

A- Vocabulary & Structure**1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. **My father always inspires me to achieve more success. “Inspire” is opposite in meaning to “.....”.**
a. express b. motivate c. praise d. depress
2. **Photosynthesis is the by which green plants and certain other organisms transform light energy into chemical energy.**
a. operation b. process c. industry d. mechanism
3. **The project is a real; we have achieved high profits.**
a. successful b. success c. succession d. successive
4. **What a delicious dish! Could you please tell me its.....?**
a. ingredients b. elements c. suggestions d. possessions
5. **In some countries, there may be one.....language, which is usually the one used by the government.**
a. dominant b. temporary c. silent d. second
6. **Publishing companies suffer a lot from.....; it’s really a crime.**
a. piracy b. privacy c. safety d. security
7. **Faten is over the moon; she has won a/an.....for her collection of short stories for children.**
a. fine b. penalty c. present d. award
8. **Sorrowfully, the young man has lost his mind and wounded his neighbour in a of anger.**
a. fat b. foot c. fit d. fete
9. **While.....for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.**
a. being waited b. am waiting c. was waiting d. waiting
10. **Nada is much cheerful in her new job than in the last one.**
a) most b) as c) more d) the most
11. **By next September, a new secondary school.....in our village.**
a. will be building b. will have been built
c. has been built d. will have built
12. **You your composition: it is full of silly mistakes.**
a. must have revised b. should have revised
c. shouldn’t have revised d. had to revise
13. **Take care! The little child is carrying a glass bottle in.....hand.**
a. neither b. all c. each d. every
14. **It’s no use with people who don’t accept or respect the opinions of others.**
a. arguing b. to arguing c. argue d. will argue
15. **Luxor,.....monuments are famous everywhere, attracts tourists from all over the world.**
a. what b. which c. that d. whose

B- Writing

2) Write a paragraph of about SEVENTY (70) words on the following:

- What would you like to do after finishing school?

3) Translation

a. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d:

1) The Egyptian woman plays an important role in all walks of life.

- أ) - تقوم المرأة المصرية اليوم بقاعدة فعالة في كل مناحي الحياة.
- ب) - تقوم المرأة المصرية اليوم بدور فعال في بعض مناحي الحياة.
- ج) - تقوم المرأة المصرية اليوم بدور فعال في كل مناحي الحياة
- د) - لا تقوم المرأة المصرية اليوم بدور فعال في أى من مناحي الحياة.

2) A lot of African and Asian countries suffer from civil wars, drought and famines.

- أ) تعاني الكثير من الدول الأفريقية و الأمريكية من الحروب الأهلية والجفاف والفيضانات.
- ب) تعاني الكثير من الدول الأفريقية والآسيوية من الحروب الأهلية والجفاف والمجاعات.
- ج) لا تعاني الكثير من الدول الأفريقية والآسيوية من الحروب الأهلية والجفاف والمجاعات.
- د) لا تعاني أى من الدول الأفريقية والآسيوية من الحروب الأهلية والجفاف والمجاعات.

b. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d:

1- تجذب الآثار والمتاحف المصرية ملايين السياح من كل أنحاء العالم.

- a) Egyptian monuments and museums attract millions of tourists from all over the world.
- b) Egyptian monuments or museums attack millions of tourists from all over the world.
- c) Egyptian mountains and museums attract millions of tourists from all over the world.
- d) Egyptian mountains and museums attract millions of tourists from all over the word.

2- تصبوكل الدول المحبة للسلام إلى عالم يسوده السلام والتعاون.

- a) All peace-loving nations aspire to a world where piece and co-operation prevail.
- b) All piece-loving nations aspire to a world where peace and co-operation prevail.
- c) All peace-loving nations respire to a world where peace and co-operation prevail.
- d) All peace-loving nations aspire to a world where peace and co-operation prevail.

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Second Paper

C. Reading

1. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In many countries, rivers that cause floods have to be controlled. There are many ways of doing this, including building walls along the sides of rivers so that they do not flood even when the water level rises. In some places, lakes are created next to rivers so that, when the level rises, the water runs into the lakes instead of into the streets of towns or cities. In other places, dams have been built to stop rivers flooding. The Aswan Dam is a good example of this. It has saved Egypt from floods for years.

In London, the British capital, many areas are below the level of the Thames River, which means that the city has to be protected from possible floods. To do this, a huge metal wall called the Thames Barrier was built across the river. Usually this stays open so boats can pass up the Thames to London or down the river to the sea. If the water in the river rises to a dangerous level, however, the wall can be raised. Between 1982, when it was finished, and 2009, the Thames Barrier was raised over 100 times. Venice in Italy has the same control system.

We usually think of floods as bad and there are many examples of floods which have destroyed towns, cities and farm land. But floods can also benefit people. In the past, for example, Nile floods made agricultural land more fertile for farmers. The lack of rich mud brought out by the floods has obliged the farmers to use increasing amounts of chemical fertilisers and chemical insecticides which surely have disastrous effects on both people and the soil.

1 the central idea of this passage is.....

- a) Floods are always harmful.
- b) Floods are sometimes beneficial.
- c) Floods are always beneficial.
- d) Floods are always bad.

2 the Aswan dam, as well as the Thames Barrier, is a.....

- a) large lake next to a river.
- b) building for boats.
- c) wall built across a river.
- d) wall built next to a river.

3 Floods can benefit people by.....

- a) being in the Nile.
- b) destroying land.
- c) being controlled.
- d) making agricultural land fertile.

4 Walls are sometimes built along the sides of rivers to.....

- a) keep water in the river.
- b) stop people from falling in.
- c) collect rain.
- d) keep water out of the river.

5. The Aswan Dam was mentioned in the text to..... .
 - a) emphasize the importance of building dams.
 - b) show how dams tackle the problem of draught
 - c) prove that Egypt was able to build dams
 - d) help prevent the sea levels from rising
- 6- The Thames Barrier is raised when.....
 - a) ships are sailing along the river.
 - b) it rains heavily.
 - c) the water level is high.
 - d) the water level is low.
- 7- It is through that the need for building dams will increase in the future because of
 - a) The decreasing amount of rain every year
 - b) The limited lands available for farming
 - c) Global warming which is melting the ice caps
 - d) The growing need for generating electricity
- 8- The Thames is expected to..... .
 - a) be raised 100 times in a few years
 - b) destroy the fertile soil on its banks
 - c) threaten the lives of many people
 - d) demolish its barrier soon

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Once upon a time, there was a boy who became bored when he watched over his village sheep grazing on the hillside. To entertain himself, he shouted, "Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep!" When the villagers heard the cry, they came running up the hill to drive the wolf away. But, when they arrived, they saw no wolf. The boy was amused when he saw their angry faces. "Don't scream wolf, boy," warned the villagers, "when there is no wolf!" They angrily went back down the hill. Later, the little sheep herder cried out once again, "Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep!" To his amusement, he looked on as the villagers came running up the hill to scare the wolf away. As they saw there was no wolf, they said strictly, "Save your frightened cry for when there is a real wolf! Don't cry 'wolf' when there is no Wolf!" But the boy grinned at their words while they walked grumbling down the hill once more. After a while, the boy saw a real wolf sneaking around his flock. Alarmed, he jumped on his feet and cried out as loud as he could, "Wolf! Wolf!" But the villagers thought he was fooling them again, and so they didn't come to help. At sunset, the villagers went looking for the boy who hadn't returned with their sheep. When they went up the hill, they found him weeping. "There really was a wolf here! The flock is gone! I cried out, "Wolf!" but you didn't come," he wailed.

1. The boy was in a critical situation when
 - a) The villagers believed the boy time after time.
 - b) He called for help for the first time.
 - c) The villagers rushed to help but found no wolf
 - d) He couldn't protect the sheep from the wolf
2. The sentence that can summarize the story is
 - a) The little boy lost his sheep due to his lies
 - b) The villagers used to believe the liar
 - c) The sheep were eaten by a fake wolf
 - d) The liar was teaching the villagers a lesson

3. The boy was really a little
a) chaser b) shepherd c) killer d) hunter
4. The suitable title of the story is "....."
a) The boy who chased the sheep b) The villagers who killed a wolf
c) The boy who cried wolf! d) The wise man and the wolf
5. The moral lesson of the story is that
a) You can build bridges with people with your lies
b) People never believe a liar for a while but trust them forever.
c) You may deceive all people all the time
d) People never trust liars even if they're telling the truth
6. Eventually, the lies of the boy led to
a) Watching the sheep over the hill b) Keeping the sheep away from the wolf
c) Breaking trust with the villagers d) Being amused and entertained
7. The Villagers might have saved the sheep if
a) The boy had been truthful b) The boy had been a liar
c) They had remembered the boy's lies d) They had neglected the boy's cries
8. According to the incidents of the story, the boy was
a) A stranger from another village b) A member of the same village
c) A foolish boy wanting to hunt wolves d) An ordinary boy hiking in the hills

3- The Novel

- **Answer the following questions:**

1. Magwitch showed his gratitude to Pip in two different situations. Explain briefly
2. Evil was deep-rooted in Orlick. Discuss mentioning two crimes he had committed.

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