

ENGLISH

Grade 12

First Term, 2022

لا تقني عن الكتاب المدرسي

W.D.

Reading
Practice

Student's name:

Reading Questions

1	What is the most appropriate title of the text?	ما هو أفضل عنوان للنص؟
	Which title is the most suitable one?	ما هو أنسب عنوان للنص؟
2	What is the purpose of the article?	ما الغرض من النص؟
	What does this text aim to?	ما الهدف من هذا النص؟
	What is the writer's purpose in the first paragraph?	ما غرض الكاتب في الفقرة الأولى؟
	In the fourth paragraph, what is the writer's main point?	ما الفكرة الرئيسية في الفقرة الرابعة؟
3	What point does the writer want to make about in the 2 nd paragraph?	ما الذي يعنيه الكاتب بخصوص ...؟
	Why does the writer mention the	لماذا ذكر الكاتب
	What does the writer say/ imply about	ما الذي يعنيه الكاتب بخصوص ..؟
	In the first paragraph, what does the author imply?	ما الذي يعنيه الكاتب في الفقرة الأولى؟
	What is implied at the end of paragraph 2?	ما الذي يفهم في نهاية الفقرة الثانية؟
	In the 2 nd paragraph, what is the writer's purpose in..	ما هو غرض الكاتب من... في الفقرة 2؟
الإجابات المحتملة	✓ to point out	ليوضح أن....
	✓ to persuade readers that they should	ليقنع الناس أن
	✓ to persuade readers of the importance of	ليقنع القراء بأهمية
	✓ to get people to apply for	ليقنع الناس بالتقدم ل....
	✓ to urge the reader to	ليحث القارئ أن
	✓ to emphasise how good	ليؤكد على جودة
	✓ to stress the importance of	ليؤكد على أهمية
	✓ to ask for help in	ليطلب الدعم في
	✓ to show people that	ليوضح للناس أن
	✓ to compare two	ليقارن بين اثنين من
	✓ to demonstrate the contrast between and	ليظهر الاختلاف ما بين ... و ...
	✓ to express an opinion on	ليعبر عن رأي بخصوص ..
	✓ to provide a factual and informative account of	ليعطي وصف حقائق اخباري عن ...
	✓ to inform people about.....	ليخبر الناس عن
	✓ to provide information about.....	ليعطي معلومات عن
	✓ to talk about a personal experience	ليحدث عن خبرة شخصية
	✓ to share personal experiences about.....	ليشارك خبرة شخصية بشأن
✓ to warn people of the dangers of.....	ليحذر الناس بشأن مخاطر	
✓ to explain how ...	ليشرح طريقة	
✓ to explain why ...	ليشرح أسباب	
✓ to suggest that	ليقتراح أن	
✓ to describe	ليصف	
4	Who is the intended reader/ audience/ recipient?	من هو القاري/ الجمهور المستهدف؟ المستلم؟
5	What is the author's opinion about ...?	ما رأي الكاتب في ..؟
	Provide evidence from the text.	قدم دليلاً من النص
	How has the writer's attitude/ approach to changed?	كيف تغير رأي/ توجه الكاتب تجاه؟
	What does the writer believe is the best ...?	أي هو الأفضل في رأي الكاتب؟

6	What type of text is it?	ما نوع النص؟
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ an article in a magazine ✓ an email describing an event ✓ personal narrative ✓ an autobiography ✓ a biography ✓ a formal letter providing information ✓ a blog post ✓ an itinerary ✓ a job interview ✓ a flyer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> مقال في مجلة رسالة لوصف فعالية تجربة - قصة شخصية سيرة ذاتية يكتبها الكاتب عن نفسه سيرة ذاتية يكتبها الكاتب عن غيره He, She خطاب رسمي لتقديم معلومات منشور على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي دليل الزيارات السياحية مقابلة وظيفة ورقة دعائية
7	What is the author's main point about ... in paragraph 2?	ما قصد الكاتب بخصوص ..؟
	According to the text, what is true about	تبعاً للنص، ما هو الصحيح بشأن .
	What information is given about	ما المعلومات التي ذكرت بشأن
	What does the writer mention about	ماذا ذكر الكاتب بخصوص ..؟
8	According to the writer/ the text, which of the following is NOT...?	أي مما يلي ليس ...
9	What does 'this' refer to?	ما الذي يشير إليه
	What are '.....' in paragraph 2?	ما هو المذكور في الفقرة 2؟

W.D. SPARK

10	What feature of email is used in paragraph 1/2?	أي من سمات ... استخدم؟
	What feature of informal language is used in paragraph 1/2?	
	What feature of informal email is used in paragraph 1/2?	
	Mention One feature of informal email from paragraph 1/2/3/4. Support your answer with a piece of evidence from the paragraph?	أذكر أحد سمات ... استخدم في الفقرة؟ دعم إجابتك بـ دليل من الفقرة
Read the statements below and identify which features apply to the text?	أي من السمات التالية ينطبق على النص؟	
Choose the statements that apply to each text. Write T1 for Text 1, T2 for Text 2 or B for both.	اختر العبارات التي تنطبق على كل نص أكتب T1 للنص الأول، T2 للنص الثاني، B لكلاهما	

تنقسم سمات النصوص إلى فئتين: 1- سمات مرتبطة بأسلوب اللغة المستخدم (رسمي- ودي)

language/ style/ register

Formal

رسمي

<input type="checkbox"/> Long verb form	am, is, are, have, has, had, will, would	الأفعال الطويلة
<input type="checkbox"/> Indirect questions	Could you tell me what your name is?	الأسئلة غير المباشرة
<input type="checkbox"/> Passive voice	be, been, being, am, is, are, was, were +PP	البناء للمجهول
<input type="checkbox"/> Complex sentences	Although it was raining heavily, the match was held.	الجمل المعقدة
<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced linkers	consequently, Furthermore, in contrast	الروابط المتقدمة
<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced vocabulary	overwhelming, appreciate	المرادفات المتقدمة
<input type="checkbox"/> Present simple	Doha metro runs on a schedule	المضارع البسيط
<input type="checkbox"/> Modals	will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must ..	الأفعال الناقصة

Informal

ودي / غير رسمي

<input type="checkbox"/> Short verb form	'm, 's, 're, 've, 'd, 'll	الأفعال المختصرة
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct questions	What is your name?	الأسئلة المباشرة
<input type="checkbox"/> Active voice	Although it was raining heavily, they held the match.	الجمل التي تبدأ بالفاعل
<input type="checkbox"/> Simple sentences	It was raining heavily. They held the match.	الجمل البسيطة
<input type="checkbox"/> Informal linkers	so, and, but	الروابط الغير رسمية
<input type="checkbox"/> Simple vocabulary	amazing, nice	المرادفات البسيطة
<input type="checkbox"/> Informal expressions	please, call me soon.	تعبيرات ودية
<input type="checkbox"/> Exclamation!	Wow! Awesome! Great!	الأفعال الناقصة

2- سمات مرتبطة بنوع النص (مقال - خطاب - سيرة ذاتية

سمات الخطاب الودي	Features of informal email (Informal)
إدراج تحية وتوقيع مخاطبة القارئ مباشرة له عناوين فرعية إدراج عنوان المستلم إدراج مشاعر شخصية ولغة مشاعر	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ including a greeting, ending and signing off✓ addressing the reader directly✓ has subheading✓ including the recipient's home address✓ includes personal feelings and emotive language

Factual Informative Article

VS

Timeline

سمات المقالة الحقائقية المعلوماتية	Features of factual informative article (Formal)
منظم بشكل فقرات لها موضوع رئيس يستخدم جمل كاملة يستخدم صفات وظروف وصفية أزمنة الماضي لوصف أحداث الماضي مبني على حقائق له عنوان	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ is organised into paragraphs, each with a central theme✓ uses full sentences✓ uses descriptive adjectives and adverbs✓ uses past tenses to talk about past events✓ based on facts✓ has a title

سمات الخط الزمني	Features of Timeline (Formal)
يقدم المعلومات وفق التسلسل الزمني يحذف الأدوات a,an,the وحروف الجر يستخدم البناء للمجهول مع حذف be أزمنة المضارع لوصف أحداث الماضي مبني على حقائق له عنوان	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ provides information in chronological order✓ omits articles and prepositions✓ uses passive structures omitting the auxiliary be✓ uses Present Simple to talk about past events✓ based on facts✓ has a title

Biography

VS

Autobiography

Features of biography (Formal)

سمات السيرة الذاتية التي يكتبها الكاتب عن غيره

- ✓ uses the **third person**
- ✓ provides an **objective** account of a **person's life**
- ✓ could **feature** in an **encyclopedia**
- ✓ uses **paragraphs**
- ✓ presents **factual information**
- ✓ presents **events** in the **order** in which they happened
- ✓ uses key **date/ time** references

يستخدم ضمائر الغائب **he/ she**
يعطي وصف موضوعي لحياة شخص
يمكن إدراجه في موسوعة
يستخدم الفقرات
يعرض معلومات حقائقية
يعرض المعلومات مرتبة زمنياً
يشير إلى التواريخ والأوقات الأساسية

Features of autobiography (Informal)

سمات السيرة الذاتية التي يكتبها الكاتب عن نفسه

- ✓ uses the **first person**
- ✓ is **subjective** and presents the **personal perspective** and **opinions**
- ✓ use some features of **informal writing**
- ✓ uses **paragraphs**
- ✓ presents **factual information**
- ✓ presents **events** in the **order** in which they happened
- ✓ uses key **date/ time** references.

يستخدم ضمائر المتكلم **I, me, my**
يعطي وصف شخصي وآراء شخصية
يستخدم بعض سمات اللغة الودية
يستخدم الفقرات
يعرض معلومات حقائقية
يعرض المعلومات مرتبة زمنياً
يشير إلى التواريخ والأوقات الأساسية

12. Read the statements below and

write T for True, F for False or NG for Not Given.

اقرأ العبارات التالية وأكتب صح / خطأ أو لم يطرح

يأتي هذا النوع مع النصوص المعلوماتية والتي تحتوي على حقائق

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

write Y for Yes, N for No or NM for Not Mentioned.

هل العبارات التالية تتفق مع المعلومات الواردة بالنص، أكتب نعم / لا أو لم تذكر

يأتي هذا النوع مع النصوص الأدبية والتي تحتوي على آراء، خيال، ...

انتبه للنصائح التالية:

- 1- الأسئلة بالترتيب حسب المعلومات الواردة في النص
- 2- يوجد على الأقل واحدة من كل نوع T/F/NG إن لم يكن بالتساوي
- 3- حدد الكلمات المفتاحية في السؤال، و ابحث في النص عن الجمل التي تحتوي على المعلومة الواردة في السؤال.
- 4- إيجاد المعلومة في النص ليس دليلاً على صحتها True
- 5- كلمة True معناها أن المعلومة الواردة في النص تثبت صحة المعلومة التي في السؤال بنسبة 100%
- 6- كلمة False معناها أن المعلومة الواردة في النص تثبت خطأ المعلومة التي في السؤال بنسبة 100%
- 7- كلمة Not Given/ Not Mentioned معناها أن المعلومة لم تذكر في النص، أو أن ما ذكر في النص لا يكفي للحكم بصحة أو خطأ المعلومة.
- 8- المرادفات هي دليل على صحة المعلومة. worried = anxious = restless ولن تجد جملة True بدون مرادفات
- 9- لا تقع في فخ ظروف التكرار:
often/ usually ≠ always → **False**
rarely/ seldom ≠ never → **False**
every = all = each = the entire → **True**
no = none = never → **True**
- 10- ما ينطبق على الفرد قد ينطبق وقد لا ينطبق على البعض أو الكل وبالتالي Not Given
- A/ One** teacher in our school is Egyptian → Some/ All teachers in our school are Egyptian. → **NOT GIVEN**
- 11- لاحظ كلمة **Only**
- Only** one teacher in our school is Egyptian → Some/ All teachers in our school are Egyptian. → **False**
- 12- إيجاد الكلمات القطعية **always, never, all, none** في السؤال يعطي احتمال كبير لخطأ المعلومة **False**
- 13- لاحظ أن الفرد دليل على صحة النوع **True** ولكن النوع ليس دليل على صحة الفرد **Not Given**
- Ali is an English teacher. → Ali is a language teacher. → **True**
- Ali is a language teacher. → Ali is an English teacher. → **Not Given**
- 14- لا تدخل معلوماتك العامة/ البديهيات في الحكم على صحة أو خطأ المعلومات وإنما المرجع الوحيد هو النص.
- 15- لا تتعب نفسك بالبحث عن معلومة لم تجدها، فقد يكمن الجواب في عدم إيجادها **NOT MENTIONED** (٢٤)

13. Read the statements below and write T for True, F for False or NG for Not Given.

1 تخيل أنك استطعت الوصول للمعلومة في النص، احكم بصحة أو خطأ أو أن المعلومة غير كافية:

	المعلومة في النص	السؤال	الحكم
1	You see, igloo building was an invaluable skill for my ancestors, but now there aren't many people who know how to do it.	More people are capable of building igloos than ever before.	
2	For one, they are built out of snow, a natural resource, of which there is certainly no shortage.	The building material for igloos is freely available.	
3	And did they ever get that right! I woke up this morning to an elephant munching on tree bark not ten metres away! Got to go now – there's a monkey on the balcony!	You can see a wider variety of wildlife at TreeTops than on a traditional safari.	
4	I guess the idea was that if you built up in the trees, you wouldn't disturb all the amazing wildlife below.	TreeTops was designed to be in harmony with nature.	
5	The first residents moved into the area in November 2002 and since then over 22,000 people have made IJburg their home.	Most people in Amsterdam want to live in floating houses.	
6	They began constructing an eco-friendly suburb, called IJburg, consisting of artificial islands and floating houses designed to react to changes in sea levels and weather conditions.	Homes in IJburg have been designed to adapt to the outside world.	
7	To provide access to the new bungalows, we propose the construction of a pier extending from the southwest edge of the resort. We also suggest that each bungalow have its own private boat dock to allow easy access by boat.	Each bungalow at Gold Island Resort will only be accessible by boat.	
8	We have designed villas on stilts, with the main floor just one metre above the water. In the main area, each bungalow will have a see-through glass floor for ocean viewing.	The viewing floors in the bungalows will be under the surface of the water.	
9	Her marriage with a low-paid worker doesn't bring her happiness. Even though her husband's love and caring attitude cannot comfort her.	Loisel doesn't feel happy with her husband because of his behaviour.	
10	His characters are often the unhappy victims of their values.	Maupassant's character are always victims of their values.	
11	The snow white mountain is the last resting place for Harry.	The snow white mountain in Hemingway's story represents good ending.	
12	A decay develops in his right leg. He becomes doubtful about a rescue plane, and thinks about death of the infections.	After Harry's infections, he feels hopeless and worried.	
13	Helen later discovers that her husband died in his bed in the tent.	Harry's wife is really sorry to lose him after a long marriage.	
14	WHO's Global Malaria Extermination Programmes that started in 1955, had a goal of destroying malaria in Africa within the next ten years.	WHO expected to end the existence of Malaria in Africa in less than a decade.	
15	Transmitter control is more effective than treatment strategies.	Transmitter control is as effective as the treatment strategies.	
16	Besides, using small teams helps a lot.	According to Bill, it is always better to use big teams rather than small teams.	
17	Well, the growth in sales is rapid. We are doubling every two years.	Sales are increasing significantly in Bill's company.	
18		Bill's company moved to Settle in 1979.	

13. In the sentence below, which of the following can be used in place of 'so' and not change the meaning? أي من التالي يجوز استخدامها مكان ولا تغير المعنى؟
14. What is the function of the underlined linker? ما هي وظيفة الرابط الذي تحته خط؟
What is the importance of the underlined linker? ما هي أهمية الرابط الذي تحته خط؟

Giving Examples إعطاء أمثلة	Cause/ reason السبب	Conclude/ summing الختام
For example	Due to	In conclusion
For instance	Owing to	To sum up
Such as	Because of	All in all
This means that	Through	All things considered
In particular	For	Putting everything into
particularly	As a result of	consideration
especially	On account of	Exception الاستثناء
specifically	Because	Except for
Addition إضافة	As	Apart from
In addition to	Since	Purpose الغرض
Also	Now that	So as to
What is more	Result/ effect النتيجة	In order to
Furthermore	So	With a view to
Moreover	Therefore	For
Besides	That's why	So that
As well as	Consequently	In order that
Not onlybut	Thus	List points سرد قائمة
Similarly	In this way	To begin with
Neithernor	As a result	To start with
Eitheror	Condition الشرط	First of all
Contrast التناقض	(only) if	At the beginning
Although	whether	Last but not least
Though	unless	Sequence events تسلسل
Even though	otherwise	Then
But	or (else)	After
However	as/so long as	Before
Yet	on condition (that)	As soon as
Nevertheless	provided, providing	When
Nonetheless	in case (of)	By the time
Despite	Emphasis التأكيد	while/ As/ Just as
In spite of	Without a doubt	Paraphrase/ Restate إعادة صياغة
Counter-arguments حجج مضادة	Indeed	In other words
On the other hand	Definitely	That's to say
In contrast	Certainly	Enumeration التعداد
On the contrary		Firstly
Even so		Secondly
While / whereas		Thirdly
Conversely		Finally

READING

Directions: Read the following then answer questions 10 to 12.

Text 1

This is a description of a tourist hotel in a holiday brochure

Hotel Oasis in Pearl Beach is a large modern hotel just 15 minutes from the beach. The hotel is in a beautiful garden with three swimming pools and facilities for everyone in the family. For holidaymakers who love good food, the hotel's restaurant has an excellent ranking! They can enjoy having all meals there. Pearl Beach is an ideal resort for a holiday all through the whole year, with beautiful beaches, many lovely shops and restaurants and a wide range of interesting cultural destinations to visit nearby.

There are lots of things to do at the Oasis! Play mini-golf or tennis or relax on a sun bed beside the pool. We also have a fully equipped wellness centre with a sauna and spa, and beauty salon with massage treatments. In the evenings, there's a full range of the best entertainment in town, with live music every day except Sunday. There are playgrounds for children. Fun for all the family at the Oasis Hotel Pearl Beach!

Text 2

This is what someone wrote on a hotel review website

Our room at Millie's Hotel room was fantastic and beautifully decorated with all the things you need - there was even a coffee machine in the room and the beds were so comfortable; we slept like a log! We had a balcony to sit on in the evening with a marvelous view over the whole city and the bay. There's also a roof terrace.

Breakfasts were delicious, in fact there was too much food for us to finish it all! There are lots of restaurants nearby which are good value and serve a good variety of different food.

All the staff were friendly, especially Jose who helped us when we arrived. They even brought some chocolate to our room on the last night.

The hotel is located in the middle of the town, very close to the shops and the beach, but it's on a quiet street so it's not noisy.

10 What is the **PURPOSE** of the two texts?

- to advise visitors to practise certain beach sports
- to encourage readers to book in a beach resort hotel
- to guide readers on how to spend a day on the beach
- to give some information about beach resort expenses

Question 11 refer to Text (2).

11 In paragraph 2, what does the writer mean by “good value”?

- worthy
- precious
- unaffordable
- unreasonable

12 **12.1** From text 1, mention **THREE** details that make Pearl Beach a perfect place for holidays.

Detail 1:

Detail 2:

Detail 3:

3

12 **12.2** According to text 2, mention **THREE** advantages a visitor can get when booking Millie Hotel.

Advantage 1:

Advantage 2:

Advantage 3:

1½

12 **12.3** Do the following statements agree with the information given in the two texts?
Write Y (YES),N (No) or NG (NOT GIVEN).

Guests can enjoy listening to music seven days a week in Hotel Oasis.

The meals provided in Millie beach hotel are included in the room’s price.

The staff at Millie Hotel are helpful and supportive.

6

1½

Do not write below this line.

READING

Directions: Read the following then answer questions 10 to 12.

Text 1

1. In 1880, the Elementary Education Act made education compulsory for five to ten-year-olds. This was after the National Education League had continued their campaign for basic schooling. In 1891, both board and religious schools were made 'free' to attend.

2. Those children from a wealthier background were sent to Grammar schools and taught Latin. Girls of wealthier families were usually educated at home. Poorer children were instructed in 'manual' labor or what we call 'traineeships.' They were also taught basic educational skills.

3. The comfort of students was not taken into consideration, where school desks were basic wooden furniture and so too were the school chairs. These wooden desks, for some collectors, show life in the nineteenth-century classroom. Their ink wells are often covered in stains and damaged tops represent 200-year-old graffiti.

Text 2

1. Since the introduction of examinations in 1858, not much has changed. In a document, the Director of the Cambridge Assessment Network states, "In the examination system the pressure to perform created its own dynamic. Examiners' reports began to express disappointment that students did not demonstrate that they actually understood what they had learnt."

2. This said, the question remains: Do examinations only test those who have good 'recall' skills and not necessarily 'intelligence'? Further argument remains that the education system still does not do enough to differentiate abilities. To quote Albert Einstein: "Everybody is a genius. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid."

3. In spite of the continued argument whether 'To test or not to test,' some things have changed for the better. An example was the 'Building Schools for the Future' Project. In 2000, there was an injection of funds to help improve primary and secondary schools. By 2009, there was an estimated £2 billion of allocated funds for the project.

4. The project included the introduction and installation of a new IT platform, the Virtual Learning Environment. Not only were new technologies introduced but so too were new dynamic buildings including school furniture and classroom furniture, making teaching and learning more comfortable.

10

Which of the following features applies to text 1?

- factual information
- use of abbreviations
- use of the first person
- subjective style of writing

Question 11 refer to Text (2).

11

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word "demonstrate"?

- claim
- show
- identify
- determine

12

12.1 From text 1, mention TWO signs that show how students' comfort was NOT taken into consideration.

Sign 1:

Sign 2:

2

12.2

Based on the texts, match the dates with the events in the following table.

1891

.....

.....

the introduction of examinations

2

12.3

From text 2, what improvements did "Building Schools for the Future" project include?

Improvement 1:

Improvement 2:

6

2

Text 1

1. Walt Disney was born on 5 December 1901, in Chicago. He developed an interest in art and took lessons at Chicago Art Institute.

2. In 1919, he moved to Kansas City where he got a series of jobs, before finding employment in his area of greatest interest the film industry. It was working for the Kansas City Film Ad company that he gained the opportunity to begin working in the relatively new field of animation.

3. Disney decided to move to Hollywood, California which was home to the growing film industry in America. He created the character Mickey Mouse. Ub Iwerks drew Mickey Mouse, and Walt gave a voice to the character.

4. The Mickey Mouse cartoons became very popular and **reinforced** the growing reputation of Disney Productions. The skill of Walt Disney was to give his cartoons believable real-life characteristics. They were skillfully depicted and captured the imagination of the audience.

5. In the late 1940s, Walt Disney began building up plans for a massive Theme Park. Walt Disney wished the Theme Park to be like nothing ever created on earth. In particular, he wanted it to be a magical world for children and surrounded by a train. After several years in the planning and building, Disneyland opened on July 17, 1955.

6. Walt Disney died of lung cancer in 1966. After his death, his brother Roy lead The Disney Company, but it missed the direction and genius of Walt Disney.

Text 2

1. I'm Ali Hassan. I was born in 1980 and raised in Doha. My favourite hobby was drawing cartoon faces of people and animals, and my parents were always encouraging me to improve my skill through more practice and learning.

2. My art teacher guided me to attend workshops where I learnt a lot more about drawing cartoon images and became the cartoonist of the school magazine.

3. realized that children are the main audience when referring to the cartoons. A good cartoonist is one who can extract the main details of an object or a human being and simplify in shapes so that a child can recognize and be attracted to what he or she's looking at.

4. In 2002, I graduated from university and decided to have a job. At first, it was hard for me to find a job where I could practice my lifetime hobby and use the skill I'd always possessed. I worked as an editor in a local newspaper whose main task was to review articles sent by avid readers.

5. Two years later, I started to write articles myself with cartoon drawings that tell a joke or make a humorous criticism. It was a real success for me when I realized that most, if not all, the readers liked my drawings.

6. The success I made enabled me to set up my own art studio, and then I became the creator of a successful cartoon series. I made illustrations for many books written by famous authors. I also wrote cartoon strips published in different newspapers.

1. What is the MAIN PURPOSE of text (1)?

- A. to explain how a magical theme park was established
- B. to give information about the life of a famous cartoonist
- C. to describe Hollywood as home to film industry in America
- D. to discuss the reason for the popularity of Mickey Mouse cartoons

2. In text (1) what does the underlined word “reinforced” MOST LIKELY mean?

- A. wasted
- B. destroyed
- C. supported
- D. negotiated

3. In text (2) which of the following is TRUE about the writer?

- A. He was 24 when he graduated from university.
- B. He learnt more about drawing from workshops.
- C. He was discouraged from drawing by his parents.
- D. He worked as the chief editor of the school magazine.

4. (4.1) From text (1), match each of the following date or detail it corresponds with.

Date	Detail
1901
.....	Walt Disney moved to Kansas City.
July 17, 1955

(4.2) According to paragraph (6) of text (2), what were the THREE achievements of the writer after setting up his own art studio?

1 st Achievement	
2 nd Achievement	
3 rd Achievement	

(4.3) Read the TWO TEXTS AGAIN. Choose the statements that apply to each text. Write T1 for Text (1), T2 for Text (2) or B for both.

Uses the first person		Presents events in the order in which they happened	
Provides an objective account of a person’s life.		Makes use of some features of informal writing	
Uses the third person		Uses key date / time references	

Read the text about the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. Answer the questions (1-5).



1. The first Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race was held at Henley-on-Thames in 1829. That's when two old school friends, Charles Wordsworth, who went to Oxford University, and Charles Merrivale, who went to Cambridge University, decided to challenge each other to a boat race. Oxford won the race easily and the winning boat is on display at the River & Rowing Museum in Henley. The early boats had seats that didn't move back and forth, as well as heavy fishermen's oars, making them slow and very difficult to steer.
2. The race has been held annually since then, except during the two World Wars and the COVID-19 pandemic. The loser of the race traditionally challenges the winner to a rematch every year. The race takes place on the River Thames in London, where it is a tradition for the universities to compete in a demanding four-mile rowing race. With each team celebrating an impressive number of wins, the competition between the Oxford and Cambridge universities remains very strong.
3. Each crew consists of nine people: eight rowers and one cox, and only students attending either of the two universities are permitted to take part. The rowers sit facing backwards, unable to see where they are going, in boats that are lighter, quicker, and much easier to manoeuvre than those made in the early days. The cox sits facing the front and shouts various commands, including when to change direction. According to tradition, at the end of the race, the cox of the winning team is picked up by his team and thrown into the river.
4. The race has become a significant event in British sporting culture and is watched with excitement by millions of people. It is subject to huge media coverage with locals gathering along the river bank to cheer on the rowers. **Specifically**, over 250,000 people watch the race from the bank of the river each year, while over 15 million watch it on television.
5. Despite the fact that the race has existed for over 180 years, there is no sign that it is decreasing in popularity. There is little doubt this historic race will remain an important feature within UK sporting culture for many more years to come.

1. What is the purpose of the article?

- a. to describe the origin of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race
- b. to examine the future of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race
- c. to compare the rowing skills of Oxford and Cambridge University students
- d. to describe the history, present and future of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race

2. What was the reason behind the start of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race?

- a. an invitation to compete for fun
- b. a desire to begin a new annual tradition in Henley
- c. an opportunity for the university students to have their boat put in a museum
- d. a chance to show that Oxford students are better at rowing than Cambridge students

3. What is implied at the end of paragraph two?

- a. It is a very friendly race.
- b. It is a very dangerous race.
- c. They are equally strong teams.
- d. The Oxford University team is stronger.

4. Who participates in the boat race?

- a. anyone who is currently a university student
- b. people who live in either Oxford or Cambridge
- c. anyone who is a resident in the United Kingdom
- d. students attending either Oxford or Cambridge University

5. Read the following sentence from paragraph 4

Specifically, over 250,000 people watch the race from the bank of the river.....”

What is the function of the underlined linker?

- a. showing contrast
- b. giving example
- c. making conclusion
- d. restating opinion

6. According to paragraph 4, what makes the writer think that the race will remain POPULAR?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read a magazine feature in which a man called Tom talks about his experience of a boarding school education and answer the questions:

My Boarding School Experience

1. I remember the day I left for boarding school like it was yesterday. I remember feeling extremely anxious as we approached the school. I had no idea what to expect and was hoping that my parents would change their mind and turn the car around. When I look back, it was hardly surprising I was overwhelmed. After all, I was only ten years old. But, like most parents, mine were convinced they were making the right decision.
2. On arrival, the head teacher accompanied me to my dormitory and I was given plenty of time to settle in. I really struggled that first night. I was homesick and my mind was constantly wandering back home. Everything felt strange and unfamiliar and I barely slept. Nevertheless, my jam-packed days meant there was little time for feeling down. I soon started lessons and was signed up for numerous extra-curricular activities. It was **this** that helped me to adjust to my new life quickly.
3. On reflection, there is no doubt that boarding school allowed me to flourish in a way that I don't think a conventional education would have. First of all, the top-notch facilities and excellent teachers meant I had an outstanding education, and, like most of my classmates, I excelled academically. Of course, this was not surprising since we had a lot of homework and we were constantly studying. Secondly, it was the teachers who really helped me to realise my true potential. Consequently, I knew what I wanted early in life and was focused on achieving it. Finally, I learnt to live independently, which meant I was better prepared for both university and adulthood.
4. Of course, this is not always the case for everyone and, while I had a positive experience, there were many others that weren't so lucky. I knew many children who simply couldn't cope with being separated from their families, and feeling depressed was common. I suppose in the end it all depends on the type of personality you have. Although, I have to say, at times I did feel that freedom was limited. It always felt so unfair that we had to sleep at specific times or ask for permission to leave the school grounds.
5. I am often asked by people, 'Don't you feel resentment towards your parents for sending you off to boarding school? Wouldn't you have preferred to be at home?' As a father, I made the decision not to give my children a boarding school education. While I certainly gained from the experience, I do feel that it came at a cost. I rarely saw my parents after the age of 10. Of course, this affected our relationship but it didn't make me love or respect them any less. Interestingly, it is my father who suffered the most, feeling he missed out on all those precious moments that a father and son should share, although I often tell him there's not much point in thinking about how things could have been; we can't turn back time.

1. In paragraph 1, what does Tom imply?

- a. He was probably too young.
- b. He did not find the experience difficult.
- c. His parents felt anxious when they left him.
- d. His parents were not confident about their choice.

2. Read the following sentence from paragraph 2.

“It was this that helped me to adjust to my new life quickly.”

What does ‘this’ refer to?

- a. a busy schedule
- b. the familiarity of the place
- c. the time he was given to adjust
- d. the kindness of the head teacher

3. What was the most difficult thing for Tom at boarding school?

- a. feelings of depression
- b. learning to be independent
- c. the strict rules that were placed on him
- d. not having the opportunity to see his family regularly

4. What is Tom’s opinion about boarding school? Provide evidence from the text

Tom’s opinion	
Evidence	

5. What is Tom’s father’s opinion after having sent Tom to boarding school? Provide evidence from the text?

Tom’s parent opinion	
Evidence	

Worst Personality Trait

A. My son used to be so bad-tempered when he was a teenager; he was unbearable to live with. One day he would be on top of the world and the next miserable. If you ask me, bad-tempered people are awful to be around; they make everyone else feel anxious and create a bad atmosphere. It was a real problem for us as a family. What saved us was the fact that we sat down and talked about the cause of his bad mood. It was only by doing this that we discovered he had problems at school. He just couldn't deal with the deadlines and exam pressure. Instead of talking about it, he kept his feelings inside. Thankfully, after that, things improved. We also had a chat with his teacher and he managed to get an extension on his coursework.

B. I'm an easygoing kind of person, but what really annoys me is when a person is big-headed. Many people are more than happy to bore others with non-stop stories of how good they are at something or how good-looking or handsome they think they are. Then again, I suppose I'm being unfair; people usually behave this way because they feel insecure and they're just trying to feel better about themselves. Perhaps I should try putting myself in their shoes. After all, I remember a similar situation with my brother. When we were growing up, he had no confidence. He was very short and skinny for his age and tended to compensate for this by talking about how fantastic he was all the time.

C. I've worked for various charities over the last 20 years, and while there are generous people out there, I have to admit, from my experience there are many self-centred people about too, and it's getting worse. I remember when I first started in this industry, people seemed much kinder towards the needs of others. Unfortunately, that's a thing of the past and the donations we receive are becoming fewer and fewer each year. I know things are more difficult these days with high unemployment, but it seems to me that this generation, particularly the young, only ever think about themselves. They just don't seem to care about others less fortunate, and generally as a society we're becoming increasingly self-centred.

D. What bothers me is when people don't do what they say or promise they will do. For instance, whenever I make plans to meet up with a particular friend of mine, she is either late because she's lost track of time or doesn't show up because she has forgotten that we are meeting. She's so absent-minded! Everyone complains, but she doesn't seem to have the ability to change. I know that she means well and that she doesn't do it on purpose, but it can be annoying. If she weren't a good friend, I would definitely stop hanging out with her, but it's just who she is, and I try to put up with it. I know that she will always be there for me no matter what, and she always gives me good advice. Nobody's perfect,

Which person:

1. believes some people act in a specific way so as to hide certain feelings?

Mention evidence from the text.

Evidence	

2. is frustrated at the lack of compassion in society today?

Mention evidence from the text.

Evidence	

3. talks about the impact specific behaviour had on family members?

Mention evidence from the text.

Evidence	

4. does not like the fact that some people are unreliable?

Mention evidence from the text.

Evidence	

5. talks about how he/she dealt with a problem?

What two things did he/she do?

1 st thing	
2 nd thing	

Read the text below about Big Ben and answer the questions



1. Big Ben, originally a nickname for the Great Bell of the clock but often used to refer to the Elizabeth Tower and the Great Clock, cannot fail to impress with its spectacular architecture and size. Located in the Palace of Westminster, commonly known as the Houses of Parliament, and standing at 97 metres tall, the famous Elizabeth Tower is one of London's most famous attractions today.
2. The Elizabeth Tower was constructed as part of a new palace, after most of the old Palace of Westminster was destroyed by a fire on 16th October, 1834. The fire, which began after two workmen had been burning wood in the basement, became so large and impressive that the famous artist J.M.W. Turner even painted several pictures of it. Sir Charles Barry was the initial architect commissioned to rebuild the palace, with the construction of the clock tower itself starting in 1843.
3. Constructing the clock tower was not without trials and tribulations, and issues in both the design of the Clock and the Great Bell are recorded. In particular, the clock design had to meet certain requirements, and damage to the mechanisms and materials used slowed progress, resulting in the official opening being several years behind schedule. Some suggest **this** is why an opening ceremony was never organised.
4. The first bell cracked beyond repair during testing in 1857. Its replacement first chimed in 1859 but, unfortunately, it also cracked due to the hammer's weight. For four years, Big Ben stopped chiming. Eventually, the hammer was replaced with a lighter one and the Great Bell was turned slightly so the hammer would hit a different spot. Surprisingly, until 2017, Big Ben had been in use along with the crack.
5. On 21st August 2017, the bell of Big Ben was heard for the last time, at least for now, while restoration work is being done on the Elizabeth Tower itself. The bell has in fact now been taken down and removed from the tower while repairs to the four clocks and aging stonework take place. Rumour has it that now finally Big Ben is receiving a complete overhaul, although whether that means the crack will be fully repaired remains to be seen.

1. What is the purpose of the article?

- a. to advertise the attraction
- b. to point out the reasons of the attraction's popularity
- c. to highlight certain unknown details of this attraction
- d. to explain the reasons this attraction was constructed

2. What information is given about the Palace of Westminster?

- a. the height of its tallest tower
- b. the reason it had to be reconstructed
- c. the year construction was completed
- d. the name of the architect who first built it

3. Read the following sentence from paragraph 3.

"Some suggest this is why an opening ceremony was never organised."

What does 'this' refer to

- a. damage to the clock
- b. failing to open on time
- c. slowing down construction
- d. disagreement on the design of the clock

4. What does the author imply about the Great Bell?

- a. It has been replaced several times.
- b. It hadn't been repaired for decades.
- c. Its weight was a problem in the beginning.
- d. The crack prevents it from chiming at times.

5. Read the following sentence from paragraph 3.

"Constructing the clock tower was not without trials and tribulations, and issues in both the design of the Clock and the Great Bell are recorded"

What does the underlined phrase 'trials and tribulations' mean?

- a. compassion and perseverance
- b. sympathy and contributions
- c. success and achievements
- d. difficulties and problems

Read a magazine feature in which a man called Peter talks about his job as a window cleaner and answer the questions below:

1. It was by chance that I noticed the job advertisement. The Shard, one of the tallest skyscrapers in Europe, was advertising for window cleaners. I had always been impressed by the Shard, over 300 metres tall, 95 floors, and completely covered by glass. Who wouldn't be? Although I could never have dreamt that one day I'd be responsible for cleaning all those glass panels; an unbelievable 11,000 to be exact. At the time, an organisation was advertising for cleaners to do the task. It sounds odd, but unemployment was a requirement on their application form, as was experience in climbing down mountains or walls using a rope. As an out-of-work, extreme sports fan, I wasted no time completing my application and sending my CV.
2. However, nothing quite prepares you for the experience of cleaning an almost vertical building of that height, and it is no exaggeration to say I was terrified on my first day. The work is exhausting, and the physical demands on the body can be intense, but being able to take part in a bit of extreme sport while working can only be a bonus. Plus the fact that not many people have the opportunity to enjoy a spectacular view of London as I do. It's breathtaking. Even now, after so many months at the job, nothing compares to looking across the capital while taking in the famous landmarks scattered across the city. It's possible to see for miles on a clear, sunny day, and watch the commuters, the size of ants, rushing about the bustling city below. Apart from **this**, I also get to enjoy some celebrity spotting throughout the day. The Shard's restaurants and hotel seem to be a favourite with the famous.
3. It does make quite a good discussion point when meeting new people, and you explain that you rope down the side of the Shard for a living. People often raise their eyebrows, but are always curious and interested to know how I decided on such an adventurous career. I understand this job is not for everyone. It's a little out of the ordinary and most would be reluctant to even consider the idea. I admit at times it does lack variety and can be a little tedious; however, restoring the windows to their sparkling condition makes it all worth the effort.
4. Window cleaning remains a very dangerous job, not only because of the height, but because the weather is a serious hazard. We are exposed to the severity of the British weather, and winter can be difficult. In case of an accident or an injury, it's essential to be familiar with the safety systems in place. Of course, this doesn't always guarantee an accident-free zone; sometimes the weather can be unpredictable and storms happen when you least expect them to. I remember on one occasion, I was on the 67th floor and a strong wind seemed to come from nowhere. The next thing I knew, I lost my balance and was flung around. Luckily, I'd had a good night's sleep and was alert enough to deal with the situation. This is why, in very windy conditions, we are all given a well-deserved day off.

1. In the first paragraph, what does Peter say about the position?
 - a. It was his dream job.
 - b. It was not widely advertised.
 - c. He met the requirements specified.
 - d. There was huge competition for the position.

2. What does the word 'this' refer to in line 14?
 - a. the building's height
 - b. the bustling city of London
 - c. the ability to admire the city
 - d. the experience he has gained

3. How do people usually react when Peter explains how he earns his living?
 - a. They find it intriguing.
 - b. They often look worried.
 - c. They ask too many questions.
 - d. They are not particularly interested.

4. What is Peter's main point about safety in the final paragraph?
 - a. Fatigue is the leading cause of accidents at work.
 - b. Acting foolishly in the workplace causes accidents.
 - c. Sometimes things go wrong even if safety precautions are followed.
 - d. Failure to learn the safety manual threatens safety in the workplace.

5. Read the second paragraph.

What does Peter mainly describe in this paragraph? Provide examples from the text.

What he described	
Examples	

Read the text about Doha metro and answer the questions.

1. ⁽¹⁾ Newspaper headlines in Qatar often point out that traffic has become a serious problem in Doha! ⁽²⁾ With the large number of vehicles on the road, it takes ages to cover the shortest of distances, especially during the rush hour. ⁽³⁾ That situation may change, however, in the near future thanks to the proposed Qatar Metro Network that will connect people living in different parts of the country. ⁽⁴⁾ Metro which is an underground, or largely underground railway system, exists in cities like Paris, Bangkok and Washington, D.C.

2. The objective of the transport master plan for Qatar is to develop a reliable public transport system in the country. Also, **it** aims at completing a railway network that connects the entire country. The plans have been prepared by a European company and a Qatari firm, according to sources in the construction industry. The work is being supervised by Qatar's Urban Planning and Development Authority.

3. The full plan including the construction agenda and details of the contracts became available after June 2009. According to the original agenda, the project was to be completed in 2015, but this plan was completely reconsidered because the whole project is supposed to take a longer time as this kind of metro is mainly underground.

4. The Doha metro network is estimated to cost \$36bn. It is planned to be built in phases and will become one of the most modern railway networks in the world. It will have four lines, namely the Red, Green, Gold and Blue metro lines, with an overall length of 300km and 98 stations. It is planned that in the first stage, the metro network will cover the 30 km stretch from Lusail megaproject to the New Doha International Airport at an estimated cost of 1.65 billion dollars.

5. Looking at the larger picture, The four lines of Doha metro will link all the major locations of the city such as the Education City and West Bay, Lusail urban development area, Doha airport, the business and conference centre, and the 2022 FIFA World Cup stadiums. The railway lines and infrastructure will be through tunnels, overhead railways and at the ground level.

1. Which sentence has an IRRELEVANT detail in paragraph (1)?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

2. What does the underlined pronoun “*It*” in paragraph (2) refer to?

- A. master plan
- B. railway network
- C. public transport
- D. construction industry

3. What does the sum of 1.65 billion dollars in paragraph (4) refer to?

- A. the cost of the Red and Green metro lines
- B. the cost of the whole railway network project
- C. the cost of the first stage of the metro project
- D. the cost of the new trains needed for the project

4. Read the following from paragraph (3).

“According to the original agenda, the project was to be completed in 2015, but this plan was completely revised.”

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to underlined?

- A. list
- B. diary
- C. journal
- D. schedule

5. What happened to the original plan? Explain why.

What happened	
The reason	

Directions: Read the following text and then answer questions 19 through 25.

1 A frail old man went to live with his son, daughter-in-law, and a four-year-old grandson in a remote mountain village. The old man's hands trembled like an autumn leaf. His eyesight was blurred and his step faltered. Every night, the family sat together at the dinner table for dinner. But the elderly grandfather's shaky hands and weakening sight made eating rather difficult. Peas rolled off his spoon onto the floor. When he grasped the glass, water often spilled on the tablecloth. The son and daughter-in-law became exasperated with the mess. "We must do something about grandfather," said the son. I've had enough of his spilled water, noisy eating, and food on the floor.

2 So the husband and wife decided to set a small table in the corner of the dining room. There, the grandfather ate alone while the rest of the family enjoyed dinner at the dinner table. After grandfather had broken a couple of dishes, his food was eventually served in a wooden bowl. Quite often, when the family glanced in grandfather's direction, he had a tear in his eye as he ate alone. Still, the only words the couple had for him were sharp criticism and scolding whenever he dropped a fork or spilled food.

3 The little boy watched it all and, for the next few days, he didn't utter one single word. He seemed pensive and his mind became a recording machine that spared no single detail out. One day, he was missing and his alarmed parents searched the house thoroughly before finding him in the shed in the garden. He had just finished making two rough wooden bowls.

4 The father asked the child sweetly, "What are you making son?" Just as sweetly, the boy responded, "Oh, I am making two new wooden bowls, one for you and one for mama, so that when you are old, you can have your meals in your own wooden bowls like granddad and you can eat your dinner from them just like granddad does!" The four-year-old smiled and went back to work. The boy's mother and father stood in stunned silence, as their child's words rang clearly in their ears. For the first time, they realized the horror of their deed. Then tears started to stream down their cheeks and, though no word was spoken, both knew what had to be done.

5 Both hastened to treat the old man with greater consideration. The husband took grandfather's hand and gently led him back to the family table. The wife served him food in a new decent China bowl. For the rest of his days, the old man ate every meal with his family and his almost childish delight was only equalled by the boy's happiness. For some reason, neither the son nor the wife seemed to care any longer when the grandfather dropped a fork, spilled milk, or soiled the tablecloth. They were simply all happy with their new beginning and life started to embrace them anew with so much tenderness and love.

1

Read the following from paragraph (1).

The son and daughter-in-law became exasperated with the mess.

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word?

- irritated
- confused
- surprised
- entertained

2

Which of the following techniques is used to sequence events in paragraph (2)?

- time order
- spatial order
- cause and effect
- comparison and contrast

3

Which of the following BEST describes the boy's attitude in paragraph (3)?

- angry
- attentive
- frightened
- indifferent

4

Describe the attitude of the child's parents towards the grandfather both at the beginning and the end of the story.

at the beginning of the story:	
at the end of the story:	

5

What lesson did the little boy teach his parents at the end of the story? Support your answer with a detail from the text.

lesson:	
detail:	

W.D.S

Reading

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages then answer questions based on each.

Read the following, and then answer questions 10 through 14.

To: James Hunter

From: Adrien Boucher

Subject: applying for the job of Tour Leader

Dear Sir/ Madam,

1. With reference to your advertisement on the JobFinders.com website, it is my pleasure to let you know that I am interested in applying for the post of tour leader for French students. I am 26 years old and I am currently studying for a diploma in Tourism at Paris University. After that, I hope to follow a career in the travel industry. During the last few summer holidays, I have worked as a youth leader in France and I enjoyed the work very much. In the future, I would like to do something inspiring and varied and for this reason I am interested in the job of tour leader, taking students to London.

2. I feel that I would be well-suited for this job as I enjoy working with young people. I have a lot of energy and I am also responsible and reliable. You will notice from my attached CV That I have supervised children on a range of sports and cultural activities as well as dealing with transport arrangements. You will also notice that my English is excellent, and I have a certificate from the British Council here in Paris.

3. I would be grateful if you could consider my application. I have also attached two contact references, one is a university professor and the other is from the summer programme where I worked last year.

4. I am available for an interview in Paris any weekday afternoon and you can email or call me on my number.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Adrien Boucher

1

Why does Adrien write this email?

- to request a job interview
- to get information about the job
- to invite some students to Paris
- to suggest summer programme

2

Who is the target recipient of this email?

- Mr. Hunter
- Mr. Boucher
- The British Council
- The University of Paris

3

Based on paragraph (1), What job does Adrien want to do in the future? What reason does he give for that choice?

targeted job:	
reason for choice:	

2

3

Read the following.

From paragraph (2), mention TWO qualities that make Adrien a good candidate for the job.

quality 1:	
quality 2:	

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages then answer questions based on each. Read the following, and then answer the questions.

1. The sport of falconry was introduced to Qatar through Bedouin tribes who used the birds as one of the tools for hunting preys. They discovered that it was much easier to allow the falcons to take down birds migrating across the Arabian Peninsula than it was to shoot them down themselves. This Bedouin method of falconry set the basis for the modern version of the sport practiced in Qatar.

2. Although, over the centuries, falconry has virtually vanished from the European continent, the sport lives on in the Middle East. In Qatar, you can still purchase falcons in downtown Doha at falcon souqs or through private dealers. The best falcons can cost thousands of dollars. They may even have their own Qatari passports to ensure they are not stolen. This also guarantees that the falcons cannot be taken out of the country without the owner's permission.

3. Once you have purchased, caught or trained your falcon, you proceed to enter a very competitive sport. Many Qataris spend much money on their falconry equipment, which can include radio monitors, 4x4 trucks, communication devices, and other high priced items. The reason for the high-tech equipment is to allow the hunters to arrive at the right time, so they may separate the animals and kill the prey according to the Islamic way.

4. But if you are considering participating in this ancient sport, remember that training birds takes a large amount of time, especially the ones that are caught in the wild. You also need to remember that keeping the bird on one's arm for several hours a day is certainly very painful.

5. The most popular prey is the Houbara, a large fast bird, which lives throughout the Middle East. That being said, the bird has been hunted to the point of being endangered in Qatar. So falconers must constantly travel the globe to search for new hunting grounds. It is said that the best hunting grounds are found in the Iraqi desert.

1. What does the underlined pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refer to?

- A. birds
- B. preys
- C. tribes
- D. tools

2. Read the following from paragraph (2).

"Although, over the centuries, falconry has virtually vanished from the European continent, the sport lives on in the Middle East.

Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word?

- A. distracted
- B. destroyed
- C. developed
- D. disappeared

3. Which of the following is TRUE about falconry equipment?

- A. It is risky.
- B. It is illegal.
- C. It is unusual.
- D. It is expensive.

4. Read the following.

"...training birds takes a large amount of time, especially the ones that are caught in the wild."

What feature of formal language is used in the above extract?

- A. passive voice
- B. conditional form
- C. reported speech
- D. imperative form

5. Based on the text, why are falcons issued Qatari passports? Mention TWO reasons from the text.

Reason 1:	
Reason 2:	

6. According to the writer, why is training birds for falconry a hard job? Mention TWO reasons from the text.

Reason 1:	
Reason 2:	

Read the following paragraph, and then answer questions

New Zealand, a country in the south-west of the Pacific Ocean, is a long way from any other country and consists of two large islands. The closest country to the west, Australia, is about 2,000 kilometres away. The native people of New Zealand, who were living there before the Europeans arrived, are called Maoris. **They** arrived in New Zealand from Polynesia over 1 000 years before the Europeans. Otherwise, the inhabitants are called New Zealanders, or sometimes 'kiwis'. This is because the national symbol of the country is a large bird called the kiwi. New Zealand is not a crowded country. Its population is only just over 4 million, while Britain, for example, which is about the same size, has a population of over 60 million.

An interesting historical fact is that in 1893 it became the first country in the world to give women the right to vote. **What's more**, the islands have an excellent climate for all sorts of outdoor activities, and many people go there to try 'extreme sports' such as bungee jumping. Moreover, many people think that New Zealand's famous national rugby team, the 'All Blacks', is the best in the world. The team gets its name from the fact that it plays in black shirts, shorts and socks.

1. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. to describe a famous bird in New Zealand
- B. to list some popular sports in New Zealand
- C. to inform the reader about the country of New Zealand
- D. to tell the reader about outdoor activities in New Zealand

2. Read the following.

They arrived in New Zealand from Polynesia over 1000 years before the Europeans.

What does the underlined pronoun refer to?

- A. the inhabitants of Australia
- B. the native people of New Zealand
- C. the first people who came from Europe
- D. the inhabitants of the capital of New Zealand

3. How big is New Zealand?

- A. It is smaller than Britain.
- B. It is bigger than Australia.
- C. It is nearly as big as Britain.
- D. It is the same size as Australia.

4. Read the following.

What's more, the islands have an excellent climate for all sorts of outdoor activities.

What is the function of the underlined phrase in the above sentence?

- A. to add an extra detail
- B. to introduce the main topic
- C. to sum up the writer's ideas
- D. to show contrast in the writer's ideas

5. Why is the national rugby team of New Zealand called the 'All Blacks'?

6. How is New Zealand a pioneer in promoting women's rights?

Reading

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages then answer questions based on each.

Read the following, and then answer questions 13 through 18.

1 Research is commonly defined as the scientific search for new facts on a specific topic. Research includes a number of processes such as defining problems, formulating hypothesis, collecting and evaluating data, reaching conclusions, and at last carefully testing these conclusions. In brief, it is a journey to knowledge and a discovery of the unknown.

2 Different kinds of research are crucial and their results assist, in more than one way, in taking decisions. Market research, which is an investigation of the structure and development of a market, results in the formulation of efficient policies for purchasing, production and sales. Operations research leads to the solution of business problems **which** can be reached through the application of mathematical, logical and analytical techniques. Motivational research of people's behaviour is mainly concerned with market characteristics through studying the motivations underlying the consumers' behaviour. All these are of great help to people in business and industry who are responsible for taking decisions.

3 Research is of equal importance for social scientists in studying social relationships. In social sciences, research is concerned both with knowledge for its own sake and with knowledge for what it can do to help solve social problems. **In other words**, a research like this provides a better understanding and prediction of human interactions and offers, at the same time, a practical guidance in solving immediate problems of human relations.

4 Thus, research is a tool for building knowledge and efficient learning, a means to understand various issues, an aid to business success, a means to find and seize opportunities and, above all, a seed to love reading, writing, analyzing, and sharing valuable information. It is knowledge for the sake of knowledge and a main source of providing guidelines for solving different life problems.

1

Where can this text be found?

- in a story
- in a biography
- in a history book
- in a scientific article

2

Which kind of research is NOT mentioned in paragraph (2)?

- Market research
- Operations research
- Educational research
- Motivational research

3

In paragraph (2), what does the underlined pronoun "which" refer to?

- solution
- business
- behavior
- application

4

In paragraph (3), why is the underlined phrase "In other words" used?

- to give an example
- to add a new detail
- to restate the same point
- to introduce a contrasting point

5

**Doing research generally includes a number of processes.
Mention only TWO of these processes from the text.**

Process 1:	
Process 2:	

2

6

Mention TWO details from the text that show the importance of research in social sciences.

Detail 1:	
Detail 2:	

2

Directions: Read the following text and then answer questions 19 through 25.

1 There is no doubt that public open spaces and parks have numerous benefits. Indeed, access to green areas such as parks and open playgrounds has always been associated with better general health, reduced stress levels and other environmental benefits. This essay will cast light on why governments and city councils need to pay special attention to the fact that our cities need more green spaces for rest and play.



2 **For one thing**, physical inactivity is a major public health risk in the sense that fewer parks can lead to negative health effects such as obesity, anxiety and depression. In a report published by the World Health Organization (WHO), nearly half of all Australians do not meet even the 30-minute daily physical activity recommendations. Another study conducted by Dr. James Wolf from Watford University said that *“people who use public open spaces are three times more likely to achieve recommended levels of physical activity than those who do not use the spaces. Users and potential users prefer nearby, attractive, and larger parks and open spaces.”* Thus, improving access to public open space has the potential to increase levels of physical activity, and to have mental health benefits and reduce healthcare and other costs.

3 Another solid argument in defense of public parks and green spaces is that urban parks contribute to environmental benefits. A network of parks and open spaces that include protected natural lands, ecological reserves, wetlands, and other green areas is critical to providing healthy habitats for humans, wildlife and plants in these densely built places. Natural landscapes are vital to preserving regional ecosystems amid growing cities.

4 Finally, research has proven that parks and green open spaces can greatly help cities slow global warming by 30% and make city life more attractive and viable. The best example that illustrates this idea is the trail networks that link individual parks, making them easier to bike and walk and the old rail lines can be transformed into greenways. Similarly, gardens planted on rooftops of tall buildings are very likely to maximise the limited space and **curtail** greenhouse gas emissions. Every tree helps fight global warming by reducing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and helping to cool cities.

5 In light of the above, isn't it clear that, by increasing the number of parks and green spaces, we are effectively improving the quality of our lives? In fact, not only do parks and green spaces contribute to keep cities cool, but they also help with health issues such as obesity in addition to all the endless list of environmental advantages. Accordingly, we ought to think of parks more as outdoor centres where we need to invest in the uses and activities so that they can fulfill their expected potential.

1 In paragraph (2), why does the writer use the underlined phrase "For one thing"?

- to give a reason
- to conclude the topic
- to start the final argument
- to contrast a previous idea

2 In paragraph (4), which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined verb "curtail"?

- defuse
- reduce
- release
- increase

3 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as an example of a park or an open space?

- wetlands
- artificial ponds
- ecological reserves
- protected natural lands

4 What is the writer's MAIN PURPOSE in this text?

- to highlight the history of parks around the world
- to encourage readers to exercise in parks and open areas
- to convince people to plant trees and diminish greenhouse gases
- to persuade governments of the benefits of increasing green spaces in cities

5

Mention one feature of formal language from paragraph (1). Support your answer with an example from the paragraph.

Feature of formal language:	
Example:	

6

According to WHO, what is the attitude of many Australians towards exercising? How is that attitude likely to affect them?

Attitude:	
Effect:	

إلى من أجاب النداء ... ورفع اللواء .

هذه جنة الخلد تمشي على الارض بين يديك
والحور تهتف في الأسحار تهيم شوقاً إليك
ورحمات ربك المؤلة تعرض نفسها عليك
وصوت الحادي ينادي

الدنيا ميناء يتزود منه المسافرون إلى الجنة أو إلى النار

إيمان لا تتبعه عمل هباء

وشراء الجنة دون دفع الثمن هُراء

الرحلة لا تمر على طريق الكسل

والقافلة ليس من زادها طول الأمل

أظهر لله من نفسك قوة ...أقر عين نبيك في قبره

جد في غيظ عدوك الذي أخرج أبويك من الجنة

ادفع ثمن الصحبة إن أردت فإن مجالسة النبيين في الجنة غالية

كحل عيونك بالسهر ..واسرج جوادك للسفر

واعلم أن هجر الوسادة ثمن السيادة

أصدق مع الله ولو مرة وسترى العجب

من كتاب صفقات رابحة
للدكتور/ خالد أبو شادي