



Reading Comprehension (45 points)

Question Number One: (25 points)

Read the passage then answer the following questions:

We often hear people say, 'It's a small world, isn't it? It's usually when they've just experienced one of those strange coincidences that seem to happen in nearly everyone's lives. You know the kind of thing: you're on holiday in another country and you run into a person you know from home, even though neither of you knew that the other was going there too.

People often think experiences like this are evidence of something mysterious happening, some kind of hidden plan outside our knowledge. The scientific explanation is less exciting, and perhaps that's why some people are reluctant to accept it. Coincidences are events that unexpectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason, or finding an unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people. A very common example of the latter is talking to a complete stranger and finding that you have the same birthday. What are the chances of that happening?

Actually, the chances are better than you might think, and there's a mathematical way to prove it. It has been calculated that the number of people you need to have a 50% chance of two of them sharing a birthday is 23. And when there are 48 people in a room, the probability goes up to 95%. To put it another way, if there are only 50 people reading these words (and I hope there are more!), one of them will almost certainly have the same birthday as me.

The other part of the scientific explanation for coincidences is simply that there are so many events in people's lives. Just think of the number of people that you have had any kind of connection with during your life. There are probably over 10,000, and the older you get, the more there will be. If you are the kind of person who talks to strangers, you will definitely come across coincidences. Basically, when you think about how complex our lives are. Especially nowadays with the Internet, the only surprising thing is that coincidences don't happen more often.

A. answer the following questions:

(8 points)

1. What do people mean when they say "It's a small world"?

Peoples' lives are more connected than they used to be .

2. What is the second definition of "coincidences" according to the writer?

finding an unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people

3. Why aren't people satisfied with the scientific definition of coincidences?

Because the scientific explanation is less exciting.

4. To whom in particular do coincidences happen regularly?

To the kind of persons who talk to strangers.

B. Decide whether the following sentences are True or False:

(6 points)

1. Coincidences seem to happen only in some people's lives. (**F**)
2. Science explains coincidences on the basis of the number and events in people's lives. (**T**)
3. The older you are, the more coincidences you will have in life. (**T**)
4. The writer has a positive attitude towards the internet. (**F**)

C. What do the following pronouns refer to:

(4 points)

1. "this" (line 5): *run into a person you know from home* 2. "it" (line 11) : *chances.*

D . Complete the following sentences with words and phrases from the text:

(4 points)

1. If you are a social person, It's sure that *you will come across coincidences*
2. The writer concludes his speech by saying that *coincidences don't happen more often.*

(3 points)

1. The phrase “**the latter**” refers to _____ .
a. **finding unexpected connections** b. seemingly random things
2. “and **I** hope there are more!” “I” refers to _____ .
a. the reader b. **the writer**

Question Number Two: (20 points)

Read the following text, then answer the questions that follow:

A famous Chinese proverb says, “Pearls don’t lie on the seashore. If you want one, you must dive for it. By limiting yourself to what you already know, you’re likely missing out on professional opportunities, life experiences, and personal growth. To become a in favour of taking these chances, learn to think positively about stepping out of your comfort zone.

Tip 1: In other words: What are the things that you believe are worth doing but are afraid of doing yourself because of the potential for failure? Draw a circle and write **those things** down outside the circle. This process will keep you away from disappointment. Moreover, it will allow you to clearly identify, not only your discomforts, but also your comforts. Write identified comforts inside the circle.

Tip 2: There is no substitute for this step. If you want to become better at something, you must start hanging out with the people who are doing what they want to do and start imitating **them**. Almost inevitably, their influence will be of great importance on your behavior.

Tip 3: Don't try to jump outside your comfort zone, you will likely become negatively affected and jump right back in. Take small steps toward the fear you are trying to overcome. If you want to do public speaking, start by taking every opportunity to speak to small groups of people. You can also practice with family and friends.

Tip 4 : Many of us are so afraid of failure, that we would rather do nothing than take a shot at our dreams. Begin to treat failure as a teacher. First you should learn from the experience . Then you take that lesson to your next adventure to increase your chance of success.

- 1. The main idea of paragraph one is:** _____ **(2 points)**
- a. take baby steps b. hang out with risk takers
- c. become aware of what's outside your comfort zone d. see failure as a teacher

2. Decide Whether the following is True (T) or False (F): (3 points)

1. Identifying the possible discomforts necessary to avoid the feeling of disappointment (T)
2. You should stay away from risk takers because they will affect you badly (F)
3. Fear of failure will inevitably increase our chances of success in life. (T)

3. Complete the following: (5 points)

1. Staying in your comfort zone, you are likely to miss out on professional opportunities, life experiences and personal growth.
2. The writer's opinion in **tip 3** is to avoid stepping outside your comfort zone because you'll probably negatively affected and jump right back in.

4- Write suitable tips from the text to the people in the following situations: (6 points)

| Situation | Suggested tips |
|---|--|
| I want to do public speaking, but I'm afraid I can't. | <p><i>a. start by taking every opportunity to speak to small groups of people.</i></p> <p><i>b. You can also practice with family and friends.</i></p> |
| How can I turn failure into big success? | <p><i>a. First you should learn from the experience.</i></p> <p><i>b. Then you take that lesson to your next adventure</i></p> |

5- Choose the correct answer: (2 points)

1. "Pearls don't lie on the seashore. If you want one, you must dive for it"
With reference to the above text, the word *dive* means: _____ (a. *take risks* / b. think)
2. To get out of our comfort zone, the writer suggests that we should _____
(a. jump out quickly / b. *step out gradually*)

6- Write what the following words and pronouns might refer to: (2 points)

1. **those things** (line 6) : *things that you believe are worth doing but are afraid of doing.*
2. **them** (line 10) : *people.*

Vocabulary (20 points)

Question Number Three: (20 points)

A. Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words from the box: (5points)

reluctant - hub - stuck - mistake - initial

1. The computer department is at the central part of the company's operation. *hub*
2. With its wheels in the soft ground, the car was completely unable to move. *stuck*
3. It's hard to speak another language without making a single error. *mistake*
4. Some students feel hesitant to participate in outdoor activities. *reluctant*
5. Most people sign by using the first letters of their names. *initial*

B. Complete the following sentences with words from the box:

(5 points)

nowadays - straight - remote - patting - justified

1. She lives in a *remote* village, far away from our town.
2. While I was *patting* my friend's cat, it bit me.
3. Students have more money worries *nowadays* than they had in the past.
4. When they arrived, they went *straight* to the reception room.
5. Her actions can be *justified* because of her mental state.

C. Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from the boxes:

(4 points)

Verb

turned - run - hand - carry

Particle

into - over - out - on

1. I didn't expect to like it but it *turned out* to be very enjoyable.
2. I wanted to *carry on* but there was no time.
3. The old manager will soon *hand over* the factory to his son
4. I usually feel happy when I *run into* one of my old school friends.

E. Choose the correct answer:

(6 points)

1. The company is (in / on) danger of having to close.
2. The company has a large (marketing / market research) department that designs advertisements to help customers to choose the suitable brand.
3. Most people prefer governmental field to work so as to get (job security / job description).
4. We were late because we had a (breakthrough / breakdown) in the car while driving to the office.
5. Dr Samuel Holiday was one of the (co-founders / coauthors) who wrote the report.
6. There has been a (cutback / break down) in the government spending on new projects this year.

Language: (20 points)

Section A: (10 points)

Question Number Four: (10 points)

A. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (4 points)

1. I *have been reading* (read) the story for 2 hours. So far, I *have read* fifty pages of it and there are twenty more. (read).
2. Ammar is handsome and he *is* always *looking* at himself in the mirror. (look).
3. They showed me the photos that they *had taken* (take) during their holiday.
4. He *doesn't listen* (not listen) to music very often.
5. My mom *was sweeping* (sweep) the floor when you *knocked* (knock) the door.
6. what *do* you *think* (think) the reason for his success is?

B. Circle the correct answer:**(3 points)**

1. Would you mind _____ out with us? (**to go** / **going**)
2. Did you remember _____ your passport? (**to bring** / bringing)
3. while we were driving home, we stopped _____ a drink. (**to buy** / buying)
4. The children enjoyed _____ with the cat. (**to play** / **playing**)
5. I remember _____ the president last year. (**to meet** / **meeting**)
6. If you lend me your phone, I promise _____ it. (**not to lose** / not losing)

C: Rewrite the following using the words between brackets: (3 points)

1. "Why didn't you take these tablets before leaving?" (**I asked them**)
I asked them why they hadn't taken those tablets before leaving .
2. "Is your school far from here?" (**Someone asked us**)
Someone asked us if our school was far from there.
3. " Don't talk on the mobile while driving" (**The police warned me against**)
The police warned me against talking on the mobile while driving .
4. "What kind of music do you prefer?" (**I asked her**)
I asked her what kind of music she preferred.
5. "Remember that the price of gold can go down as well as up" (**A financial expert advised me**)
A financial expert advised me to remember that the price of gold could go down as well as up.
6. "It's not a good idea to neglect your study just to stay with your friends" (**His teacher warned him that**)
His teacher warned him that neglecting his study just to stay with his friends was a bad (wasn't a good) idea

Section B: (10 points)

From this section, answer two parts only: (A, B, C) أجب عن سؤالين فقط من هذا القسم

Question Number Five: (10 points)**1.A. Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:****(2 points)**

1. I come from a city which is located in the southern part of the country.

I came from a city located in the southern part of the country.

2. Students who hand on their essays late will be punished.

Students handing on their essays late will be punished.

B. Circle the correct answer:**(3 points)**

1. It's obvious that you _____ get the job. (**will probably** / **will**)
2. We _____ get there on time, but I don't think so. (**might** / might well)
3. Nassar _____ today at five. He called. (**is going to arrive** / **is arriving**)

2. A. Complete with the past participle or ing form of the verb in brackets.**(3 Points)**

1. Nobody could fix our *broken* window. (**break**)
2. Nassar's job is a very *demanding* one. (**demand**)
3. They don't eat any *frozen* food (**freeze**)

B. Complete with a suitable question tag:**(2 points)**

1. You'd better revise well before your exams, *shouldn't you?*
2. Our teacher has never been to Syria, *has he?*
3. He cut his finger while using the knife, *didn't he?*
4. The nurse helps the doctor alone, *doesn't she?*

3. A. Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined part with causative structure. (3 points)

1. We'd better ask someone to check the letter before we send it.

We'd better ask someone to have the letter checked before we send it.

2. Don't forget to take your jacket to the cleaners before the wedding.

Don't forget to have your jacket taken to the cleaners before the wedding.

Don't forget to have your jacket cleaned by the cleaners before the wedding.

(2 Points)

1. how long / Sarah/ study abroad. **How long has Sarah been studying abroad?**
2. how often / you visit your grandparents. **How often do you visit your grandparents?**

Writing: (15 points)

(15 points)

اكتب موضوعا واحدا من أحد الموضوعين

- ### 1. Time management is the shortest route to success. To what extent do you agree?

Make use of the following ideas:

- Why do we need to manage our time?
- How can we manage our time properly?
- What benefits could we get from time management?

- 2. Communication and information technology plays an important part in today's people's lives.**

Write about (150 – 200) words on this topic. You may use the following:

Paragraph one: the different kinds of social media sites used by young people.

Paragraph two: the advantages of using communication technology.

Paragraph three: the disadvantages of using communication technology.

[illegible]

Good Luck