



2017

نموذج رقم (1)

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017  
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الثاني / الكتاب الجديد  
(وثيقة محمية / محدود)

DATE: Saturday, 14<sup>th</sup> of January

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: 1 أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعاً. 2 للمتقدمين في الفروع المهنية. 3 عدد الاسئلة (5) 4 وعدد الصفحات 5.

**Question Number One**

Read the following text carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answer should be based on the text.

Phoenicia was an ancient civilisation located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea from 1530 BCE to 300 BCE. The Phoenicians were great sea merchants who were well known for their ships made of the famous Lebanese cedar trees. The Greeks and Romans referred to Phoenicians as the "traders in purple" because their main trading-product was the purple dye of the Murex snail. They also invented the alphabet, which most modern alphabets come from. The vowels were added later by the Greeks.

The Phoenicians lived in politically independent city- states. Their independent city-state ports enabled them to be the link between the Levant area and the rest of the ancient world. The first principal city-state was Byblos from where they controlled the Mediterranean and Red Sea routes. The city of Byblos was also a great exporter of papyrus. Phoenician influence declined after Cyrus the Great, a Persian king, conquered Phoenicia in 539 BCE. Then Alexander the Great destroyed Tyre in 332 BCE, and the Phoenician civilisation died out.

The Minoan civilization ruled the Mediterranean island of Crete for 1,500 years, until it was destroyed in 1450 BCE. The Minoans built the first paved roads in Europe and introduced running water. **They** had a powerful navy, **which** might have been why **they** were such a strong civilization for so long.

However, at Knossos in Crete, scientists have been examining deposits of ash, marine species, cattle bones and seashells in the soil. How could these deposits have got there? The only answer is that they must have been deposited in Crete by a tsunami. Experts have now pieced together a possible explanation of what might have happened. They believe that several tsunamis might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island, every thirty minutes due to the eruption of the volcano on Santorini. It must have been a terrifying experience for the Minoans living **there!**

**A****Question Number One (23cpoints)**

1. Where were the Phoenician settlements located?
2. Find information that indicates" the alphabets were invented by Phoenicia"
3. Why did The Greeks and Romans refer to Phoenicians?
4. What did the Minoans do in Europe?
5. The Minoans were strong civilization. Write down the reason.
6. What does the underlined word deposits mean?
7. What does the underlined word (**they**) in the last paragraph refer to?

1. on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea from 1530 BCE to 300 BCE.
2. They also invented the alphabet, which most modern alphabets come from.
3. because their main trading-product was the purple dye of the Murex snail.
- 4, The Minoans built the first paved roads in Europe and introduced running water.
5. **They** had a powerful navy, **which** might have been
6. A layer of a mineral
7. Experts

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المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

2017

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**Question Number One**

Read the following text carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answer should be based on the text.

Charles Dickens was born on 7<sup>th</sup> 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 because he had to work at a factory. The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing.

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 19<sup>th</sup> century. He died on 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1870, at the age of 58.

**A.**

- 1 Why did Charles Dickens have to stop going to school?
- 2 How did Dickens' experiences of work influence his writing?
- 3 What was his first popular published work?
- 4 What issues did many of his novels highlight?
- 5 When did Charles stop going to school ?
6. Charles Dickens write many novels . Write down two of them (2 points)
7. What does the underlined pronoun "who " refer to?(2 points)
8. What does the underlined word clerk mean? (2 points)

1. because he had to work at a factory
2. The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing
3. *The Pickwick Papers*
4. the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
5. When he was 14
6. *Oliver Twist* and *Dombey and Son*
7. a quiet boy
8. Someone who keeps records or accounts in an office

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