امتحانات الشهادة السودانية
المرحلة الثانوية
مارس 2017م

اللغة الإنجليزية

مارس 2017م

أكبر موقع لخدمات طلاب الشهادة السودانية (أساس - ثانوي)
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Important Directives:

1- Write your name, index number, centre number and school in the appropriate space.
2- All rough work and final work must be done in the spaces provided.
   - Rough work must be crossed through.
3- No answer books will be provided and no supplementary papers must accompany this paper.
4- In no circumstances must this paper, used or unused, be removed from the examination room by a candidate.

*Notice:*
- You must open this paper Only as follows:
  (Page 1 then page 2 & 3 then 4 & 5 then 6 only and lastly 7 & 8)
- The questions of this exam are 5 parts printed on 7 pages (page 2 - 8)
- Squares and circles drawn on the margins are for examiners’ use only.

Do not write on this table

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<tr>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Marks</th>
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Part One: Language (22 marks)

A. Put the verbs between brackets in their correct forms: (7 marks)

1- Listen! Those birds.................................................. in their nests. (sing)
2- Students .................................................. their homework regularly. (do)
3- While Yousif.......................................................... his sheep the sun set. (milk)
4- Hiba .......................................................... her house for an hour and she hasn’t finished yet. (clean)
5- Mahmoud.................................................. a very good composition two weeks ago. (write)
6- If wishes were horses, beggars ................................................. (ride)
7- All .................................................. well that ends well. (be)

B.(I) Add the following prefixes to the words at the end of each sentence to form words which fit in the given spaces below: (5 marks)

| dis | in | un | mal | re |

1- It is .................................................. to sleep under the trees at night. (healthy)
2- Some people in the third world suffer from .................................................. . (nutrition)
3- The farmer will .................................................. the loan soon. (pay)
4- It is .................................................. to travel by lorry. (convenient)
5- The snow will soon .................................................. when the warm weather comes. (appear)

B.(II) Add the following suffixes to the words at the end of each sentence to form words that fit in the given spaces below: (5 marks)

| ity | al | ness | less | ly |

1- It is wrong to be .................................................. (hope)
2- Students always speak .................................................. (polite) to their teachers.
3- In America there is .................................................. between the whites and the blacks. (equal)
4- Mothers are famous for their .................................................. to their children. (kind)
5- Tourists visit Jabal Marra because of its .................................................. charm and beauty. (nature)

C. Choose the suitable words from the list below to complete the following text: (5 marks)

- boycott - refused - in - peaceful - Until

Martin Luther King believed that these things were not right. He believed that the only way to make society equal was by .................................................. protest. He organised a bus .................................................. which meant that black people .................................................. to use the buses .................................................. they were allowed to sit .................................................. any part of the bus.
Part Two: Comprehension (30 marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

London is one of the largest cities in the world. It is the capital of England. London has been growing very quickly since the beginning of the 19th century. It now has a population of more than six million people spread over a large area of suburbs called Greater London.

London as we know it today is really a series of cities and towns, which all joined together as its population grew over the years.

The people who live in London come from many different religions and cultures. There are many communities; from Asia, Africa and the West India. This makes London a cosmopolitan city.

London has many of the problems of all large cities. It suffers from too much traffic, it also suffers from air pollution and noise pollution.

Many of London buildings are old, built in the last century but many are new. Public transport is also a mixture of old and new. Much of the underground railway system was built seventy or eighty years ago, although new lines were built in 1960's and 1970's.

(A) Give short answers: (10 marks)

1- What sort of city is London?
   It is ________________________________

2- What do we call a city which has many people of different countres of the world?
   We call it a ________________________________ city.

3- What is the population of London?
   It is ________________________________

4- When were the old buildings built?
   They were built in ________________________________

5- How long ago was much of the underground railway system built?
   It was built ________________________________ ago.

(B) Decide whether the statements are true or false. Write (T) for the true answer and (F) for the false one: (6 marks)

1- All the buildings of London are new. (T)

2- A large area of suburbs is called Greater London. (T)

3- London has been growing quickly since the beginning of the 19th century. (T)

(C) Draw a circle round the letter of the most correct answer a, b, c or d: (14 marks)

1- The people who live in London come from:
   a- many different religions.
   b- many different cultures.
   c- both “a” and “b”
   d- America only.

2- What does London suffer from? It suffers from:
   a- too much traffic
   b- air pollution.
   c- noise pollution.
   d- all the above
3- Public transport in London is:
   a- old.
   b- new.
   c- a mixture of old and new.
   d- rather new.

4- What happened in 1960s and 1970s:
   a- new lines of underground railway system were built.
   b- new bridges were built.
   c- new ships were exported.
   d- none of the above.

5- What does the underlined word “series” mean? It means:
   a- many buildings.
   b- a number of similar things.
   c- different things.
   d- cities.

6- What is the capital of England? It is:
   a- London.
   b- Cardiff.
   c- U.K.
   d- Paris.

7- Where are many communities in London from? They are from:
   a- Asia and Africa.
   b- Europe.
   c- West India.
   d- both “a” and “c”.

Part Three: Composition (15 marks)

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

Write a composition on the subject “The Sudan Natural Resources”.

Your composition should be between (120 - 180) words in length. It should contain the following points. You may add to them if you like.

The Sudan is a very large country. We love it so much.

1- The Sudan: biggest country - Africa best agricultural - country - a lot of natural resource.

2- The natural resources we have: much water - Nile - rain - drink - irrigate fertile land - grow - vegetables - crops - fruit - Red Sea - fish.

3- Other natural resources: livestock - animal resources - cattle - sheep - camels - goats - horses - milk - meat - export - hard currency - lions - elephants - tourists - minerals - gold - and also petroleum.
Part Four: Summary: (8 marks)

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

The Sudanese are a hard working people. It is interesting to know that throughout their long history, the Sudanese have developed various common customs and habits that promote work. One of these habits is known all over the Sudan as collective work or “nafeer”. People who live in towns use this method to build schools, health centres or clean their streets collectively on a help-self basis. Those who live in rural areas also build their houses and cultivate their farms collectively.

If you visit the Nuba Mountains, you will find people building houses, farming, harvesting and threshing the grain collectively.

In not more than 35 words summarize how the Sudanese have developed various common habits to promote work.


Part Five: Supplementary readers OR Various questions from SPINE Series
(language): Choose either section (A) OR section (B).

Section (A): (Various questions from SPINE series). (language) (25 marks)

Question (1): Letter writing (10 marks)

Your name is Musa (Amna). Write a letter to your foreign friend (John) (Jane) telling him (her) about Kenana Sugar Project.

Tell him (her) about:
1- Its location: Rabak - east bank - White Nile.
2- Foundation: 1975 Sudan government and others.
3- Its products: white sugar - best - exported - also sugar cubes and sugar syrups.

N.B Don’t write your address.

Begin: Dear.............
Question Two:
Complete sentence (B) so that it has a similar meaning to sentence (A), using the
given words in each space. (5 marks)

1- (A) Kassala is such a beautiful town that we can visit it.
very (B) Kassala is .............................................................. .

2- (A) We always keep our schools tidy and clean.
keep (B) Our schools .......................................................... tidy and clean.

3- (A) French is more difficult than English.
easy (B) English is ............................................................ French.

4- (A) I saw a stranger. His name is Zain.
whose (B) I saw a stranger .................................................. .

5- (A) I would very much like to visit Port Sudan.
look forward (B) I look .................................................... Port Sudan.

Question Three:
Choose the suitable preposition from the list to fill in the spaces below (5 marks)
over - on - to - for - at

1- Abu Bakr is sitting ....................... his comfortable desk.

2- My friend invited me ..................... lunch.

3- Dr. Salah left Khartoum ................. El Obied.

4- The bus ran ......................... a cat.

5- There are rows of beautiful trees ....................... either side of the Nile.

Question (4):
Summary (5 marks)
Read the following text carefully, and then in your own words, as far as possible,
write a summary. Your answer should be a connected piece of writing:

It is difficult to imagine a Baggara living without cattle. Cattle are a source of wealth, of
food and of pride. Bulls can be sold for cash. Women make butter from milk for local
consumption or for sale in the markets. Traditionally cattle are used as a dowry and for the
payment of blood money or “diha”. When they are on the move, the Baggara use bulls for
carrying women, children and household furniture.

In not more than 30 words summarize why the Baggara can’t live without cattle.
Section (B) : Supplementary Readers
Literature (25 marks)
The book: Things Fall Apart (13 marks)

(A) Answer the following questions: (3 marks)
1- What kind of crime did Okonkwo commit when he was sent to Mbanta?
   It was .................................................... crime ....................................................
2- What had always been Okonkwo’s one big wish?
   He ..............................................................
3- “Never kill a man who says nothing” Who said this?
   ........................................................................ did.

(B) Draw a circle round the letter of the most correct answer a, b, c or d: (5 marks)
1- Where did the missionaries first build a church? In:
   a- A bame.       b- Mbaino.       c- Mbanta.       d- Umuofia.
2- What did Mr. Kiaga tell the Osu people to do? He told them:
   a- to cut off their long, dirty hair.
   b- to go into the church with their dirty hair.
   c- to bring water.
   d- that they would die of they cut off their dirty hair.
3- Okonkwo’s second wife, Ekwefi:
   a- didn’t love her daughter, Ezinma.
   b- had only eleven children.
   c- beat Ezinma every day.
   d- loved Ezinma very much indeed.
4- The holy snake was:
   a- not respected in Mbanta.
   b- the most respected animal in Mbanta.
   c- killed by a convert.
   d- buried in the Evil Forest.
5- The White man had asked the people of Umuofia for:
   a- two hundred and fifty bags of cowri shells.
   b- two hundred bags of cowri shells.
   c- one hundred bags of cowri shells.
   d- two thousand bags.

(C) Match ‘A’ with ‘B’ by putting the correct letter from (B) in front of (A) in column (C) below: (No. Three is an example) (5 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- The week of peace.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Okonkwo’s son.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2- Ikemefuna.</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Mother is most important of all.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3- Nwoye.</td>
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<td>c. all its people were killed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4- Abame.</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>d. visited Okonkwo in Mbanta</td>
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<td>5- Obierika.</td>
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<td>e. was killed in the forest.</td>
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<td>6- Nneka.</td>
<td>f.</td>
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husbands were not allowed to beat their wives or their children.
The book 'Treasure Island' (12 marks)

(A) Answer the following questions: (3 marks)

1- who does Jim Hawkins meet on the Island?
   He meets .................................................................

2- What is the job of Smollett on the ship?
   He is the .................................................................

3- Why does Dr. Livesey give the map to Long John Silver?
   Because the treasure ..............................................

(B) Draw a circle round the letter of the most correct answer a, b, c or d: (5 marks)

1- The book "Treasure Island" is a story about:
   a- sailors who rob ships .  b- the life on Islands .
   c- pirates and treasure .  d- thieves who steal clothes .

2- When Squire Trelawney and his friends leave the Island, they leave:
   a- food and drink on the Island for the pirates .  b- nothing for the pirates .
   c- some money for the pirates .  d- some boats for the pirates .

3- Jim Hawkins and his mother run to the village to tell the people:
   a- about the captain .
   b- about the death of Jim's father .
   c- about Blind Pew .
   d- that there is trouble at The Admiral Benbow inn .

4- "The treasure is no good to us. We've got no ship". Who says this?
   a- Long John Silver .
   b- one of the pirates .
   c- Jim Hawkins .
   d- None of the above .

5- What happens to the treasure when Dr. Livesey and his friends return to England safely?
   a- they share the rest of the treasure .
   b- each has some of the money .
   c- both “a” and “b”
   d- all the treasure is stolen by Long John Silver .

(C) Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write (T) for the true answer and (F) for the false one: (4 marks)

1- Jim Hawkins and his mother buy a fine, large inn at the end of the story. (T) .................................................................

2- Squire Trelawney charters a ship in Bristol . .................................................................

3- Ben Gunn spends five years on Treasure Island ..................................................................

4- The name of the ship is the Hispaniola . ........................................................................