نسخة الإجابات

2025 Edition

English for Palestine

TEXTS

اسئلة قطع سنوات سابقة
2016 - 2024

لجميع الفروع



اسئلة الدورة الأولى (شهر 6)

اسئلة الدورة الثانية (شهر 8)

اسئلة الدورة الثالثة (شهر 12)

إعداد: أ. ثائر كوني

مركز الأوائل الثقافي

نابلس - شارع سفيان - عمارة يعيش - الطابق الخامس

092379362 - 0599835820

Thaer Koni

0598121939

+970598121939

يحتوي هذا الملف على كافة أسئلة الثانوية العامة للغة الإنجليزية الخاصة بالقطع.

بحيث يتكون من أسئلة جميع دورات الثانوية العامة – الدورة الأولى، الدورة الثانية والدورة الإستكمالية.

يتم تحديث الملف كل سنة بإضافة أسئلة امتحان الثانوية سنوياً.

تم حذف أسئلة قطع الوحدات (5 & 10) حسب المادة المطلوبة لامتحان الثانوية العامة لعام 2024-2025.

الإجابات النموذجية لهذا الملف هي حسب الإجابات النموذجية التي يتم اعتمادها عند التصحيح.

للحصول على نسخة الإجابات الرجاء عمل مسح scan للباركود التالي:

إعداد: أ. ثائر كوني

0598 121 939

مكتب ميونخ للخدمات الجامعية – للسفر والدراسة في كل دول العالم

مرخص ومعتمد من وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

نابلس – شارع سفيان – مجمع الإمارة 1 – الطابق السابع

T. Thaer Koni

Unit One	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2020 صناعي وشرعي شهر 12

Read the following email then do the tasks below: **(20 points)**

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

A. Answer the following questions: **(6 points)**

1. What surprised Mahmoud about the language at first?

It's different from the language he studied at school.

2. What has he been doing so far to settle in?

He is finding his way around, meeting people on the same course, joining clubs and

3. Why has he joined the Palestine Society?

Because he is Palestinian, and to have some connection with home.

B. Complete the following sentences: **(6 points)**

1. Mahmoud is in a better situation now because he's beginning to **get used** to hearing English all around him.
2. In Palestine Society they have guest speakers and discussion groups, **organise cultural events** and **even food evening**.

C. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. Mahmoud didn't face any problems at all in his new situation. (**T**)
2. As lectures haven't started yet, Mahmoud has some time to settle in. (**T**)
3. Mahmoud has no interest in any club in his university. (**F**)

D. Write what the following words might refer to: **(2 points)**

1. **I** (line 3): **Mahmoud**
2. **One** (line 5): **language**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit One	Period 2

قطعة امتحان 2019 أدبي وتجاري شهر 6

Read the following text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

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

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

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

1. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (4 points)

1. Staying inside our comfort zones has many benefits especially when we're worried. (T)
2. Stepping outside your comfort zone means more challenges and worries. (T)
3. It's possible to reach your potential if you only do things within your ability. (F)
4. It's advisable to practice something you haven't done yet. (T)

2. Complete the table with the *reasons* for the following statements.(6 points)

Statements	Reasons
1. We feel safe inside our comfort zones.	**a.** Because we are confident that we can manage. **b.** And are unlikely to be challenged by anything unexpected or worrying.
2. People don't often like to try new things.	**a.** They are afraid of failing. **b.** They are unsure how to begin.

3. Answer the following questions: (4 points)

1- When would people feel positive about themselves?
When they are developing and making progress in their lives.

2- How can we improve ourselves?
a. by learning something new b. becoming more creative. c. getting fit.

4. Complete the following sentences from the text above: (4 points)

1- A comfort zone can be described as ..the area where you feel comfortable.....or the set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe.

2- "Self-help" books often recommend ..leaving / or stepping / do things that are outside your comfort zone.

3- I'm tired of listening to his **untrue reasons**! The word that has the same meaning of the underlined phrase is.....excuses.....

5. Write what the following pronouns refer to: (2 points)

a. **they** (line 7) .....people..... b. **this** (line 11) .....getting stuck.....

Unit One	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2018 صناعي وشرعي شهر 8

Read the text and do the task below. (25 points)

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

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

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

A: Decide if the sentences are True (T) of False (F) according to the text: (6 points)

1. Staying in your comfort zone is a way of avoiding unexpected or worrying things. (T)
2. The writer believes that people must try to do new things whatever the case might be. (T)
3. Even when you are under stress, it's preferable to step out of your comfort zone. (F)

B: Complete the sentences: (6 points)

1. The phrase "Comfort Zone" can be defined as the area where you feel comfortable and the set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe.
2. According to the 'self-help' books people are advised to do things that are outside their comfort zone.

C: Answer the following questions: (9 points)

1. How could stepping out your comfort zone be helpful?
   a. You feel positive about yourself.
   b. You develop and make progress in your life.
   c. You will reach your full potential.
   d. You will improve yourself and learn somtething new, become more creative, and get fit.
2. Why don't people often get out of their comfort zone and do different things?
   a. They may be afraid of failing.
   b. They are unsure how to begin / many people think 'this is the way I am and I will never change.'

D: What do these pronouns refer to: (4 points)

1. **this (line 12) refers to:** getting stuck.
2. **this (line 13) refers to:** the idea that you can't change yourself.

Thaer Koni

Unit One	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2020 علمي شهر 12

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 points)

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

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

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

A. Answer the following questions: (7 points)

1. What does the phrase 'comfort zone' mean?
   The area where you feel comfortable.
   The set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe.
2. What helps people feel positive about themselves according to many studies?
   The feeling that they are developing and making progress in their lives.
3. Why do people often get stuck in their comfort zones?
   a. They may be afraid of failing.
   b. They are unsure how to begin.
   c. They think 'this is the way I am and I will never change.'

B. Complete the following sentences: (9 points)

1. We feel safe in our comfort zones because we're confident that we can manage and are unlikely to be challenged by anything unexpected or worrying.
2. We're often told in 'self-help' books that it's a good idea to do things that are outside our comfort zone.
3. We all want to improve ourselves, for example by learning something new, becoming more creative or getting fit.

C. Decide whether these statements are True or False: (6 points)

1. Staying inside your comfort zone has many benefits, especially when feeling stressed. (T)
2. You will reach your full potential if you only do what you know you are able to do. (F)
3. It's sometimes necessary to force yourself to do something you'd rather not do. (T)

D. Write what the following words might refer to: (3 points)

1. **One** (line 1): comfort zone
2. **They** (line 8): people

Thaer Koni

Unit One	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2021 صناعي وشرعي شهر 12

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 points)

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

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

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

A. Answer the following questions: **(8 points)**

1. What is the advantage of staying inside the comfort zone?
   If you are feeling under stress.
2. When people couldn't reach their own potentials?
   When they only do what they know they are able to do.
3. Why do people often stuck in their comfort zone?
   a. **They may be afraid of failing.**
   b. **They are unsure how to begin / many people think 'this is the way I am and I will never change.'**
4. Why is it important to force ourselves to do new things?
   Because the door to new experiences will be open.

B. Complete the following sentences: **(6 points)**

1. Making progress in peoples' lives helps them feel __**positive about themselves**__.
2. Examples of self-improvements are __**learning something new**__ and __**becoming more creative**__.
3. You may have to _____**force yourself**_____ to do something new, but you won't be sorry.

C. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. All people have their own comfort zone. (**T**)
2. Self-help books recommended staying inside your comfort zone. (**F**)
3. 'I will never change', using this as an excuse for trying something new. (**F**)

D. Write what do the following words refer to: **(3 points)**

1. **the name (Line 1):** __**comfort zone**__ 2. **their (Line 8):** __**people**__
3. **this (Line 12):** __**getting stuck**__

E. Choose the best title for this text: **(2 points)**

a. Are you afraid of getting fit
b. Stepping outside the comfort zone
c. Stuck inside your comfort zone

Thaer Koni

Unit One	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2022 علمي أدبي تجاري شهر 12

Read the following text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

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

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

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

A: Answer the following questions: (9 points)

1. What are the two definitions of comfort zone?
   a. **The area where you feel comfortable.**
   b. **The set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe.**
2. Mention the advantages of leaving your Comfort zone?
   a. **You feel positive about yourself.**
   b. **You develop and make progress in your life.**
   c. **You will reach your full potential.**
   d. **You will improve yourself and learn somtething new, become more creative, and get fit.**

B: Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F): (4 points)

1. The writer supports the idea of going outside one's comfort zone. (**T**)
2. According to the text, you shouldn't try new ideas if you are unsure about success. (**F**)

C: Complete the sentences below: (4 points)

1. People often prefer to stay in their comfort zone because **they may be afraid of failing** and **unsure how to begin.**
2. You may have to **force yourself** to do something new.
3. **'Self-help' books** often recommend leaving your comfort zone.

D: What do the following refer to? (3 points)

1. **This** (line 11) **getting stuck**
2. **This** (line 12) **the idea that you can't change yourself**
3. **It** (line 14) **doing something new**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit One	Period 2

قطعة امتحان 2024 صناعي وشرعي شهر 6

Read the following text and do the tasks below: **(20 points)**

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

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

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

A. Fill in the following table with the correct information: **(8 points)**

1. Comfort zone can be defined as…	**a.** The area where you feel comfortable. **b.** The set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe.
2. Improving ourselves can be done by …..	**a.** Learning something new. **b.** Becoming more creative. **c.** Getting fit.
3. Reasons why people may get stuck in their comfort zone are ……	**a.** They may be afraid of failing. **b.** They are unsure how to begin. **c.** They think 'this is the way I am and I will never change.'

B. Complete the following sentences: **(6 points)**

1. Staying in our comfort zones makes us feel safe because we are confident that we can manage and are unlikely to be challenged by anything unexpected or worrying.
2. "Self-help" books often recommend doing things things that are outside your comfort zone.
3. The feeling that they are developing and making progress in their lives is an important factor that helps people feel positive about themselves.
4. You may have to force yourself to do something new, but you won't be sorry.

C. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(4 points)**

1. Even if we don't recognize it, we all have our own comfort zones. (**T**)
2. According to the text, staying inside your comfort zone increases the feeling of stress. (**F**)
3. If you only do what you can do, you'll get all your future possibilities. (**F**)
4. Doing things out of your comfort zone gives you chances for new experiences. (**T**)

D. Write what the following pronouns refer to: **(2 points)**

1. **it** (line 2): **comfort zone**
2. **this** (line 13): **getting stuck**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Two	Period 1

قطعة امتحان 2019 صناعي وشرعي شهر 6

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 Points)

Tip:1 Just do it!

It's so easy to make excuses and find ways to avoid the thing you know you should be doing. Experts advise us to break this habit by becoming aware of our own excuses. The 'right time' to do something never arrives: the best time to do something is usually now. Once you've got started, you'll probably find that it wasn't as hard as **you** thought.

Tip:2 First thing first

It's important to make yourself a 'to do' list or exam revision timetable, but remember that listing things isn't the same as doing **them** (see Tip 1!). Once you've worked out what needs to be done, decide which tasks have the highest priority and which can be left till later.

Tip:3 One step at a time

You can't always make your brain work 'on demand'. Don't spend too long on one task, and learn to recognise when you're slowing down. Divide large tasks into smaller parts **that** are easier to manage, and reward yourself for completing them by doing something fun.

Tip:4 Look after yourself

Even if you're under stress, there's no point making yourself ill-that will just make the pressure worse. Make sure you remember to eat regularly and healthily, and, even though **it** may be hard, try to get enough sleep.

1. Match the following titles with the tips above: **(4 points)**

a. First things first. b. One step at a time.

c. Just do it! d. Look after yourself.

2. Answer the following questions: **(4 points)**

1. What do experts advise us to do in order to break the habit of making excuses?
   They advise us to become aware of our own excuses.
2. What should you take into consideration when working out what needs to be done?
   You should decide which task have the highest priority and which can be left till later.
3. How should you look after yourself when you are under stress?

   a. Remember to eat regularly and healthily b. Try to get enough sleep

3. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: **(6 points)**

1. The best time to do something is when the 'right time' arrives to do it. (F)
2. It is advisable to spend too much time on one task. (F)
3. Dividing large tasks helps in achieving them more easily. (T)
4. It's easy to get enough sleep when you are under stress. (F)

4. Complete the following sentence: **(3 points)**

After completing large tasks, you should reward youself for completing them by doing something fun.

T. Tiger Koni

5. What do the following pronouns refer to: **(4 points)**

1. **you** (Tip 1): **the reader**
2. **them** (Tip 2): **things**
3. **that** (Tip 3): **smaller parts**
4. **it** (Tip 4): **trying to get enough sleep**

6. Decide which tip is the best for each student: **(4 points)**

	Students' comments	**Tip**
a	There's so much to do that it gets confusing and I don't know where to start.	**2**
b	I sometimes think it's all too hard and want to give up.	**3**
c	I get worried and my head starts hurting.	**4**
d	I always seem to find other things to do and time just runs out.	**1**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Two	Period 2

قطعة امتحان 2017 جميع الفروع شهر 6

Read the text carefully. Then complete the tasks below: (20 points)

The results of a new poll show that financial problems have taken over from the environment as the main concerns for young people. The survey asked over **12,000** people aged between **14 and 18** what they were most worried about. The clear 'winner' was 'finding a job', while the environment was only the seventh greatest worry. This compares with similar polls in the last fifteen years, when environmental worries came first.

One of the poll's organisers commented that the results demonstrated a clear change in attitude. It's not just that getting a job is the main worry,' **he** said. 'Also included in the top six worries were getting into debt (6th) and passing exams (4th=). I'm convinced that there's a connection. Because of changes in the job market, there is more and more pressure on young people nowadays to pass exams and go on to university in the hope of finding a good job. Rising university fees make it inevitable that many students graduate from university with huge debts."

Other concerns mentioned by large numbers of young people also tended to be personal rather than social, including worries about relationships (2nd), health (3rd) and fitting in with peers' (4th=).

Annette Coleman, director of the Green Earth organisation, said yesterday that **she** was 'disappointed, but not surprised' at the fall in the number of young people concerned about the environment.

A. Put the list of concerns in the order they appear in the text: **(7 points)**

1. finding a job **2.** relationships **3.** health

4= passing exams **4=** fitting in with peers **6.** getting into debt

7. the environment

B. Complete the sentences with phrases from the text:

1. Previous similar polls show that environmental worries were first.
2. The stress that young people face these days is to pass exams and go on to university in the hope of finding a good job.

C. What do the following numbers and pronouns refer to: **(6 points)**

1." **12,000**" (line 2): the number of young people the survery asked
2." **14 and 18**" (line 2): the age of people the survey asked
3. "**he**" (line 7): one of the poll's organisers
4."**she**" (line 14): Annette Coleman

D. Decide whether the following sentences are True or False according to the text: **(4 points)**

1. Environmental problems are more important nowadays than fifteen years ago. (F)
2. According to a poll's organiser, the change in the results explained a change in people's interests. (T)
3. The director was surprised and disappointed at the fall in the number of young people interest about the environment. (F)
4. Three of the concerns by young people tended to be personal rather than social. (T)

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Two	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2021 علمي صناعي شرعي شهر 8

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 points)

The results of a new poll show that financial problems have taken over from the environment as the main concerns for young people. The survey asked over 12,000 people aged between 14 and 18 what they were most worried about. The clear 'winner' was 'finding a job', while the environment was only the seventh greatest worry. This compares with similar polls in the last fifteen years, when environmental worries came first.

One of the poll's organisers commented that the results demonstrated a clear change in attitude. It's not just that getting a job is the main worry,' **he** said. 'Also included in the top six worries were getting into debt (6th) and passing exams (4th=). I'm convinced that there's a connection. Because of changes in the job market, there is more and more pressure on young people nowadays to pass exams and go on to university in the hope of finding a good job. Rising university fees make it inevitable that many students graduate from university with huge debts."

Other concerns mentioned by large numbers of young people also tended to be personal rather than social, including worries about relationships (2nd), health (3rd) and fitting in with peers' (4th=).

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

A. Answer the following questions: (8 points)

1. What do the results of the new poll show?
Financial problems have taken over from the environment as the main concerns for young people.

2. Why are getting a job and passing exams closely related?
Because of changes in the job market, there is more pressure on young people to pass exams and go on to university in the hope of finding a good job.

3. What was the young people's 3rd greatest worry?
Health.

4. What are the reasons of the fall in number of young people concerned about the environment according to Coleman?
   a. **A lot of people think that there's nothing we can do about it, and young people in particular tended to be impatient.**
   b. **In times of economic difficulty, people focus on worries that are more immediate and have an impact on their lives.**

B. Complete the following sentences: (7.5 points)

1. Previous similar polls show that **environmental worries** were first.
2. Other concerns in the poll showed that young people tended to be **personal** rather than **social**.
3. Passing exams comes in the **forth (4th=)** level of young people's worries.
4. So little has changed about the topic of climate change despite **the publicity on topics like climate change**.

T. Thaer Koni

C. Decide whether these statements are True or False . **(4.5 points)**

1. The poll asked people from all ages about their worries. (**F**)
2. Anette Coleman runs the Green Earth Organisation. (**T**)
3. Due to high university fees, students graduate with huge debts. (**T**)

D. Write what might the following pronouns refer to: **(3 points)**

1. **He (Line 6)** **one of the poll's organisers**
2. **She (Line 12)** **Annette Coleman**
3. **Their (Line 18)** **people**

E. Circle the correct answer: **(2 points)**

The main idea in the **second** paragraph is:

1. The results of a new poll.
2. Personal concerns become more important.
3. Change in young people attitudes.

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Three	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2020 صناعي وشرعي شهر 8

Read the text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

A ____Unintended meaning_____

One day, I noticed that some bananas, which I had bought about a week before, were going brown. 'Let's make some banana cakes,' I said to my six-year-old daughter, Fatima. It took quite a long time, but it kept Fatima busy and we had fun making **them**. When they were done, we tried one and it was actually delicious, so I suggested taking one to Mr. Aziz, the old man who lives next door. When Mr. Aziz opened the door, before I could say a word, Fatima told him: 'We had some old bananas that were going bad, so instead of throwing them away we made them into a cake for you. I hope you like it."

B _____Coincidences_____

A couple of years ago, I was talking to an old school friend that I'd kept in touch with when she mentioned another person called Jan, who had been in the same class as us. Neither of us had heard from **her,** or even thought about her, for over ten years. I didn't give the conversation another thought until three days later, when I was working in London for two days. As I was travelling to the office, I saw a woman on the train. Our eyes met and we seemed to recognize each other. 'Excuse me,' she said, 'but are you Susan?" It was, of course, Jan. As it turned out, she was only visiting London for a few days and was about to return to Italy, where she had lived for over five years.

C _____Misunderstanding_____

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

A. Read the stories above then decide which heading each one should go under: **(3 points)**

1. Coincidence _____B_____
2. Misunderstanding _____C_____
3. Unintended meaning _____A_____

B. Answer the following questions: **(6 points)**

1. Why did Fatima's mother suggest taking banana cakes to her neighbor Mr. Aziz?

Because it was actually delicious.

2. What happened while Susan was travelling to the office?

She saw a woman on the train. Their eyes met and they seemed to recognise each other.

3. What does the company often do each year?

It organizes a day of meeting for those that work from home.

4. How did the short bald man react to the situation?

He didn't see the funny side of the situation. He said ' I'm sorry to say that you may have made an error.

T. Thaer Koni

C. Decide whether the following sentences are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. Fatima didn't enjoy making banana cakes. (**F**)
2. Jan had lived in London for over five years. (**F**)
3. The company meetings allowed colleagues to talk to each other more often. (**T**)
4. The man patted the stranger because he thought that he was his friend Dan. (**T**)

D. Complete the following sentences: **(3 points)**

1. Fatima told Mr. Aziz that they made cakes from old bad bananas instead of **throwing them away**.
2. While Susan was talking to her old school friend, she **mentioned another person called Jan**.
3. In the last company meeting, the man went straight to bed because he **arrived at the hotel quite late**.

E. Write what the following pronouns might refer to: **(2 points)**

1. **Them** (story A, line 3): **the banana cakes**
2. **Her** (story B, line 8): **Jan**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Three	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2019 علمي صناعي شرعي شهر 12

Read the Text and do the tasks below: (25 Points)

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

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

Actually, the chances are better than you might think, and there's a mathematical way to prove it. It has been calculated that the number of people you need to have a 50% chance of two of them sharing a birthday is 23. And when there are 48 people in a room, the probability goes up to 95%. To put it another way, if there are only 50 people reading these words (and I hope there are more!), one of them will almost certainly have the same birthday as me.

The other part of the scientific explanation for coincidences is simply that there are so many events in people's lives. Just think of the number of people that you have had any kind of connection with during your life. There are probably over 10,000, and the older you get, the more there will be. If you are the kind of person who talks to strangers, you will definitely come across coincidences. Basically, when you think about how complex our lives are, especially nowadays with the Internet, the only surprising thing is that coincidences don't happen more often.

1. Answer the following questions: **(8 points)**

1. What do people often think of strange coincidences?

They think that coincidences are evidence of something mysterious happening, some kind of hidden plan outside our knowledge.

2. How are strange coincidences explained by science?

a. **In a mathematical way.**

b. **There are so many events in people's lives.**

3. Why does the writer think some people don't want to believe in scientific explanation for strange coincidences?

Because it's less exciting / or they prefer more exciting explanations.

2. Complete the following sentences: **(4 points)**

1. Talking to a complete stranger and finding that you have the same birthday is an example of **finding unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people.**.

2. You will absolutely come across coincidences if **you are the kind of person who talks to strangers**.

Thaer Koni

3. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: **(8 points)**

1. The expression 'it's a small world' is used when people's lives are more connected than they used to be. (**T**)
2. If you run into a person you know from home in another country, surely someone arranged for you both to meet. (**F**)
3. If there are 23 people in a room, the possibility that two of them have the same birthday is less than 40%. (**F**)
4. The older you get; the more people you will have in your life. (**T**)

4. What do the following pronouns and words refer to? **(4 points)**

1. **there (line 4):** **another country**
2. **it (line 7):** **the scientific explanation**

5. Choose the correct answer: **(1 point)**

The writer concludes that coincidences _____.

a. probably have some meaning
b. happen frequently
c. don't happen more often
d. happen intentionally

تم اعتماد الإجابتين عند التصحيح

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Three	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2020 أدبي وتجاري شهر 12

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 points)

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

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

Actually, the chances are better than you might think, and there's a mathematical way to prove it. It has been calculated that the number of people you need to have a 50% chance of two of them sharing a birthday is 23. And when there are 48 people in a room, the probability goes up to 95%. To put it another way, if there are only 50 people reading these words (and I hope there are more!), one of **them** will almost certainly have the same birthday as me.

The other part of the scientific explanation for coincidences is simply that there are so many events in people's lives. Just think of the number of people that you have had any kind of connection with during your life. There are probably over **10,000,** and the older you get, the more there will be. If you are the kind of person who talks to strangers, you will definitely come across coincidences. Basically, when you think about how complex our lives are, especially nowadays with the Internet, the only surprising thing is that coincidences don't happen more often.

A. Answer the following questions **(11 points)**

1. What do people think of coincidences?
   Evidence of something mysterious happening, some kind of hidden plan outside our knowledge.
2. What two definitions of "coincidence" does the writer give?
   a. Events that unexpectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason.
   b. Finding unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people.
3. How does the writer prove coincidences scientifically?
   In a mathematical way. / and there are so many events in people's lives.
4. When do you definitely come across coincidences?
   If you are the kind of person who talks to strangers.

B. Decide whether each of the following is True (T) or False (F): **(6 points)**

1. Strange coincidences make people say, "It's a small world, isn't it?' (T)
2. People prefer more exciting explanation for strange coincidences than scientific explanations. (T)
3. The writer concludes that coincidences happen more often than we think. (F / T) تم اعتماد الإجابتين عند التصحيح

C. What do these pronouns refer to? **(8 points)**

1. **this (L. 5)** running into a person you know from home in another country/ or coincidence.
2. **it (L. 7)** the scientific explanation. 3. **them (L. 14)** 50 people reading these words.
4. **10000 (L.18)** the number of people you have had any kind of connection with during your life.

T.Thaer Koni

Unit Three	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2022 علمي أدبي تجاري شهر 8

Read the following passage carefully then complete the tasks below. (20 points)

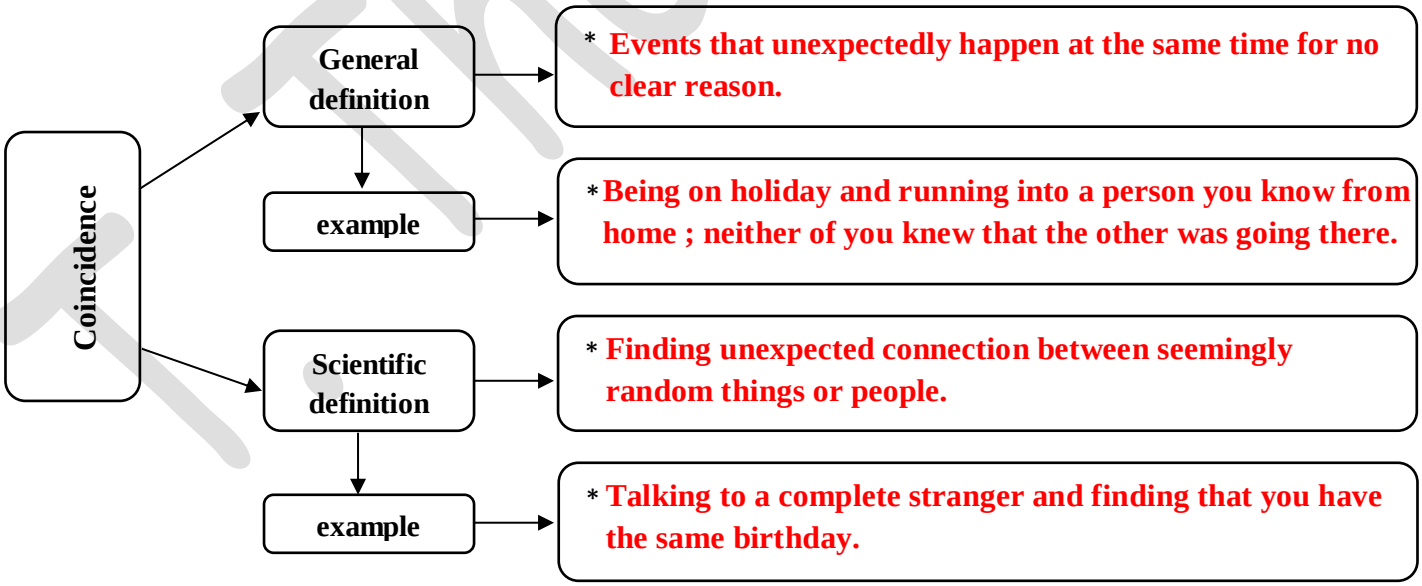
We often hear people say, 'It's a small world, isn't it? It's usually when they've just experienced one of those strange coincidences that seem to happen in nearly everyone's lives. You know the kind of thing: you're on holiday in another country and you run into a person you know from home, even though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

People often think experiences like this are evidence of something mysterious happening, some kind of hidden plan outside our knowledge. The scientific explanation is less exciting, and perhaps that's why some people are reluctant to accept it. Coincidences are events that unexpectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason, or finding an unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people. A very common example of the latter is talking to a complete stranger and finding that you have the same birthday. What are the chances of that happening?

Actually, the chances are better than you might think, and there's a mathematical way to prove **it.** It has been calculated that the number of people you need to have a **50%** chance of two of them sharing a birthday is 23. And when there are **48** people in a room, the probability goes up to 95%. To put it another way, if there are only 50 people reading these words (and I hope there are more!), one of them will almost certainly have the same birthday as **me.**

The other part of the scientific explanation for coincidences is simply that there are so many events in people's lives. Just think of the number of people that you have had any kind of connection with during your life. There are probably over 10,000, and the older you get, **the more there will be.** If you are the kind of person who talks to strangers, you will definitely come across coincidences. Basically, when you think about how complex our lives are, especially nowadays with the Internet, the only surprising thing is that coincidences don't happen more often.

A: Complete the diagram with missing information. (6 points)



B: Decide whether the following statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. The phrase "**the latter**" refers to events that happen unexpectedly. (**F**)
2. The more people you know the more coincidences you may have. (**T**)
3. The writer considers that coincidences don't happen as often as you think. تم اعتماد الإجابتين (**T/F**)
4. People accept how science explains these coincidences easily. (**F**)

C: Complete the sentences below: **(3 points)**

1. **The mathematical** way and **complexity in our life / many events in people's lives** show that coincidences are not surprising or strange as people believe.
2. The statement **" it's a small world"** in **paragraph one** means **that people's lives are more connected they used to be.**

D: What do the following refer to? **(5 points)**

1. **It** (line 11) **The chance of finding the same birthday with a stranger.**
2. **50%** (line 12) **the chance of two people sharing their birthday.**
3. **48** (line 13) **the number of people in a room.**
4. **me** (line 15) **the writer.**
5. **The more there will be** (line 18) **the number of people you know / over 10,000.**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Three	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2023 صناعي وشرعي شهر 8

Read the text then do the tasks below: (20 points)

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

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

Actually, the chances are better than you might think, and there's a mathematical way to prove it. It has been calculated that the number of people you need to have a 50% chance of two of them sharing a birthday is 23. And when there are 48 people in a room, the probability goes up to 95%.

The other part of the scientific explanation for coincidences is simply that there are so many events in people's lives. Just think of the number of people that you have had any kind of connection with during your life. There are probably over 10,000, and the older you get, **the more there will be**. If you are the kind of person who talks to strangers, you will definitely come across coincidences. Basically, when you think about how complex our lives are, especially nowadays with the internet, the only surprising thing is that coincidences don't happen more often.

A. Complete the table with the needed information from the text: (6 points)

General Definition of coincidence

↓

Events that unexpectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason, or finding unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people.

Example	Example
↓	↓
You are on holiday in another country and run into a person you know from home.	**Talking to a complete stranger and finding that you have the same birthday.**

B. Answer the following questions: (4 points)

1. What does the statement' it's a small world' means?

It means that people's lives are more connected than they used to be.

2. Why are some people unwilling to believe in the scientific explanation for strange coincidences?

Because it's less exciting / or they prefer more exciting explanations.

T.Thaer Koni

C. Decide whether the following statements are True or False: **(3 points)**

1. The more you know the more coincidences you may have. (**T**)
2. People accept how science explains those coincidences. (**F**)

D. Choose the best answer to the questions: **(4 points)**

1. If there are 30 people in a room, what is the probability that two of them have the same birthday?
   a. 50% or less b. 55% or more
   c. 80% or more d. 80% or less
2. According to the text, what is the right conclusion about coincidences?
   a. They are not really surprising at all.
   b. They don't happen as often as we think.
   c. They probably have some meaning.
   d. They almost happen more frequently than we think.

E. Write what the following words might refer to: **(3 points)**

1. **it** (line 7) **the scientific explanation.** 2. **The latter** (line 9) **finding unexpected connection.**
3. **The more will be** (line 16) **the number of people you know / over 10,000.**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Four	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2017 علمي شهر 8

Read the texts and complete the tasks below: (25 points)

Text A. My fourteen-year-old son seems to spend hours every day texting or chatting online, or updating his social media page. **He** says he's going to do his homework, but an hour or two later still hasn't started it, and I can't help feeling that he's wasting so much time on **this** instead of doing useful things, or even just being with his friends and communicating with real people.

Text B A recent study in the US found that nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day and **75%** own mobile phones. Texting is now the main form of communication for young people. The figures obviously vary between countries, but the one thing we can predict is that they will continue to rise. Inevitably, this has led to panic among parents, teachers and other adults. But are **these** fears justified? Not according to Dr Amy Lehane, who has studied exactly how young people are using technology. If you look back,' she says, 'you find the same panic reaction from older people to the growth of the telephone or television. Often it comes from a fear of something they don't understand, but our research indicates that young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world, or between the types of language used for texts and job applications. They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology.

A. Choose the best title for the texts above: **(2 points)**

a. Smart phones b. Methods of communication today

c. A study about the internet d. TV programmes

B. Answer the following questions: **(6 points)**

1. Who is frightened by the rise in the number of teenagers using social media in text B?
Parents, teachers and other adults.
2. Why should we feel positive about the future according to the results of the study?
a. **Young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world.**
b. **They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology.**
3. Which text includes a list of concerns? **Text A**
4. Which text the writer believes that we should trust young people more? **Text B**
5. Which text is about a personal feeling? **Text A**

C. Complete the following sentence: **(3 points)**

The negative effects of spending too much time on texting and chatting on the son in text A are:
a. **He didn't do useful things.**
b. **He didn't meet his friends or communicating with real people.**

D. Decide if the statements are True or False according to the text: **(6 points)**

1. Older people had more fear reaction of the growth of social media than parents today. (**F**)
2. A quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day. (**T**)
3. Fears of the rise of figures in using social media are justified according to Lehane. (**F**)

E. What the highlighted pronouns and number in the text refer to: **(8 points)**

1."**He**" (line 2): **The writer's son** 2." **this** "(line 3): **texting and chatting and updating his social media page**
3."**75%**" (line 6): **The percentage of American teenagers who own mobile phones.** 4. "**these**" (line 8): **fears**

Unit Four	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2021 أدبي وتجاري شهر 8

Read the texts and do the tasks below: (30 points)

TEXT A:

As a parent, I'm becoming increasingly worried about the effect communications technology is having on young people. My fourteen-year-old son seems to spend hours every day texting or chatting online, or updating his social media page. He says he's going to do his homework, but an hour or two later still hasn't started **it,** and I can't help feeling that he's wasting so much time on this instead of doing useful things, or even just being with his friends and communicating with real people.

Is all this texting affecting young people's ability to use language properly? Is there a danger that they could become addicted to technology? What potential dangers are out there in the online world? I don't know enough about these new technologies to be able to answer questions like these.

TEXT B:

Like it or not, today's young people are the connected generation. A recent study in the US found that nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day and **75%** own mobile phones. Texting is now the main form of communication for young people. The figures obviously vary between countries, but the one thing we can predict is that they will continue to rise.

Inevitably, this has led to panic among parents, teachers and other adults. But are these fears justified? Not according to Dr Amy Lehane, who has studied exactly how young people are using technology. 'If you look back," she says, 'you find the same panic reaction from older people to the growth of the telephone or television. Often it comes from a fear of something they don't understand, but our research indicates that young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world, or between the types of language used for texts and job applications. They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology: they know, for example, that it's not a good idea to post a message like I'm having a party next Saturday' on a public site.

A. Decide which of the two texts talks about the following: **(4 points)**

1. Parents' questions and enquiries. (**Text** ___A___)
2. We should learn to trust young people more. (**Text** ___B___)
3. Facts and numbers about young generation's use of technology. (**Text** ___B___)
4. Things were different when I was young. (**Text** ___A___)

B. Answer the following questions: **(8 points)**

1. What annoys parents a lot in general?
   The effect communication technology is having on young people.
2. What does the parent prefer his son to do in his free time?
   a. **doing useful things.** b. **being with his friends and communicating with real people.**
3. Why does Dr Amy have good information about the subject?
   Because she has studied exactly how young people are using technology.
4. How does Dr. Amy explain older people's panic towards young's use of technology?
   It comes from a fear of something they don't understand.

C. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. The major way for teenagers now to keep in touch is sending short messages. (**T**)
2. The numbers of using technology are nearly the same between countries. (**F**)
3. Dr. Amy is against the unjustified fear that older people feel. (**T**)

Thaer Koni

D. Write what the following pronoun and number might refer to: **(4 points)**

1. **it** (text A): **his homework.**
2. **75%** (text B): **The percentage of American teenagers who own mobile phones.**

E. Complete the missing information in the table from the texts above: **(8 points)**

1. The 14-year-old son spends his time in:	**a.** **texting.** **b.** **chatting online.** **c.** **updating his social media page.**
2. The US latest study showed that:	**a.** **quarter of teenagers use social media at least ten times a day.** **b.** **75% of teenagers own mobile phones.**
3. Reasons to be positive about the future according to Dr. Amy Lehane	**a.** **Young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world.** **b.** **Young people are aware of the types of languages used for texts and job applications.** **c.** **They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology.**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Four	Period 1

قطعة امتحان 2022 صناعي وشرعي شهر 6

Read the text then do the tasks below: (20 points)

Text A - As a parent, I'm becoming increasingly worried about the effect communications technology is having on young people. My fourteen-year-old son seems to spend hours every day texting or chatting online. He says he's going to do **his** homework, but an hour or two later still hasn't started **it,** and I can't help feeling that he's wasting so much time on this instead of doing useful things, or even just being with his friends and communicating with real people.

Text B-A recent study in the US found that nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day and 75% own mobile phones. The results show that texting is now the main form of communication for young people. The figures obviously vary between countries, but the one thing we can predict is that **they** will continue to rise. Inevitably, this has led to panic among parents, teachers and other adults. But are these fears justified? Not according to Dr Lehane, who has studied exactly how young people are using technology. "If you look back, '**she** says, 'you find the same panic reaction from older people to the growth of the telephone or television. Often it comes from a fear of something they don't understand, but our research indicates that young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real one, they're also aware of the possible negative effects of technology".

A. Answer the following questions: **(6 points)**

1. What is the parent worried about in text A?
   The effect communication technology is having on young people.
2. How is the son wasting most of his time?
   He spends hours everyday texting or chatiting online.
3. What is the effect of the rising figures of the study on parents and teachers?
   This has led to panic among parents, teachers and other adults.

B. Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the results of the study: **(6 points)**

1. 75% of people use social media sites at least ten times a day. (**F**)
2. The main form of communication for young people is texting. (**T**)
3. The figures of the study are the same in all countries. (**F**)
4. Young people can differentiate between both the online world and the real one. (**T**)

C. Write what the following words might refer to: **(4 points)**

1. **his** (Line 3) **the son** 2. **it** (Line 3) **the homework**
3. **they** (Line 9) **the figures** 4. **she** (Line 11) **Dr Amy Lehane**

D. Complete the following sentences: **(4 points)**

1. The parent in **Text A** prefers her son to **do useful things** and **be with his friend and communicate with real people** instead of wasting his time.
2. Young people are aware of the **possible negative effects** of technology.

Thaer Koni

Unit Four	Period 1

قطعة امتحان 2022 علمي أدبي تجاري شهر 6 \ طولكرم

Read the texts and do the tasks below: **(20 points)**

Text A:

As a parent, I'm becoming increasingly worried about the effect communications technology is having on young people. **My** fourteen-year-old son seems to spend hours every day texting or chatting online, or updating his social media page. He says he's going to do his homework, but an hour or two later still hasn't started it, and I can't help feeling that he's wasting so much time on this instead of doing useful things, or even just being with his friends and communicating with real people. Is all this texting affecting young people's ability to use language properly? Is there a danger that they could become addicted to technology? What potential dangers are out there in the online world? I don't know enough about these new technologies to be able to answer questions like **these.**

Text B:

Like it or not, today's young people are the connected generation. A recent study in the US found that nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day and 75% own mobile phones. Texting is now the main form of communication for young people. The figures obviously vary between countries, but the one thing we can predict is that they will continue to rise. Inevitably, this has led to panic among parents, teachers and other adults. But are these fears justified? Not according to Dr Amy Lehane, **who** has studied exactly how young people are using technology. 'If you look back,' she says, 'you find the same panic reaction from older people to the growth of the telephone or television. Often it comes from a fear of something they don't understand, but our research indicates that young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world, or between the types of language used for texts and job applications. They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology: **they** know, for example, that it's not a good idea to post a message like 'I'm having a party next Saturday' on a public site.

A: Answer the following questions: **(9 points)**

1. According to text A how does the parent describe the daily activities of his fourteen-year-old son?
   He seems to spend hours every day texting or chatting online, or updating his social media page.
2. What does the parent admit not knowing enough about, which prevents him from being able to answer certain questions?
   He doesn't know enough about these new technologies to be able to answer questions like these.
3. According to text B what did a recent study in the US find about teenagers and their use of social media sites and mobile phones?
   a. **Nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day.**
   b. **75% own mobile phones.**
   c. **Texting is now the main form of communication for young people.**

4. How does Dr. Amy Lehane feel about the fears surrounding young people's use of technology?
She thinks these fears aren't justified / she thinks parents shouldn't be afraid about their children.

5. What does Dr. Amy Lehane's research indicate about young people's understanding of technology and its effects?

a. **Young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world.**
b. **They know the differences between the types of language used for texts and job applications.**
c. **They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology.**

B: Circle the correct answer: **(3 points)**

1. According to Text A, the parent primary concern about the son's technology use is?
a. interest in homework b. spending too much time with friends
c. difficulty communicating with real people (d.) becoming addicted to technology

2. How do parents, teachers, and other adults generally react to young people's use of technology, according to the passage?
a. with excitement b. with indifference (c.) with panic d. with understanding

3. What prediction can be made about the usage of technology by young people in the future?
a. It will decrease over time b. It will stay the same as it is now
c. It will vary between different countries (d.) It will continue to rise

C: Decide if the sentences are True or False: **(4 points)**

1. One-fourth of teenagers use social media sites ten times a day. (**T**)
2. Young people communicate by sending short messages nowadays. (**T**)
3. The figures about using technology are roughly the same between countries. (**F**)
4. According to Dr. Amy Lehane, parents shouldn't be afraid about their children. (**T**)

D: What do these pronouns and phrases refer to: **(4 points)**

1. **My** (Text **A** line 2): **The Parent** 2. **these** (Text **A** line 9): **Questions about technology**
3. **who** (Text **B** line 6): **Dr Amy Lehane** 4. **they** (Text **B** line 12): **Young people**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Four	Period 2

قطعة امتحان 2020 أدبي وتجاري شهر 6

Read the text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

It isn't hard to explain why parents, teachers and older people in general get so concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of communications technology. They may be motivated by a wish to protect their children from harm or to control **them**, but throughout history older generations have always tried to put limits on the behaviour of the young.

The only difference now is that the Internet is such a powerful force, and older people generally don't really understand this new world of social media and instant communication, so they're unable to control it. And the situation is changing so fast that the gap in their knowledge is widening all the time.

In a similar way, governments, even in democratic countries, like to put limits on people's behaviour. After all, it's a large part of what governments are about. **They** may have more technological knowledge than the average parent, but the spread of social media sites and communications apps like Twitter and WhatsApp is making it harder and harder for them to control what their citizens are saying and doing.

Clearly, this isn't always a positive trend, but what we can say for sure is that new information and communications technologies are a force for social change and economic development, especially in poorer countries without a reliable traditional phone network. The World Bank has calculated that in countries like this, a 10% increase in high-speed Internet connections leads to a 1.3 % increase in economic growth. It is, they say, 'the single most powerful way to extend economic opportunities and services to millions of people, especially in remote areas.

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

A. Answer the following questions: **(8 points)**

1. Why are parents and teachers concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of technology?
They may be motivated by a wish to protect them from harm or to control them.
2. What do governments and older generations have in common?
They both like to put limits on people's behaviour.
3. What makes it harder for the governments to control what their citizens are saying and doing?
The spread of social media sites and communication apps like Twitter and WhatsApp.
4. How could the Palestinian economy break free from the Israeli restrictions?
By starting small technology companies by young Palestinians.

B. Complete the sentences below: **(4 points)**

1. According to the World Bank, if there is a 20 % increase in internet speed, this will lead to a **2.6** % increase in economic growth.
2. According to an interviewee, technology is good because it is **limitless and breaks the borders.**
3. Despite the Israeli occupation, Palestinians can: **work from his home** and **interact with the global community without a passport.**

C. Decide whether each of the following is True (T) or False (F): **(4 Points)**

1. Only teachers are concerned about the negative effects of internet. (**F**)
2. The gap in the older people's knowledge is shrinking. (**F**)
3. Governments, even in democratic countries, like to restrict people's behaviour. (**T**)
4. Information and communications technologies are a positive force for social and economic change. (**T**)

D. What do the following pronouns refer to? **(4 Points)**

1. **them (L.3)** refers to **children** 2. **they (L.9)** refers to **governments**
3. **it (L.20)** refers to **the Palestinian economy** 4. **he (L.22)** refers to **the Palestinian person**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Four	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2023 علمي أدبي تجاري شهر 8

Read the text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

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

In a similar way, governments, even in democratic countries, like to put limits on people's behaviour. They may have more technological knowledge than the average parent, but the spread of social media sites and communications apps like Twitter and WhatsApp is making it harder and harder for **them** to control what their citizens are saying and doing.

Clearly, this isn't always a positive trend, but what we can say for sure is that new information and communications technologies are a force for social change and economic development, especially in poorer countries without a reliable traditional phone network. The World Bank has calculated that in countries like this, a 10% increase in high-speed Internet connections leads to a 1.3% increase in economic growth. It is, they say, 'the single most powerful way to extend economic opportunities and services to millions of people, especially in remote areas'.

A recent article published on the BBC website showed how young Palestinians are starting small technology companies that could help the Palestinian economy to break free from the restrictions placed on it by the Israeli occupation. As one interviewee explains: 'What is good about technology is that it breaks the borders. A person with a laptop can work in the worst situations; he can work from his home and interact with the global community, without a passport and despite the occupation. **It** is limitless."

A. Answer the following questions: (7 points)

1. What are parents, teachers and older people worried about?

   The negative effects of young people's use of communications technology.

2. Why is it difficult for older people to control the new world of social media?

   a. The internet is such a powerful force. b. Older people don't understand the world of social media.

3. What can new information and communications technologies lead to?

   a. They are a force for social change.

   b. They are a force for economic development.

4. How can young Palestinians help the Palestinian economy break free from the Israeli restrictions?

   By starting small technology companies.

T. Thaer Koni

B. Complete the sentences below: **(6 points)**

1. The reasons behind adults' fear about their children's use of technology are:
   a wish to protect their children from harm or to control them
2. Governments have more technological knowledge than the average parent.
3. The internet can extend economic opportuinities and services to a very large number of people, especially in remote areas.
4. If you have a laptop, you can work from home and interact with the world without a passport and despite the occupation.

C. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: **(4 points)**

1. Throughout history, older generations have always given the young people their freedom to make decisions. (F)
2. Governments in democratic countries avoid restricting people's behavior. (F)
3. The extension of Twitter and WhatsApp makes it harder for governments to control their citizens' behaviour. (T)
4. The World Bank has found that increasing speed of Internet connections has no effect on economic growth in poorer countries. (F)

D. What do the following pronouns refer to? **(3 points)**

1. **them** (line 9): governments
2. **It** (line 21): communications technology / the internet

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Four	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2023 صناعي شهر 12

Read the text then do the tasks below: **(20 points)**

It isn't hard to explain why parents, teachers and older people in general get so concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of communications technology. They may be motivated by a wish to protect their children from harm or to control **them**, but throughout history older generations have always tried to put limits on the behaviour of the young.

The only difference now is that the Internet is such a powerful force, and older people generally don't really understand this new world of social media and instant communication, so they're unable to control it. And the situation is changing so fast that the gap in their knowledge is widening all the time.

In a similar way, governments, even in democratic countries, like to put limits on people's behaviour. After all, it's a large part of what governments are about. **They** may have more technological knowledge than the average parent, but the spread of social media sites and communications apps like Twitter and WhatsApp is making it harder and harder for them to control what their citizens are saying and doing.

Clearly, this isn't always a positive trend, but what we can say for sure is that new information and communications technologies are a force for social change and economic development, especially in poorer countries without a reliable traditional phone network. The World Bank has calculated that in countries like this, a **10%** increase in high-speed Internet connections leads to a 1.3% increase in economic growth. It is, they say, 'the single most powerful way to extend economic opportunities and services to millions of people, especially in remote areas'.

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

A. Answer the following questions: **(8 points)**

1. Why do older people get so concerned about the negative effects of their children's use of technology?

They may be motivated by a wish to protect their children from harm or to control them.

2. What do the government and old generation share about young people's use of technology?

They both like to put limit on people's behaviour.

3. Why is it hard for governments to control their citizens' use of Internet?

Because of the spread of social media sites and communication apps like Twitter and WhatsApp.

4. Where are the new technologies a force for social change and economic development?

In poorer countries, without a reliable traditional phone network.

B. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(3 points)**

1. Controlling young people's use of technology will definitely be easy for older people. (F)
2. Older people generally don't really understand this new world of social media and instant communication. (T)
3. The gap between the knowledge of the young and the old is shrinking. (F)

C. Complete the following sentences: **(3 points)**

1. According to the World Bank, in poorer countries new information and communication technologies are the most powerful way to increase _____economic opportunities_____and _____services_____ to millions of people.
2. According to an interviewee, one of the benefits of technology is that _it breaks the borders._.

D. Write what the followings might refer to: **(4 points)**

1. **Them** (line 3): _children_
2. **They** (line 10): _governments_
3. **10%** (line 17): _the percentage of the increase in the hight speed internet connection._
4. **It** (line 23): _technology_

E. Choose the correct answer: **(2 points)**

1. The writer's idea of the effect of communications technology on society is _____

a. Mostly negative. (b.) Mostly positive. c. About half and half d. Unknown

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Seven	Period 1

قطعة امتحان 2016 جميع الفروع شهر 6

Read the text about the world of work and complete the tasks below: (20 points)

A survey of 3,000 workers in the UK has revealed the top ten dream jobs. We asked some professionals what doing these jobs was really like.

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

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

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

A: Read the text quickly then match the jobs with each paragraph: (3 points)

a. Musician and singer b. Airline pilot c. TV and theatre actor

B: Answer the following questions: (7 points)

1- Why does James' job suit him at present?

Because he is young and single.

2- What are the negatives of being a theatre actor?

The pressure, the stage fright and the long periods without work.

3- How do most musicians see their jobs?

a. **a life of late nights** b. **long hours of practising**

c. **travelling from place to place** d. **being paid just enough to put food on the table**

C: Decide if the statements are True or False according to the text: (6 points)

1- James would like to stay in his job for the rest of his life. (**F**)

2- If you are not a big star; you never know where the next job is going to come from. (**T**)

3- Good singers and successful singers make the same living. (**F**)

D: Complete the following sentences: (4 points)

1- James thinks that his work is not as exciting as people think because

a. **You don't see the world, just the insides of airport** b. **There isn't much job security either**

c. **There are lots of ways you could lose your job**

2- Anyone can become a musician, but **the trick is how to make a living** from it.

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Seven	Period 1

قطعة امتحان 2020 علمي شهر 6

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 points)

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

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

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

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

Charity worker, Ben Harper: 'I can understand why this work comes so high in the list. It's the job satisfaction, isn't it? A lot of people probably feel they'd rather do something to help others than work for a company making money for someone else. But the thing is that for most charity workers, it's just an office job. Even non-profit organisations have to be run like businesses these days. The people at the top are paid well, but those lower down are often volunteers."

A. Complete the table with the negatives of each job according to the text: (9 points)

The person	The negatives of his/her job
James Hutchings	1. It's not exciting because **you don't see the world, just the insides of airports** 2. There is no **job security either**
Jane Nicholson	1. **The pressure** 2. **The stage fright** 3. **The long periods without work**
Amina Kureishi	1. **Life of late nights** 2. **Long hours of practising and travelling from place to place** 3. **Being paid just enough to put food on the table**
Ben Harper	Charity organizations are like businesses, people at the top are paid well but **those lower down are often volunteers**

B. Match the jobs with their suitable paragraphs: **(4 points)**

a. Pianist and singer
b. Airline pilot
c. Charity worker
d. TV and theatre actor

C. Answer the following questions: **(4.5 points)**

1. What was the purpose of the survey?
It revealed the top ten dream jobs.

2. Why is James satisfied with his job at the moment?
Because he is young and single.

3. Where does the trick lie in musicians' job?
The trick is to make a living from it.

D. Decide whether the following statements are True or False: **(4.5 points)**

1. James is surprised that so many people want to be pilots. (**T**)
2. Jane feels that her job is special. (**T**)
3. The majority of musicians are paid enough from their job according to Amina. (**F**)

E. Write what the following pronouns might refer to: **(3 points)**

1. **They** (line 4): **the 3000 workers the survey asked**
2. **It** (line 10): **the feeling you get**
3. **Us** (line 14): **singers / musicians / pianists**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Seven	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2022 صناعي وشرعي شهر 12

Read the text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

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

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

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

'Pianist and singer, Amina Kureishi: 'almost anyone can become a musician, but the trick is to make a living from it. For most of us it's a life of late nights, long hours practising and travelling from place to place. The majority of professional musicians need other incomes, usually from teaching.

Charity worker, Ben Harper: 'I can understand why this work comes so high in the list. It's the job satisfaction, isn't it? A lot of people probably feel they'd rather do something to help others than work for a company making money for someone else. But the thing is that for most charity workers, it's just an office job. Even non-profit organisations have to be run like businesses these days. The people at the top are paid well, but those lower down are often volunteers.'

A. Answer the following questions: **(8 points)**

1. What has the survey shown?
   It has revealed the top ten dream jobs.
2. How does Hutchings explain that his work is not exciting?
   a. **you don't see the world, just the insides of airports.** b. **there isn't much job security either.**
3. Why does Charity work come high in the list of dream jobs?
   Because if the job satisfaction. A lot of people feel they'd rather do something to help other than work for a company making money for someone else.

B. Decide whether the following statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. Jane Nicholson likes her job. (**T**)
2. Many professional musicians don't need other incomes. (**F**)
3. All the people who work for non-profit organisations are equally paid. (**F**)

C. Write what the following words might refer to: **(2 points)**

1. **The work** (line 5) **airline pilot** 2. **It** (line 10) **the feeling you get**

D. Complete the following sentences: **(4 points)**

1. Airline pilot job suits James Hutchings at the moment because he is
   a. **young** b. **single**
2. Amina Kureishi and other musicians see their work as:
   a. **life of late nights, long hours of practising** b. **travelling from place to place, being paid just enough to put food on the table.**

Thaer Koni

Unit Seven	Period 1

قطعة امتحان 2023 صناعي وشرعي شهر 6

Read the text then do the tasks below: (20 points)

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

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

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

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

Charity worker, Ben Harper: 'I can understand why **this work** comes so high in the list. It's the job satisfaction, isn't it? A lot of people probably feel they'd rather do something to help others than work for a company making money for someone else. But the thing is that for most charity workers, it's just an office job. Even non-profit organisations have to be run like businesses these days. The people at the top are paid well, but those lower down are often volunteers.

A. Answer the following questions: (6 points)

1. What has the survey revealed?
   It has revealed the top ten dream jobs.
2. Why isn't being a pilot an exciting job?
   a. **You don't see the world, just the insides of airport.**
   b. **There isn't much job security.**
3. What are the disadvantages of being a TV and theatre actor?
   a. **The pressure.**
   b. **The stage fright. / long periods without work.**
   c. **Unless you are a big star, you never know where the next job is going to come from.**

B. Complete the following: (4 points)

1. The job of being a pianist or a singer has many negatives, because **it's a life of late nights**, **long hours of practising**, and **travelling from place to place**.
2. **The job satisfaction** is the reason why working for a non-profit organization comes high in the list of dream jobs.

T.Thaer Koni

C. Decide whether the following statements are True or False: **(4 points)**

1. James Hutchings would like to stay in his job for a certain period. (**T**)
2. Big stars of actors don't know where the next job is going to come from. (**F**)
3. All people working at non-profit organizations aren't paid well. (**F**)
4. All professional musicians need extra incomes. (**F**)

D. What do the following words or pronouns refer to: **(6 points)**

1. They (line 5) **the people in the survey (3000 workers).**
2. It (line 10) **the feeling you get**
3. us (line 14) **singers / musicians / pianists**
4. this work (line 17) **working for charities**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Seven	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2019 صناعي وشرعي شهر 8

Read the following text and do the tasks below: (25 Points)

Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work, but Milton Secondary School takes the claim very seriously. Before they even join the school, future pupils get an informal interview at their primary school to discuss **their** hopes and preferences for the future. The emphasis on employment continues during the first two years at Milton, and then in the third year all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company. Two years later, **this** becomes a whole week spent with a company, usually arranged by the students themselves. Throughout their secondary education, students have professional careers advice, which costs the school over £30,000 a year. Head teacher Harriet Downs believes it's worth it, though: "Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers,' she says, 'so we bring in professional help. It's part of a co-ordinated programme that aims to make students aware of the employment options available, and how to make the most of **them.** It's too late to start talking about work in their final year.

1. Read the text and find answers to the questions below: (8 points)

1. What claim does Milton Secondary School take seriously?
   Preparing students for the world of work.
2. Why do future students get an informal interview at their primary school?
   To discuss their hopes and preferences for the future.
3. Why aren't teachers at Milton School expected to give students professional careers advice?
   Because they aren't trained as careers advisers.
4. What is the purpose of the co-ordinated programme?
   a. **Making students aware of the employment options available.**
   b. **And how to make the most of them.**

2. Complete the table with the missing information: (6 points)

What happens during the following years at Milton School?

in the first two years	**The emphasis on employment continues**
in the third year	**All pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company**
in the fifth year	**All pupils spend a week doing work expecience at a local company**

3. Decide whether each of the following sentences is True or False: (6 points)

1. Students have professional careers advice in their final year of secondary school. (**F**)
2. The professional careers advice programme usually costs Milton School £30,000. (**F**)
3. The text is about the connection between education and work. (**T**)

4. Choose the correct answer: (2 points)

1. A whole week spent with a company is usually arranged by _____.
   a. the students themselves
   b. Milton Secondary School
   c. the primary school
   d. the professional advisors

5. What do the following pronouns refer to? (3 points)

1. **their (L.3)** **future pupils**
2. **this (L.5)** **a day doing work experience at a local company**
3. **them (L.9)** **the employment options available**

Thaer Koni

Unit Seven	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2021 أدبي وتجاري شهر 12

Read the text and do the tasks below: (30 points)

Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work, but Milton Secondary School takes the claim very seriously. Before **they** even join the school, future pupils get an informal interview at their primary school to discuss their hopes and preferences for the future.

The emphasis on employment continues during the first two years at Milton, and then in the third year all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company. Two years later, this becomes a whole week spent with a company, usually arranged by the students themselves.

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

A. Complete the following sentences from the text above: **(10 points)**

1. Future pupils at Milton School get interviews to discuss their _____**their hopes**_____ and _____**preferences for the future**_____.
2. Milton School brought in professional career advisor because teachers _____**aren't trained**_____ _____**as careers advisers**_____.
3. Milton School pays £30,000 a year for the professional career advisor; and Harriet Downs thinks it's _____**worth it**_____.
4. The co-ordinated programme of Milton School aims to:
   a. **Make students aware of the employment options available.**
   b. **And how to make the most of them.**

B. Choose the correct answer: **(6 points)**

1. Students arrange for a week of experience with a company during the _____.
A. last two years B. first year C. third year

2. The emphasis on the first two years is on _____.
A. self-study B. employment C. experience

3. In the third year students spend a _____ doing work experience at a local company.
A. week B. month C. day

C. Decide whether the following statements are True or False: **(8 points)**

1. Milton School really works to prepare students for the world of work. (**T**)
2. Milton School arranges experience weeks for their students with the companies. (**F**)
3. Harriet Downs thinks that they don't need a career advisor. (**F**)
4. According to Milton School, it's unsuitable to talk about work during study years. (**F**)

D. Write what these pronouns may refer to: **(6 points)**

1. **they** (line 2): **future pupils**
2. **it** (line 8): **the cost of the professional careers advice**
3. **them** (line 10): **the employment options available**

Thaer Koni

Unit Seven	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2016 جميع الفروع شهر 2017/2

Read the text about education and complete the tasks below: (20 points)

The Education Minister talks job prospects

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

It quickly became clear that the Minister's words were controversial, with teachers and university heads reacting strongly to his advice. 'Of course science and technology are important,' said one, but it would be completely wrong to neglect the arts. They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general. Also, the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.'

A: Answer the following questions: **(6 points)**

1. How could students improve their job possibilities in the future according to the minister?
   a. By avoiding arts subjects b. and choosing science or math
2. According to some teachers and university heads, what are the benefits of arts?
   a. They provide important skills and an understanig of the world and people in general.
   b. The economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.

B: Circle the correct answer. **(6 points)**

1. It's supposed that art subjects were chosen by students who _____
   a. had no idea what to do later. b. were aware of what to do in the future.
   c. love languages and history.
2. One of the best subjects for keeping open chances is _____
   a. history b. technology c. arts
3. "It would be wrong to neglect the arts" this was _____ opinion.
   a. ministers' b. students c. one of the teachers' and university heads'

C: Decide whether the following statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. The ministers' words caused a lot of arguments. (T)
2. According to the ministers' speech, whatever a student studies, all chances will be open for him in the future. (F)
3. Job prospects nowadays are the same as in the past. (F)

D: What do the following pronouns refer to. **(2 points)**

1. " **they**" (line 4): arts subjects
2." **ones**" (line 6): subjects

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Seven	Period 2

قطعة امتحان 2023 علمي أدبي تجاري شهر 6

Read the text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

(Text A) Case study: Milton Secondary School.

Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work, but Milton Secondary School takes the claim very seriously. Before they even join the school, future pupils get an informal interview at their primary school to discuss their hopes and preferences for the future.

The emphasis on employment continues during the first two years at Milton, and then in the third year all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company. Two years later, this becomes a whole week spent with a company, usually arranged by the students themselves.

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

(Text B) The Education Minister talks job prospects

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

It quickly became clear that the Minister's words were controversial, with teachers and university heads reacting strongly to his advice. 'Of course science and technology are important,' said one, 'but it would be completely wrong to neglect the arts. They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general. Also, the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge."

A. Read the two texts then answer the following questions: **(4 points)**

1. Which text has different opinions about students' choices? Text ____**B**____
2. Which text is about training students for their future work? Text ____**A**____
3. Which text contains argument about the importance of certain subjects? Text ____**B**____
4. Which text talks about school stages? Text ____**A**____

B. Answer the following questions: **(5 points)**

1. What are students encouraged to do before joining Milton School?
   To get an informal interview to discuss their hopes and preferences for the future.
2. What does Milton Secondary School focus on each year?
   a. The first and second years **The emphasis on employment continues.**
   b. The third year **Pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company.**
   c. The fourth and fifth years **Pupils spend a week with a local company.**
3. Why does the Minister of Education advise students to study science subjects?
   If they want to improve their job prospects / To keep their options open.

C. Complete the following table with the suitable reasons: **(7 points)**

Statements	Reasons
1. Milton School brought in professional career advisor.	a. **Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers.** تم اعتماد هذه النقطة فقط عند التصحيح b. _____ c. _____
2. Some students in the past tended to study arts subjects.	a. **They didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the future.** b. **They have a feeling that they involved skills that were usfull for many different jobs.**
3. Arts and technical subjects are equally important according to the university head.	a. **They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general.** b. **The economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.**

D. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(4 points)**

1. Both texts are about the connection between education and work. (**T**)
2. Harriet Downs believes that the career advisor deserves the salary they pay. (**T/F**)
3. Milton School arranges work experience with local companies for their students. (**T/F**) تم اعتماد الاجابتين عند التصحيح
4. The word one in text B refers to the Minister of Education. (**F**)

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eight	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2016 جميع الفروع شهر 8

Read the article about Business--start ups and complete the tasks below: (20 points)

Mustafa Jawad, the 23-year-old head of an online graphic design company, was always good at art and languages. When he finished school everyone advised him to study English at the university. Instead, he taught himself how to programme and started making his own software programmes.

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

Like a lot of other young Palestinian business people, he wants to do something positive to help **his country.** but he stresses that his company isn't a humanitarian operation. It's a business,' he says, 'and the aim is to get good returns on the investment'.

One way he believes he can help is to pass on what he's learnt to others even younger than he is. ' I learnt a lot from that start-up weekend. When I go to the next one, I hope I'll learn more, but I'll also be able to advise others.

A: Answer the following questions: **(6 points)**

1. Why did people encourage Mustafa to study English at the university?

   Because he was always good at arts and languages.

2. How did the start up weekend help Mustafa in his work?

   a. **He managed to get a small amount of financial support.**

   b. **He met business people and learnt a lot about running a business and about how to get his products noticed.**

3. What does Mustafa hope to do at the next 'start up weekend'?

   He hopes to learn more and to be able to advise others.

B: Decide if the statements are True or False according to the text: **(6 points)**

1. Mustafa works as an employee at an online graphic company. (**F**)
2. Nobody helped Jawad make computer software. (**T**)
3. Mustafa's company is a humanitarian one. (**F**)

C: Replace the underlined parts of these sentences with words and phrases from the text. **(4 points)**

1. Don't forget that **managing** a day-to day business is not an easy task. **running**
2. Farmers are seeking to improve their **profits** from their crops. **returns**

D: What do these pronouns highlighted in the text refer to. **(4 points)**

1. his **(line 4):** **Mustafa** 2. his country **(line 10):** **Palestine**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eight	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2019 أدبي وتجاري شهر 8

Read the following text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

Information and Communications Technology businesses could be the best hope for the economic future of Palestine, according to experts inside and outside the country. A recent report said that the ICT sector makes up over 5% of the Palestinian economy.

Why ICT? For Mustafa Jawad, the 23-year-old head of an online graphic design company, the answer is simple: 'For an ICT start-up, all you need is a computer and a connection. You can distribute your final product by exporting **it** to the Internet cloud.' There are still problems, though. The main one is a lack of 3G networks in Palestine, because access to the necessary wavebands is not available yet.

Mustafa was always good at art and languages, and when he finished school everyone advised him to study English at university. Instead, he taught himself how to programme and started making his own software programmes. His first attempt was a game, which was so popular with his fellow students that he decided starting his own company might be a real possibility.

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

Like a lot of other young Palestinian business people, he wants to do something positive to help his country, but he stresses that his company isn't a humanitarian operation. It's a business,' he says, and the aim is to get good returns on the investment."

One way he believes he can help is to pass on what he's learnt to others even younger than he is. 'I learnt a lot from that start-up weekend. When I go to the next **one,** I hope I'll learn more, but I'll also be able to advise others.'

1. Answer the following questions: **(5 points)**

a. What is the main problem for ICT companies in Palestine?

Lack of 3G networks.

b. What benefits did Mustafa get from meeting business people in Ramallah?

1. He learnt a lot about the practical side of running a business.
2. He learnt about how to get his products noticed.

c. What does Mustafa hope to do at the next start-up weekend?

1. He hopes to learn more. 2. He hopes to be able to advise others.

2. Complete the table with brief notes about Mustafa Jawad: **(4 points)**

Current position (job)	Head of an online graphic design company.
First attempt	a game.
Breakthrough	When he attended a start-up weekend in Ramallah.
Business aims	a. He wants to do something positive to help his country. b. He wants to get good returns on the investment.

Thaer Koni

3. Decide whether each of the following is True or False : **(6 points)**

a. Mustafa began thinking of starting his own company after his fellow students liked his game. (**T**)
b. Though he was good at languages, Mustafa preferred to study programming at university. (**F**)
c. Mustafa got huge financial support which helped him to develop more ideas. (**F**)
d. Mustafa's company is mainly a humanitarian operation to help his country. (**F**)

4. Complete the following sentences: **(3 points)**

a. According to experts inside and outside Palestine, ICT business might be ..**the best hope for the economic future of Palestine.**.....

b. Starting-up online companies requires ..**a computer**.. and ..**a connection**..

5. Write what each of the following refers to: **(2 points)**

a. **It (line 6)** ..**final product**.. b. **one (line 20):** ..**start-up weekend**..

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eight	Period 1

قطعة امتحان 2022 علمي أدبي تجاري شهر 6

Read the following text carefully and complete the tasks below: (20 points)

Information and Communications Technology businesses could be the best hope for the economic future of Palestine, according to experts inside and outside the country. A recent report said that the ICT sector makes up over **5%** of the Palestinian economy.

Why ICT? For Mustafa Jawad, the 23-year-old head of an online graphic design company, the answer is simple: 'For an ICT start-up, all you need is a computer and a connection. You can distribute your final product by exporting it to the Internet cloud.' There are still problems, though. The main one is a lack of 3G networks in Palestine, because access to the necessary wavebands is not available yet.

Mustafa was always good at art and languages, and when he finished school everyone advised him to study English at university. **Instead,** he taught himself how to programme and started making his own software programmes. His first attempt was a game, which was so popular with his fellow students that he decided starting his own company might be a real possibility.

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

Mustafa is currently working on a programme that makes the teaching of chemistry in schools more fun. He has already had interest from within Palestine and from other countries in the Arab world. Like a lot of other young Palestinian business people, he wants to do something positive to help his country, but he stresses that his company isn't a humanitarian operation. '**It**'s a business,' he says, 'and the aim is to get good returns on the investment.'

A: Answer the following questions. **(8 points)**

1. Who said that ICT could be the best hope for the economic future of Palestine?
Experts inside and outside Palestine.
2. How did Mustafa Jawad behave against other's wishes?
He taught himself how to programme and started making his own software programmes.
3. When did Jawad's great achievement become a reality?
When he attended a 'start-up weekend' in Ramallah.
4. Benefits that Mustafa Jawad gained from attending the start-up weekend in Ramallah.

He managed to get a small amount of financial support.	**He learnt a lot about the practical side of running a business.**	**He learnt about how to make his products noticed.**

B: Complete the sentences below: **(4 points)**

1. The Internet cloud is the place where you can **distribute your final product.**
2. A **computer** and a **connection** are needed for the ICT start-up.
3. Mustafa makes sure that his firm is a **business.**

C: Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F): **(4 points)**

تم اعتماد الإجابتين عند التصحيح

1. The shortage of 3G is the only obstacle for the success to necessary waveband. (**F / T**)
2. The text shows that Mustafa is a self-reliant person as he taught himself to be a programmer. (**T**)
3. Jawad restricted his aims towards helping his country. (**F**)
4. The ICT sector forms less than one-fifth of the Palestinian economy. (**F / T**)

تم اعتماد الإجابتين عند التصحيح

D: Say what the following pronouns, numbers, or phrases refer to: **(4 points)**

1. **5%** (line 3) refers to **The percentage of the ICT sector in the Palestinian economy.**
2. **Instead** (line 9) refers to **instead of studying English at university.**
3. **more importantly** (line 14) refers to **than getting financial support. Or metting other Palestinian business people.**
4. **It** (line 19) refers to **His company.**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eight	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2022 صناعي وشرعي شهر 8

Read the text then do the tasks below: (20 points)

Information and Communications Technology businesses could be the best hope for the economic future of Palestine, according to experts inside and outside the country. A recent report said that the ICT sector makes up over **5%** of the Palestinian economy.

Why ICT? For Mustafa Jawad, the 23-year-old head of an online graphic design company, the answer is simple: 'For an ICT start-up, all you need is a computer and a connection. You can distribute your final product by exporting it to the Internet cloud.' There are still problems, though. The main one is a lack of 3G networks in Palestine, because access to the necessary wavebands is not available yet.

Mustafa was always good at art and languages, and when he finished school everyone advised him to study English at university. Instead, he taught himself how to programme and started making his own software programmes, his first attempt was a game. It was so popular with his fellow students that he decided starting his own company might be a real possibility.

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

Mustafa is currently working on a programme that makes the teaching of chemistry in schools more fun. He has already had interest from within Palestine and from other countries in the Arab world. Like a lot of other young Palestinian business people, he wants to do something positive to help **his country,** but he stresses that his company isn't a humanitarian operation. 'It's a business,' he says, 'and the aim is to get good returns on the investment.'

One way he believes he can help is to pass on what he's learnt to others even younger than he is. 'I learnt a lot from that start-up weekend. When I go to the **next one,** I hope I'll learn more, but I'll also be able to advise others."

A. Answer the following questions: (8 points)

1. Why is it simple to start up an ICT company according to Mustafa Jawad?

   Because all you need is a computer and a connection.

2. What is the biggest problem for ICT companies in Palestine?

   Lack of 3G network in Palestine.

3. How did Mustafa learn to make computer software?

   He taught himself.

4. How did the start-up weekend help Mustafa in his work?

   a. **He learnt a lot about the practical side of running a business.**

   b. **He learnt about how to make his products noticed.**

Thaer Koni

B. Decide whether the following statements are True or False regarding Mustafa Jawad: (6 points)

1. Mustafa is head of an online graphic design company. (**T**)
2. Mustafa studied art and languages at university. (**F**)
3. One of Mustafa's programs is about teaching Chemistry. (**T**)
4. Mustafa doesn't care about investing money through his company. (**F**)

C. Complete the following sentences: (3 points)

1. According to experts, ICT businesses could be **the best hope for the economic** future of Palestine.
2. **ICT** stands for **information and communication technology**.
3. Mustafa believes he can help others by **Passing others what he's learnt / or advising others**.

D. Write what the followings might refer to: (3 points)

1. **5%** (line 3) **the percentage of the ICT sector in the Palestinian economy.**
2. **his country** (line 18) **Palestine.**
3. **next one** (line 22) **next start-up weekend.**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eight	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2018 جميع الفروع شهر 12

Read the text about two business people then do the tasks below: (25 points)

Seventeen-year-old Anita Simons started out making jewellery for friends and now sells it to top fashion shops and direct to the public via her online company. She says:

'One of the most important things I've had to learn to do is decide the most effective way of spending money. You need to work out the financial figures and have them checked by someone who understands money. Luckily my parents are both in business themselves, so they advised me to spend more on marketing, less on product development, or whatever. Wherever it comes from, getting good advice is very important.'

Hashem Ali is the nineteen-year-old owner of a company that makes online music videos. His top tips:

'I think initially the key thing is to understand the market. Work out who your potential customers are, who your competitors are, what they offer and how you could do it better. It's easy these days to get professional help with this kind of market research. After that, just be determined and don't give up if things get difficult (which they almost certainly will at some point). Starting and running a business is hard work. If you think it's only going to be a nine-to-five job, you should go and do something else.'

1. Complete the table with missing information from the text: (10 points)

Name	Product selling	The way for marketing
Anita	Jewellery	Selling it to top fashion shops and direct to the public via her online company.
Hashem	Online music videos	Via his company.

2. Answer the question. Which person: (10 points)

a. had help from his family members. _____Anita_____

b. warns that success doesn't come easily. _____Hashem_____

c. talks about spending priorities. _____Anita_____

d. advises others not to give up. _____Hashem_____

3. Complete the sentences with information from the text: (5 points)

a. According to Anita's parents _____you should spend more on marketing, less on product development._____

b. According to Hashem the key thing to succeed in business is _____to understand the market._____

c. Both Anita and Hashem consider _____taking advice_____as an important point.

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eight	Period 2

قطعة امتحان 2020 صناعي وشرعي شهر 6

Read the text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

We asked three young business people about their experience of starting up in business. Here is what they said.

*** Pete Finn developed an app that was so popular that he sold it to a major IT company, giving him the money to spend on developing new ideas. His advice:**

'I never had any training. I just jumped straight into things. After all, you don't want to spend a long time getting everything perfect and then find the market has disappeared. But my lack of experience meant that I made some expensive mistakes at first. In the end, someone warned me against putting all my profits into developing new ideas instead of keeping **some** back to pay tax. But before that I'd had some unpleasant moments.'

***Anita Simons started out making jewellery for friends and now sells it to top fashion shops and direct to the public via her online company. She says:**

'One of the most important things I've had to learn to do is decide the most effective way of spending money. You need to work out the financial figures and have **them** checked by someone who understands money. Luckily my parents are both in business themselves, so they advised me to spend more on marketing, less on product development, or whatever. Wherever it comes from, getting good advice is very important.'

*** Hashem Ali is the nineteen-year-old owner of a company that makes online music videos. His top tips:**

'I think initially the key thing is to understand the market. Work out who your potential customers are, who your competitors are, what they offer and how you could do it better. It's easy these days to get professional help with this kind of market research. After that, just be determined and don't give up if things get difficult (which they almost certainly will at some point). Starting and running a business is hard work. If you think **it** is only going to be a nine-to-five job, you should go and do something else.'

A. Complete the table with the missing information: (9 points)

The name	Their business	Tips they got or gave
Pete Finn	developing apps	Don't put all profits into developing new ideas, you should keep some back to pay tax.
Anita Simons	Making jewellery	You should spend more money on marketing, less on product development.
Hashem Ali	making online music videos	After doing market research you should be determined, and if things get difficult don't give up.

B. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. Pete's lack of experience caused him serious mistakes at first. (**T**)
2. Anita talks about spending priorities. (**T**)
3. Hashem advises people not to wait too long before starting business. (**F**)
4. It's not necessary to understand the market according to Hashem. (**F**)

C. Write what the following words might refer to: **(3 points)**

1. **Some** (line 8): **profits**
2. **Them** (line 13): **financial figures**
3. **It** (line 22): **starting / running a business**

D. Choose the correct answer: **(2 points)**

1. All three people in the text agree on a very important step when starting a business, which is:
   a. taking advice. b. developing your product. c. looking to the future.
2. Finding out if customers will buy your product is called_____
   a. market value. b. market share. c. market research.

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eight	Period 2

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2024 صناعي وشرعي شهر 8

Read the text carefully and do the tasks below: **(20 points)**

We asked three young business people about their experience of starting up in business. Here is what they said. Three years ago, when he was just fourteen, Pete Finn developed an app that was so popular that he sold it to a major IT company, giving him the money to spend on developing new ideas. His advice: 'I never had any training. I just jumped straight into things. After all, you don't want to spend a long time getting everything perfect and then find the market has disappeared. But my lack of experience meant that I made some expensive mistakes at first. In the end, someone warned me against putting all my profits into developing new ideas instead of keeping **some** back to pay tax. But before that I'd had some unpleasant moments.'

Seventeen-year-old Anita Simons started out making jewellery for friends and now sells it to top fashion shops and direct to the public via her online company. She says: 'One of the most important things I've had to learn to do is decide the most effective way of spending money. You need to work out the financial figures and have them checked by someone who understands money. Luckily my parents are both in business themselves, so they advised me to spend more on marketing, less on product development, or whatever. Wherever **it** comes from, getting good advice is very important.'

Hashem Ali is the nineteen-year-old owner of a company that makes online music videos. His top tips: 'I think initially the key thing is to understand the market. Work out who your potential customers are, who your competitors are, what they offer and how you could do it better. It's easy these days to get professional help with this kind of market research. After that, just be determined and don't give up if things get difficult (which they almost certainly will at some point). Starting and running a business is hard work. If you think it's only going to be a nine-to-five job, you should go and do something else.'

A. Answer the following questions: **(6 points)**

1. Why did Pete start his business very quickly?
   Because he doesn't to find the market had disappeared.
2. What did lack of experience mean to Pete Finn?
   It meant that he made some expensive mistakes at first.
3. What did Anita's parents advise her to do?
   They advised her to spend more on marketing, less on product development, or whatever.
4. How does Hashem describe running a business?
   It's hard work.

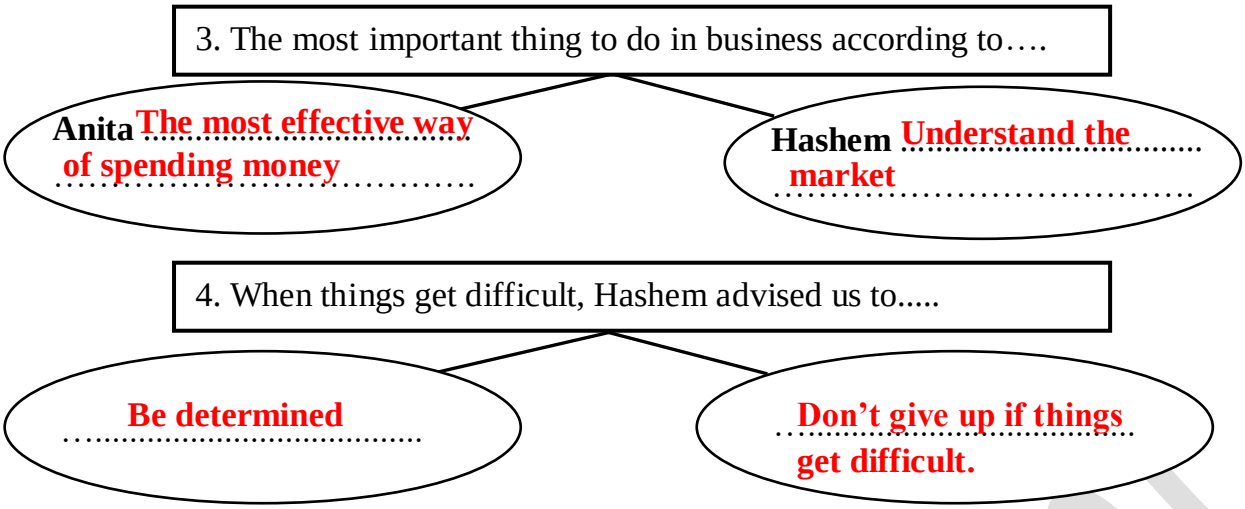
B. Complete the following diagram from the text above: **(8 points)**

1. Pete should divide his profits between ……

- **Developing new ideas.**
- **Paying tax.**

2. Anita sells her products now to …….

- **Top fashion shops**
- **Direct to the public**



C. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(4 points)**

1. Pete Finn received formal training before starting his business. (**F**)
2. Anita Simons' parents are not involved in any business. (**F**)
3. Hashem Ali owns a company that produces online music videos. (**T**)
4. The three young people agree that advice is important regardless of its source. (**T**)

D. Write what the following words refer to: **(2 points)**

1. **some** (line 7): **profits**
2. **it** (line 14): **Good advice**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Nine	Period 1

قطعة امتحان 2021 أدبي تجاري صناعي شرعي شهر 6

Read the text and do the tasks below: (30 points)

Example of football stars' high salary Are today's young sports stars overpaid? It's an opinion you'll often hear repeated, especially in the world of football. The figures are astonishing. When the Welsh player Gareth Bale joined Real Madrid in 2013, **his** reported salary was around £250,000 a week or, if you prefer, £13 million a year. So every week he earns as much as the average Real supporter makes in ten years. This may be an extreme example, but there are a lot more footballers around the world earning almost as much.

Justification of football stars' high salaries It's a situation that makes some people very angry, but those who are infuriated by it often forget what players have to do to get to the top, and the risks involved. A new book by Wayne Barton tells the story of some of those who fell on the way up. These are young men who achieved the dream of playing for the famous club Manchester United, but only had short careers, often because of injuries. Take young Tony Gill, for example, who was on his way to becoming a regular first team player when he hurt his leg and was never able to recover, or the young forward Deiniol Graham, who broke his arm and never played professionally again.

Outstanding and tragic story The list of these tragedies goes on, but the story that stands out is that of Giuliano Maiorana. At the age of 19, he was playing for an amateur team in Cambridgeshire, England when he was noticed by one of Manchester United's many scouts, who was searching the lower levels of football for promising young players. At first Giuliano thought the offer of a trial for the world famous Manchester club was a joke. **It** wasn't only months later, he played his first match at United's home ground, Old Trafford. He still remembers the mixture of excitement and terror he felt.

Regret being good footballer Unfortunately, he didn't get on well with the manager, and was soon playing in the reserve team. It was in a reserve match two years later that his knee was badly damaged. Soon, at the age of 24, his career was finished. For seven years after that, he couldn't even watch football. He now works for his family's business back in Cambridge, moving furniture, and says that he now wishes he hadn't been so good at football when he was young.

A. Answer the following questions: (8 points)

1. What do angry people often forget according to the writer?

a. **What players have to do to get to the top.** b. **The risks involved.**

2. Why do some young players generally have short careers?

Because of injuries.

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

A mixture of excitement and terror.

4. What is Giuliano's current work?

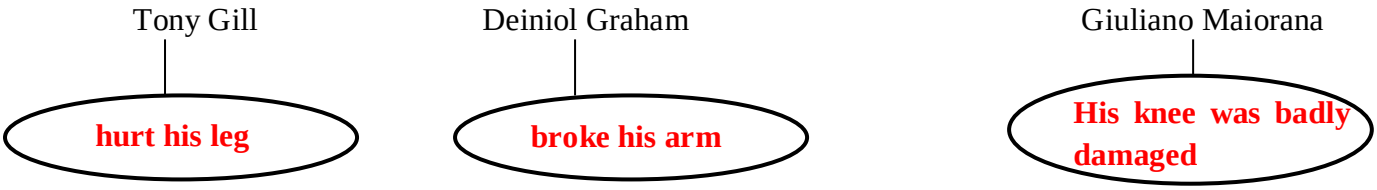
He now works for his family's business back in Cambridge, moving furniture.

B. Decide whether these statements are True or False: (8 points)

1. Overpaid young sports stars is a common opinion in football world. (**T**)
2. Bale's weekly salary is as much as the average Real supporter makes in ten years. (**T**)
3. Wayne Barton's book tells us stories about successful football stars. (**F**)
4. Giuliano feels happy and proud of what he achieved. (**F**)

T. Thaer Koni

C. Complete the diagram with kinds of injuries from the text above: **(6 points)**



D. Match the tittles with the paragraphs above: **(4 points)**

A. Regret being good footballer
B. Example of football stars' high salary
C. Outstanding and tragic story
D. Justification for footballers' high salaries

E. Write what the following pronouns might refer to: **(4 points)**

1. **his** (line 3): **Gareth Bale**
2. **it** (line 17): **The offer of a trial for the world famous Manchester club.**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Nine	Period 1

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2024 علمي أدبي تجاري شهر 8

Read the following passage carefully then complete the tasks below. (20 points)

Are today's young sports stars overpaid? **It**'s an opinion you'll often hear repeated, especially in the world of football. The figures are astonishing. When the Welsh player Gareth Bale joined Real Madrid in 2013, his reported salary was around £250,000 a week or, if you prefer, £13 million a year. So every week he earns as much as the average Real supporter makes in ten years. This may be an extreme example, but there are a lot more footballers around the world earning almost as much.

It's a situation that makes some people very angry, but **those** who are infuriated by it often forget what players have to do to get to the top, and the risks involved. A new book by Wayne Barton tells the story of some of those who fell on the way up. These are young men who achieved the dream of playing for the famous club Manchester United, but only had short careers, often because of injuries. Take young Tony Gill, for example, who was on his way to becoming a regular first team player when he hurt his leg and was never able to recover, or the young forward Deiniol Graham, who broke his arm and never played professionally again.

The list of these tragedies goes on, but the story that stands out is that of Giuliano Maiorana. At the age of 19, he was playing for an amateur team in Cambridgeshire, England when he was noticed by one of Manchester United's many scouts, **who** was searching the lower levels of football for promising young players. At first Giuliano thought the offer of a trial for the world famous Manchester club was a joke. It wasn't only months later, he played his first match at United's home ground, Old Trafford. He still remembers the mixture of excitement and terror he felt.

Unfortunately, he didn't get on well with the manager, and was soon playing in the reserve team. It was in a reserve match two years later that his knee was badly damaged. Soon, at the age of 24, his **career** was finished. For seven years after that, he couldn't even watch football. He now works for his family's business back in Cambridge, moving furniture, and says that he now wishes he hadn't been so good at football when he was young.

A: Answer the following questions: (6 point)

1. What is Wayne Barton's book all about?
   It's about the stories of some young people who fell on the way up.
2. Why are sports stars' salaries astonishing?
   Because they are overpaid.
3. According to **paragraph two** why are footballers paid ten times more than an average worker?
   a. **They work hard to get to the top.**
   b. **The risks involved.** c. **They had short careers because of injuries.**
4. How was the relationship between Giuliano and the manager?
   They didn't get on well.

B: Complete the table with information from the text: (6 points)

Name of Player	Injury	Result
Tony Gill	hurt his leg	he was never able to recover
Deiniol Graham	broke his am	he never played professionally again
Giuliano Maiorana	his knee was badly damaged	his career as a footballer was finished

Thaer Koni

C: Decide whether the following sentences are True or False: **(4 points)**

1. The text mentions that the average Real supporter makes as much in a week an Gareth Bale earns in a year. (**F**)
2. The writer realizes that being a professional footballer is not an easy life. (**T**)
3. Tony Gill was a regular first team player with Manchester United. (**F**)
4. Giuliano has played football for 3 years and now he is working in moving furniture. (**F**)

D: What do these pronouns and words refer to: **(4 points)**

1. It **(line 1)** **Young sports stars are overpaid.**
2. those **(line 6)** **People who are infuriated by the situation.**
3. who **(line 15)** **One of Manchester United's many scouts.**
4. career **(line 20)** **Being a footballer.**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Nine	Period 2

قطعة امتحان 2018 جميع الفروع شهر 6

Read the text and do the tasks below: (20 points)

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

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

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

My own criteria More importantly, it breaks one of my two personal rules for judging serious sports because it puts artificial limits on what can be done. My other rule is that the scoring has to be objective and measurable, not a matter of opinion.

1. Match the headings with the suitable paragraphs above: **(4 points)**

a. Two examples of strange decisions b. What makes an Olympic sport
c. My own criteria d. A change of mind

2. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: **(3 points)**

1. There were 26 sports in the 2016 Summer Games. (**F**)
2. Baseball is well-known in most European countries. (**F**)
3. The writer suggests that speed walking should not be included in the Olympics. (**T**)

3. Complete the following: **(5 points)**

1. The IOC included **golf** and **rugby sevens** for the 2016 summer games.
2. For the IOC, the most important reason for including sports is **international popularity**
3. According to some, baseball was left out from the 2012 games for **geography** and **politics** reasons.

4. Answer the questions: **(5 points)**

1. According to the writer, why should squash be considered as a game in the Olympics?
   a. **It has a long tradition.** b. **It is played all over the world.**
   c. **It's more obviously a real sport than some other Olympic sports.**
2. What are the writer's criteria for scoring in sports?
   The scoring has to be objective and measurable, not a matter of opinion.

5. Write what the following words and pronouns might refer to: **(3 points)**

1. ***they*** (line 4) **sports** 2. ***the sport*** (line 9) **baseball**
3. ***their*** (line 14) **athletes**

Thaer Koni

Unit Eleven	Period 1
(غير مطلوب للفرع الصناعي)	

قطعة امتحان 2021 علمي شهر 6

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 points)

Various cultures Almost everything in New York was different. We were used to living in an area where everyone knew everyone else's business, but here no one seemed to take any notice even of their neighbors. Instead of having a common culture, the people around us dressed in different styles, ate different kinds of food, even spoke different languages. It was a complete puzzle to me how they could be so various yet still call themselves Americans.

Consequences of the catastrophe I was born in 1942, so I must have been about six or seven when the 1948 catastrophe (Nakba) happened. As a result, thousands of Palestinian families, including mine, were forced to leave Palestine. We spent a short time in Jordan before we children were taken to America by our aunt and uncle. Being so young, I saw our new life mostly as an adventure, even though I missed my friends and our old home. My parents had important work to do, but **they** had promised to join us as soon as possible. My older brother went through a period of anger, saying he hated everything about America. My uncle had his job at the newspaper and was quite fluent in English, so he managed fairly well. My aunt, though, never got used to life in America.

Refusal to get involved in the American society I now realize that this was mostly a choice she made herself. She refused to learn any English, so she found herself stuck in the house most of the time, only going out to buy 'food like we had at **home,**' for which she would walk miles rather than use the stores in the neighborhood. She also refused to make any changes to the tiny apartment we rented, apart from spending hours keeping it clean. This meant that it was very hot in the summer and freezing in winter. I'm sure we could have afforded a fridge, but she wouldn't have one, preferring to keep things cool in the traditional way.

The writer's understanding of the situations At the time, I remember feeling annoyed with her stubborn attitude, but now, looking back, I know I should have realized what **it** was: a sign of her deep feeling of loss. In one way, I now understand, she was clinging to the way of life that had been taken from her. Mainly, though, her refusal to become accustomed to living in America was an expression of her conviction that our situation was only temporary. 'Don't get used to all this,' she often told us, 'because it won't last. We'll be going home soon.

A. Match the headings with the suitable paragraphs of the above text: **(4 points)**

1. Refusal to get involved in the American society.
2. The writer's understanding of the situations.
3. Consequences of the catastrophe.
4. Various cultures.

B. Answer the following questions: **(4 points)**

1. What was the main difference the writer noticed between Palestine and New York?
   In New York, they don't have a common culture.

2. How have the writer's feelings now changed?
   She now understands her aunt's feelings.

T. Thaer Koni

C. Complete the table with people's reactions to the new situation: **(8 points)**

The person	Their reaction
The writer	She saw her new life as an adventure.
Her brother	He hated everything about America.
Her uncle	He managed fairly well.
Her aunt	She never got used to life in America.

D. Decide whether the following statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. The writer was about 25 years old in 1967. (T)
2. The writer's family were forced to leave to America directly after leaving Palestine. (F)
3. The writer's aunt had a conviction that her situation was temporary. (T)

E. What do the following words refer to: **(3 points)**

1. **They (line 10):** The writer's parents
2. **home (line 16):** Palestine
3. **It (line 21):** Aunt's attitude

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eleven	Period 2
(غير مطلوب للفرع الصناعي)	

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2019 علمي شهر 8

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 points)

I enjoyed reading the article 'Clinging to culture' and I'd like to add a few points of my own. It's often been observed that expatriates are more likely to show the outward signs of their culture than their fellow countrymen **who** stay at home. Think of Scotsmen in New Zealand who wear kilts, or English people in Spain who insist on drinking tea with milk and eating fish and chips, or 'Irish Americans' who often seem more Irish than the Irish.

As a Welshman living in South America, I can understand why this happens. It's not that these people spend their time looking forward to 'going home': they're usually committed to living in the place they've chosen. They don't, for example, object to paying local taxes. They just have a need to hold on to what they see as an important part of their identities.

The same kind of need, I believe, happens with language. When I lived in the south of England, one of my neighbours was an old lady who had moved **there** from a northern town when she was quite young. Despite living in the south for over fifty years, her accent remained strongly northern. The reason, I think, is clear: being 'a northerner' was, unconsciously, an essential part of who she was.

Language teachers will tell you that learners often find pronunciation the hardest part of a foreign language, and I'm sure there's a connection. If, say, Italian learners of English start speaking with a *correct" accent, **they** feel they are becoming more English, and therefore less Italian. Unless you actually want to change your identity, it's hard to let go. Just as an example, listen to French people who speak almost perfect English. However good they are, it's usually impossible to mistake them for anything other than French. The accent, it seems, is always the last thing to disappear.

1. Choose the correct answer: **(4 points)**

1. The best title for the text is:

a. The advantages and disadvantages of living abroad

b. There is no place like home

c. Culture, language and identity

2. The writer believes that:

a. No one can ever speak a second language perfectly.

b. It is natural for language learners to keep their accent.

c. English is especially hard to pronounce for French people.

2. Complete the table about expatriates' behaviour: **(4 points)**

Expatriates	What they do / How they behave
Scotsmen in New Zealand	They wear Kilts.
English people in Spain	Drinking tea with milk. Eating fish and chips.
Irish Americans	They seem more Irish than the Irish.

T. Thaer Koni

3. Decide whether each of the following is True or False: **(6 points)**

1. Expatriates don't tend to show the outward sign of their culture as countrymen do. (**F**)
2. According to the text, it is the desire of 'going home' that leads expatriates to cling to their culture. (**F**)
3. According to the text, language and culture are essential parts of expatriates' identities. (**T**)

4. Complete the following: **(8 points)**

1. The writer can understand the behaviour of expatriates because **he is a Welshman living in South America.**
2. Expatriates don't object to paying local taxes because **they're usually committed to living in the place they have chosen.**
3. Italian learners of English feel they are becoming more English when **they start speaking with a correct accent.**
4. Although some French people speak perfect English, it's **usually impossible to mistake them for anything other than French.**

5. Write what the following pronouns refer to: **(3 points)**

1. **who** (L. 3) **fellow countrymen**
2. **there** (L.11) **south of England**
3. **they** (L.16) **Italian learners of English**

T. Thaer Koni

Unit Eleven	Period 2
(غير مطلوب للفرع الصناعي)	

قطعة امتحان إكمال 2021 علمي شهر 12

Read the text and do the tasks below: (25 points)

I enjoyed reading the article 'Clinging to culture' and I'd like to add a few points of my own. It's often been observed that expatriates are more likely to show the outward signs of their culture than their fellow countrymen who stay at home. Think of Scotsmen in New Zealand **who** wear kilts, or English people in Spain who insist on drinking tea with milk and eating fish and chips, or 'Irish Americans' who often seem more Irish than the Irish.

As a Welshman living in South America, I can understand why this happens. It's not that these people spend their time looking forward to 'going home': they're usually committed to living in the place they've chosen. They don't, for example, object to paying local taxes. They just have a need to hold on to what they see as an important part of their identities.

The same kind of need, I believe, happens with language. When I lived in the south of England, one of my neighbours was an old lady who had moved **there** from a northern town when she was quite young. Despite living in the south for over fifty years, her accent remained strongly northern. The reason. I think, is clear: being 'a northerner' was, unconsciously, an essential part of who she was.

Language teachers will tell you that learners often find pronunciation the hardest part of a foreign language, and I'm sure there's a connection. If, say, Italian learners of English start speaking with a 'correct' accent, they feel they are becoming more English, and therefore less Italian. Unless you actually want to change your identity, it's hard to let go. Just as an example, listen to French people who speak almost perfect English. However good **they** are, it's usually impossible to mistake them for anything other than French. The accent, it seems, is always the last thing to disappear.

A. Choose the best title: **(2 points)**

1. The advantages and disadvantages of living abroad
2. There's no place like living abroad
3. Culture, language and identity.

B. Answer the following questions: **(8 points)**

1. How do English people in Spain show the outward sign of their culture?
   They insist on drinking tea with milk and eating fish and chips.
2. According to the writer, why do expatriates cling to their culture?
   They're committed to living in the place they've chosen / they don't object to paying local taxes / they just have a need to hold on to what they see as an important part ot their identities.
3. Why did the old lady's accent remain northern even after fifty years of living in the south?
   Because being 'a northerner' was, unconsciously, an essential part of who she was.
4. What is the hardest part of a foreign language for learners?
   Pronunciation is the hardest part of a foreign language.

C. Complete the following sentences: **(6 points)**

1. One of the Scottish cultural outward is **wearing kilts**.
2. Italian learners of English feel they are becoming more English when **they start speaking with a 'correct' accent.**.
3. The writer believes that **accent is the last thing to disappear** when learning a new language.

Thaer Koni

D. Decide whether these statements are True or False: **(6 points)**

1. The old lady moves from the south to the north. (**F**)
2. It's the desire of 'going home' that leads expatriates to cling to their culture. (**F**)
3. The writer of the text lived in the south of England. (**T**)

E. Write what do the following pronouns refer to: **(3 points)**

1. **who (Line 3):** **Scotsmen in New Zealand**
2. **there (Line 11):** **south of England**
3. **they (Line 18):** **French people who speak almost perfect English**

T. Thaer Koni

The End

نسخة الإجابات

English for Palestine

TEXTS

2016 - 2024

مكتب ميونخ للخدمات الجامعية - للسفر والدراسة في كل دول العالم

مرخص ومعتمد من وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

Thaer Koni