world, but the search is getting harder. One day, global oil production will start falling, just as it did in America in 1970. At that point, however, the world will not be able to turn to other new resources of supply, as Americans did. There will be no other sources. When will that point come? The experts disagree. Some say that global production will peak in around 2040 and then start decreasing. Others are much less optimistic. They expect the peak as early as 2016. The exact year does not really matter. The fact is that demand will soon get steadily greater than supply if we continue as we are. And if that happens, oil prices will explode. Scientists everywhere are developing energy sources to replace oil though. They are doing this first to reduce oil’s polluting emissions and the related global warming. They are also working to avoid that disastrous energy gap. The oil alternatives include hydrogen (H) fuel cells to power our vehicles and ‘renewable’ energy sources such as windpower. However these energy sources cannot yet provide the cheap, reliable energy in huge quantities that oil does. The new technologies need more development time. The potential energy gap therefore remains — and to fill it we must make the oil last longer. This means reducing the amount we use in various ways. Take transport. People need to stop buying big thirsty vehicle and start using smaller more fuel efficient cars instead. Better still, we should instead use public transport where possible. Best of all, shorter trips can be made by bicycle or on foot. From oil, we also get the petrochemicals that give us thousands of products — everything from paint to plastic toys to cleaning products to medicines like aspirin. We will have to limit our use of these, too. Clearly, all this means difficult changes. The alternative could be much worse though. If a real energy gap opened up, the world could collapse into economic and social chaos. This is surely a rout to avoid.

1-Answer the following questions:

1-Why has the price of oil risen in recent years?

2-In what way is the world following America?

3-What is the “energy gap”?

4-What are scientists doing to prevent it?

5-What are the necessary changes that people have to do?
Give examples.

ANSWERS

1-Why has the price of oil risen in recent years?

Because demand is rising and supply can hardly keep up with the demand.

2-In what way is the world following America?

In consuming oil hugely. / In huge oil consumption.

3-What is the “energy gap”?

Oil production cannot meet human consumption, so there is a gap between them.

4-What are scientists doing to prevent it?

They are trying to find and develop alternative sources of energy.

5-What are the necessary changes that people have to do?
Give examples.

People have to limit their use of energy. For example, they should turn off lights, switch off machines, computers and TV's, and take public transport.

**2-FIND THE SYNONYMS FROM THE
PASSAGE:**

- 1) in a difficult way: _____
- 2) look for: _____
- 3) mess: _____
- 4) top: _____
- 5) quickly: _____

ANSWERS

1. in a difficult way: *hardly*
2. look for: *search for*
3. mess: *chaos*
4. top: *peak*
5. quickly: *rapidly*

3-FIND THE OPPOSITE FROM THE PASSAGE:

1. supply :
.....
2. production:
.....
3. permanently:
.....
4. pessimistic:
.....
5. exclude:
.....

ANSWERS

1. supply : *demand*
2. production: *consumption*
3. permanently: *temporarily*
4. pessimistic: *optimistic*
5. exclude: *include*

4-CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A,B,C, OR D:

1. Supply can _____ keep up with demand.
a) hard b) hardship c) hardly d) hards
2. Scientists want to reduce oil's polluting _____
a) emissions b) emit c) emits d) emissioned
3. Renewable energy ,such as _____ never runs out.
a) wind power b) windpower c) powerwind d) power
4. We get some _____ from oil in the form of different products.
a) chemicals -petro b) petrochemicals c) chemicals d) petro
5. Global _____ of oil is 85M barrels a day and is rising.
a) consume b) consumbtion c) custom d) consumption

ANSWERS

1. Supply can hardly keep up with demand.
a) hard b) hardship c) hardly d) hards
2. Scientists want to reduce oil's polluting emissions
a) emissions b) emit c) emits d) emissioned
3. Renewable energy ,such as windpower never runs out.
a) wind power b) windpower c) powerwind d) power
4. We get some petrochemicals from oil in the form of different products.
a) chemicals-petro b) petrochemicals c) chemicals d) petro
5. Global consumption of oil is 85M barrels a day and is rising
a) consume b) consumbtion c) custom d) consumption

VOCABULARY

PUT IN THE SUITABLE WORD FROM THE BOX:

production oil search limit coal workers

1. Black Gold means _____
2. The _____ of oil is polluting.
3. Oil _____ usually get high salary.
4. We must _____ our use of oil.
5. The _____ for oil is still going on.

ANSWERS

Production oil search limit coal workers

1. Black Gold means oil
2. The production of oil is polluting.
3. Oil workers usually get high salary.
4. We must limit our use of oil.
5. The search for oil is still going on.

2-MAKE PAIR OF WORDS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

fossil	oil	steam	computer	power
screen	wells	station	fuel	engines

1. Coal, gas and oil are all _____
2. Old trains were run by _____
3. A lot of _____ are found in Saudi Arabia.
4. We get electricity from our _____
5. What you type appears on the _____

2-MAKE PAIRS OF WORDS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

fossil	oil	steam	computer	power
screen	wells	station	fuel	engines

1. Coal, gas and oil are all *fossil fuels.*
2. Old trains were run by *steam engines.*
3. A lot of *oil wells* are found in Saudi Arabia.
4. We get electricity from our *power station.*
5. What you type appears on the *computer screen.*

3-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS FROM THE SAME WORD FAMILY:

1. We study hard because we want to be _____(succeed)
2. Oil _____is dangerous to life.(pollute)
3. When in danger, always look for a _____place.
(save)
4. Money makes our society rich and _____
(produce)
5. On answering this question, you should take great _____. (care)

ANSWERS

1. We study hard because we want to be **successful** (succeed)
2. Oil **pollution** is dangerous to life.(pollute)
3. When in danger, always look for a **safe** place.
(save)
4. Money makes our society rich and **productive**.
(produce)
5. On answering this question, you should take
great **care**. (care)

4-FILL IN THE SPACES WITH A SUITABLE WORD:

Underground maintenance gas hybrid total

1. The car that has two different engines is called _____vehicle.
2. Oil is found _____
3. British English says “petrol station” but American English says _____station.
4. The _____of the running cost is \$20.
5. This car offers good fuel economy and average _____

4-FILL IN THE SPACES WITH A SUITABLE WORD:

Underground maintenance gas hybrid total

1. The car that has two different engines is called hybrid vehicle.
2. Oil is found underground
3. British English says “petrol station” but American English says gas station.
4. The total of the running cost is \$20.
5. This car offers good fuel economy and average maintenance

LANGUAGE

1-CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO QUESTIONS USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS

1. She comes from Australia. (where)

2. He is from Palestine. (where)

3. Ali left school in 1995. (when)

4. He went to school on foot. (how)

5. Her first job was a research assistant. (what)

LANGUAGE

1-CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO QUESTIONS USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS

1. She comes from Australia. (where)

Where does she come from ?

2. He is from Palestine. (where)

Where is he from?

3. Ali left school in 1995. (when)

When did Ali leave school?

4. He went to school on foot. (how)

How did he go to school?

5. Her first job was a research assistant. (what)

What was her first job?

WRITING

1. You are the manager of a factory. Write a memo to your staff telling them to attend a meeting at 10:30 in the meeting hall. Your name is Saleem Hassn.

WRITING ANSWER

- You are the manager of a factory. Write a memo to your staff telling them to attend a meeting at 10:30 in the meeting hall. Your name is Saleem Hassn.

Memo

To : Staff members

From: The manager

Date: 27th May ,2009

All staff members are to attend a meeting in the meeting hall at 10:30 a.m.

Thanks.

Saleem Hassn

PARAGRAPH

- 2. Write a report on the best TV set in the market. You may use the following guiding words:**

In my view / best / suitable / family / big screen / price/ advantages / clear picture / a lot of channels/ remote control/ disadvantages / strong ray/ harm the eyes /away from it / not for a long time.

WRITING ANSWER

Best TV in the shops

In my view, 'SHARP 354' is the best television set in the market, among other sets. It has many advantages. Firstly; it is suitable for a big family for it has a 50-inch screen, with wide and clear picture. Secondly, it provides a clear stereophonic sound with full remote control. Thirdly, it does not need an antenna or a satellite dish because it has a built-in receiver, with lots of channels. Fourthly, and more importantly, its price is average and most people can afford to buy it.

Though, unfortunately, it has one disadvantage. It produces strong ray that is harmful to the eyes of the viewers, so people are advised not to sit close to the screen and not to watch it for a long time, especially children because it may hurt their eyesight.

LITERATURE : THE BET PART 1

Section A:

1-Circle the correct answer:

1-The lawyer thinks that

- a) death sentence is better than life imprisonment.
- b) life sentence is better than capital punishment.
- c) the state is not God.
- d) he would agree to take five year.

2-According to the banker's belief, the bet proved to be

- a) of great importance to him.
- b) not important to the prisoner.
- c) nonsensical and meaningless.
- d) the reason for losing his money.

3-The banker thought that the bet was

- a) the caprice of a pampered man.
- b) his greed for money.
- c) the main talk of the party.
- d) the cause of winning.

LITERATURE : THE BET PART 1

ANSWERS

Section A:

1-Circle the correct answer:

1-The lawyer thinks that life sentence is better than capital punishment.

- a) death sentence is better than life imprisonment.
- b) life sentence is better than capital punishment.
- c) the state is not God.
- d) he would agree to take five year.

2-According to the banker's belief, the bet proved to be nonsensical and meaningless

- a) of great importance to him.
- b) not important to the prisoner.
- c) nonsensical and meaningless.
- d) the reason for losing his money.

3-The banker thought that the bet was the caprice of a pampered man.

- a) the caprice of a pampered man.
- b) his greed for money.
- c) the main talk of the party.
- d) the cause of winning.

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

1. The lawyer gave a party one autumn night. ()
2. The banker was 25 years old. (.....)
3. The lawyer would stake his freedom. (.....)

4-Complete:

“From the lawyer’s part, the bet

.....

“...the thought that you have the right to step out in liberty at any moment will poison your whole existence in prison”

1. Who is the speaker?
2. Who is addressed?
3. What was the occasion?

.....
.....

ANSWERS

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

1. The lawyer gave a party one autumn night. (F)
2. The banker was 25 years old. (F)
3. The lawyer would stake his freedom. (T)

4-Complete:

“From the lawyer’s part, the bet was his simple greed for money.”

“...the thought that you have the right to step out in liberty at any moment will poison your whole existence in prison”

1. Who is the speaker? The banker
2. Who is addressed? The lawyer
3. What was the occasion? The banker was mocking the lawyer and trying to urge him to think again while they were at the beginning of the story, at the night of the party.

SECTION B:

1-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What was the old banker doing at one autumn night?
2. What was the main discussion about?
3. What was more moral for the young man?
4. What was the agreement?
5. Who were the people in the party?

ANSWERS

Section B:

1-Answer the following questions:

1. What was the old banker doing at one autumn night?

He was walking up and down his study, remembering how the bet started.

2. What was the main discussion about?

It was about capital punishment compared with life sentence.

What was more moral for the young man?

Both were immoral but if he was to choose ,he would take life sentence “better than not at all”.

What was the agreement?

The lawyer would stay 15 years in prison and the banker would stake 2 millions.

Who were the people in the party?

They were all guests and among them, there were some journalists and intellectual men.

UNIT 2 “PEOPLE, PEOPLE EVERYWHERE”

READING COMPREHENSION”

Read the following passage and then answer the questions

Getting past the population peak

The main reasons for this slow-down are economic and educational. Traditionally, some children were expected to die young, and the rest were needed for the family's economic survival, especially if their parents became unable to work. Uneducated and badly paid, they all had to work to help keep the family alive. Now, though, education and skills training offer a rapid route to good pay and a good lifestyle. It has therefore become sensible for today's parents in many parts of the world to have fewer children and give them the best possible start in life. And it is not just their children's future that many modern mothers consider. With equal education for girls, they now have skills that their mothers and grandmothers did not. They can build their own careers, and this means that they marry and have children later. It also means that they often choose to have smaller families so that they can continue or return to their careers. The word 'choose' is very important here. Modern methods of birth control allow parents in many countries to decide the size of their families. And their choice is nearly always to limit family size

The slow-down in world population growth is good news. However, we must prepare for the shock of a much larger population than we already have. Soon, there will be major new demands on our natural resources, including water, land and energy. There will also be major pressures on our environment from pollution and waste, global warming and, probably, climate change. During this difficult period, there will also be major tests for our human intelligence and abilities. On the one hand, we may just go on in the old way. We can continue competing with each other for resources and doing great damage to the environment while our world slides towards disaster. On the other hand, we can see our new global situation as an opportunity finally to work together for a better future for all. We have the possibility of choosing cooperation over conflict. The twentieth century saw the worst wars in history. Could the twenty-first become one of peace instead? The choice is ours.

QUESTIONS

1-Answer the following questions:

1. Why did most families, traditionally, need a lot of children?

.....

2. Why do many mothers want to have children later?

.....

3. What difference can education make to working life?

.....

4. What will pressure be on?

.....

5. What does the writer hope for the 21st century?

.....

ANSWERS

1-Answer the following questions:

1. Why did most families, traditionally, need a lot of children?

Because they are needed for the family economic survival.

2. Why do many mothers want to have children later?

Because they prefer to build their career first

3. What difference can education make to working life?

It offers a rapid route to a good pay and a better lifestyle.

4. What will pressure be on?

It will be on our environment and the natural resources

5. What does the writer hope for the 21st century?

He hopes it will become a century of peace instead of wars.

2-FIND THE SYNONYMS FROM THE PASSAGE:

1. think:
2. cleverness:
3. hard period:
4. heating of Earth:
5. position:

ANSWERS

1. think: *consider*
2. cleverness: *skill*
3. hard period: *difficult period*
4. heating of Earth: *global warming*
5. position: *situation*

3-FIND THE OPPOSITE FROM THE PASSAGE:

1. educated :.....
2. war :
3. cooling:
4. death:
5. quick-go:

ANSWERS

1. educated : *uneducated*.
2. war : *peace*.
3. cooling: *warming*.
4. death: *life*.
5. quick-go: *slow-down*

4-CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A,B,C OR D:

1. Theshows the number of population growth.
a) wall b) board c) chart d) card
2. People need children for theof the family.
a) survive b) survival c) survivor d) survived
3. Lifeis short in Gaza due to killing of young
Palestinians.
a) expect b) expectancy c) expectation d) expected
4. Countries shoulddown their growth rate.
a) go b) flow c) slow d) sit
5.change is expected in the following years.
a) climate b) season c) warming d) raining

ANSWERS

1. The chart shows the number of population growth.
a) wall b) board c) chart d) card
2. People need children for the survival of the family.
a) survive b) survival c) survivor d) survived
3. Life expectancy is short in Gaza due to killing of young Palestinians.
a) expect b) expectancy c) expectation d) expected
4. Countries should slow down their growth rate.
a) go b) flow c) slow d) sit
5. Climate change is expected in the following years.
a) climate b) season c) warming d) raining

VOCABULARY

1-PUT IN THE BLANKS WITH A SUITABLE

WORD FROM THE BOX:

religious	structure	exhibition	architect	base
-----------	-----------	------------	-----------	------

1. Our school made anfor students' art work.
2.reasons made people build high.
3. My brother wants to be an
4. Thehas 34 flats and many facilities.
5. Itsis about 2 km.

ANSWERS

religious	structure	exhibition	architect	base
-----------	-----------	------------	-----------	------

1. Our school made an *exhibition* for students' art work.
2. *Religious* reasons made people build high.
3. My brother wants to be an *architect* .
4. The *structure* has 34 flats and many facilities.
5. Its *base* is about 2 km.

2-MAKE PAIRS OF WORDS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

steel	shopping	birth	global	living
space	control	warming	frames	centre

1. In few years' time, there will not be any
2. In Dubai, buildings are made of
3. There is anear my house.
4. The government held a meeting to discuss
5.is more dangerous than diseases.

ANSWERS

steel	shopping	birth	global	living
space	control	warming	frames	centre

1. In few years' time, there will not be any **living space**
2. In Dubai, buildings are made of **steel frames**
3. There is a **shopping center** near my house.
4. The government held a meeting to discuss **birth control**.
5. **Global warming** is more dangerous than diseases.

3-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN THE SAME FAMILY:

1. Everybody was dancingin the wedding party.(happy)
2. Theof the old buildings in Gaza is fantastic. (architect)
3. A lot of concrete was put in the (basic)
4.life is important for the young. (society)
5. We need international (protect)

ANSWERS

1. Everybody was dancing *happily* in the wedding party. (happy)
2. The *architecture* of the old buildings in Gaza is fantastic. (architect)
3. A lot of concrete was put in the *base*. (basic)
4. *Social* life is important for the young. (society)
5. We need international *protection*. (protect)

4-PUT IN THE SUITABLE WORD FROM THE BOX:

tallest

earthquakes

taken

skyscrapers

twice

1. Gaza does not have any
2. This picture wasin 1995.
3. I visited Jerusalem
4. People always worry aboutand their destruction.
5. Ali is thestudent in the class.

ANSWERS

tallest

earthquakes

taken

skyscrapers

twice

1. Gaza does not have any *skyscrapers*.
2. This picture was *taken* in 1995.
3. I visited Jerusalem *twice*.
4. People always worry about *earthquakes* and their destruction.
5. Ali is the *tallest* student in the class.

5-CHOOSE FROM THE BOX THE APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION TO FILL IN THE GAP:

along

back

up

in

down

1. When he came back, he broughteverything he had had in Lebanon.
2. Our school usually bringsclever teachers to help students.
3. Because the building blocks the road, the council decided to bring it
4. I was educated in Egypt but broughtin Gaza.
5. When are you going to bring memy money?

ANSWERS

along

back

up

in

down

1. When he came back, he brought along everything he had had in Lebanon.
2. Our school usually brings in clever teachers to help students.
3. Because the building blocks the road, the council decided to bring it down.
4. I was educated in Egypt but brought up in Gaza.
5. When are you going to bring me back my money?

LANGUAGE

1-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE WORD(S) IN BRACKETS TO GIVE THE SAME MEANING:

1. The city has a population of 2 million people. (be).
2. Gaza Strip's population is 1.5 M .(have)
3. They cancelled the match because of the weather. (because)
4. America produces a lot of oil but it imports huge quantities. (although)
5. Although he ran very fast, he did not win in the race. (despite)
6. He didn't come to school. He was ill. (due to)
7. She dislikes coffee. She drinks it. (however)

answers

1. The city has a population of 2 million people. (be).

The population of the city is 2 M.

2. Gaza Strip's population is 1.5 M. (have)

Gaza Strip has a population of 1.5 M.

3. They cancelled the match because of the weather. (because)

They cancelled the match because it was bad weather.

4. America produces a lot of oil but it imports huge quantities.
(although)

Although America produces a lot of oil, they also import huge quantities.

5. Although he ran very fast, he did not win in the race. (despite)

Despite his running fast, he did not win the race.

6. He didn't come to school. He was ill. (due to)

He didn't come to school due to his illness.

7. She dislikes coffee. She drinks it. (however)

She dislikes coffee, however she drinks it.

WRITING :READ THE FOLLOWING NOTES ON PALESTINE. USE THEM TO WRITE A SHORT REPORT

Palestine

Location: at the crossroad of Asia and Africa, Mediterranean Sea

Area: 27,000 km²

Population: 9M (4M in the Gaza Strip and West Bank + 5M in Diaspora)

Recent history:

1948: Nakba (disaster of loss of the land and immigration). Many people became refugees.

1967: The War on the rest of Palestine and Naksa (defeat) .

1994: Oslo agreement of Peace for Land. The coming of the Palestinian Authority.

2000: Sharon came to Alaqsa ,caused the breakout of Al-Aqsa Uprising(Intifada).

2009: The War on Gaza Strip.

ANSWER

- Palestine

Palestine is an Arab country and is a member in the Arab League. It is located at the crossroad between Asia and Africa. It lies on the Mediterranean Sea. This gives Palestine a significant position that makes other nation to invade and occupy it. It has an estimated area of 27,000 km². The total of the population is 9 million (5M in Diaspora and 4M in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank).

In 1948, the worst event happened to the Palestinian people . They were forced to leave their homeland and find refuge in the countries round Palestine. That year became known as “Nakba 48” which means “disaster of 48”.

In 1967, another war broke out between the Arab World and Israel. It was only to occupy the rest of Palestine (Gaza Strip and the West Bank).

In 1994, a peace agreement was signed between P.L.O.(Palestinian Liberation Organization) and Israel. This agreement was based on the principle “land for peace” . That year witnessed the coming of the “Palestinian Authority” for the first time.

In 2000, Sharon’s visit to Al-aqsa Mosque caused great anger among the Palestinians and this led to the 2nd Intifada.

In 2009, the 2nd Intifada has still been going on and no one was able to stop it even the fiercest war in the history of the Arab Israeli conflict which killed about 1500 people and wounded roughly 7000 casualties.

V. LITERATURE : THE BET PART 2

SECTION A:

1-Circle the correct answer:

1-In the first year, the prisoner suffered from

- a) lack of books.
- b) music and novels.
- c) being depressed and alone.
- d) loud noise of music.

2-In the second year, the prisoner

- a) played music but softly.
- b) read books of light character.
- c) stopped reading books.
- d) read only classics.

3-The prisoner refused wine and tobacco because

.....

- a) wine excites the desire.
- b) tobacco spoils his room.
- c) (a) and (b).
- d) none of the above.

V. LITERATURE : THE BET PART 2

SECTION A:

ANSWERS

1-Circle the correct answer:

1-In the first year, the prisoner suffered from being depressed and alone.

- a) lack of books.
- b) music and novels.
- c) being depressed and alone.
- d) loud noise of music.

2-In the second year, the prisoner read only classics and stopped playing music.

- a) played music but softly.
- b) read books of light character.
- c) stopped reading books.
- d) read only classics and stopped playing music.

3-The prisoner refused wine and tobacco because (a) wine excites the desire and (b) tobacco spoils his room.

- a) wine excites the desire.
- b) tobacco spoils his room.
- c) (a)and (b).
- d) none of the above.

2- DECIDE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE OR FALSE :

1. The prisoner read 600 books in the second half of the sixth year. (.....)
2. The prisoner learned six languages in ten years' time. (.....)
3. The banker ordered a shot to be fired in the garden. (.....)

ANSWERS

1. The prisoner read 600 books in the second half of the sixth year. (**T**)
2. The prisoner learned six languages in ten years' time. (**F**)
3. The banker ordered a shot to be fired in the garden. (**F**)

3-COMPLETE:

The banker had enough to dothe
prisoner wanted.

ANSWER

The banker had enough to do to get him the
books the prisoner wanted.

QUOTATION

4-“Oh, if you only know what unearthly happiness my soul feels now”

1. Who said this?
2. Who is addressed?
3. What was the occasion?

.....
.....

ANSWER

4-“Oh, if you only know what unearthly happiness my soul feels now”

1. Who said this? *The prisoner.*
2. Who is addressed? *The banker.*
3. What was the occasion? *A letter was written in six languages by the prisoner to the banker.*

SECTION B:

1-Answer the following questions:

1. What are the signs that prove the prisoner's regret for the bet?
2. What does the prisoner's reading suggest about his mood at different times?
3. What picture did the writer draw of the prisoner at the end of part 2?
4. Why was the banker astonished at the prisoner's reading?
5. Where from did the banker know that the prisoner suffered a lot in the first year?

SECTION B: ANSWER

1-Answer the following questions:

1. What are the signs that prove the prisoner's regret for the bet?

1) He would tear in the morning what he had written at the previous night.

2) More than once ,he could be heard crying .

2. What does the prisoner's reading suggest about his mood at different times?

The change in his reading suggests change in his mood, moving from stories and novels to books on a variety of subjects of wide branches of science.

3. What picture did the writer draw of the prisoner at the end of part 2?

The writer showed us the prisoner as if he were a man swimming in the sea among the wreckage of his ship and trying to save his life by greedily clutching first at one spar and then at another .

4. Why was the banker astonished at the prisoner reading?

Because, though he spent years studying languages, he spent a whole year over a thin book on religion.

5. Where from did the banker know that the prisoner suffered a lot in the first year?

From his brief notes.

UNIT 3 “DON’T THROW IT AWAY!”

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and then answer the questions

Environmental sense makes economic sense

Today, everyone understands that waste disposal needs expert skills. Burying rubbish – ‘landfill’ – remains the most common form of waste disposal, but it is becoming an expensive choice. This is partly because landfill sites now have to be carefully constructed to prevent pollution – toxic leaks into the groundwater, for example. It is also because the world is running out of holes in the ground to fill with waste. Both of these changes are making landfill more and more expensive.

Due to disposal costs alone, it therefore now makes good economic sense to recycle as much as possible. Moreover, there are several other major economic points to consider. Recycling has positive cost advantages in itself. Making a completely new aluminum can costs 20 times as much as recycling an old one. Similarly, the world now makes a quarter of its new steel from recycled metal, and the USA has recently raised *this* to a third. Recycling therefore saves the producer money and helps to limit consumer price rises. Recycling also creates a lot of jobs. In recycling than in metal mining. There are thousands of different sorts of jobs, too. On the one hand, there is the Indian worker who turns old car tyres into water pipes for the farming industry. On the other, there is the IT expert at Centrol who has designed a program to show new customers the environmental effects of recycling. He can do this in many different ways – from cuts in emissions to the number of trees that it can save. In today’s world, then, recycling not only makes very good environmental sense, but also extremely good economic sense.

1-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What does waste disposal need?

.....

2. Why is waste disposal becoming an expensive choice?

.....

3. What is the most common form of waste disposal?

.....

4. Which is better: to make new metal or to recycle ?
Why ?

.....

5. What do the underlined words refer to ?

.....

ANSWER

1. What does waste disposal need?

Waste disposal needs expert skills.

2. Why is waste disposal becoming an expensive choice?

Because the world is running out of holes and landfills should be carefully constructed to prevent pollution and toxic leaks to groundwater.

3. What is the most common form of waste disposal?

Burying rubbish in landfills.

4. Which is better: to make new metal or to recycle ? Why ?

Recycling is better than making a completely new metal because it makes economic sense.

5. What do the underlined words refer to ?

“this” refers to the proportion of recycling steel in America. “who” refers to the IT expert in Centrol.

2-FIND THE SYNONYMS FROM THE PASSAGE:

1. built:
2. types:..
3. poisonous:
4. local dump:
5. rubbish:

ANSWERS

1. built: *constructed*
2. types: *forms*
3. poisonous: *toxic*
4. local dump: *landfill*
5. rubbish: *waste*

3-FIND THE OPPOSITE FROM THE PASSAGE:

1. carelessly :
2. cheap:
3. minor:
4. consumer:
5. local :.....

ANSWERS

1. carelessly : *carefully*
2. cheap: *expensive*
3. minor: *major*
4. consumer: *producer*
5. local :*global*

4-CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A,B,C, OR D:

1. The company now100 people.
a)employs b) employ c) employment d) employable
2. Most plastic does notand will last for years.
a) downbreak b) breakdown c) down break d) break down
3. Traditional methods were careless and environmentally
.....
a) acceptable b) accept c) unacceptable d) spectacle
4. USA has raised this to a
- a) quarter b) half c) two-thirds d) third
5. Recycling saves themoney.
a) produce b) productive c) produce d) production

VOCABULARY

PUT IN THE BLANKS THE SUITABLE WORD FROM THE BOX:

mosaic

seeds

council

leaking

patriots

1. Always try to mendtaps.
2. The citydecided on the reform of the system.
3. You can make afrom broken dishes.
4.are always remembered.
5. Plants grow from

ANSWERS

mosaic

seeds

council

leaking

patriots

1. Always try to mend leaking taps
2. The city council decided on the reform of the system.
3. You can make a mosaic from broken dishes.
4. Patriots are always remembered.
5. Plants grow from seeds

2-MAKE PAIRS OF WORDS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

bed	water	local	plastic	faulty
pots	computers	cover	barrel	dump

1. Gaza City Council is doing a project for the
.....
2. We put water in a
3. She made afrom pieces of cloth.
4. He mendsand makes them work well.
5. My neighbor is a farmer. He plants seeds in
.....

ANSWERS

bed	water	local	plastic	faulty
pots	computers	cover	barrel	dump

1. Gaza City Council is doing a project for the *local dump*.
2. We put water in a *water barrel*.
3. She made a *bed cover* from pieces of cloth.
4. He mends *faulty computers* and makes them work well.
5. My neighbor is a farmer. He plants seeds in *plastic pots*.

3-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A WORD FROM THE SAME FAMILY IN BRACKETS

1. When you do a test, make sure that your is correct. (choose)
2. Every Tuesday, rubbish is(collection)
3. Theof electricity is increasing
. (consume)
4. Wastecosts a lot of money. (dispose)
5. They area recycling plant
. (construct)

ANSWERS

1. When you do a test, make your *choice* correct. (choose)
2. Every Tuesday, rubbish is *collected* (collection)
3. The *consumption* of electricity is increasing
(consume)
4. Waste *disposal* costs a lot of money. (dispose)
5. They are *constructing* a recycling plant
(construct)

4- PUT IN THE CORRECT WORD FROM THE BOX:

boots

current

perfect

prevents

groundwater

1. The lawsmoking in public places.
2. Yesterday, I bought a new pair of
3. They are incondition.
4.is cleaner than river water.
5. Themodel of this car is very expensive.

ANSWERS

boots

current

perfect

prevents

groundwater

1. The law *prevents* smoking in public places.
2. Yesterday ,I bought a new pair of *boots*.
3. They are in *perfect* condition.
4. *Groundwater* is cleaner than river water.
5. The *current* model of this car is very expensive.

5-MATCH (A)WITH (B):

(A)

1. a tenth
2. a quarter
3. a third
4. two-thirds
5. nine-tenth

(B)

- (\dots) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (\dots) $\frac{9}{10}$
- (\dots) $\frac{1}{10}$
- (\dots) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (\dots) $\frac{2}{3}$

ANSWERS

(A)

1. a tenth
2. a quarter
3. a third
4. two-thirds
5. nine-tenth

(B)

- (2) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (5) $\frac{9}{10}$
- (1) $\frac{1}{10}$
- (3) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (4) $\frac{2}{3}$

6-MATCH (A)WITH (B):

(A)

(B)

1. 25% (..) sixty six point seven percent
2. 50% (...) ninety percent
3. 90% (...) fifty percent
4. 33.3% (....) twenty five percent
5. 66.7% (..) thirty three point seven percent

ANSWERS

(A)

(B)

1. 25% (5) sixty six point seven percent
2. 50% (3) ninety percent
3. 90% (2) fifty percent
4. 33.3% (1) twenty five percent
5. 66.7% (4) thirty three point three percent

LANGUAGE

1-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A SUITABLE MODAL VERB:

may	(not) have to	should	must	mustn't
-----	-----------------	--------	------	---------

1. It is a good idea to check your work carefully.

.....

2. It is necessary for us to revise before the exam.

.....

3. It is possible for him to practise reading English.

.....

4. It is not necessary to go if you do not want to do it.

.....

5. Do not miss the film next week.

.....

ANSWERS

may

(not) have to

should

must

mustn't

1. It is a good idea to check your work carefully.

You should check your work carefully.

2. It is necessary for us to revise before the exam.

We must revise before the exam.

3. It is possible for him to practise reading English.

He may practise reading English.

4. It is not necessary to go if you do not want to do it.

You don't have to go if you don't want to.

5. Do not miss the film next week.

You mustn't miss the film next week.

WRITING

- Write a letter to the editor of Al-Ayyam Newspaper describing the environmental problem that resulted from the war on Gaza and caused a lot of pollution, especially the ruins of destroyed houses, roads and facilities. Suggest a solution to make things right. Your name is Ibrahim Hussein and you live at 35 Shuhada Street, Gaza. The Newspaper address is : El-Salam Building, 47 Arafat Street, Ramallah.

ANSWER

35 Shuhada St
Gaza
May 27th 2009

The Editor of Al-Ayyam Newspaper
El- Salam Building
47 Arafat St
Ramallah

Dear Sir /Madam,

Environmental effects of the war on Gaza

I am writing to describe how the whole Gaza Strip was dangerously affected by the Israeli war on Gaza and I will try to persuade all the people to cooperate together and stop the destruction of our environment.

I am sorry to have to say that since the beginning of the war, people have been careless and not interested in life in general. It might be so because of the dangers of the non-stop air raids and the feeling of fear, nervousness and uncertainty. The problem grew after the war, where many houses, roads, governmental facilities and the infrastructure of many towns became ruins on their spot. These, are now considered to be the home of pets and insects which, in their turn, carry diseases and spread dirty smell all over the surrounding area.

In my opinion, the time has come for action. Hand in hand, we can help the local societies and the Council to clear the affected areas and with the help of health workers we can get rid of the danger of this environmental disaster .

I very much hope that my letter has helped to convince all the concerned people to take actions to clean the streets and farms.

Yours faithfully,

Ibrahim

Ibrahim Hussein

LITERATURE

THE BET PART 3

Section (A)

1-Circle the correct answer :

1. The banker remembered the bet

- a) fifteen years ago.
- b) tomorrow at 12 o'clock.
- c) almost a day before the end of the agreement
- d) at the age of fifteen

2. One of the reasons for the banker losing his fortune is

- a) the bet with the lawyer.
- b) his old age .
- c) his excitement in the stock exchange.
- d) the stormy weather near the lodge.

3-The banker imagined himself as a

- a) winner of the bet.
- b) rich banker
- c) beggar who needed help.
- d) middle-rank banker.

ANSWERS

Section (A)

1-Circle the correct answer :

1. The banker remembered the bet almost a day before the end of the agreement.

- a) fifteen years ago.
- b) tomorrow at 12 o'clock.
- c) almost a day before the end of the agreement
- d) at the age of fifteen

2. One of the reasons for the banker losing his fortune is his excitement in the stock exchange.

- a) the bet with the lawyer.
- b) his old age .
- c) his excitement in the stock exchange.
- d) the stormy weather near the lodge.

3. The banker imagined himself as a beggar who needed help

- a) winner of the bet.
- b) rich banker
- c) beggar who needed help.
- d) middle-rank banker.

DECIDE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE OR FALSE:

1. The banker went out at night to kill the prisoner (.....)
2. The watchman was watching the banker.(...)
3. The seals on the doors were broken.(....)

ANSWERS

1. The banker went out at night to kill the prisoner (*T*)
2. The watchman was watching the banker. (*F*)
3. The seals on the doors were broken. (*F*)

COMPLETE:

When the banker tapped with his finger on the window, the prisoner

“..., suspicion would fall first upon the watchman”

1. Who said this?
2. Who is addressed?
3. What is the suspicion about?

ANSWERS

When the banker tapped with his finger on the window, the prisoner *made no movement*

“..., suspicion would fall first upon the watchman”

1. Who said this? *The banker*
2. Who is addressed? *Himself*
3. What is the suspicion about? *The death of the prisoner and who killed him.*

SECTION B:
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How did the prisoner look like?

.....

2. What was the prisoner doing when the banker entered the room?

.....

3. What was the watchman probably doing?

.....

4. What were lying on the easy chair and the carpet?

.....

5. What did the banker expect the prisoner to do when he opened the door?

.....

SECTION B:
ANSWER

1. How did the prisoner look like?

He was like an old man and nobody would believe that he was only forty. He was like a skeleton.

2. What was the prisoner doing when the banker entered the room?

He was sitting at a table; his head was propping on his hand and having a deep sleep.

3. What was the watchman probably doing?

He was probably sleeping either in the kitchen or in the greenhouse to avoid the weather.

4. What were lying on the easy chair and the carpet?

Open books were lying everywhere in his room.

5. What did the banker expect the prisoner to do when he opened the door?

He expected to hear footsteps and his coming out with a cry of astonishment.

UNIT 4: ENGINEERING A BETTER FUTURE

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then answer the questions

Big Projects-big benefits but big problems

The Aswan project started in 1960. Unlike Lake Hula, the Aswan project was very successful and has brought Egypt great benefits, but it, too, has had major side effects. The planners had foreseen some but some they had not. Everyone knew that as Lake Nasser rose behind the Dam some 90,000 Egyptians and Sudanese would have to leave their homes and farms. It was known that archaeological remains would be lost, but expert teams were given enough time to rescue the best. Piece by piece, they succeeded in getting the wonderful temple of Abu Simbel to higher ground.

These effects were well understood, but others were unexpected. Several resulted from holding back the 40m tons of rich sediment that floods had previously carried. It was not just that the land was no longer naturally fertilized every year, and therefore crops grew less well. Some of the sediments had previously travelled all the way to the coast and had added to the natural sea defences every year. Without them, the sea has carried away some of the defences and could now flood Egypt's vital Nile Delta farmland. Moreover, the Nile had always carried sediments out to sea. There, tiny sea creatures had fed on them, and fish had gathered to feed on *them* in turn. When the sediments disappeared, this food chain collapsed – and so did the fishing industry. Between 1963 and 1969, fish catches fell from 35, 000 tons to around 8,000. Today, we try to work out effects like these before a project starts and to weigh these costs carefully against the likely benefits. This often requires years of research. Little of this happened with Aswan all those years ago. If it had, though, the project would still have gone ahead. The benefits to Egypt have been far, far greater than the problems.

ANSWERS

1-Answer the following questions:

1. What are the projects mentioned in the passage?

Aswan project (The High Dam) in Egypt and Lake Hula in Occupied Palestine.

2. What is the problem with Lake Nasser?

It rose behind the Dam and caused many effects, including 90,000 Egyptians and Sudanese were obliged to leave their homes and farms.

3. Why Aswan High Dam unlike lake Hula?

Because it is a successful project and its benefits have been far greater than its side effects while Lake Hula project turned to be a total failure.

4. What happened to fishing industry? Why?

Fishing industry collapsed because the food chain collapsed and fish catches fell to a lower level.

5. What does the underlined word refer to?

It refers to the tiny sea creatures which fed on the sediments of the Nile flood.

2-FIND THE SYNONYMS FROM THE PASSAGE:

1. **solve a problem :**
2. **demands :**
3. **balance:**
4. **expected :**
5. **quantities:**
6. **save:**

3-FIND THE OPPOSITE FROM THE PASSAGE:

1. **huge :**
2. **allow:**
3. **minor:**
4. **attacks:**
5. **in front of:**

4-CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B,C OR D:

1. If the project is beneficial, we can go.....

- a) a head b) had c) hid d) ahead

2. People worry much about possible effects.

- a) tide b) site c) hide d) side

3. Some scientists fought theof this natural environment.

- a) loss b) loose c) lose d) lost

4. The planners hadsome of those effects.

- a) see for b) forseen c) foresee d) foreseen

5. Natural sea were carried away by the waves.

- a) defences b) defends d) defendant d)
defends

VOCABULARY

PUT IN THE BLANKS THE SUITABLE WORD FROM THE BOX (SOMETIMES YOU NEED “THE”):

north-east

east

south

western

North

northern

1. Rafah is inof Palestine.
2. Haifa is in Palestine.
3. River Jordan is toof Palestine.
4. Europe is opposite to
America.
5. Gaza city is about 30 km to
.....of Rafah.

2-MAKE PAIRS OF WORDS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

strong	human	Far	high	big
success	hopes	tea	needs	East

1. The government works hard to meet the of the people.
2. Some people like drinking
3. We have that we will succeed.
4. The project was a
5. China is a country in the

3-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A WORD FROM THE SAME FAMILY IN BRACKETS

- 1. The old flood waters kept the land
.(fertilise)**
- 2. Without natural fertilisers, must
buy artificial ones. (farm)**
- 3. They would have dangerous floods
.(face)**
- 4. We need three projects.
(construct)**
- 5. Power supply systems must be
.....(relay)**

3-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A WORD FROM THE SAME FAMILY IN BRACKETS

1. The old flood waters kept the land fertile .(fertilise)
2. Without natural fertilizers, farmers must buy artificial ones. (farm)
3. They would have faced dangerous floods .(face)
4. We need three construction projects. (construct)
5. Power supply systems must be reliable.(relay)

4- PUT IN THE CORRECT WORD FROM THE BOX:

heritage	conflict	environmentally	planning	potential
----------	----------	-----------------	----------	-----------

1. The between the Palestinians and Israel is still on.
2. Our tourism can be developed.
3. experts are working on the project.
4. We have important sites.
5. friendly resorts should be built away from cities.

4- PUT IN THE CORRECT WORD FROM THE BOX:

heritage

conflict

environmentally

planning

potential

1. The *conflict* between the Palestinians and Israel is still on.
2. Our tourism *potential* can be developed.
3. *Planning* experts are working on the project.
4. We have important *heritage* sites.
5. *Environmentally* friendly resorts should be built away from cities.

LANGUAGE

1-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE WORD(S) IN BRACKETS:

1. The Dam is 4 km long .(length)

The Dam has a length of 4km.

2. Lake Nasser has a depth of 100 meters .(deep)

Lake Nasser is 100 meters deep.

3. The Dead Sea is 15 km wide.(width)

The Dead Sea has a width of 15 km.

4. Mount Everest has a height of 8000 meters.(is)

Mount Everest is 8000 meters high.

5. The road from Beit Hanoun to Gaza is 10 km long.(have)

The road from Beit Hanoun to Gaza has a length of 10 km.

2-PUT IN THE VERB IN THE CORRECT FORM:

1. If you took more exercise, youbetter. (feel)
2. If she comes to the party, Ihappy. (be)
3. If ice melts, itinto water. (turn)
4. If I had been hungry , Isomething.(eat)
5. Unless youhard, you won't succeed. (study)

2-PUT IN THE VERB IN THE CORRECT FORM:

1. If you took more exercise, you would feel better. (feel)
2. If she comes to the party, I will be happy. (be)
3. If ice melts, it turns into water. (turn)
4. If I had been hungry , I would have eaten something.(eat)
5. Unless you study hard, you won't succeed. (study)

WRITING

Write a paragraph of about 10 lines on “The benefits and problems of using mobile phones”. You can expand the following ideas:

- Introduction on new technology in modern world.
- Good points of mobile phones.
- Side effects and their problems.
- Your opinion on mobile phones

ANSWER

Mobile Phones

New technology has brought man many useful products that can help to make life easier. One of these technologies is the mobile phone .This makes a revolution in the field of telecommunications.

Mobile phones have got many positive benefits .First; you can make a second-contact to anyone ,anywhere . Secondly, you can send a text message in any language you like. Moreover, mobile phones are becoming more developed – one can send a voice message or log on the internet. The most amazing feature is ‘bluetooth contact’ with which you can send or receive data from and to other mobiles in the range of your mobile signal. Mobile phones have small calculators, reminders or even video cameras.

Unfortunately, there are some negative points in mobile phones themselves. One the one hand, the radiation that affects the human body- research claimed -not for sure - that the radiation is carcinogenic . On the other, they are considered to be noisy, especially in public places or transport. Besides, some people misuse mobile phones, especially young school students. By this, they hurt other people as well as themselves.

To sum up, I think the benefits of mobile phones are far greater than their side effects.

UNIT 5: MONEY MATTERS

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and then answer the questions

Builders of the Modern Arab World

Shoman, Abdul Hameed (1890–1974)

Palestinian founder of the Arab Bank. Abdul Hameed Shoman was born near Jerusalem and grew up helping in his father's small stone business. Then, at 21, he emigrated to America. Like other young Arab emigrants, he hoped to build a better life in 'the land of opportunity'. He worked day and night, first as a salesman, and then as owner of a store in Baltimore, Maryland. Two years later, in New York, he opened a bigger shop and a small clothing factory. However, Shoman was never happy just with business and its rewards. He always wanted to do something important for his people, and he stayed in close contact with Palestine and the Arab World. He also financially supported a newspaper for Arab-Americans. In 1920, he began considering something bigger – a bank for Arabs. He knew the Arab World faced a difficult future and needed rapid development. That meant, first, economic development, and to support *this* he wanted to create a new bank. Shoman did not immediately find the necessary financial support, but in 1929 he heard that Tal'at Pasha Harb, the Egyptian founder of Banque Misr, wanted to set up a joint Egyptian-Palestinian bank. Shoman immediately offered 25% of the necessary money, and he also left to go home. His dream was getting closer to coming true. However, a Palestinian revolt against unlawful Jewish immigration and loss of land made the plan look dangerous, and Harb withdrew. But Shoman refused. In 1930, he finally set up the Arab Bank in Jerusalem with some help from friends and family members. Explaining the name, he said, 'When I made up my mind to start this bank, I chose not to give it my name, nor the name of my home village of Beit Hanina, nor the name of my homeland of Palestine, but instead the name of the Arab nation. And so I called it the Arab Bank'.

1-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Who was Abdul Hameed Shoman?

He was the Palestinian founder of the Arab Bank.

2. Where did he go when he was 21?

He emigrated to America.

3. What was his father's business?

His father's business was in stone-cutting

4. What was he considering doing?

He was considering setting up a bank for all the Arabs.

5. What does the underlined word refer to?

The 'economic development'.

2-GIVE A WORD FROM THE PASSAGE TO MATCH THE EXPLANATIONS:

- 1. The person who sells things :**
- 2. The person who owns a business :**
- 3. The person who founds a business :
.....**
- 4. The activity of coming into a country:
.....**
- 5. Set up:**
- 6. The person who leaves his own country forever to live abroad :**

ANSWERS

1. The person who sells things : salesman
2. The person who owns a business : owner
3. The person who founds a business : founder
4. The activity of coming into a country:
immigration.
5. Set up: found.
6. The person who leaves his own country
forever to live abroad : emigrant

3-FIND THE OPPOSITE FROM THE PASSAGE:

1. **offered :**
2. **buyer:**
3. **accepted:**
4. **smaller :**
5. **unnecessary:**

ANSWERS

1. offered : *withdrew*
2. buyer: *salesman / seller*
3. accepted: *refused*
4. smaller : *bigger*
5. unnecessary: *necessary*

4-CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A,B,C, OR D:

1. Heup his mind to leave.

- a) have b) do c) make d) made

2. He left histo America.

- a) homeland b) home land c) landhome d) land home

3. The greatwas the expansion of the bank.

- a) break through b) throughbreak c) breakthrough
d) through break

4. New works in Arab science and arts receive
.....prizes.

- a) annual b) monthly c) biennial d) centennial

5. It started to growthe Arab world .

- a) behind b) in front of c) beyond d) over

ANSWERS

1. He made up his mind to leave.

a) have b) do c) make d) made

2. He left his homeland to America.

a) homeland b) home land c) landhome d) land home

3. The great breakthrough was the expansion of the bank.

a) break through b) throughbreak c) breakthrough
d) through break

4. New works in Arab science and arts receive annual prizes.

a) annual b) monthly c) biennial d) centennial

5. It started to grow beyond the Arab world .

a) behind b) in front of c) beyond d) over

PUT IN THE BLANKS THE SUITABLE WORD FROM THE BOX :

banking

overdraft

salary

sooner

loan

1. After the war, my friend arranged ato mend his house.
2. Will the bank give you a free?
3.services are not good in Gaza.
4. She gets herevery month.
5.or later, you will sit for the final test.

ANSWERS

banking

overdraft

salary

sooner

loan

1. After the war, my friend arranged a loan to repair his house.
2. Will the bank give you a free overdraft?
3. Banking services are not good in Gaza.
4. She gets her salary every month.
5. Sooner or later, you will sit for the final test.

2-MAKE PAIRS OF WORDS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

pay	interest	credit	bank	pocket
money	card	statement	bank	rate

1. Money which is given to you by your parents is
2. You shouldyour debts.
3. If you set up a loan, your bank will chargefrom you.
4.allows you to spend money you don't have.
5. The bank offers customers ato check their accounts.

ANSWERS

pay	interest	credit	bank	pocket
money	card	statement	bank	rate

1. Money which is given to you by your parents is *pocket money*.
2. You should *pay back* your debts.
3. If you set up a loan, your bank will charge *interest rate* from you.
4. *Credit card* allows you to spend money you don't have.
5. The bank offers customers a *bank statement* to check their accounts.

**3-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A WORD FROM THE SAME FAMILY
IN BRACKETS**

- 1. Some people hide theirunder the floor. (save)**
- 2. How much is yourin US dollars. (come)**
- 3. He is a newly arrived(immigration)**
- 4. Shoman alwaysto return to Jerusalem. (long)**
- 5. Success is closely connected to(determine)**

ANSWERS

1. Some people hide their **savings** under the floor. (save)
2. How much is your **income** in US dollars. (come)
3. He is a newly arrived **immigrant** .(immigration)
4. Shoman always **longed** to return to Jerusalem. (long)
5. Success is closely connected to **determination**
(determine)

4- PUT IN THE CORRECT WORD FROM THE BOX:

hardware	rail card	discount	coaches	software	interest free
----------	-----------	----------	---------	----------	---------------

1. is the abstract programs for a computer.
2. is the money subtracted from the price.
3. is the concrete devices of the computer .
4. means without paying extra money.
5. are buses which take people from a place to another.
6. is a ticket for people who travel by train.

ANSWERS

hardware

rail card

discount

coaches

software

interest free

1. **Software** is the abstract programs for a computer.
2. **Discount** is the money subtracted from the price.
3. **Hardware** is the concrete devices of the computer .
4. **Interest free** means without paying extra money.
5. **Coaches** are buses which take people from a place to another.
6. **Rail card** is a ticket for people who travel by train.

5-GIVE THE OPPOSITE FROM THE BOX

close	withdraw	income	credit
-------	----------	--------	--------

- 1. expenses:
- 2. debit:
- 3. open:
- 4. deposit:

ANSWERS

close

withdraw

income

credit

1. expenses: income
2. debit: credit
3. open: close
4. deposit: withdraw

6-FIND THE SUITABLE COLLOCATIONS IN THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

bank	cash	application	bank	debit
form	statement	card	machine	account

1. I use my to withdraw my salary.
2. The is more comfortable for employees than standing in a queue.
3. They sent me an for the new job.
4. When you get a job, you should open a
5. A is the document which shows your balance

ANSWERS

bank	cash	application	bank	debit
form	statement	card	machine	account

1. I use my debit card to withdraw my salary.
2. The cash machine is more comfortable for employees than standing in a queue.
3. They sent me the application form for the new job.
4. When you get a job, you should open a bank account.
5. A bank statement is the document which shows your balance

LANGUAGE

1-REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES CHANGING THEM INTO PASSIVE:

1. They started the bank in Nablus a long time ago.
2. The bank has accepted individual customers.
3. In 1900s , the bank was slowly opening its first branch.
4. Today , the bank is still extending its operations abroad.
5. These days , people recognize the name of the bank.

ANSWERS:

1. They started the bank in Nablus a long time ago.

The Bank was started in Nablus a long time ago.

1. The bank has accepted individual customers

Individual customers have been accepted .

1. In 1900s , the bank was slowly opening its first branch.

In 1900s ,the bank's first branch was slowly being opened.

1. Today , the bank is still extending its operations abroad.

Today ,the bank's operations are still being extended abroad.

1. These days , people recognize the name of the bank.

These days , the name of the bank is recognized.

2-CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM IN BRACKETS TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. Hello! I didn't expect(to see /seeing) you.
2. I feel like(to go /going) out this evening.
3. I would like(to have / having) a cup of coffee.
4. She can't help(to laugh /laughing) at him.
5. Ali would prefer(to watch /watching) a film.

ANSWERS

1. Hello! I didn't expect **to see** (to see /seeing) you.
2. I feel like **going** (to go /going) out this evening.
3. I would like **to have** (to have / having) a cup of coffee.
4. She can't help **laughing** (to laugh /laughing) at him.
5. Ali would prefer **to watch** (to watch /watching) a film.

LITERATURE:

I HAD A DOVE

1-CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

SECTION (A)

1. The poet's dove died of

 - a)lack of food.
 - b)its feet being tied.
 - c)its grief on prison.
 - d)the cage being unhealthy.

2. Its feet were tied with

 - a)a cotton thread weaved by the poet.
 - b)a silken thread made by the writer.
 - c)a thread made from leaves and plants.
 - d)a branch of forest tree.

3. A dove is a kind of a

 - a)bird symbolizes evil.
 - b)pigeon symbolizes peace.
 - c>wild animal.
 - d)delicious vegetable.

LITERATURE:

I HAD A DOVE

1-CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

SECTION (A)

ANSWERS

1. The poet's dove died of its grief on prison.
 - a) lack of food.
 - b) its feet being tied.
 - c) its grief on prison.
 - d) the cage being unhealthy.

2. Its feet were tied with a silken thread made by the writer.
 - a) a cotton thread weaved by the poet.
 - b) a silken thread made by the writer.
 - c) a thread made from leaves and plants.
 - d) a branch of forest tree.

3. A dove is a kind of a pigeon symbolizes peace.
 - a) bird symbolizes evil.
 - b) pigeon symbolizes peace.
 - c) wild animal.
 - d) delicious vegetable.

2-DECIDE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES TRUE OR FALSE:

- 1. The poet was astonished at the bird's death .(.....)**
- 2. The poet lived alone in the wood .(.....)**
- 3. The poet wanted it to live with him. (.....)**

2-DECIDE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

TRUE OR FALSE:

ANSWERS

1. The poet was astonished at the bird's death .(**T**)
2. The poet lived alone in the wood .(**F**)
3. The poet wanted it to live with him. (**T**)

3-COMplete:

1. The poet cared for the bird so much that



2. Although he cared for it,



3-COMPLETE:

1. The poet cared for the bird so much that *he was shocked by its death.*
2. Although he cared for it, *he did not care for its freedom.*

QUOTATION

“Why should you leave me, sweet bird? Why?”

1. Why does the poet use “why” twice?

.....

2. What does “sweet” mean here?

.....

3. What will happen if the bird set free?

.....

QUOTATION

“Why should you leave me, sweet bird? Why?”

1. Why does the poet use “why” twice?

*Because he was upset by the death of the dove
and as if he were looking for answers.*

2. What does “sweet” mean here?

Nice, gentle and lovely.

3. What will happen if the bird set free?

*It will fly away/ It won't die./ It will live freely in
a forest .*

SECTION (B)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What did the poet give the dove?

.....

2. What did he think it died of?

.....

3. Where had the bird lived before?

.....

4. Why did the poet tie its feet?

.....

5. Could the bird live with him? Why? Why not?

.....

SECTION (B)

ANSWERS

1. What did the poet give the dove?

Delicious vegetable food; white peas.

2. What did he think it died of?

He thought it died of grieving.

3. Where had the bird lived before?

In a tree in a forest.

4. Why did the poet tie its feet?

To stop it from flying away.

5. Could the bird live with him? Why? Why not?

No it couldn't. Because birds are born free and live freely in forests.

UNIT 6

GETTING YOUR LIFE ORGANISED

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then answer the questions :

While you're doing this, though, don't forget your old friends or your family. They won't understand everything you're doing now, but they should remain an important part of your support group. Contact your parents to tell them you're fine (even if you don't actually feel so fine). Remember: they're concerned about you and they themselves are also having to get used to life without you.

As you settle in, you'll find life is far less organized for you now. Yes, you'll have lectures, but you'll also have many hours with nothing scheduled. Some people grab the chance to be lazy with both hands, but don't let yourself get like that. If you want to do well, you have to use that free time well. In fact, it isn't really 'free' at all. You need lots of it to get all your work done properly. We're certainly not saying you should work all the time. If you did, you'd soon bum out. Besides, a good social life is an essential part of the university experience. The important thing is balance really, and to get the balance right you need to do your work efficiently. It's a good idea to write weekly and daily 'to do' list, setting your top priorities. Then you won't suddenly face nasty surprises such as a 1,000- word essay you have to write by tomorrow morning! Get into regular working habits. For example, always write out lecture notes quickly, while the lecture is still fresh in your mind. Don't write mountains of notes. Instead, note the main points and any references for further reading. All this reading will probably include journals and materials from the internet as well as books. Here, the library becomes very important. You may be given a tour of this (and other university facilities). If not, give yourself a tour. Find out where the books and journals you'll need are kept. Check the computer and photocopy facilities. When you read, read actively. That's to say, ask questions, make notes of important points, and compare what you read with other things you've studied.

This is essential preparation for essays and exams you will have to do. In the past, you probably only had to produce on paper just what you were taught. Now you have to think for yourself and produce your own ideas. In this, too, as in so many other ways, university life really *is* a whole new world!

1-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1-What is a support group?

Family and friends.

2-What happens if you work all the time?

You will burn out.

3-What should you write, during the lecture?

The main points .

4-What does your reading include?

Journals, materials from the internet as well as books.

5-What's the difference between school exams and university exams?

In school exams , you produce on paper what you have learnt but in university exams you have to think for yourself and produce your own ideas .

2-FIND THE SYNONYM IN THE PASSAGE:

1-take the chance :

2-Father and mother :

3-accustomed to :

4-hateful:

5-get in touch :

3-FIND THE OPPOSITE IN THE PASSAGE:

1-irregular :

2-badly :

3-disorganised :

4-unimportant :

5-inactively :

4-WHAT DO THE WORDS IN BOLD REFER TO?

1-they :

2-free :

3-'to do' lists:

4-Here :

5-this:

4-WHAT DO THE WORDS IN BOLD REFER TO?

ANSWERS

1-they : **your parents.**

2-free : **time you do nothing in / without paying money**

3-‘to do’ lists: **lists of things you are to do during a day
or a week or at a specific period of time “agenda”**

4-Here : **in this point.**

5-this: **thinking for yourself to produce your own ideas**

5-CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A,B,C, OR D:

1-Your parents are concernedyou.

a) on b) about c) out d) at

2-You shouldout where the books and journals are

a) find b) know c) tell d) study

3-During lectures ,note the mainonly.

a) full stops b) points c)commas d) colons

4-You willgiven a tour round the university.

a)are b) is c) be d) was

5-You must learn how to thinkyourself.

a)on b)at c)for d) in

5-CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A,B,C, OR D:

ANSWERS

1-Your parents are concerned **about** you.

a) on b) about c) out d) at

2-You should **find** out where the books and journals are

a) find b) know c) tell d) study

3-During lectures ,note the main **points** only.

a) full stops b) points c)commas d) colons

4-You will **be** given a tour round the university.

a)are b) is c) be d) was

5-You must learn how to think **for** yourself.

a)on b)at c)for d) in

VOCABULARY

1-COMplete the “DO ,MAKE AND HAVE” EXPRESSIONS WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX

suggestion -cooking - difference - homework -
housework - list – meal= cook –meal= eat --
mistake - noise - party - progress - project -- rest -
revision - shower —test- time- walk - washing

	do	make	have
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

VOCABULARY

1-COMplete the “DO ,MAKE AND HAVE” EXPRESSIONS WITH WORDS FROM THE BOX

suggestion -cooking - difference - homework -
housework - list – meal= cook –meal= eat --
mistake - noise - party - progress - project -- rest -
revision - shower —test- time- walk - washing

	do	make	have
1	(some) cooking	a difference	a meal
2	(some) homework	a list	a party
3	a project	a meal	a rest
4	(some) revision	a mistake	a shower
5	a test	a noise	a test
6	(the) washing	(some) progress	time
7	(some) housework	a suggestion	a walk
8		time	

2-USE 'DO' OR 'MAKE' OR 'HAVE' IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. BE SURE TO PUT THE VERB IN APPROPRIATE FORM.

1. May I a telephone call?
2. Please stopso much noise!
3. She'sher homework at the moment.
4. Would you like me toyou a cup of tea?
5. Could youthe ironing first?
6. I usuallya shower after training.
7. I don'ttime for playing, I must study.
8. It took him a long time toa decision.
9. Do you mindthe washing-up this evening?
10. After she hadthe housework, she went shopping.

2-USE 'DO' OR 'MAKE' OR 'HAVE' IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. BE SURE TO PUT THE VERB IN APPROPRIATE FORM.

1. May I make a telephone call?
2. Please stop making so much noise!
3. She's doing her homework at the moment.
4. Would you like me to make you a cup of tea?
5. Could you do the ironing first?
6. I usually have a shower after training.
7. I don't have time for playing, I must study.
8. It took him a long time to make a decision.
9. Do you mind doing the washing-up this evening?
10. After she had done the housework, she went shopping.

2-USE 'DO' OR 'MAKE' OR 'HAVE' IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. BE SURE TO PUT THE VERB IN APPROPRIATE FORM.

11. Let your fingers the walking.
12. I usually breakfast in a restaurant.
13. You look tired .You should a rest.
14. He failed in the exam because he a lot of mistakes.
15. Can you a list of the things you need for the party?
16. I a wonderful walk round the garden yesterday.
17. What sort of job do you? I am a doctor.
18. I my birthday party yesterday and my mother some cake.
19. It is a difficult question. Can I a suggestion?
20. At the moment, we are a project on olive trees.

2-USE 'DO' OR 'MAKE' OR 'HAVE' IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. BE SURE TO PUT THE VERB IN APPROPRIATE FORM.

11. Let your fingers **do** the walking.
12. I usually **have** breakfast in a restaurant.
13. You look tired .You should **have** a rest.
14. He failed in the exam because he **made** a lot of mistakes.
15. Can you **make** a list of the things you need for the party?
16. I **had** a wonderful walk round the garden yesterday.
17. What sort of job do you **do**? I am a doctor.
18. I **had** my birthday party yesterday and my mother **made** some cake.
19. It is a difficult question. Can I **make** a suggestion?
20. At the moment, we are **doing** a project on olive trees.

3-FORM A SUITABLE WORD PAIR FROM THE WORDS IN THE BOX TO FILL THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

students'	top	free	support	working
priority	time	union	habits	group

1-He is not good, because he has some bad

.....

2-My is to succeed

3-We don't have a in our school.

4-Try to play sport in your

5-Your helps you to overcome your troubles.

3-FORM A SUITABLE WORD PAIR FROM THE WORDS IN THE BOX TO FILL THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

students'	top	free	support	working
priority	time	union	habits	group

1-He is not good, because he has some bad ***working habits***.

2-My ***top priority*** is to succeed

3-We don't have a ***students' union*** in our school.

4-Try to play sport in your ***free time***.

5-Your ***support group*** helps you to overcome your troubles.

STRUCTURE

1-TURN THE FOLLOWING INTO POLITE INDIRECT FORMS: BEGIN WITH THE STARTER IN BRACKETS

1. Is the library open at the weekend and during holidays? (I wonder)

I wonder if the library is open at the weekends and during the holidays.

2- What day do lectures start? (Can you tell me?)

Can you tell me what day lectures start?

3- Has John arrived? (Do you know?)

Do you know if John has arrived?

4- Where is the way to the bus station? (May I ask?)

May I ask where the way to the bus station is?

5- What time does the film start? (Can I ask?)

Can I ask what time the film starts?

2-CHOOSE CORRECT ANSWER:

1-Yesterday, Imy homework and went to bed,

- a) had b) did c) make d) made

2-We willa journey to Rafah.

- a) do b) make c) made d) had

3-Shethe cooking and Ithe meal

- a) do -have b) did -have c) did-had d) had -did

4- They are tidy. They have good

- a) organizing b) organizer c) organization d)
organism

5-I often fill inat school.

- a) question b) questioner c) questioned
d)questionnaire

ANSWERS

1-Yesterday, I **did** my homework and went to bed,

a) had b) did c) make d) made

2-We will **make** a journey to Rafah.

a) do b) make c) made d) had

3-She **did** the cooking and I **had** the meal

a) do -have b) did -have c) did-had d) had -did

4- They are tidy. They have good **organization**.

a) organizing b) organizer c) organization d)

organism

5-I often fill in **questionnaire** at school.

a) question b) questioner c) questioned

d)questionnaire

3-FILL IN THE WITH ONE WORD FROM THE BOX:

get off

top

goals

planner

stick to

1-When am I going toschedule?

2-While we were travelling, a man wanted to

3-Some people have noin their lives.

4- He is one of thestudents.

5-Draw yourself aand follow it.

ANSWERS

get off

top

goals

planner

stick to

- 1-When am I going to stick to schedule?
- 2-While we were travelling, a man wanted to get off.
- 3-Some people have no goals in their lives.
- 4- He is one of the top students.
- 5-Draw yourself a planner and follow it.

4-ADD THE CORRECT PREPOSITION IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES FROM THE BOX:

into

on

out

1-I can't getwith her. She is tough.

2-Ali gotmusic and he is making progress.

3-When she received the prize, she gotthe words”
Thank you”.

4-Finishing Tawjihi means gettinguniversity.

5-The police officer got his gunand shot in the air.

ANSWERS

into

on

out

1-I can't get **on** with her. She is tough.

2-Ali got **into** music and he is making progress.

3-When she received the prize, she got **out** the words”
Thank you”.

4-Finishing Tawjihi means getting **into** university.

5-The police officer got his gun **out** and shot in the air.

IV. WRITING

1- Write a composition with the title “Organizing My Life”. Use the ideas given to expand in your paragraphs.

-Introduction about your life now.

-Good things that you are already doing.

-Things that you should do to improve.

- Conclusion: How your life will be when you do those things .

ANSWER

Organizing My Life

My life today is different from yesterday because we learn a new thing every day and this affects our planner. We react according to situations and change goals to suit them. So I believe it is important to organize my life.

It seems that I already do a few things quite well. For example, I set my goals: to succeed in Tawjihi and get into university. I also identified 'time wasters' and avoided them already.

But, still there are few things that I should do. First I should stop putting off urgent jobs and get into good working habits.

Because time doesn't wait, I will change my way in order to create a change to a better future and consequently a better job with a good salary and a better lifestyle.

IV. LITERATURE:

A) WAR IS NEVER OVER

SECTION A:

1-Circle the correct answer:

1-The poet believes that

- a) war is over.
- b) treaties stop wars.
- c) treaties may not end wars.
- d) memories of the battle are forgotten.

2-Only soldiers hold

- a) their minds and weapons.
- b) memories of war that everybody knows.
- c) treaties of peace.
- d) memories of war known only to them.

3-‘Nam’ veterans is

- a) short for American soldiers in Guantanamo.
- b) short for American soldiers in Iraq.
- c) short for British soldiers in Vietnam.
- d) short for American soldiers in Vietnam.

IV. LITERATURE:

A) WAR IS NEVER OVER

SECTION A:

ANSWERS

1-Circle the correct answer:

1-The poet believes that treaties may not end wars.

- a) war is over.
- b) treaties stop wars.
- c) treaties may not end wars.
- d) memories of the battle are forgotten.

2-Only soldiers hold memories of war known only to them.

- a) their minds and weapons.
- b) memories of war that everybody knows.
- c) treaties of peace.
- d) memories of war known only to them.

3-‘Nam’ veterans is short for American soldiers in Vietnam.

- a) short for American soldiers in Guantanamo.
- b) short for American soldiers in Iraq.
- c) short for British soldiers in Vietnam.
- d) short for American soldiers in Vietnam.

3-DECIDE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE OR FALSE :

- 1. The poet was a soldier and fought against Japan in WW2. (.....)**
- 2. Soldiers may have nightmares. (...)**
- 3. Freedom is free. (.....)**

3-DECIDE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE OR FALSE :

- 1. The poet was a soldier and fought against Japan in WW2. (T)**
- 2. Soldiers may have nightmares. (T)**
- 3. Freedom is free. (F)**

4-COMPLETE:

**People, who wait for the heroes to
welcome them home, feel sad because**

.....

.....

.....

ANSWER

People, who wait for the heroes to welcome them home, feel sad because *their relatives will never come back as they might have got killed in the battlefield.*

QUOTATION

5-“No freedom is free” Comment.

The writer believes that wars start because of the fight for freedom and this freedom can never be gained unless souls are paid for it as its price

SECTION B:

1-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. **What treaties does the poet mean?**
2. **What does the writer mean by ‘heroes’?**
3. **Why “many still are waiting “?**
4. **What brings memories of war to human minds?**
5. **Can both armies win victory?**

SECTION B:

1-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What treaties does the poet mean? *Peace treaties between the fighting nations.*
2. What does the writer mean by 'heroes'? *He means the soldiers who come back alive after the war.*
3. Why "many still are waiting"? *They are still waiting for the heroes who got killed during the war and may never come back again*
4. What brings memories of war to human minds? *Other wars do bring memories.*
5. Can both armies win victory? *No, only on party can win the battle and become victorious.*

B) BE STRONG:

SECTION A:

1-CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1-The title of the poem is

- a) a piece of advice to build your body .
- b) an order to be carried out.
- c) a polite request.
- d) a funny expression.

2-If things went wrong, we should blame

- a) time and say the days are evil.
- b) the people who cause trouble.
- c) ourselves.
- d) our nation and our countrymen.

3-‘Nam’ veterans is

- a) short for American soldiers in Guantanamo.
- b) short for American soldiers in Iraq.
- c) short for British soldiers in Vietnam.
- d) short for American soldiers in Vietnam.

B) BE STRONG:

SECTION A:

1-CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1-The title of the poem is *an order to be carried out.*

- a) a piece of advice to build your body .
- b) an order to be carried out.
- c) a polite request.
- d) a funny expression.

2-If things went wrong, we should blame *ourselves.*

- a) time and say the days are evil.
- b) the people who cause trouble.
- c) ourselves.
- d) our nation and our countrymen.

3-‘Nam’ veterans is *short for American soldiers in Vietnam.*

- a) short for American soldiers in Guantanamo.
- b) short for American soldiers in Iraq.
- c) short for British soldiers in Vietnam.
- d) short for American soldiers in Vietnam.