



مدة الأمتحان : ساعة

الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية

اليوم والتاريخ : / / ٢٠٢٤

امتحان شهادة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٤

امتحان جيل ٢٠٠٨ (الجيل الجديد)

رقم الجلوس :

اسم الطالب :

ملحوظة مهمة :

Question number one: (30 points)

- Choose the correct answer from those given below to complete the sentences

1) I don't usually like someone immediately, but I really him.

- a)** real bond **b)** took to
c) passed on **d)** terrified

2) I am totally confused because I didn't know why I didn't pass.

- The suitable synonym than can replace the underlined one is

- a)** thrilled **b)** terrified
c) bewildered **d)** livid

3) One of the following expressions relates to "Enjoyment or Happiness", which is

- a)** I'm heartbroken **b)** that's a weight of my mind
c) get out of here **d)** I am walking on air

4) When you share a house, this creates a very real

- a)** bond **b)** laugh
c) conversation **d)** disbelief

5) We know that social media directs advertisements its users.

- a)** over **b)** to
c) on **d)** about

6) It was raining so heavily that we could barely..... the road ahead.

- a)** wipe out **b)** make out
c) point out **d)** spell out

7) Salwa was sad when her best friend moved to another city. They after Salwa had travelled.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) made contact | b) made out |
| c) lost touch | d) pointed out |

8) He just kept asking me one thing after another for what seemed like ages.

- The suitable idiom for the situation above is

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) put on the spot | b) to refuse to let it drop |
| c) fire questions at someone | d) jump down somebody's throat |

9) Lama that essay since morning.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| a) has been written | b) wrote |
| c) has been writting | d) writes |

10) Abbas how to write in English yet.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) hasn't learnt | b) has learnt |
| c) learned | d) learns |

11) After we'd discussed the issues, we work.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a) started | b) start |
| c) starts | d) had started |

12) Once in a while, Zaina books.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a) write | b) wrote |
| c) don't write | d) writes |

13) Mahmoud was bewildered by the Physics questions, ?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) was he | b) isn't Mahmoud |
| c) wasn't he | d) is he |

14) No one tells her, ?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) doesn't they | b) didn't they |
| c) do they | d) don't they |

15) Those were the teacher's close friends, ?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) were they | b) weren't they |
| c) they were | d) aren't they |

16) I'm putting you on the spot, ?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) aren't I | b) are I |
| c) am I | d) weren't I |

17) Farah: I used to teach it here.

Sami: ? It's nice !

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) did I | b) did you |
| c) didn't I | d) didn't you |

18) An action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past.

The correct option which suits the above sentence is

- a) Teenagers rarely write emails.
- b) I've written down everything she's said so far.
- c) I was writing to Jad when he called.
- d) I'd already talked to him, so he knew everything.

19) She was studying when someone

a brick through the window.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) tossed | b) tosses |
| c) was tossing | d) had tossed |

20) By dinner time last week, we all the things.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) had done | b) did |
| c) do | d) have done |

21) I why you want to stay in touch with him.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| a) am not Seeing | b) sees |
| c) don't see | d) seeing |

22) Today, you handsome a lot.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| a) look | b) are looking |
| c) looks | d) looking |

23) The managers in this company courses since the previous Summer.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| a) have been taking | b) took |
| c) has been taking | d) takes |

24) Let's go to the Dead Sea, ?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a) shall not we | b) we shall |
| c) shall we | d) will we |

25) I'm sure you felt stressed out, ?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) aren't I | b) didn't you |
| c) are you | d) am I |

26) Come to visit me next week, ?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) will you | b) won't you |
| c) will I | d) could you |

27) I my password and blocked my email account the day before yesterday.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) forget | b) forgot |
| c) forgets | d) had forget |

28) Gas and oil prices more and more expensive these days.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) got | b) get |
| c) are getting | d) have gotten |

29) Don't forget it, ?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) won't I | b) will you |
| c) don't you | d) do you |

30) you her photos on Instagram before you met her ?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) had, see | b) did, see |
| c) had, seen | d) do, see |

Neither the teacher nor Ali works, ?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) does they | b) do they |
| c) don't they | d) did they |
-

Question Number two

Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, answer all the following questions.

Your answers should be based on the text.

We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example. But although some of the more intelligent animals can figure out what we want them to do, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas.

How could a young English woman with no

scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees?

At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous they could be. She saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to wipe out the rival group. But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane pointed out that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound.

Amazingly, she also realised they could use sign language.

Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, who can pick up sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

- 1 . Having the ability to communicate lets chimpanzees do many various things. Mention two of them. **(2 points)**
 - 2 . According to the above text, animals can communicate using different ways. Write them down. **(4 points)**
 - 3 . Quote the sentence which indicates that Jane was relaxed with animals to gain their confidence. **(2 points)**
 4. Find the word in the text which means "to brush and clean fur". **(1 points)**
 - 5 . What does the underlined pronoun "I" refer to? **(1 points)**
-

Question number three (10 points)

The Rosetta stone is nothing much to look at. Nevertheless, visitors to the British Museum flow endlessly past the piece of rock, despite being unable to make out what is written on it. If they could, they might be disappointed to discover that it is a kind of tax document. However, as the museum guides explain, the Rosetta stone is the star of an incredible story about figuring out how to communicate with the past.

The tale begins over 2000 years ago in Egypt. When Pharaoh Ptolemy IV died, his six-year-old son became the ruler. This was the start of years of chaos as rival groups tried to influence him. Eventually, the boy-pharaoh grew up and, with the assistance of powerful priests, he took control.

In 196 BCE, like all the other pharaohs before him, he wished to announce to the world the importance of his role.

The Rosetta stone is one of 18 stones that were put in temples around Egypt; their purpose was both to point this message and to bring into law some very generous tax breaks for priests. The stone is of particular historical importance because the 'memo' it contains is written in three languages: Greek, an Egyptian language called Demotic, and hieroglyphics like those found on tombs.

The Rosetta stone remained in Egypt for 2000 years. Then in 1801, it was captured by the British Army and taken to London. There, academics tried to figure out what was written on it, but nobody could understand the hieroglyphics.

1 . The duration of time after pharaoh Ptolemy IV was difficult a lot, because

- a) The rival groups want the boy-pharaoh to take control.
- b) They didn't want the boy-pharaoh to take control and they want him negatively to affect.
- c) They need to explain the language.
- d) Non- of them.

2 were put in temples around Egypt.

- a) One of the 18 Stones.
- b) The Rossetta Stones and other 18 stones.
- c) 17 stones and the Rossetta Stones.
- d) 18 Stones without including the Rossetta Stone.

3 . Which is true about the Rossetta stone ?

- a) It was made for a child ruler.
- b) It was the only one of its kind.
- c) Its sole aim to announce the importance of the pharaoh.
- d) It contains a multilingual message.

4 . After 1801, People could Find the Rossetta Stone in

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) Britain. | b) Egypt. |
| c) India. | d) Jordan. |

5 . The underlined pronoun refers to

- a) The ruler.
- b) Pharaohs.
- c) When pharaoh Ptolemy IV died, his six year old son became the ruler.
- d) The Rossetta Stone.