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**Read the following texts carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.**

**TEXT A.** In Petra, Jordan, there lies the remains of a majestic city carved out of the desert rocks. This city was the main area inhabited by the Nabatines, who migrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE. Originally, they were nomadic people who chose to settle in various places, such as southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia.

There is little known about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, except that they were important traders in the ancient world. ***They*** might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilisations such as China India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroad in the world.

Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. However, they agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic. These Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by a royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabatean society might not have used any slaves. In addition to that, the Nabateans must have been expert engineers because they managed to build complicated water conservation system in the desert terrain.

Despite archaeologists' best efforts, there is a limit to what they can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to know much, they can't have been illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain. However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

**Question Number One.**

1. What are the reasons that make the Nabateans skilled traders?
2. What prove in the text showing that the Nabateans were skilled engineers?
3. Why is it impossible that the Nabateans were illiterate?
4. Write down two languages the Nabateans were able to speak
5. Quote the sentence which indicates what happened to most of the remains and ruins of the Nabateans.
6. Find a word in the text which means "*a piece of writing carved into a stone, rock...etc*"
7. The Nabateans chose to settle in many places. Write down two of them.
8. What does the underlined pronoun "*they*" refer to?

## **TEXT B**

Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols which represented sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.

The invention of the printing press in the 15<sup>th</sup> century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of readers at the same time. However, only sighted people could access these media.

This all changed in 1821 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. He wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man who was studying at the institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, which became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots that can form 64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols.

By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. It has also been adapted to scripts in different languages. It enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too.

Nowadays, screen-reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud. Digital talking books that simultaneously generate output in Braille are also available.

### **Question Number One.**

1. write down the date in which Louis Braille died?
3. Before the invention of writing, people communicated in many ways. write down two of these ways.
4. What evidence in the text shows that Braille is an official language?
5. Braille is used in modern technology nowadays. write down two examples of these technologies.

6. The invention of printing press led to the first forms of mass media. write down the names of these forms.
7. what does the underlined pronoun "*which*" refer to?
8. Find a word in the text which means "*connected with your sense of touch*"

**TEXT C.** Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England.

He was a quiet boy, who loved reading. When he spoke later of his childhood, he said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as he sat indoors. He always preferred reading to playing with other children.

At the age of 12, life for his family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems, so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory. The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books *Great Expectations* and *David Copperfield*.

When he was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a clerk in a lawyer's office in London. He didn't like working there. Luckily, things changed for him again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and he became a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called *The Pickwick Papers* appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular. Dickens was a famous author by then.

Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. He travelled to many countries, writing novels and giving talks about the cruelty of slavery. Novels such as *Oliver Twist* and *Dombey and Son* highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

### Question Number One.

1. There are many of Dickens' books mentioned in the text. Write down names of these two books.
2. write down the reason that made Dickens no longer able to attend school regularly at the age of twelve?
3. Dickens' novels highlighted two aspects of the 19th century. Write down these two aspects.
4. write down the reasons that made Dickens a famous journalist in 1836?
6. Find a word in the text that means "*someone who keeps records or accounts in an office*"
7. What does the underlined pronoun "*who*" refer to?

## Question Number Two

**A. Complete each of the following sentences with words derived from the ones given between brackets. (6points)**

1. Jordanian people must assume.....for the loss of water. (accountable)
2. I read a.....story that includes both comedy and tragedy. (fascinate)
3. People are taking too many fish from the oceans and.....,there are not many left. (consequent)

**B. Replace the underlined word "spiced" in the following sentence with a word that has a synonymous meaning.**

I like chicken dishes that are spiced

**C. Choose the suitable word from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.**

gestures, paved, abundant, practical,

1. Hisham likes hands-on work because he is a ..... man.
2. Deaf people use.....and hand signs to communicate.
3. The Minoans built the first.....roads in Europe.

## Question Number Three:

**A. Correct the verb between brackets to complete each of the following sentences**

1. they must consider.....statistics in your report. . (use)
2. By the time that I arrived at the station, the bus ..... (leave)
3. Before Selma .....to bed, she read a chapter of her book. (go)
4. Our team managed ..... the match after difficult struggle. (win)
5. My brother wants his meal.....before he arrives home daily. (cook)

**B. Study the following sentences and correct the mistakes in them. (one mistake in each sentence)**

1. While Omar had a bath, the telephone rang.
2. I hoped getting my money from him

**C. Study the following pair of sentences and answer the question below.**

1. I tried to sleep but I couldn't

2. I tried opening the window

\*What does the underlined verb "try " mean in each of the above sentences?

**Question Number Four.**

**A. Rewrite the following sentences using the suitable modal verb for possibility from those given in the box.**

**Must have, can't have, might have**

1. I am sure Petra was inhabited by many cultures through history due to the ruins that remain.

**Petra** .....

2. Scientists believe that the Nabateans weren't illiterate People  
**The Nabateans** .....

**B. Rewrite the following items so that the new item is similar in meaning to the one before it.**

1. "The government is going to build a new hospital in Amman "

**The spokesman said**.....

2. "Do you like your job ?"

**The presenter asked Sana** .....

3. "Where have you been ?"

**They asked Manal** .....

**D. Rewrite the following items in the causative.**

1. Hisham needs to repair his car. He is going to send it to an expert.

**Waleed**.....

2. I asked someone to post the letter .

**I**.....



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