

الاسم:

المذاكرة التحريرية الثانية

الشعبة:

اللغة الإنكليزية

الثالث الثانوي العلمي (٢٠١٨ - ٢٠١٩) الدوام الصباحي الدرجة : 300



**I-Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them. This phenomenon which is called rural depopulation, can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as to fewer people in country areas. One example of this phenomenon is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because it is high and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall level of 482mm which falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for its high quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export. The population of the area was at its highest about 150 years ago, when a typical village might have 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. But as farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor public services and deserted farms.

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

1. Define 'depopulation' in your own words.
2. How does depopulation affect country areas?
3. Mention two characteristics of Garrigues.

**Find words in the text which mean the following:**

(10marks)

4. empty because people have left
5. someone who lives in a place

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

6. Olive is grown in Garrigues for local consumption.
7. Garrigues is a low area near the sea.

**II-Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

Naguib Mahfouz was an Egyptian novelist who became one of the most famous writers in the Arab world when he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1988. The award raised the profile of Arabic literature and Mahfouz's books were **subsequently** translated into many languages. Mahfouz wrote thirty novels, over one hundred short stories, dozens of film scripts and more than two hundred articles. His first novels explored Egyptian history and were intended to be part of a **monumental** cycle of thirty books, charting the entire history of Egypt. The project was never completed but Mahfouz often dealt with history, society and politics in his work. Mahfouz was an experimental writer and is **credited** with modernising Arabic literature. His epic Cairo Trilogy, which most critics consider to be his masterpiece, is a huge work of around 1,500 pages. Each volume is named after a street in Cairo: Palace Walk (1956), Palace of Desire (1957) and Sugar Street (1957). The trilogy charts the life of three generations of the Abd al-Jawad family, spanning the period from 1917 to the end of the Second World War.

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

8. Naguib Mahfouz was an Egyptian .....  
a- journalist    b- novelist    c- actor
9. His epic Cairo trilogy consists of .....volumes  
a- four    b- three    c- two

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

10. afterwards / as a result.
11. very large and impressive

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

12. After Naguib Mahfouz won the Nobel Prize, his books .....
13. Mahfouz wished his first novels to be .....

**III- Complete the following by filling in the gaps:**

(18 marks)

In comparison with my life 14..... the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied. I had to know 15..... lot of new people and I went to many places. Of course everything moves much more quickly in the city, and that could sometimes 16..... stressful, but at least you know you're alive.

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

**Use each word once only:** (24marks)

**sound - important - send - electrical - machine**

If I can push a piece of wood across the waves on water, I can also send sounds through the air waves by 17..... power. A few weeks later he called his mother and father up to his workroom for a surprise. He touched a little machine, and two floors below there was the 18..... of a buzz. 'How did you do it?' they asked 'Your 19..... is so far from the sound ' That's right,' he said joyfully. 'I have just found a way to 20..... sound without wires- a wireless way.

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

21.A : .....

B: I went to Lattakia.

22.A : .....

B: Yes, I enjoyed my holiday

23.A: .....

B: I went with my family.

24.A: When did you come back ?

B: .....

**VI-Rewrite the following sentences as required in brackets:** (32marks)

25. We didn't build our own house.

(use *causative verb*)

26. Where are you going?

(Report using: *She asked him..*)

27. People hunt kangaroos for their meat .....

(Change into *passive voice*.)

28. I am not good at math.

(use *I wish.....*)

**VII-complete the following sentences using clauses:**

(14marks)

29. If you make a mistake.....

30. While I was playing,.....

**VIII-Choose the correct words in brackets:**

(18 marks)

31. When I was on holiday, I bought a lot of

(**far and wide , odds and ends**) to give as presents.

32. Careless drivers can seriously (**threat , threaten**)

the safety of pedestrians.

33. I just heard a door (**splash, bang**). It seemed sounded as someone left in a hurry.

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

34. He (**write**) an essay all morning.

35. I couldn't contact my brother. He (**switch off**) his mobile.

36. When she (**graduate**), she will get a job

**X-Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:**

(10marks)

37. The identity of Nobel nominees are kept secret for fifty years after their nomination.

**Translate the following sentence into English:**

(8 marks)

38. يجب أن تتوقف عن حرق الفحم و البترول لكيلا نسبب المزيد من الاحتباس الحراري

**XI-Composition:** (50 marks)

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

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

***How To Stay Healthy***

**End of Questions**

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**I-Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

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

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

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

**Find words in the text which mean the following:**

(10marks)

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

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

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

**II-Read the following text then do the tasks below:**

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

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

8. Nobel's interest was in ..... issues  
a. literature      b. peace      c. both (a) and (b)
9. Nobel left a lot of his ..... for the establishment of a prize.  
a. books      b. wealth      c. factories

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

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

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

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

**III- Complete the following by filling in the gaps:**

(18 marks)

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

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

**Use each word once only:** (24marks)

*parted , work , lived , plan , money*

Marie and her older sister, Bronya, dreamed of studying in France at the Sorbonne. Their father, however, did not earn enough money to send them there. It was Marie who thought of a 17..... : she would teach at home and send 18..... to Bronya. After her sister finished studying in Paris, she could get 19..... and send Marie the money to study there herself. With tears in their eyes the girls 20..... , and Marie worked very hard for six years to pay for her sister's studies.

**V-Complete the following dialogue by writing**

**suitable questions and answer. Write at least three words**

**for each question:** (32marks)

21.A:.....?

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

22.A:.....?

B: I lived in a big city.

23.A:.....?

B: The weather was very nice.

24.A: When did you start work ?

B:.....

**VI-Rewrite the following sentences as required**

**in brackets:** (32marks)

25. People are hunting kangaroos for their meat and fur.

(*passive voice*)

26. Do you enjoy spending time with each other?

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

27. He didn't plant the trees in his garden.

(*Use causative Have*)

28. You eat too quickly.

(*Use I wish*)

**VII-complete the following sentences using clauses:**

(14marks)

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

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

**VIII-Choose the correct words in brackets:**

(18marks)

31. City life is stressful

(*in comparison with , whereas*) country life.

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

village near the sea.

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

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

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

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

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

**X-Translation:**

**Translate the following sentence into Arabic:**

(10marks)

37. Noble Prize has been honouring men and women from all over the globe for outstanding achievement.

**Translate the following sentence into English:**

38. (8marks)

أخبر الطبيب جدتي بأن عليها أن تستغني عن السكر .

**X-Composition:**

(50marks)

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

*HOW TO DO WELL AT SCHOOL.*

End of Questions

انتهت الأسئلة