

(from Alexander, 1969)

E. Read the following passage carefully . Answer the questions below using a complete sentence for each answer . When you find two or three questions together, join up your answers with the conjunctions given in brackets. Put the sentences together to form a complete paragraph . your answer must not be more than 72 words.

THE DIVER

After returning to the surface , the diver told the captain that he had at last found a metal safe in the sunken ship , but he said that it would be impossible to cut it open under the water . the captain decided that the best thing to do would be to blow the safe up . the diver went down again with a number of explosives which he fitted to the door of the safe and then he came up immediately . after a few minutes , the explosive were set off electrically ,sending up a shower of water . when the water settled again, the diver descended for third time to examine the content of the safe . the explosion metal. Closer examination showed that there were neat piles of gold bars inside the safe . very excited now, the diver took one of the bars and returned once more to waiting ship above.

QUESTIONS

1-what did the diver find in the wreck? Could he open it or not
?(but)

2-did he go down again or not? What did he take with him?(and)

3-did he return to the ship above once more, or did he stay under the sea? Where did he go after the underwater explosion ?(and then)

4- what did he see inside the safe this time?

5-what did he take ? did he return to the surface at once ,or did he stay in the ship – wreck?(and)

Meanings

1-the diver = A person who works under water in a diving – dress.

2- explosive = substances such as gold , iron ...

3- fit = be the right measure , shape , size for.

4-settled = establish colonists in. = become calm

5- descended = come or go down.

6- explosion = loud noise caused by sudden and violent bursting.

7-sight = power of seeing .

8- neat = done carefully.

9- piles = number of things lying one upon another.

10-bars = long – shapped piece of hard , stiff material.

f- read the following passage carefully

answer the questions below using a complete sentence for each answer. When several question are given together , joined up your answer with the conjunctions or phrases given in brackets. Put the sentences together to form a complete paragraph . your answer must not be more than 82 words.

As it came near the corner , the taxi stopped suddenly . the driver got out looking very puzzled . a big lorry which had been following the taxi stopped too. The taxi driver was now standing at the corner looking up at the sky and the lorry driver went and joined him.

A number of cars behind were forced to stop as well and soon a large crowd of people had gathered at the corner.

The cause of all this trouble was a very strange noise .it sounded as if thousands and of birds were singing together . the noise was quit frightening and many people looked distributed . the most extraordinary thing was that ,apart from one or two pigeons , there was not a bird in sight .no one was able to solve the mystery , until two police men arrived. They noticed a large advertisement for a film high up on a wall near by . as the noise seemed to be coming from this direction , they climbed up and found that tape – recorder had been hidden behind the advertisement . the police asked the advertisers to take the recorder a way because the advertisement had attracted so much attention that it was impossible for a great many cars and buses to move freely in the street.

QUESTIONS

1-where did a large crowd gather after the traffic stopped?

2-did everyone lookpuzzed or not ?

Could thousands of birds be heard singing or not? Where there many in sight? (because) (though there were hardly any).

3. What did two policemen see high up on a wall? (then)

4. Did they climb up or not? How had the noise been caused? Where was it hidden? (After climbing) (they found that) (which)

5. What did the police ask the advertisers to do ? Had the loud noise stopped the traffic or not? (because)

(Alexander, 1969)

G. read the following passage carefully:

A SEA JOURNEY

We were very surprised when we heard that our ship would leave from Manchester, which goes from Manchester to the sea. When we got to Manchester, we discovered that we were going to travel on a rather small boat which took only 14 passengers as it was really a cargo boat , that is, a ship which carried goods. We were taking iron pipes to Egypt, and on the return journey the ship would bring Egyptians cotton and fruit to England . it took us two days to reach the sea. It was strange to stand on the deck of a ship and see the fields and villages of England pass by on sides, hour after hour. We lived comfortably, each of us had a cabin, the

food was good and our fellow passengers were friendly and amusing.

When we reached the sea, it was a cold, windy day and the boat began to roll from side to side. As we got further and further south, the wind became stronger and the ship rolled more. In the famous Bay of Biscay, it was difficult to remain in one's bed. But then, as we approached Gibraltar, the wind dropped, the sea became calm and the sun came out. Once we had passed the Rock Gibraltar, it was so warm and pleasant that we sat on the deck all day, watching the African coast go by and enjoying the sun.

After passing Tunis, we had another day of strong wind and rough seas, and then beautiful weather again until we reached Egypt.

State briefly, in two or three sentences, what effect the weather had on the writer's life on the ship. Do not use more than 50 words.

The meanings:

1-discover = find out

2-travel = make journeys

3-deck = any of the floors of a ship.

4-comfortable = giving comfort to the body

5- remain = stay.

6-roll = move.

7-amusing= make time pass pleasantly .

8-pleasant = giving pleasure.

9- fellow = traveller = friend.

1-where would the ship leave from?

The ship would leave from Manchester.

2-How many passengers did the boat take?

The boat took 14 passengers.

3-what were they taking to Egypt?

They were taking iron- pipes to Egypt .

4-what would the ship bring on the return journey?

The ship would bring Egyptian cotton and fruit to England .

5- how many days did it take them to reach to the sea?

It took them two days to reach to the sea.

COUNTRYSIDE IN SPRING

We need never feel dull in the country. No matter how often we walk down the same road, over the same fields, or through the same woodland paths, there is always something new, something fresh to see. It may be a little plant that has come up since last we visited the place; a hedge that was just a lot of brown sticks may now be covered with flowers. We may find a bird's nest deep in a bush, and, if we are careful not to frighten the birds, as the days pass, see first the little eggs, and then the baby birds.

We never know that we may see, or find, when we start out for a country walk. But we just learn to use our eyes, keep them wide open, or we shall pass by many a pretty or interesting plant, or miss the sight of some little wild animal, who sees us well enough, and will keep perfectly still and quiet so that we should not notice him, until we are quite out of sight. The wild children of the woods and fields are easily frightened, and if we want to get to know them, we must do as they do, and learn to be quiet and keep very still when watching them at work or play. All the year round, from the first warm breath of spring till the last icy wind of winter, we shall always find something to please and interest us in the country.

State briefly the reasons the writer gives why we should never feel dull in the country. Do not use more than 70 words.

5-the countryside in spring

When we walk down the road, over the fields, or through the woodland paths, there is always something new and fresh to see. there are a lot of trees ,brusher and flowers we may first warn breath of spring till the last icy wind of winter, we shall always find something to please and interest us in the countryside.

1-woodland = land convert with trees.

2-come up = show above the ground.

3-hedge = tall plants.

4-first = great and sudden fear.

5-bush = low growing plant.

6-pretty = fine ,good, attractive.

7-sigth = power of seeing.

8-sticks = thin branch broken from a tree

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY

Of course , what is an ideal holiday for one person may be A very unpleasant one for another. The sportsman likes a kind of holiday which his lazy friend would find worse than his daily work; while the lazy man's ideal holiday would leave the sportsman quite unsatisfied.

If I were allowed to choose my own holiday , I would have no doubts : I would go on voyage in a modern passenger ship with swimming bath .

Even if my sportsman friend and my lazy friend came with me , they would both be happy :one would have plenty of games , swimming and dancing the other could sit in a comfortable chair all day , looking at the sea and drinking lemonade or beer. In a ship , one can do as one likes , when one likes. If one day I find an interesting book in a ship's library , I can spend the whole day reading it , and nobody will stop me. Perhaps the next day I shall want some exercise. Well ,then I can play game with other passenger until I am hot and sweating and ready for a bath. I can go and sleep in my cabin at any time of day or night. I can get cheap drinks during most of the day , and I can eat as like , choosing among a variety of foods.

But what I like even more a bout voyage is the chance to meet new and interesting people from many countries. What other kind of holiday gives us such a chance ? freed from all the duties of life at home. We can talk , play games , swim ,drink and dance with our new friends. They can tell us about there own countries , their daily lives and amusements, their hopes and their fears. And in return we can tell them all about ourselves.

But perhaps the greatest pleasure of a sea holiday is coming to new ports in strange lands, and going ashore for a few hours to see strange places , eat strange foods and hear a strange language talked around us. Whenever I think of my ideal holiday , it is the picture of a mysterious foreign city that comes to my mind.

(from “Further Comprehension and Precis Pieces for Overseas students – L.A. Hill and R.D.S.Fielden”)

Question

State briefly , using not more than 90 words , the reasons the author gives for choosing to take his holiday on a modern passenger ship. What are the advantage of travelling on a ship?

j. read the following passage carefully:

TEACHERS AND ACTORS

To be a good teacher , you need some of gift of the good actor : you must be able to hold the attention and interest of your audience ; you must be a clear speaker , with a good ,strong ,pleasing voice which is fully under your control ; and you must be able to act what you are teaching in order to make its meaning clear.

Watch a good teacher , and you will see that he does not sit motionless before his class : he stand the whole time he is teaching ; he walk about , using his arms , hands and fingers to help him in his explanations, and his face to express feeling. Listen to him , and you will hear the loudness, the quality and the musical note of his voice always changing according to what he is talking about.

The fact the good teacher has some of gifts of a good actor does not mean that he will indeed be able to act well on the stage; for there are very important differences between the teacher’s work and actor’s. the actor has to speak words which he has learnt by heart; he has to repeat exactly the same word each time he play a certain part : even his movements and the ways in which he uses

his voice are usually fixed before. What he has to do is to make all these carefully learnt words and actions seem natural on the stage.

The good teacher works in quite a different way. His audience takes an active part in his play :they ask and answer questions, they obey orders, and if they do not understand something, they say so. The teacher therefore has to suit his act to the needs of his audience, which is his class. He cannot learn his part by heart, but must invent it as he goes along.

I have known many teachers who were fine actors in class but were unable to take part in a stage – play because their brains would not keep discipline ; they could not keep strictly to what another had written.

(from Hill and Fielden)

Question

Explain why a good teacher who has some of the gifts of an actor be unable to act well on the stage. You must not use more than 75 words.

Meanings:

1-gift= something given.

2-suit= satisfy ,meet the needs.

3-invent= create or design

4-discipline = training , esp. of the mind and character.

5- strictly = clearly and exactly defined.

1-what do you need to be a good teacher?

To be a good teacher , you need some of the gift of the good actor.

2- what are the main gift of the good actor?

The main gift of the good actor : he must be able to hold the attention and interest of his audience ; he must be a clear speaker, with a good , strong , pleasing voice which is fully under his control.

3-what are the main differences between the teacher's work and the actor's.

The actor has to speak words which he has learnt by heart, he has to repeat exactly the same words whereas the good teacher works in quite a different way. His audience takes an active part in his play :they ask and answer questions, they obey orders.

He has to suit his act to needs of his audience, which is his class.

4-why a good teacher who has some of the gift of an actor may be unable to act well on the stage.

A good teacher who has some of the gift of an actor may be unable to act well on the stage because his brain would not keep discipline ; he could not keep strictly to what another has written.

THE SPREAD OF NEWS

To contrast the difference between way news was sent in the past and how it is send to – day shows us , better perhaps than anything else , how far we have progressed in the comparatively short space of a hundred years.

For hundreds , For hundreds of years , the quickest way of sending a massage was to give it to a man riding on horseback. If the news was very important he would ride his horse as hard as he could for about twenty miles , till it was covered with foain and almost dropping , and then change on to another fresh or horse and go on

for another twenty miles ; again change horses , and so go galloping on , night and day. He would cover the distance in a wonderfully short time and one can picture him arriving at his journey's end, nearly dead with exhaustion on a panting horse ,while people gathered round eager to hear what he had to tell. Thus would be sent the stories of Caesar's victories in Gaul , thus the result of Blenheim thus the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. Nevertheless it takes considerable time to cover hundreds of miles on horseback.

To-day news is spread so quickly , that the result of the election of the president of America is know all over the civilized world very soon after it is announced at Washington. A man stand at a microphone and speaks the result in to it. His words are sent along a wire as quickly as light, and as quickly as light , by means of wireless telegraphy, they are broadcast all Persia , or where you will , and those who understand English may know at once: for those who cannot understand English the newspaper presses are standing ready, the news is translated and printed , and men in the street are buying the papers. As a result , in less than an hour , people have learnt whole is the new president. Meanwhile , too , cinema photographers have been taking photographers of the scene: these films are quickly printed and are send off by aero plane to all parts, so that the same evening in America and a little later in other parts , men and women can sit in picture house and see the actual scene.

Meanings:

1-perhaps = possibly.

2-comparative = finding what is similar and different between two things.

3-quick = moving fast.

4- ride = sit on a horse and be carried along.

5-foam = white mass of small air bubbles formed on an animals lips.

6-galloping = hurry.

7-exhaustion = total loss of strength.

8-fresh = new.

9-panting = quick breaths.

10-eager=strange desire.

11-victoies = success in war or game.

12-spread = extension = spreading.

13-nearly = almost.

14-picked up = take up , remove.

Q1:Explain fully in a form of composition the main differences between the way news was sent in the past and today.

For hundred, for thousands of years, the quickest way of sending a message was to give it to a man riding on horseback. If the news was very important he would ride his horse as hard as he could for

about twenty miles. for instance the stories of Caesars victories
Gaul.

To –day news is spread so quickly ,for instance, the result of the
election of the president of America is known all over the world
very soon after it is announced at Washington. a man stands at
microphone and speaks the result.

Q2: state briefly the reasons that the writer gives why we should
never feel dull in the countryside