

النموذج التدريبي لامتحان مادة اللغة الانجليزية الفصل الدراسي الثاني للصف الثاني عشر  
للقسمين العلمي والأدبي للعام الدراسي 2012 / 2013 م

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## I. Reading

### Text 1

Read the following text and answer the questions below.

- Paragraph 1 Long before the European Renaissance, the Arabs established a huge civilization in Spain, Al Andalus. The Arabs went on to rule the country for over 700 years. They transformed it from the Dark Ages to an enlightened **center** of culture and commerce. In the Spanish Arabic civilization, art, science and commerce flourished for centuries.
- Paragraph 2 The progressive irrigation systems which were successfully utilized in Arabia and Syria were established in this country. This allowed Arabs to create more plantations in which olives and wheat crops thrived. They introduced coriander, bananas, henna, rice, grapes, cotton, saffron, almonds, apricots as well as cumin and lemon.
- Paragraph 3 The capital city, Cordova, was the gem in the crown of the Spanish Arab civilization in Europe. This city was home to 100.000 houses for half a million locals and Moors. There were more than 700 mosques along with 300 baths opened to the public. Every street was paved well in this town with 21 suburbs. The beautifully structured houses had marble balconies for the hot summer months. Most of the houses were decorated with gardens and orchards which had artificial fountains.
- Paragraph 4 Perhaps, even more interesting are the names and words derived from Arabic. These **reveal** their own story of how great the imprint the Arabs have left. From the 8,000 basic Spanish words derived from Arabic, a large number relate to farming and the countryside. Nowadays, Spanish has both Latin and Arabic derived words.
- Paragraph 5 By the early 15th century, several factors reduced the Arabs' power in Spain, and the last king of Granada surrendered the city in a **formal** ceremony. After handing off the city, he passed into the mountains south of Granada, sighing as he looked back on what was lost.

**Questions:**

**Circle the most suitable answer from a, b, c or d.**

1. This text is most probably a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. report  
b. interview  
c. debate  
d. biography
2. The word **center** in paragraph 1 is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. adjective  
b. adverb  
c. verb  
d. noun
3. What helped the Arabs to develop farming in Al Andalus?  
a. Irrigation systems  
b. Artificial fountains  
c. Local workforce  
d. Variety of crops
4. “gem in the crown” in paragraph 3 reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ of Cordova.  
a. importance  
b. landscape  
c. safety  
d. climate
5. Paragraph 3 describes the city \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. inhabitants  
b. traditions  
c. festival  
d. structure
6. The OPPOSITE of the word **reveal** in paragraph 4 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. summarize  
b. compose  
c. hide  
d. tell
7. It can be understood from paragraph 4 that Spanish people \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. live in the countryside  
b. write English stories  
c. use Arabic words  
d. excel in trading
8. The word **formal** in paragraph 5 is similar in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. personal  
b. official  
c. natural  
d. normal
9. In which paragraph would the following sentence BEST fit? “*Next of importance to the produce of the land, was sheep raising and the wool industry it generated.*”  
a. Paragraph 1  
b. Paragraph 2  
c. Paragraph 3  
d. Paragraph 4
10. Which of the following aspects of life in Al Andalus is NOT mentioned in the text?  
a. Architecture  
b. Agriculture  
c. Transport  
d. Commerce

## Text 2

Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Paragraph 1 There are many differences between home-cooked meals and restaurant meals. With home-cooked meals, you know the exact measurements and ingredients and how fresh they are. You are also conscious of the **cleanliness** of your own kitchen as well as proper portions for your meals. However, with restaurant meals there is no way of knowing where the ingredients come from or how fresh they are. They are often high in fat and calories, and you may eat more than what you need just because you pay for it.

Paragraph 2 Restaurants are just there for making profit and their main concern is how the food looks rather than ingredients and portions. They pre-make items to have enough for serving the public, whereas home-cooked meals are planned out and made with **loving** care. Moreover, with home-cooked meals you can have leftovers which can serve as another meal. Restaurants, on the other hand, give you one serving; otherwise, having another serving costs more.

Paragraph 3 Home-cooked meals require preparing, cleaning up after the meal and taking trash out, whereas restaurants have busboys and dishwashers for that task. Besides, people always think whether they should cook or not, and what kind of food they will cook. Restaurants usually **offer** more choices.

Paragraph 4 It is true that eating out is convenient. You do not have to shop, or cook, or clean up. Yet, home cooking does not have to take a lot of time. Many simple meals do not take long to make. In fact, they are faster than eating out, especially if you think of the time you spend driving to a restaurant, parking, waiting for a table and service and driving back home.



## II. Writing

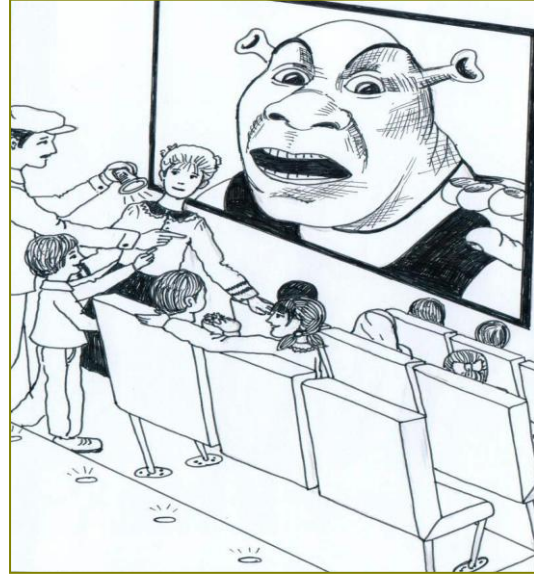
### 1. Sentence Writing

Write **TWO** meaningful simple sentences and **THREE** compound or complex sentences describing the pictures below.

You may use connectives such as **and, but, so, yet, ...etc.**



Picture 1



Picture 2

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



