



امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة

TIME: 1 Hour

READING

In England during the 1800s, many people came to the cities to work. There were places called workhouses where the poorest people could live, work and eat to make ends meet. But life in the workhouses was not easy, where people somehow managed a subsistence, living day-to-day, huddled together to keep warm. One night, a woman arrived at a workhouse. She gave birth to a baby but then sadly died. A nurse called the baby Oliver Twist and he was sent to a house for orphans until he was nine. Then he was sent to a workhouse to work. Oliver was sad to leave the other orphans. Although the boys lived hand-to-mouth, **they** had a sense of belonging at the house and looked after each other.

a) Educating poor children b) Punishing the poor

c) Providing food, work and shelter for the poorest people d) Housing factory owners

a) To save extra money
c) To become independent

b) To live very comfortably
d) To survive with just enough money

a) He was afraid of work b) He felt a sense of belonging with them
c) He didn't like the workhouse d) He wanted to stay in the city

4. The underlined pronoun “they” refers to:

5. Write down the sentence that shows that life in the workhouses was very difficult?

.....
.....

At the workhouse, all the other boys were as malnourished as Oliver. One day, they encouraged Oliver to beg for more food, but this made the managers of the workhouse angry. Oliver decided to escape to London but had no food and went hungry for days, before he met another boy called Jack Dawkins. He showed Oliver the way to the city. Jack introduced Oliver to an old man called Fagin, who gave Oliver some food and a bed to sleep on. The next day, Oliver saw many other boys come to Fagin's house. The boys gathered together to give the old man watches and jewellery. Fagin then told Oliver to go into the streets with the other boys and learn from them. Oliver was shocked when he saw the boys take things from people's pockets. He understood that they were thieves!

6. What was the result of Oliver asking for more food?

- a) He was given extra food
b) The boys were punished
c) The managers became angry
d) He was sent to London

7. Who helped Oliver reach London?

- a) Jack Dawkins b) One of the managers c) Another orphan d) Fagin

8. Why was Oliver shocked?

- a) He was tired and hungry
b) He didn't like London
c) He discovered the boys were stealing
d) Fagin was angry with him

9. The word "malnourished" is closest in meaning to:

- a) poor b) very thin c) strong d) healthy

Suddenly, a man saw the boys take a handkerchief from his pocket. He shouted at the boys, and as they ran away, a police officer tried to arrest Oliver. But a man, Mr Brownlow, told the police officer that Oliver had not taken anything. Mr Brownlow was worried about the skinny boy and took him back to his house, where the housekeeper looked after Oliver. When Oliver was better, he was walking along the streets when a woman grabbed him. She took him back to Fagin's. Fagin then asked Oliver to help Mr Sikes with a job in the country. They told Oliver to climb through a small window of a house. When he did so, he was shot.

10. Why did the police officer try to arrest Oliver?

- a) He saw Oliver stealing
b) The boys blamed Oliver

- [illegible]

11. Why did Mr Brownlow take Oliver to his house?

- a) He needed a servant b) He felt sorry for Oliver c) Oliver asked for help d) The police told him to

12. Quote the sentence that shows that Mr Brownlow was kind and caring.

.....

Luckily, he survived. When he was better, he was taken to Mr Brownlow, and was made to feel at home. Mr Brownlow explained that Oliver's mother was a rich woman. But his brother, a man called Monks, knew that Oliver would only get the money if Oliver was an honest person. So **he** watched Oliver and made sure that he met Jack Dawkins, and then Fagin. In this way, Oliver would never be honest and Monks could keep all the money. At the end of the story, Monks gives Oliver the money that is owed to him and leaves the country. Oliver is adopted by Mr Brownlow, which shows what a kind man he is.

13. What condition had to be met for Oliver to get the money?

- a) He had to be an honest person b) He had to live with Fagin
c) He had to work in a workhouse d) He had to leave the country

14. Who adopted Oliver at the end of the story?

- a) Monks b) Jack Dawkins c) Mr Brownlow d) Fagin

15. The underlined pronoun “**he**” refers to:

Vocabulary

-For questions (16-30), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

16. When Amina was upset about failing the exam, her friend tried to by listening carefully and understanding her feelings.

- a) make fun of somebody b) empathise with somebody c) fall out with somebody d) lose your temper

17. They argued yesterday and now they

- a) fall out with somebody b) make up with somebody c) give somebody a compliment d) put up with somebody

18. Which phrase means “to help other people resolve an argument”?

- a) be the peacemaker b) wind somebody up c) burst into tears d) mess about

19. Which word means “fail to do something”?

- a) clash b) row c) flunk d) sibling

20. My mother has five , two boys and three girls!

- a) clash b) siblings c) relocate d) row

21. He can handle very difficult situations easily. He is

- a) tough b) modest c) defensive d) passionate

22. Raghad is a friend who never tells anyone’s secrets.

- a) conceited b) capable c) trustworthy d) tough

23. When someone criticizes him, he becomes very

- a) defensive b) immature c) capable d) dedicated

24. She is very about teaching and loves her students.

- a) tough b) passionate c) defensive d) capable

25. Refusing to accept others’ opinions shows someone is

- a) pushy b) tough c) modest d) bigoted

26. Always talking about her achievements makes her seem

- a) conceited b) pushy c) modest d) defensive

27. Insisting on getting his own way in every situation shows he is

- a) bigoted b) trustworthy c) pushy d) passionate

28. He’s quite; you would never know that he’s a big star.

- a) bigoted b) tough c) pushy d) modest

29. Being too can sometimes lead to disappointment when reality doesn’t match your expectations.

- a) bigoted b) idealistic c) pushy d) modest

30. She sometimes acts , even though she’s already in her twenties.

- a) immature b) idealistic c) passionate d) defensive

Grammar: For questions (31-50), choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.

31. Why you constantly your clothes on the floor?
a) used to leave b) are leaving c) would leave. d) was leaving
32. On Fridays, I tennis but now I prefer staying at home.
a) would play b) used to play c) 'm always playing d) would played
33. The children making noise in the classroom.
a) always are b) used to c) are always d) would
34. When Sara was younger, she suddenly Crying for no reason.
a) is starting b) was starting c) use to start d) used to start
35. Kate forever about her boss.
a) used to complain b) would complain c) would complaining d) is complaining
36. Sham get up at 6:00 and went to school.
a) used to b) would c) will d) use to
37. My dad used to work nights. He home at six in the morning.
a) would come b) used to come c) use to come d) would came
38. I a lot of chips and burgers, but now I eat healthy food.
a) would eat b) used to eat c) eat d) use to eat
39. She forever with her parents when she was younger.
a) is / arguing b) is / argue c) will / argue d) was / arguing
40. At our old house I a lot of time with my friends.
a) would spend b) would spent c) used to spend d) spend
41. My grandmother remembers the time there was no expensive.
a) who b) when c) which d) where
42. I live in Canada, is a densely populated country.
a) which b) where c) who d) whom
43. What's the name of that website that sells retro-tech?

Which of the following sentences has the same meaning as the original?

- A. What's the name of that website selling retro-tech?
B. What's the name of the website sold retro-tech?
C. What's the name of that website sells retro-tech?
D. What's the name of the website that is selling retro-tech?

44. The man for I used to work was always complaining.

- a) who b) whose c) whom d) where

45. Which sentence gives extra information that can be omitted:

- a) The house **which** we just walked past belongs to my grandfather.
b) My grandfather's house, **which I love**, isn't very modern

46. The teacher who teaches math is very kind.

Which of the following sentences has the same meaning as the original?

- A. The teacher who teaches math is very kind. B. The teacher teaching math is very kind.
C. The teacher taught math is very kind. D. The teacher, teaching math, is very kind.

47. We use a present participle to replace a relative clause with

- a) an active b) a passive verb

48. Rama knows a woman sister works for the president.

- a) who b) where c) which d) whose

49. Salwa letting her family down.

- a) would b) used to c) is constantly d) will

50. I was born in 1936, when it the Civil War started.

In this sentence we **must omit**

- a) it b) when c) the d) civil war

Answers: 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. the boys 5. But life in the workhouses was not easy, where people somehow managed subsistence, living day-to-day, huddled together to keep warm. 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D 11. B 12. Mr Brownlow was worried about the skinny boy and took him back to his house, where the housekeeper looked after Oliver. 13. A 14. C 15. Monks 16. B 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. B 21. A 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. D 26. A 27. C 28. D 29. B 30. A 31. B 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. D 36. B 37. A 38. B 39. D 40. C 41. B 42. A 43. A 44. C 45. B 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. C 50. A