

Part one: Reading.

Read the text carefully and do the activities

Ancient Greece is the homeland of the Greek civilization that flourished between 800-300 BC. It spread by Greek settlement across the Mediterranean (1050-500 BC) and then across Asia to north-western India through the conquests of Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC. Until about 500 BC, its main centres were the Greek cities on the western coast of Asia and the larger islands of the Aegean Sea. From 600 BC onward it was the mainland city of Athens that was the hub of the Greek world. In these two focal points of Greek civilization there developed democracy and philosophy, athletics, the theatre, tragedy and comedy, ideas of freedom and autonomy and the practice of politics.

This civilization arose within the framework of a basic social unit, the polis (literally «city»), which was not so much a town or city state as a citizen- community. It becomes accessible to us when writings survive from it, first in the epic poems of Homer (written probably in the mid-8th century BC). The polis arose in Greece in the 8th century BC and was certainly established by 735 BC. By 800-750 BC, Greeks had also invented an alphabet and begun to be literate. However, both of these fundamental changes occurred late in the history of Greek as language and of Greek-speakers as settlers in Greece. Their earlier history goes back another 1,000 years or so, and is known only through archaeology.

A/ COMPREHENSION (7pts)**1- Circle the letter that corresponds to the right answer. (0,5pt)**

The text is.....

- a- Expository b- Narrative c- Descriptive

2- Are the following statements true or false according to the text? (2pts)

- a- The Greek civilization spread through the conquests of Alexander the Great.
b- Athens was not an important city in the Greek world.
c- Democracy was developed by the Greeks.
d- The Greeks did not know writing.

3- What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text? (1,5pts)

- a- It (§1) b- Which (§2) c- Their (§2)

4- Answer the following questions according to the text. (2pts)

- a- What was the most important Greek city? Justify.
b- What are the major achievements of the Greeks?

5- Choose a title to the text. (1pt)

- a- Democracy in Ancient Greece. b- The Conquests of Alexander the Great. c- The Greek Civilization

B/ TEXT EXPLORATION (7pts)**1- Match words and definitions (1pt)**

WORDS	DEFINITIONS
ARCHAEOLOGY	a/ The central and most important part of a particular place
Civilization	b/ A state of human society that is very developed and organized
Hub	c/ That can be reached, entered, used, seen, ...:
Accessible	d/ The study of cultures of the past, and of periods of history by examining the remains of building and objects found in the ground

2- Complete the following chart as shown in the example. (1,5pts)

Verb	Noun	Adjective
Example: to develop	development	Developing
.....	freedom	
To invent		
.....		Civilized

3- Connect each pair of sentences with the words given in brackets. Make changes where necessary. (2pts)

- a- The pharaohs were buried with their treasures .The economy of Egypt collapsed. (although)
b- Rome conquered Greece. It did not destroy Greek knowledge and culture. (When).

4- Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final “ed”. (1,5pts)

Flourished - occurred - developed - changed - invented - settled

/t/	/d/	/Id/

5- Fill in the gaps with words from the list below. (1pt)

Their - gave - research - creations

The Greeks.....a strong impetus to scientific....., rational thinking, mythology and consolidate peace and harmony among tribes and races.

PART TWO: WRITTEN EXPRESSION.(6pts)

Choose one of the following topics.

Either topic 1: All the civilizations that flourished in the past collapsed for one reason or another.

Write a composition exposing the causes that led ancient civilization to collapse.

Use the following notes:

- External attacks/invasions
- Internal wars/Misbehavior of its people
- Natural disasters/climatic changes
- Epidemics/diseases

Or topic 2: write a paragraph in which you explain why do people study the past civilisations.

How can this help them in their present life?

Good Luck

Correction of the First Term English Exam

A/Compréhension

- 1- The text is narrative.
- 2- a/ true b/ false c/ true d/ false
- 3- It → Greek civilization
Which → The polis (literally city)
Their → Greeks
- 4- a/ The most important Greek city was Athens.
b/ The major achievements of the Greeks are philosophy – politics – athletics – archaeology and writing.
- 5- The little The Greek civilization

B/ Text exploration

- 1- Accessible → that can be reached entered used seen...
Civilization → a state of human society that is very developed and organized
Hub → the central and most important part of particular place
Archaeology → the study of cultures of the past and a period of history by examining the remains of building and objects found in the ground.
- 2- Complete

Verb	Noun	Adj.
To free	Freedom	Free
To invent	Invention	Inventive
To civilize	civilization	civilized

- 3- Although the Pharaohs were buried with their treasures, the economy of Egypt collapsed.
When Rome had conquered Greece, it didn't destroy Greek knowledge and culture.

4-

/t/	/d/	/Id/
Flourished developed	Occurred settled	Changed Invented

- 5- Fill in the gaps
1/ gave 2/ research 3/peace 4/tribes