



امتحان تجريبي لشهادة إتمام الدراسة الثانوية الأزهرية

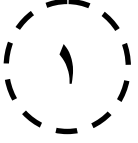
القسم : أدبي

المادة : اللغة الانجليزية

للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٨/٢٠١٩

الأزهر الشريف
قطاع المعاهد الأزهرية

نموذج ثانوية أزهريّة



مجموع الدرجات

٦٠

توقيع		الدرجة	الأسئلة من الى
المراجع	المقدر		

عدد أوراق الإجابة (١٢)

صفحة

وعلى الطالب مسؤولية المراجعة والتأكد من ذلك قبل تسليم الكراسة

الرقم السري

مجموع الدرجات بالحروف :
امضاءات المراجعين :

امتحان تجريبي شهادة إتمام الدراسة الثانوية الأزهرية

القسم : أدبي

المادة : اللغة الانجليزية

التاريخ : ٢٠١ / / م

زمن الإجابة :

الرقم السري

عدد أوراق الإجابة (١٢)

صفحة

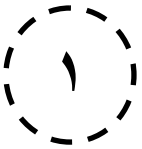
بخلاف الغلاف

وعلى الطالب مسؤولية المراجعة والتأكد من ذلك قبل تسليم

اسم الطالب (رباعيا) :

نموذج ثانوية أزهريّة

المعهد : المنطقة :



رقم الجلوس : المذهب :

توقيع الملاحظين بصحة البيانات ومطابقة عدد أوراق كراسة الإجابة عند استلامها من الطالب

.....: ١

.....: ٢



عزيزي الطالب / عزيزتي الطالبة :-

١. اقرأ السؤال بعناية ، وفكر فيه جيدا قبل البدء في إجابته
٢. أجب عن جميع الأسئلة ولا تترك أي سؤال دون إجابة
٣. عند إجابتك للأسئلة المقالية ، أجب فيما لا يزيد عن المساحة المحددة لكل سؤال .
مثال:

.....

.....

.....

٤. عند إجابتك عن أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد إن وجدت:

ظلل الدائرة ذات الرمز الدال على الإجابة الصحيحة تظليلا كاملا لكل سؤال
مثال : الإجابة الصحيحة (د) مثلا

○ د ○ ج ○ ب ○ أ

- في حالة ما إذا أجب إجابة خطأ ، ثم قمت بالشطب وأجبت إجابة صحيحة تحسب الإجابة صحيحة
- وفي حالة ما إذا أجب إجابة صحيحة ، ثم قمت بالشطب وأجبت إجابة خطأ تحسب الإجابة خطأ
- في حالة التظليل على أكثر من رمز ، تعتبر الإجابة خطأ.

ملحوظة: لا تكرر الإجابة عن الأسئلة الموضوعية (الاختيار من متعدد) ، فلن تقدر إلا الإجابة الأولى فقط.

٥. عدد أسئلة الكتيب (٦) سؤالا
٦. عدد صفحات الكتيب (١٢) صفحة
٧. تأكد من ترقيم الأسئلة تصاعديا ، ومن عدد صفحات كتيبك ، فهي مسؤوليتك
٨. زمن الاختبار (٣ ساعات)
٩. الدرجة الكلية للاختبار (٦٠) درجة

A- Vocabulary and Structure

1- Choose the coorrect answer from a, b, c or d:

(25 Marks)

1-Before there was a bus to her village, Mona and her brother..... to school.

- a) had always walked
- b) were walking
- c) have always walked
- d) walk

2-The students were very helpful and helped to.....some of the rubbish that was in the canal.

- a) remove
- b) rescue
- c) respect
- d) research

3- Hoda's father works for an important

- a) graduate
- b) building
- c) ministry
- d) work

4- I've tried Chinese food, but I haven't tried French food

- a) already
- b) never
- c) yet
- d) just

5- There was a fire in the toyshop and toy was damaged.

- a) both
- b) all
- c) every
- d) half

6- Ali said that he would be here at midday and here he is. He never..... a promise.

- a) takes
- b) breaks
- c) makes
- d) keeps

7- To find the bank, walk this road and it is on the right.

- a) alive
- b) ashore
- c) along
- d) around

8- By this time tomorrow, my father..... to England.

- a) will fly
- b) would fly
- c) will have flown
- d) flies

9- Hala's cousin to the station so he can take the train to Alexandria.

- a) is going to be taken
- b) will take
- c) is going to take
- d) will be taking

10- Today is the tenth..... of when we moved into our house.

- a) antiquity
- b) anniversary
- c) date
- d) year

11- We don't know much about the bottom of the oceans because some of them have not been.....

- a) explained
- b) explored
- c) existed
- d) found

12- I can't wait for the holidays. My parents my sisters and me to our favourite beach!

- a) are taken
- b) are taking
- c) will have been taken
- d) take

13- You can't talk to Tarek because he..... out.

- a) used to go
- b) had gone
- c) has just gone
- d) goes

14- Do you often..... music from the internet?

- a) load
- b) take
- c) download
- d) upload

15- Walid always makes a revision two months before the exams.

- a) plain
- b) plane
- c) pain
- d) plan

16- Your bags look heavy. I you to carry them.

- a) will be helped b) am helping
c) help d) will help

17- It is big car that all the family can travel in it.

- a) so b) such
c) enough d) such a

18- We walked a really long way to get to the shop, but it was in..... . It had already closed.

- a) veil b) vein
c) vain d) view

19- Ashraf is a good student. He never..... the rules.

- a) becomes b) blocks
c) follows d) breaks

20- The light from the sun is strong that you cannot look at it.

- a) such b) enough
c) so d) too

21- Drive carefully here because the road

- a) was repaired b) is repairing
c) is being repaired d) is repaired

22- The..... between Aswan and Luxor is about 200 kilometers.

- a) district b) long
c) far d) distance

23- All the cakes in that shop by my aunt. She works there.

- a) made b) were making
c) have been made d) have

24- That is a hotel! It's the biggest building in the city.

- a) giant b) mass
c) hostile d) tiny

25- I must have my car.....

- a) fixing b) fixes
c) fix d) fixed

B-Reading Comprehension

2- Read the following passage then answer the questions:

(10 Marks)

The Chinese invented paper, and they were also the first to use paper bank notes for money. Before paper notes were invented in the seventh century, wealthy Chinese traders had used metal coins. These had a hole in the middle so that traders could carry them on pieces of material. But these were very heavy to carry. As a result, traders left the money with someone they trusted. Instead, they carried a piece of paper which said how much money they had. The trader could use this paper note to promise anyone that they could pay for the goods that they wanted to buy.

People in Europe only started to use paper bank notes in the seventeenth century. In England, the King needed money to help fight a war with France. Banks encouraged people to leave money with them and gave handwritten notes saying how much money they had left. The notes said, "I promise to pay the bearer the sum of ... " and you can still see the same words on English notes today. Bank workers continued to handwrite notes until 1853, when the first notes were printed.

The paper used for bank notes is usually made from a mixture of paper and cotton, and sometimes other materials. Although these other materials make the notes stronger than normal paper, most bank notes only last for about two years. For this reason, some countries tried using plastic notes in 1983. However, the first plastic notes in England were not very successful because the ink came off the notes onto people's hands! Five years later, in 1988, Australia successfully used plastic notes for the first time. Today, many countries use plastic notes, which are stronger than paper notes, last longer and are harder to copy.

1- Why did Chinese traders first use notes instead of coins?

- a) Because the coins were too heavy to carry.
- b) Because coins had holes in them.
- c) Because traders could not trust everyone.
- d) Because they preferred paper.

2- Why did banks in England first want people to leave their money with them?

- a) The King needed money to fight a war.
- b) People preferred notes to coins.
- c) People wanted their money to be safe.
- d) Banks opened for the first time.

3- Why were notes handwritten until 1853?

- a) It was cheaper this way.
- b) It was faster this way.
- c) There was not any technology to print them before this time.
- d) It was hard to copy the handwriting.

4- What is the main idea of the text?

- a) Why we use money.
- b) Why we use banks.
- c) The history of paper bank notes.
- d) The history of trade.

5- What does the underlined word them refer to?

- a) the King's men
- b) the men in France
- c) the people who had the money
- d) the banks

6- What does the word *bearer* mean?

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7- When and where were paper bank notes first used?

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8- Why was there a hole in the metal coins invented by the Chinese?

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9- Do you think people will continue to use paper bank notes in the future or there will be a different way of exchanging money? Explain.

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10- Do you think that more countries will use plastic notes in the future? Why / Why not?

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c- Islamic Selections

1- a) Choose the correct answer:

(5 Marks)

1. It was in those early days of Islam that Omar Ibnul-Khattab like many Arabs in Arabia worshipped (ideas – idols – idioms – dolls) far away from monotheism.
2. It was through Fatima’s decisive words that Omar was (face to face – hand to hand – head to head – foot to leg) with a great Muslim who possessed firm belief.
3. Immediately on hearing the guest’s words he went out heading for house of (Abo Sofian - Al Arqam – Dar EL Nadwa – Omar) where he met Allah’s Seal Prophet.
4. Lady Khadeeja Bint-Khuwaylid was (Sister – Daughter – Wife – Mother) of the believers.
5. Lady Khadeeja trusted Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) not (contradicted – contracted – concluded – supported) him.

b) Answer the following questions:

(5 Marks)

6- Whom did Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) hope to be guided to the right path of Islam?

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7- What did Fatima fearlessly admit to her brother Omar?

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8- Who(m) did many rich Meccans long to marry?

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9- How was Muhammad’s belief before the advent of Islam?

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.....

10- Why did Allah (Glory be to Him) create jinns and mankind?

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D- Writing

4- Finish the following Dialogue:

(4Marks)

Amir is discussing his homework with Nasser.

Amir : I need to research information about Rudyard Kipling for an essay, but I don't know which website to use.

Nasser :(1).....?

Amir : I tried typing his name into a search engine but I got hundreds of results. One website said that he wrote only one poem.

Nasser : (2).....He wrote lots of poems. Where did you find that information?

Amir : It's a website called All about poems. Do you think that the information is wrong?

Nasser : Yes.(3)..... I think that's incorrect. What's the title of the essay?

Amir : (4).....

Nasser : OK. Type the essay title Rudyard Kipling's most popular poems in the search engine. You will get fewer results now.

Amir : Yes, look: Kipling's ten most popular poems!

- (1)
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- (2)
-
-
- (3)
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- (4)
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6- A- Translate into Arabic:

(4 Marks)

1- The problem with freelance work is that you don't always get regular work.

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2- Everyone should play a positive role in developing our country and achieving progress.

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B- Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

(2 Marks)

١ - نحن نعلم الآن أن الزروع و الأشجار يستمدون غذاءهم من الهواء و التربة.

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٢ - يعتبر يحي حقي ابو الرواية المصرية الحديثة.

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