



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية
المستوى الثاني

GENERAL ENGLISH

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام 2017 / الدورة الصيفية

إعداد: سائد دهيمش

DATE: SATURDAY, 14th JANUARY, 2017

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

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

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 15th 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.

Question Number One (23 points)

1. What do people share when they communicate? Write down two things.
2. What did the first system of writing use to communicate meaning?
3. What does the underlined word, "drumbeats" mean?
4. What was the effect of the invention of the printing press? Write down two results.
5. What did soldiers use the system of dots for?
6. What do the underlined word "He" refer to?

B. Literature spot: (2 points)

Read the following extract from *Hard Times* carefully, then answer the question that follows:

The next morning, Mr Bounderby finds out that his bank has been robbed. People report that they had seen Stephen Blackpool waiting outside the bank at night and everyone assumes he is the robber. Louisa, however, suspects her brother Tom, who is now seriously in debt.

Why does Louisa suspect that her brother robbed the bank?

Question Number Two: (16 points)

A. Complete the following sentence with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. It isto continue living at the current level of sanitation. (necessitation)
2. If you want to work in a bank you should do a course in the..... of banking. (institutional)
3. Most people believe that the Internet is the best means of..... (communicate)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

anthology, biography, blurb, endure, playwrights

1. I have read a great of the life of late King Hussein.
2. The poor man a hard life for 30 years.
3. Shakespeare is one of the most famous in the world. He wrote many famous plays like Othello, King Lear and many others.
4. I haven't read the book yet; I've just read the..... on its cover.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

Water can be heated up by heat panels.

Replace the underlined word "heat" with the correct word.

Question Number Three: (14 points)

A. Correct the verb between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLE. (8 points)

1. After I the room, I watched TV. (clean)
2. Salma dislikes in front of a computer all day. (sit)
3. By 2013, Many people air conditioning. (use)
4. He offered her books on the way home. (carry)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 Points)

1. "My children are spending too much time."
Mum said that
2. "I was sleeping when you called."
Rania said that
3. "When will the film start?"
She asked me.....
5. "Did you watch the film last night, Sami?"
She asked me
6. "Can you speak English fluently, Salma?"
I asked Salma.....

Question Number Four (10 points)

A. Rewrite the following sentences in the causative using the given verbs between brackets. Write the correct sentences down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

- 1- I need to paint the bathroom. I'll call the painter today. (have)
.....
- 2- I asked the man to change the oil of my car. (get)
.....

B. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situations using the given modal verbs between brackets. Write the correct sentences down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. I am almost sure that Laith was at the party because I saw his car. (must have)

.....

2. Hanan was very sad yesterday. I am almost sure she didn't get the job. (can't have)

.....

Question Number Five (7 points)

A. GUIDED WRITING (2 points)

Read the information in the box below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about how to make mansaf. Use appropriate linking words.

- Boil the lamb in a hot water
- Cook the rice
- Boil the yoghurt
- Add the lamb to the yoghurt

Read the information in the box below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about some ways of improving the English language. Use appropriate linking words.

- read newspapers
- listen to English programmes
- join English clubs
- use the language daily

B. FREE WRITING: (5 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write about 80 words in ONE of the following:

1) We often learn a great deal from our failures. Write an essay describing a time when you failed and what you learned from the experience.

2) The setting of a novel is where the action takes place. Write a description explaining how the setting complements the story in a novel you have read.

Solar energy

The language of Braille

Who Were The Nabateans?

The history of pizza

by Charles Dickens

Coketown is an industrial city filled with large, smoking factories. In this grey place, Thomas Gradgrind has opened a school for the children of the factory workers. "They need facts, facts and more facts," he tells the teacher on a school visit. Mr Gradgrind believes that you can pour facts into a child's mind in the same way that you can pour oil into a machine: both will work better that way. Mr Gradgrind's ideas are shared by a rich man called Mr Bounderby, who owns many of Coketown's factories as well as the local bank. Mr Bounderby is proud of his successful life because, he tells everyone, "I grew up with nothing, without even a mother to help me". One day, Mr Gradgrind is told that a performer from a circus belonging to a man called Mr Sleary has disappeared. Hearing that the performer's young daughter Sissy is all alone, Mr Gradgrind decides to adopt the girl. Mr Bounderby is not happy that a circus girl will share Mr Gradgrind's home with his daughter, Louisa and his son, Tom. Mr Bounderby thinks he will marry Louisa one day, and believes that a circus girl could be a bad influence on her. "Louisa should only know facts, but Sissy will have imaginative ideas from the circus," he complains. Sissy finds her new life difficult and wonders when her father will return. Louisa feels sorry for the girl, but her brother Tom tells her it is not good to feel emotions.

One day, Mr Bounderby receives a visit from a poor factory worker called Stephen Blackpool. Stephen explains that he is so poor that he cannot afford a wedding for Rachael, the woman he wants to marry. Mr Bounderby sends Stephen away, saying that he cannot help someone who is so poor. As Stephen sadly walks home, he meets an old woman called Mrs Pegler. She tells him that she waits near the bank every few weeks to see Mr Bounderby. She does not say why she does not want Mr Bounderby to see her. Some years pass before Mr Bounderby asks Louisa to marry him. Mr Gradgrind tells his daughter that it is logical that she should marry Mr Bounderby because he is rich. Louisa reluctantly agrees. Life is increasingly difficult for the people working in Coketown's factories. The workers decide to call a strike to protest about their terrible conditions. Stephen Blackpool refuses to join the strike, believing it will make their conditions worse. Because of this, the other strikers refuse to talk to him. When Mr Bounderby hears about the situation, he asks Stephen to spy on the factory workers. Stephen refuses to help Mr Bounderby, who is so angry that he hires him. Extra reading B That evening, Stephen is surprised when Louisa and Tom visit his poor home. They tell him they were impressed by the loyalty he showed his friends. Tom offers to help Stephen. He asks him to wait outside the bank for the next three nights, and that someone will give him some money. But after the third night, no one has come to help Stephen and he decides to leave the dirty town. The next morning, Mr Bounderby finds out that his bank has been robbed. People report that they had seen Stephen Blackpool waiting outside the bank at night and everyone assumes he is the robber. Louisa, however, suspects her brother Tom, who is now seriously in debt. Shortly after this, Louisa's mother dies.

Louisa visits her father and seems like a different person. She tells Mr Gradgrind that she has been ruined because of the way he has brought her up. She says she does not want to live like a machine without emotions. Mr Gradgrind is shocked to see how unhappy his daughter has become. He wonders if he has made a terrible mistake with his children and says that he will try to learn about the emotions he has never felt. Meanwhile, Mr Bounderby is determined to find Stephen Blackpool. Rachael writes to Stephen asking him to return to Coketown so he can clear his name, but her fiancé does not return. Sissy spends time with Rachael each day to comfort her. One evening, as they are walking past Mr Bounderby's house, they are surprised to see one of Mr Bounderby's servants pushing an old woman into his house. "This old woman won't say why she was hiding near the bank. I'm sure she helped with the robbery!" he cries. Mr Bounderby is shocked to see it is Mrs Pegler and reluctantly admits that she is his mother. Mrs Pegler had brought him up well and sent him to a good school, but when he became rich, he refused to see her again. That is why she visited his bank to watch him, without being seen: she wanted to see what had become of her son. Mr Bounderby confesses that he had not really grown up in a poor home. The next day, someone hears a noise down an old disused mine. Rachael is horrified to discover that Stephen Blackpool had fallen into the mine on his way back to Coketown. A rescue team manages to get him out, but he is badly injured. He tells Louisa that she must speak to Tom about what happened to clear his name, and then he dies. It is clear that Tom is the bank robber. Louisa immediately goes to tell her father, but they discover that Tom has disappeared. They learn that he decided to flee from the police with Mr Sleary's circus. Louisa, Sissy and Mr Gradgrind travel all night to find the circus, which is now near Liverpool. When they finally find Tom, he admits his guilt. Louisa says she forgives him and they agree to help him leave the country. Mr Sleary helps Tom on to a ship that is leaving England that night. Tom escapes and is never seen in England again. Back in Coketown, Mr Gradgrind is a changed man. He decides to devote the rest of his life to helping the poor. He also writes in the newspaper explaining that Stephen Blackpool was an innocent man. Sissy remains with her adopted father and one day has a family of her own. Her young children grow up full of imaginative ideas. Louisa helps her to bring them up as happy, balanced people with a future that is not only filled with fact Comprehension.

Questions :

- 1 What do these underlined words from the story mean? 1 Mr Gradgrind tells his daughter that it is logical that she should marry Mr Bounderby because he is rich. (lines 52–55)
- 2 Stephen refuses to help Mr Bounderby, who is so angry that he fires him. (lines 65–67)
- 3 Mr Bounderby confesses that he had not really grown up in a poor home. (lines 117–119)
- 4 They learn that he decided to flee from the police with Mr Sleary's circus.(lines 132–134)
- 5 When they finally find Tom, he admits his guilt. (lines 136–137)

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Mr Bounderby complain that Sissy has “imaginative ideas”?
 - 2 Why do the factory workers decide to strike?
 - 3 Why does Louisa suspect that her brother robbed the bank?
 - 4 Why does a servant think Mrs Pegler took part in the robbery?
 - 5 Why do you think Mr Bounderby pretended that he grew up with nothing?
- 3 Answer these questions about the characters using the text to support your answers.
- 1 How do we know that Mr Bounderby is selfish and uncaring?
 - 2 Stephen Blackpool represents the poor factory workers of this time. How does Dickens make the reader sympathise with him?
 - 3 In what ways does Louisa change as the novel develops?
 - 4 In what ways does Mr Gradgrind change as the novel develops?
 - 5 Sissy and Tom are both brought up by Mr Gradgrind. Why do you think that one of them is so good and one is so bad?

4 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 What problems might children have if they are only taught “facts, facts and more facts”?
- 2 What do you think Dickens felt about the rich and poor people of nineteenth-century England?
- 5 Hard Times was written during the Industrial Revolution. Research how the Industrial Revolution changed life not only in England, but also in the rest of the world.