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QUESTION ONE : COMPREHENSION (30 marks)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions following it.

The Kenana Sugar plantation is located near Rabak on the east bank of the White Nile. It was founded in 1975 as a joint project between some multi-national corporations, some Arab countries and the Sudan government, which is the major share-holder. The scheme is now managed by the Kenana Sugar Company.

The scheme has changed Kenana from an area of scrub-land into one of the world’s biggest sugar plantations. It provides employment and stable living conditions for the people in the area and a large work force drawn from different parts of the Sudan. The Kenana plantation contains a main town area with a mosque, basic and secondary schools and a modern 70-bed hospital. There are also a number of small villages where most of the workers live.

The scheme also provides opportunities for various service industries, like restaurants and banks. Kenana and the other factories have made the Sudan self-sufficient and an exporter of sugar. It has benefits in terms of new products, skills and experience. It is now manufacturing sugar cubes and syrup. It is possible that charcoal, animal food and vitamins can be made from the by-products of sugar.

(A) Give short answers.

1. Where is the Kenana plantation located? near Rabak.
2. What have made the Sudan self-sufficient and an exporter of sugar? Kenana and other factories.
4. According to the passage, are there any universities in Kenana area? No, there is not.
5. What is Kenana Scheme manufacturing now? sugar cubes and syrup.

(B) Draw a circle round the best alternative A, B, C or D.

1. The Kenana sugar plantation was found in...
2. According to the passage the word “plantation” means a...
3. Kenana main town contains...
   A. a mosque.  B. basic and secondary schools.  C. a modern 70-bed hospital.  D. all of the above.
4. The scheme provides employment for ... 
   A. any foreigner 
   C. other people drawn from other parts of the country. 
   B. people in Kenana area. 
   D. both (b) and (c). 

5. The major share-holder of the scheme is ... 
   A. some multi-national corporations. 
   B. some Arab countries. 
   C. the Sudan government 
   D. all the above. 

6. The scheme is now managed by ... 
   A. Kenana Sugar Company. 
   B. the Arab countries. 
   C. the Jazeera Shemse. 
   D. a European Company. 

7. The scheme has changed Kenana into ... 
   A. an area of scrub-land. 
   B. a semi-desert area. 
   C. one of the world’s biggest sugar plantations. 
   D. a desert. 

8. An example of the chances the Kenana Scheme provides for service industries is ... 
   A. hotels. 
   B. restaurants. 
   D. stable living conditions. 
   C. parks. 

9. From what can charcoal and animal food be made in the future? 
   A. The by-products of sugar. 
   B. the main products of sugar. 
   C. cotton. 
   D. some vegetables. 

10. The Kenana Sugar is ... 
   A. consumed locally only. 
   B. consumed locally and also exported. 
   C. not sold abroad. 
   D. consumed only by the White Nile people. 

**QUESTION TWO: SUMMARY (15 marks)**

Read the following passage carefully. Look for the main ideas and then, in your own words as far as possible, write a summary. Your answer should be a connected piece of writing.

Living in big cities has advantages and disadvantages. The main disadvantages of living in big cities is that they are very crowded. The streets are always full of cars. There are many traffic congestions and it takes quite a long time to get to work or school. Also another serious disadvantage is that the great number of cars and factories causes air pollution which is very harmful to people’s health.

But of course living in big cities has advantages also. Big cities have a clean water supply and electricity services. They also have good schools and a number of clinics and hospitals that offer medical services to the public.

Now answer questions (A) and (B).

(A) In not more than 15 words, write about the disadvantages of living in big cities.

Big cities are very crowded; there are many traffic congestions and the air is not healthy.
(B) In not more than 15 words, mention the advantages of living in big cities.

Big cities have clean water supply and electricity services. Medical and educational services are available.

QUESTION THREE: LANGUAGE (40 marks)

A. (I) Read the sentences below. Use the words at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the space. Use the following endings.

-ly, -ness, -ity, -ment, -ful

1. He was _______ careful _______ in doing his work. (care)
2. That flower is a _______ lovely _______ one. (love)
3. This medicine is used for the _______ treatment _______ of malaria. (treat)
4. The reason for his _______ happiness _______ is that he found his lost car. (happy)
5. This _______ activity _______ is one of many practiced at school. (active)

(II) Use the words at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the space. Use one of the following prefixes BEFORE each word.

dis-, over-, in-, ir-, un-

1. He is careless. He is _______ irresponsible _______. (-responsible)
2. It was very _______ unfortunate _______ that he had an accident. (-fortunate)
3. You have to finish your work. It is _______ incomplete _______. (-complete)
4. I went to work very late. I _______ overslept _______. (-slept)
5. He _______ disagree _______ with me. (-agrees)

B. Read the following text. From the list of words below choose the best word that fits in the space.

water - résidential - drink - thrown - cities - pure -
done - diseases - laboratories - health

Everyone knows that modern _______ cities _______ are polluted and something must be _______ done _______ about it. The air we breathe is not _______ pure _______. The water we _______ drink _______ has to be purified by chlorine.

In order to have good _______ health _______ people must use clean _______ water _______. Water pollution causes _______ diseases _______ and kills fish and animals which drink from it. Chemical _______ laboratories _______ and factories should be built far away from _______ residential _______ areas, and their waste should not be _______ thrown _______ in the rivers.
C. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form.
1. While Mustafa was driving (drive) to Medani last week, he stopped (stop) at Kamleen and took (take) breakfast.
2. A new bridge was built (build) last year.
3. They haven’t finished yet (not finished). They will finish (finish) tomorrow.
4. It will be (be) too late now, unless you hurry (hurry), you will miss the plane.
5. Did you see (see) the person who broke this window yesterday?
6. It usually rains (rain) in autumn.

D. Complete sentence (B) so that it has a similar meaning to sentence (A), using the words given. You must use from TWO to FIVE words in each space.

1. (A) He went away; he didn’t lock the door.
   (without) (B) He went away without opening the door.
2. (A) You shouldn’t do that.
   (wrong) (B) It is wrong to do that.
3. (A) Bicycles are cheaper to buy than scooters.
   (expensive) (B) Scooters are more expensive than bicycles.
4. (A) You must not break the law.
   (allow) (B) You aren’t allowed to break the law.
5. (A) The tea was so hot that he couldn’t drink it.
   (too) (B) The tea was too hot to drink.

QUESTION FOUR: COMPOSITION (15 marks)

Remember that marks will be given for correct grammar, spelling, punctuation, tidy and neat presentation.

Some time ago you were present at the wedding celebration of your cousin.

Write a composition of about (120 - 180) words describing what happened at the celebration. Your composition should contain the ideas given below, but you can add to them if you like.

- When did the celebration start?
- Who came to the celebration?
- What did the guests take? dinner, supper, refreshments.
- The clothes that the bride and the bridegroom were wearing.
- Congratulations.
- Photographs.
- Singing and dancing.
- Honey moon.
Last summer I was present at my cousin's wedding. The wedding's celebration took place in the "Family club" at 8 p.m. My cousin had sent invitations to his relatives, friends and his colleagues at work.

When the guests arrived they were given cold drinks later dinner was served. The wedding party started at 10 p.m. The singer started to sing lovely songs. The guests hearing the songs they began to dance.

Then came the moment when the bride and the bridegroom arrived to the party. The bridegroom was holding the bride's hand and moving slowly towards the "Kosha" where they were seated. The bride was wearing a white wedding dress, and the bridegroom was wearing a blue full suit. The singer welcomed the couple with a special song, while the guests marched to congratulate them.

After photographs were taken the couple shared the guests with the dancing. At midnight the party was rounded up and the couple left the party for Cairo to spend their honeymoon.