



Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Question Number One: (20 points)

Read the two texts and do the tasks below:

(Text A) Case study: Milton Secondary School.

Most schools claim to prepare students for the world of work, but Milton Secondary School takes the claim very seriously. Before they even join the school, future pupils get an informal interview at their primary school to discuss their hopes and preferences for the future.

The emphasis on employment continues during the first two years at Milton, and then in the third year all pupils spend a day doing work experience at a local company. Two years later, this becomes a whole week spent with a company, usually arranged by the students themselves.

Throughout their secondary education, students have professional careers advice, which costs the school over £30,000 a year. Head teacher Harriet Downs believes it's worth it, though: 'Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers,' she says, 'so we bring in professional help. It's part of a co-ordinated programme that aims to make students aware of the employment options available, and how to make the most of them. It's too late to start talking about work in their final year.'

(Text B) The Education Minister talks job prospects

In a speech yesterday, the Education Minister advised students to avoid arts subjects and choose science or maths if they want to improve their job prospects. In the past, he said, arts subjects like languages and history were chosen by students who didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the future. He explained that this was because of a feeling that they involved skills that were useful for many different jobs, but he questioned whether this was still true: 'Nowadays, we know differently, don't we? The best subjects for keeping your options open are ones like science, technology and engineering.'

It quickly became clear that the Minister's words were controversial, with teachers and university heads reacting strongly to his advice. 'Of course science and technology are important,' said one, 'but it would be completely wrong to neglect the arts. They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general. Also, the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge.'

A. Read the two texts then answer the following questions:

(4 points)

1. Which text has different opinions about students' choices? Text _____
2. Which text is about training students for their future work? Text _____
3. Which text contains argument about the importance of certain subjects? Text _____
4. Which text talks about school stages? Text _____

B. Answer the following questions:

(5 points)

1. What are students encouraged to do before joining Milton School?

2. What does Milton Secondary School focus on each year?
a. The first and second years _____
b. The third year _____
c. The fourth and fifth years _____
3. Why does the Minister of Education advise students to study science subjects?

C. Complete the following table with the suitable reasons: (7 points)

Statements	Reasons
1. Milton School brought in professional career advisor.	a _____ b _____ c _____
2. Some students in the past tended to study arts subjects.	a _____ b _____
3. Arts and technical subjects are equally important according to the university head.	a _____ b _____

D. Decide whether these statements are True or False: (4 points)

- Both texts are about the connection between education and work. ()
- Harriet Downs believes that the career advisor deserves the salary they pay. ()
- Milton School arranges work experience with local companies for their students ()
- The word **one** in text B refers to the Minister of Education. ()

Question Number Two: (20 points)

Read the text and do the tasks below:

It is a small world, isn't it? You are on holiday in Paris. You write a postcard to a friend at home and set off to post **it**. Then you meet that same friend coming up the street. This not only saves you the cost of a stamp but it also provides a great holiday story!

Coincidences can be defined as "surprising occurrence of events, realized as meaningfully related with no clear causal connection". I invited people to submit examples of surprising coincidences to my website; they tend to fall into certain types:

Meeting people in transit—while walking around, in airports, or on public transportation (6%)

Coincidences related to marriage or in-laws (5.3%)

Sharing a birthday with someone (11%)

Vacation-related coincidences (6.1%)

Connections involving books, TV, radio, or the news (10%)

Actually, people react differently towards coincidences. Some notice their occurring all the time while **others** dismiss and miss their happening all the time. So, certain people are more likely to face coincidences than others, but all of us can learn how to find them. "The more you notice the events, the more they happen," says mathematician David Hand. Want to face more coincidences? Try these strategies:

- _____: Coincidences happen to people who are mindful and notice things. When you go about your daily activities, keep your senses open to coincidental opportunities and you will be more likely to notice them.
- _____: Whether it is through repeated numbers or running into the right person at exactly the right time, try to understand the hidden message from this coincidence.
- _____: Coincidences often increase when talking to someone you don't know. If you don't introduce yourself to your neighbour, you can't possibly know both of you were born in the same hospital, on the same day, in a city several hundred miles away from your current homes.
- _____: Note down the coincidences that occur in your daily life on a piece of paper. The more you record coincidences, the more likely they are to happen to you.

A. Match the titles with the strategies above: (6 points)

- a. Write it down b. Talk to strangers c. Pay attention d. Look for meaning

B. Complete the following sentences from the text above:

(8 points)

- Meeting a friend while going to post him a postcard has two possible results:
a. _____ b. _____.
- We can define coincidences as _____.
- Types of coincidences that happen more frequently according to the website analysis are _____ while the lowest are _____.
- People's reactions towards coincidences are different: some _____ and _____ while others _____ and _____ their existence.
- According to David Hand, things may take place frequently if we _____.

C. Choose the correct answer:

(6 points)

- The writer suggests some strategies to _____ the number of coincidences we face.
a. decrease b. increase c. reduce d. lower
- Coincidences often happen more to people who are _____ the surroundings.
a. aware of b. careless about c. neglecting d. not caring about
- Trying to find the meaning of any coincidence _____ the occurrence of coincidences.
a. affects b. doesn't affect c. prevents d. stops
- You can find some connections with your neighbor if you _____ him.
a. avoid b. ignore c. communicate with d. disconnect
- The pronoun (**it line 2**) refers to _____.
a. Paris b. holiday c. home d. postcard
- The pronoun (**others line 13**) refers to _____.
a. people b. events c. coincidences d. strategies

Vocabulary: (25 points)

Question Number Three:

A. Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the box:

(5 points)

perseveres - guarantee - distributed - motivated - charity

- There is no way to be sure about the price of this artistic work. _____
- Staying encouraged is not easy, but other methods could help. _____
- Food and medicine were sent to other places to the poor. _____
- My friend works as a volunteer at a homeless non-profit organization in Syria. _____
- She doesn't give up in her studies and is expected to graduate top of her class. _____

B. Complete the sentences with words from the box:

(5 points)

criteria - set - colleagues - revealed - boast

- The report _____ the plans for the new building.
- What are the _____ for being accepted into the course?
- Of course I'm proud of what I've done but I don't want to _____ about it.
- There must be one _____ of laws for the whole of the country.
- You could speed up progress at work by giving your _____ a helping hand.

C. Complete the sentences with the suitable expression from the box: (5 points)

ran into - work out - satisfied with - take over - finding out

1. If you asked me to add 99 and 88, I would not have the brain power to _____ it _____.
2. He was completely _____ his achievement in the final test.
3. _____ what services are available in your area, helps you a lot.
4. I _____ a few co-workers there. That was a nice surprise.
5. Their plan to _____ the company's main computer network has failed.

D. Match prefixes with suitable words then use them to complete the sentences: (4 points)

mis- / co- / under / over

lead / operation / charged / cook

1. The customer was _____ because the auto-machine scanned the item twice.
2. Effective management depends on international _____.
3. I'd like to _____ this cake ever so slightly so that it stays nice and soft.
4. Information in adverts isn't usually untrue, but it can _____ people and give them the wrong idea.

E. Circle the correct answer: (6 points)

1. (**Job prospect / Job description**) states the job's duties, tasks, responsibilities, and qualifications.
2. I have to tell my driver (**in danger / in advance**) what time to pick me up from the hotel.
3. Her old car was unreliable, so the trip was postponed because of (**break downs/breakdowns**)
4. The company is trying to attract customers with (**upmarket / financial markets**) luxury products.
5. I decided not to (**hand on / hand over**) this document to the police.
6. Why were there not more policemen (**on business / on duty**) when the accident happened?

Language: (25 points)

Section A: (15 points)

Question Number Four:

A. 1. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (5 points)

1. Currently, I _____ of buying a new phone. I _____ this old one for four years. (**think / have**)
2. I _____ on my communication skills for a year but still need more practice. (**work**)
3. Did anyone call me while I _____? (**sleep**)
4. We _____ happy after we had lost the race. (**not feel**)

B. 1. Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined parts with a causative structure using (have/get + the object + p.p) (2 points)

1. I couldn't see well; so I asked the doctor to test my eyes.
_____.
2. You need to ask the technician to update your laptop.
_____.

2. Report the following: (3 points)

1. "Do you want me to tag you in the post?"
I asked Sami _____.
2. "Which topic did you choose to talk about?"
They asked her _____.
3. "It is not a good idea to write your password down".
The programmer advised us _____.

C. 1. Circle the correct answer: (3 points)

1. She is not an active student and doesn't study hard, so she (**probably won't** / **could**) pass her final exams.
2. When he finishes his research, he's (**going to publish** / **publishing**) it in world journals.
3. Only experts and qualified scientists (**may** / **may well**) find the solution to this problem.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses: (2 points)

1. Teams that have won the first round can join the finals.
_____.
2. The man who had been injured in the accident was given immediate help.
_____.

Section B: (10 points)

Question Number Five:

From this section, answer two parts only. (A,B,C) اجب عن قسمين فقط من هذا السؤال

A. 1. Choose the correct answer: (3 points)

1. The doctor advised me to stop (**eating** / **to eat**) sweets before meals.
2. Thank you for agreeing (**helping** / **to help**) me with this work.
3. I'd love (**to attend** / **attending**) the party, but I won't be able to.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets: (2 points)

1. They weren't active in their work. (They regret)
_____.
2. She bought a lot of expensive clothes. (She wishes)
_____.

B. 1. Choose the correct answer: (3 points)

1. I had a (**mistaking** / **mistaken**) view of what was happening.
2. My new co-worker is so (**annoying** / **annoyed**). He is too talkative!
3. Many have tried to find the ruins of the (**lost** / **losing**) city.

2. Add question tags to the sentences below: (2 points)

1. It never snows in spring, _____?
2. He's run fifty miles so far, _____?

C. Correct the following sentences (there is one mistake in each sentence): (5 points)

1. Sara has already booked a ticket. She's going to travel to France next week. _____
2. I've just missed the 7:30 bus, but it's OK. I'm going to wait for the next one. _____
3. She felt like to scream at him, but she didn't want to lose her self-control. _____
4. You aren't looking 15 years old; you seem older. _____
5. We were able to stay at the hotel since we were reserving a room in advance. _____

Writing: (10 points)

Question Number Six: (10 points)

Choose one of the following topics:

اكتب موضوعا واحدا في أحد الموضوعين

1. Write an application form to apply for a foundation course in Website Design. Use the following ideas.
 - a. Explain the reasons for choosing the course.
 - b. Write about your experience or skills in this field.
 - c. Mention your ambitions for the future in this field.
2. Write a report of a special event (for example, a sporting event, a celebration, a craft or science show) that happened at your school. Write about:
 - a. What was the event? When did it happen?
 - b. What happened during the event?
 - c. How did the event end? What was your general opinion?

The End