



الإجابة النموذجية لنموذج اختبار تجريبي للثانوية العامة للعام 2020

Reading 40 marks

1- Read the two texts and do the tasks below: 20 points

A: 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 hope 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 pounds a year. Head teacher Harriet Downs believes it's worth it. 'Teachers aren't trained as careers advisers,' she says, "so we bring in professional help. It's part of coordinated program 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.

B: 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 feeling that they involved skills that were useful for many different jobs, but he questioned whether this was still true: 'Nowadays, we know differently. 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'.

Which of the texts above is 2 points

1. A news story about a common case of argument. **Text B**
2. A case study of a unique school experience. **Text A**

Answer the questions: 8 points

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

They are encouraged to discuss their hopes and preferences.

2. How does Milton School prepare students for the world of work during the following periods of time?

First two years **emphasis on employment continues**

Third year **All students spend a day doing work experience at a local company.**

Fifth year **students spend a week at a local company, usually arranged by them**

3. What worthy results could Milton students pick from the professional help provided?

It makes students aware of the employment options available, and how to make the most of them.

4. How could students improve their job prospects, as the Education Minister says?

By avoiding arts subjects and choosing subjects like science or maths.

5. Why shouldn't we neglect arts, according to the University head?

A: *They provide important skills and an understanding of the world and people in general*

B: *, the economy depends as much on creativity as on technical knowledge'.*

Complete the following from the text: 5 points

1-Both of the texts above talk about the relation between *education* and *work*

2-As teachers at Milton school aren't trained as career advisers., *they bring in professional help*

3-In the past, student chose art subjects because they thought that *they involved skills that were useful for many different jobs*

4-According the Minister, arts subjects were usually chosen by *students who didn't have a clear idea of what they wanted to do in the future.*

5-Students can keep their options open by studying subjects like *science* and *technology/engineering*

Decide whether each of the following sentences is True or False: 3 points

1-Preparing students for work is a claim and a coordinated plan adopted by Milton school. (**T**)

2-Students usually get an informal interview at Milton school before joining it. (**F**)

3-The university head believes that arts and technical subjects are equally important. (**T**)

Write what each of the following pronouns might refer to: 2 points

they *pupils*

It *30.000 pounds*

2- Read the text and do the tasks below: 20 points

Social media is a term for the online sites that people use to connect with others. Some of the most popular sites include Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp ,and Skype.

Social media is a vital aspect of teenagers' and children's social lives. **It** helps them to make and maintain friendships, share interests and develop relationships with family. In fact, connecting with extended family and friends and taking part in local and global online communities can give your child a sense of connection and belonging .

Social media can connect children and teenagers to online global communities based on shared interests. – for example, young people with disability or medical conditions, teenagers who are same-hobbies attracted, or children from particular cultural backgrounds.

Social networking has also changed the way kids learn. It has introduced a more peer-based learning method where students are motivated to learn from their peers in the group as they are more enthusiastic to learn from each other than from adults. Learning can now come from newer sources and not just their parents or teachers.

However, Social media sites can also pose risks. The most well-known downside is the addiction **they** create. This addiction disrupts their various activities. Some of the kids realize that they are wasting a lot of time on social media and that affects their mood negatively. They end up wasting a substantial amount of time every day, resulting in lack of concentration and poor grades in school.

Not less dangerously, students mostly use slang words or shortened forms of words on social networking sites. **This** reduces their command over the language and their creative writing skills. Overusing social media can directly impact physical health. This, of course, is usually associated with the way you use it. You can get eyestrain from staring at screens for too long, Besides,. If you're staying up too late posting on Twitter of Facebook, you may be losing valuable sleep.

Complete the diagram about social media: 7 points



Complete the following from the text: 5 points

1 Children usually get a sense of belonging by *connecting with extended family and friends* and *taking part in local and global online communities*

2 Examples of online communities based on shared interests are

A: *young people with disability or medical conditions*

B: *teenagers who are same-hobbies attracted*

C: *children from particular cultural backgrounds.*

Answer the questions: 3 points

What bad effects could addiction to social media sites have on each of the following:

1- Language: *Using slang language and shortened forms reduces their command over the language and their creative writing skills.*

2- Physical health *You can get eyestrain and lose valuable sleep.*

Decide whether each of the following is True or False: 2 points

1. Social networking sites provide students with more interesting learning methods. (**T**)

2. Overusing social media sites improves students' concentration and creativity. (**F**).

Write what the following pronouns might refer to: 3 points

- It *social media*
- they *social media sites*
- This *using slang language and shortened forms of words*

Vocabulary 25 points

1: Match the words in the box with their meanings below: 2 points

fantasy - graphic – factor - impatient

1. part of the reason **factor** 3. . unreality **fantasy**
2. not wanting to wait **impatient** 4. related to pictures **graphic**

2: Finish the sentences with words from the box: 5 points

guarantee - straight – excuse - restrictions - inevitable

- 1- Instead of playing football after school, he went **straight** home.
- 2- There are **restrictions** on the numbers of students we can accept in our school.
- 3- Having such a huge wealth is no **guarantee** that he leads a happy life.
- 4- We all make mistakes , sometimes, so it's **inevitable** that you will too.
- 5- I'm sorry I can't accept your **excuse** for not attending the meeting, It's not convincing.

3: Finish the sentences with phrasal verbs from the box: (3 points)

break through – pass on - catch up

- 1-After several attempts, the prisoner was able to **break through** the fence and escape.
- 2-We enjoyed the trip too much as it was a chance to **catch up** with our old friends.
- 4-Your manager won't be happy if you **pass on** the secrets of his own company to others.

4: Match the words in the boxes to make fixed phrases. Then use the new phrases to

complete the sentences: 3 points

/4

| A | B | Fixed phrase |
|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| high | value | high priority. |
| foundation | Priority | foundation course |
| market | Course | market value |

1. Fitting in with peers has become a **high priority.** for young people everywhere.
2. The **market value** of a product is how much you can sell it for.
3. You need to join a **foundation course** before you get into university.

4: Complete the sentences using words in the box with (co – mis –) as prefixes: 3 points

writers – use – operation

1. Countries usually get behind when people in charge **misuse** their position.
2. One of the **cowriters.** of this book is an old friend of mine.
3. **Cooperation** usually saves time and brings better results .

5: Use the nouns in the box to make other (in / on) noun phrases in the sentences below:

4 points

duty - writing - receipt - debt -

1. Nothing is more embarrassing than borrowing money and finding yourself **in debt**
2. It was a big mistake to leave your workplace while you were **on duty**
3. You can pay for the goods **on receipt** You don't need to pay in advance.
4. You have to apply for this job **in writing** , not by phone or email.

2- Choose the correct answer:

(5 points)

1. You have to choose between (**job opportunity / job satisfaction**) and a high salary.
2. People buy and sell national currencies on the (**financial markets / market share**).
3. Luckily, the bus was late leaving, so we were (**on time / in time**) to catch it.
4. A sudden (**breakdown/ break down**) in communications caused all this misunderstanding
5. Don't worry. I'm quite aware (**about / of**) the dangers involved in this task.

Language 25 points

Section A: 15 points (students should answer all questions in this section)

1- Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: (6 points)

1. I only started this book yesterday and I **have read** 50 pages so far. (read)
2. Mary can't join us in this trip because she **is doing** an important project. (do)
3. What **do** you **think** the meeting will be about? (think)
4. We **were driving** downtown when the car suddenly **broke down** (drive / break down)
5. You are too late ! I **have been waiting** for more than an hour. (wait)

2- A: Choose the correct answer:

(2 points)

- 1-You obviously (**won't / might**) make any progress if you don't manage your time properly.
- 2-We can't make any plans. The weather (**could / may**) not be fine tomorrow.
- 3-He says he is (**getting/ going to get**) a new job . He's not satisfied with his present one.
- 4-I haven't cooked anything for dinner . I (**might well/ probably won't**) get a delivery.

B: Rewrite the following using reduced relative clauses:

(2 points)

1. Anyone who tries to cheat during the exam will have to leave the hall soon.
Anyone trying to cheat during the exam will have to leave the room.
2. It's overcrowded today! Look at all those cars that are parked by the side of the road.
It's overcrowded today! Look at all those cars parked by the side of the road.

3- A: Report the following:

(2 points)

1. Why are you shouting at us like that?
They asked the old woman **why she was shouting at them like that.**
2. Did you enjoy the trip yesterday?
The teacher asked us **if we had enjoyed the trip yesterday.**

/ 5

B: Correct the mistakes in the following sentences: (3 points)

1. I waited until she has phoned me yesterday morning.. **had phoned**
2. He's quite unpopular, so he could well win the elections. **probably won't**
3. Not many people are realizing the dangers of this disease. **realize**

Section B: 10 Marks (From this section answer two parts only)

1 A: Rewrite the following beginning with the words given: (3 points)

1. You shouldn't wait too long before taking your decision.
He warned me ***not to wait too long before taking my decision /***
He warned me ***against waiting too long before taking my decision.***
2. It's not a good idea to give up control just to get financial support.
His advisor told him that ***it wasn't a good idea to give up control just to get financial support.***
3. You should exercise more if you want to become fit.
His medical advisor advised him ***to exercise more if he wanted to get fit /***
His medical advisor advised him that he should exercise more if he wanted to get fit.

B: Circle the correct answer: (2 points)

1. They wouldn't stop, but they promised to speak more quietly. (to talk/ **talking**)
2. He doesn't seem what you're saying. (**to understand/** understanding)
3. I'll call you back as soon as I finish this report. (to write / **writing**)
4. Where would you like me the money for you? (**to put** / putting)

2- A: Add question tags to the sentences below: (3 points)

1. You put us up in your house when the rain flooded our house, ***didn't you*** ?
2. I'm afraid he won't pass this interview, ***will he*** ?
3. He's read five novels so far, ***hasn't he*** ?

B: Read the situations. Then write a question for each answer. (2 points)

1. The floods destroyed the houses.
What destroyed the houses ? (The floods)
What did the floods destroy? (The houses)

3-A: Complete the sentences with the past participle or - ing form of verbs in brackets: (3 Points.)

1. He was taken to hospital because they thought he had a **broken** arm. (break)
2. Nowadays, **increasing** numbers of people use social media sites. (increase)
3. You should wear heavy clothes in such a **freezing** weather. (freeze)

B: Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined part with a causative structure (have/get +object+ past participle: 2 points

1. He took the car to the garage and paid them to repair it.
He took the car to the garage and had/ got it repaired.
2. You should ask someone to paint the flat before you move to it .
You should get / have your flat painted before you move to it.

Writing 10 Marks

Choose one of the following writing tasks:

1. Write a story of a strange coincidence or misunderstanding that you have passed or heard.

Think about these points :

- Who were the people in the story?
- What happened, where and when?
- how did the story happen and what did you feel about it?

OR: Write a letter reply to Mr James Bridges, who sent you an order and didn't haven't received payment yet . In your reply:

- Apologize for the problem
- Give an explanation
- Say what you have done to solve the problem

B E S T R E G A R D S