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مجموع العلامات: (50) علامة

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة
الدورة الثانية - للعام 2022م

Reading Comprehension (15 points)

Question Number One: (15 points)

Read the text and do the tasks below:

1 On its own, money has little or no meaning. It only gains meaning when a group of people all accept that it has a certain value when used for the exchange of goods or services. To understand **this**, we need to look at what happened before money was invented.

2 In early societies, trade was carried out by bartering: the exchange of one thing or service for another. If one person had a bag of salt and another was good at making shoes, **they** could agree to exchange the salt for a pair of shoes. But this only worked out one two conditions. Firstly, they each had to want what the other person was offering, and secondly they had to agree that the two things were of equal value.

3 To solve this problem, people started to base their trade on items that nearly everyone wanted, like salt, chocolate or cows. It didn't have to be something that they needed, just something desirable. Cowrie shells are a well-known example of this, and a step towards what we recognise as money, because they are easier to carry around than cows or bags of salt.

4 The Lydians, who lived in what is now Turkey, are thought to be the first people to use coins, over 2,500 years ago, although pieces of metal had been used for centuries before. Other countries soon followed, making their coins with agreed values. The earliest paper money was probably in common use in China around the year 960.

5 In this form, money itself doesn't need to be made of something valuable; it is only important because of what it represents, or stands for. This is why it is known as representative money. Until quite recently, for example, the British pound (£) was based on a promise that the bank would exchange it for one pound in weight (lb) of silver.

6 Nowadays, methods of exchange are moving away from real coins and notes that need to be carried around. First, there were cheques, which have now been more or less replaced by plastic credit or debit cards. More recent developments have moved even further in this direction.

One example is 'contactless' bracelets that you wear on your wrist and pass in front of a machine. Another is the growing popularity of 'bitcoins', a digital currency that can only be used on the internet.

A: Match each paragraph with the right title:

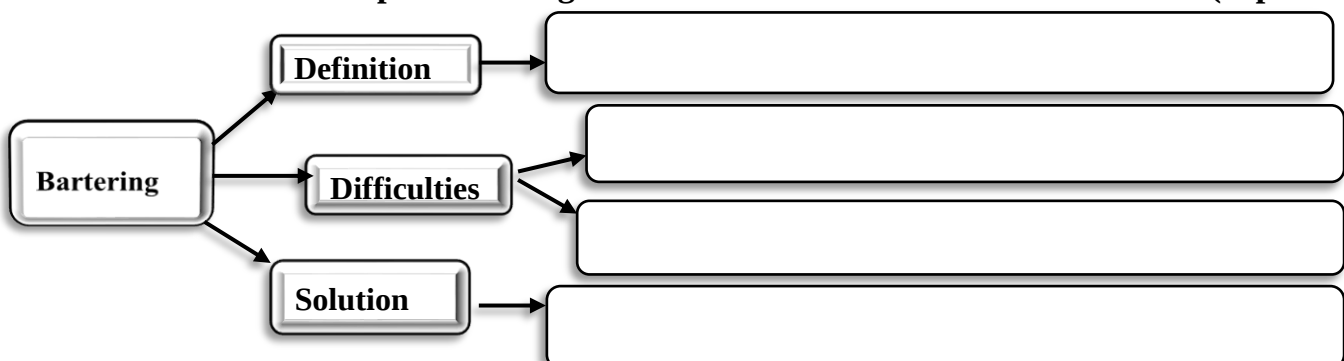
(3 points)

- 1.The beginning of money as we know it.
- 2.Towards unreality
- 3.No value in the material
- 4.What is money?
- 5.Different examples of 'money'
6. Before money

Paragraph _____
Paragraph _____
Paragraph _____
Paragraph _____
Paragraph _____
Paragraph _____

B: Read the text then complete the diagram.

(4 points)



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

1. The Lydians who lived in China were the first to use coins. ()
2. Money is important only for what it is used for. ()

D: Complete the following from the passage: (3 points)

1. The ancient societies used _____ as a method for _____
2. Cowrie shells are used for buying goods because they are _____ and _____
3. Contactless bracelets are _____

E: What do the following pronouns refer to? (2 points)

1. **this** (line 2) _____
2. **they** (line 5) _____

Question Number Two: (10 points)**Read the texts and do the tasks below:****Text A / Spain**

Spanish New Year's Eve celebrations usually begin with a family dinner. The actual countdown is primarily followed from the clock on top of the Royal House of the Post Office in Madrid. It is a tradition to eat Twelve Grapes, one on each sound of the clock. This tradition has its origins in 1909 when grape growers in Alicante thought of it as a way to cut down on the large production unused they had had that year. Nowadays, the tradition is followed by almost every Spaniard, and the twelve grapes have become synonymous with the New Year. After the clock has finished striking twelve, Spaniards greet each other.

After the family dinner and the grapes, many young Spaniards attend parties at clubs, and similar places. Parties usually last until the next morning and range from small, personal celebrations to huge parties at hotels. Early the next morning, party attendees usually gather to have the traditional winter breakfast of hot chocolate and fried pastry.

Text B / Bangladesh

The New Year celebrations take place in all around the country mostly in Dhaka. The celebrations mostly take place at night. On this day, Bangladeshis go to parties at clubs or hotels, beaches, at the crowded roadsides and bridges where fireworks are blasted out in the sky at night. Bangladeshis do a get-together as well as enjoy with their families.

Sometimes marriages and weddings take place in the clubs on the night of 31 December so that Bangladeshis can enjoy more. Bangladeshis also enjoy New Year's Eve with their families, relatives, and friends in the ships and yachts especially in the sea

Muslims during the year's last Jumu'ah prayer of mosque permanently pray a Munajat, which is done all over the mosques of the country, so that Allah may bless them and the coming year can be fruitful. Hindus organize a Puja so that the coming year can be fruitful for them. The Christians go to the churches for a watch night service till midnight, praying for blessing in the coming new year as it is also part of the Christmastide season observances.

A: Answer the following questions: (3 points)

1. What is the oldest custom that Spaniard's people usually practice during New Years' Eve?

2. According to **text B** what happened on the night of 31st of December to give them more joy?

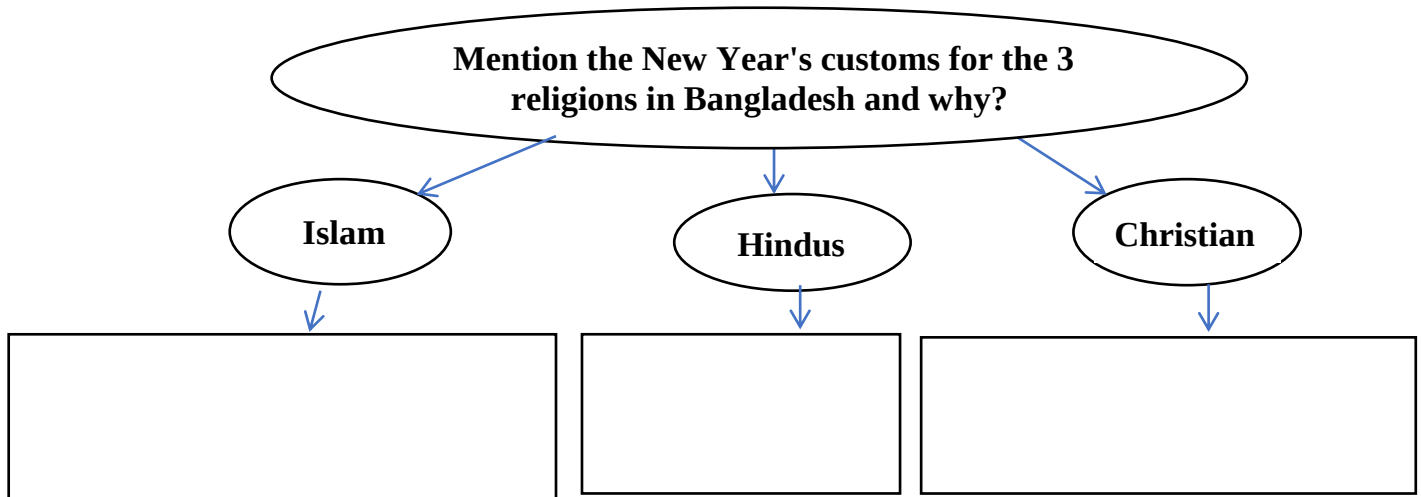
3. According to **text A** why do Spaniards' eat 12 grapes ?

B: Decide whether the following statements are True or False: (2 points)

1. According to both texts, families don't have an important role celebrating New Year. ()
2. In Spain, the clock strikes 12 times at the New Year's Eve. ()

C: Complete the diagram with missing information.

(3 points)



D: Complete the following sentences:

(2 points)

- Both countries' New Year celebrations start at _____ and end in _____.
- In Spain, people attending hotel parties have _____ and _____ on for breakfast on the first morning of the New Year.

Literature: (15 points)

Choose one of the two stories and answer its questions.

اختر واحدة من القصتين واجب عن أسئلتها

Romeo & Juliet (15 points)

Question Number Three:

Circle the correct answer:

(5 points)

- Who attempts to stop the fight amongst the servants in the first act of the play?**
 - Romeo
 - Tybalt
 - Paris
 - Benvolio
- What message does the nurse take to Juliet?**
 - Romeo is ill and will not be able to meet her.
 - They should wait a month and talk to their parents.
 - She should go to Friar Lawrence to be married.
 - Romeo will meet her in the garden again that night.
- Why does Juliet go to Friar Laurence's cell in (Act 4, Scene 1) ?**
 - She wants to have him annul her marriage to Romeo.
 - She wants to get his advice
 - She wants to go to confession.
 - She has a letter for him to send to Romeo.
- What goes wrong with the Friar's plan?**
 - The Prince changed his mind about the punishment.
 - The potion was too strong and killed Juliet.
 - The nurse would not cooperate.
 - His letter never got to Romeo, so Romeo didn't know that Juliet was not really dead
- Paris is _____**
 - a person Juliet's father wants her to marry .
 - related to the Prince.
 - Romeo's cousin.
 - Montague's best friend.

Question Number Four: (10 points)

From this section, answer **two** parts only.

اجب عن قسمين من هذا السؤال (A , B, C)

A: Read a description of each character and write the name of that character. (5 points)

1. A nephew of Lady Capulet , an aggressive rude young man. _____
2. Joined Juliet and Romeo's hand in marriage. A specialist in herbs and plant. _____
3. The messenger of love, used to be next to Juliet, the first person to tell Romeo about Juliet's identity. _____
4. A friend of Romeo, is angry when Romeo refused to fight with Tybalt. He is a relative to The Prince of Verona. _____
5. The ruler of Verona. Is infuriated by the fight. Lost his relative because of fight. _____

B: Read the quotation then answer the question below. (5 points)

" Oh wonderful, wonderful night! I am afraid that this is all a dream. It's too perfect to be true".

1. Who says this? _____
2. To whom? _____
3. When? _____
4. Why does the speaker think it's a dream? _____

C: Complete the following sentences . (5 points)

1. The difficulty that Juliet faces after Romeo's punishment is that _____
2. Romeo says next to other women' Juliet looks _____
3. The story of Romeo and Juliet is famous because _____
4. Romeo does not wish to fight with Tybalt because _____
5. At the end of the story, Prince Escalus blames _____ for the death of Romeo and Juliet.

King Lear (15 points)

Question Number Three:

Circle the correct answer:

(5 points)

1. Who says that she loved her father as much as a daughter loves her father?
a. Regan b. Cordelia c. Goneril d. Rosalinda
2. Who marries Cordelia even though she doesn't have a dowry?
a. The Earl of Gloucester b. The Lord of Burgundy
c. Edmund d. The King of France
3. Edmund shows his father a _____ that asks Edmund to help Edgar kill their father.
a. letter b. report c. note d. message
4. Lear finds poor Tom in _____ .
a. jail b. dirty hut c. Regan's castle d. Goneril castle
5. While Lear is staying with Goneril, she complains that his knights _____ .
a. interfere with her household b. cause problems with her children
c. eat too much food d. take too much space

From this section, answer **two** parts only.

اجب عن قسمين من هذا السؤال (A , B, C)

Question Number Four: (10 points)

A: Read a description of each character and write the name of that character. (5 points)

1. A nobleman loyal to King Lear whose rank, earl, he misjudges which of his children to trust. He is blind to his son's true motivations. He ends up homeless, wandering on the beach _____
2. A beautiful young lady. Known for her honesty and kindness. Married a king and went abroad with him. She remains loyal to Lear despite his cruelty towards her, forgives him, she died in prison. _____
3. He is Goneril's steward. A haughty fellow, he is all too willing to obey his mistress' orders to treat Lear and his men with no respect. _____
4. King of England. Old and tired of the duties of kingship, he decides to retire, and to split his kingdom between his three daughters and their husbands. _____
5. He is the husband of Lear's eldest daughter and becomes ruler of half of England when Lear passes on the government of the kingdom to his daughters and their husbands. _____

B: Read the quotation then answer the question below. (5 points)

" At last! My father! But has he really gone completely mad? I'll ask my doctor to give him some medicine that may perhaps help him."

1. Who says these words? _____
2. To whom? _____
3. When does the speaker say that? _____
4. What happens to the speaker's father? _____
5. What does the speaker ask the doctor to do? _____

C: Complete the sentences. (5 points)

1. When Gloucester and Edgar meets Lear in Dover he is _____
2. Regan collapses because _____
3. The Duke of Albany arrests Edmund because _____
4. Lear wants to see his daughter and her husband to ask about Kent but _____
5. Cordelia and her husband come to England to _____

Writing: (10 points)

Choose **One** of the following topics

اكتب موضوعا واحدا في احد الموضوعين:

Question Number Five:

1. Write a short first person autobiography describing your family's memories about the Nakba. You can make use of the following ideas:

- * Include details of life before the Nakba, either from imagination or what your family has told you.
- * Describe the leaving and where the family went.
- * Say what effect the Nakba had on you and your family.
- * Add a conclusion about how people kept the memory alive and their hope for the Right of Return.

2. " Making a resolution should not be a random step rather it must be taken after profound discussions and deliberations. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

You can make use of the following ideas:

- * Name your resolution
- * Motivations beyond this decision
- * Getting advice from others
- * Hopes and expectations

The End