



اسم الطالب/ة:

الصف: الثاني عشر (علوم إنسانية)

دولة فلسطين

الشعبة:

مدة الامتحان: ساعتان ونصف

وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي

ملاحظة: الامتحان في اربع صفحات

التاريخ: / / 2019م

مديرية التربية والتعليم - خانيونس

الورقة الثانية - Second Paper

تكتب الإجابة على نفس ورقة الامتحان

Total Marks (50)

Reading and comprehension

(25 Marks)

Text Number One (15 points)

Read the text below. Then complete the tasks :

It's estimated that, as a result of the *Nakba*, over 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their homes in 1948 and 1949 (about 80% of the original population), with more to follow. Today, there are more Palestinians living abroad than in Palestine itself, mostly in Jordan or other Arab states but also in the USA, Europe and other non-Arab countries.

At the time, I don't think we completely realized the full scale of this Diaspora, but I do remember our home in New York became a meeting place for many displaced Palestinians, mostly young men. My aunt would cook them Palestinian food and it became a 'home from home' for them. In return, they would have to suffer her insistent questioning about their backgrounds. What town or village were they from? Who were their relatives? These kinds of questions have always been part of normal conversation among Palestinians, but I now realize the deeper importance that they had after 1948. It was a way to reassure ourselves that these places had not disappeared, as if simply by naming them they could be preserved in reality. The constant discussions about people's origins and backgrounds were a way of returning to their homeland, at least in imagination. What people sometimes forget is that for us, the idea of return was a very real one. 'It's our home,' people would say, 'so how is it possible that we won't be going back soon? Surely the rest of the world can see how unfairly we've been treated, and won't allow it to continue.'

A. Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (5 points)

- 1- He explained the real size of the problem we were facing.
- 2- As a result of the disaster, thousands of people have been forced to leave their homes.....
- 3-The President tried his best to make people stop worrying about the situation.
- 4- People think we have continuous and endless sunshine here, but it does rain sometimes.
- 5- It's hard to refuse her because she's very unlikely to give up or take no for an answer.

B. Answer the questions : (2 points)

1 '... over 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their home ... with more to follow.'

What does *more* refer to?

2-" it became a "home from home" for them.' What does the writer mean by *home from home*?

.....

C. Answer the questions (4 points).

1. What were the effects of the Nakba on the Palestinians ?

.....

2. Roughly what period in history does the text look back to?

.....

D. Put T or F: (4 points)

1. () Palestinians living abroad, mostly in Jordan or other Arab states only.

2. () The rest of the world can see how fairly we've been dealt.

3. () Palestinians try to preserve their original cities by naming them and asking each other in the occasions.

4. () People sometimes forget the idea of return is a very real one.

Text Number Two (10 points)

Ghassan Kanafani, the famous Palestinian journalist, novelist and short story writer, whose writings were deeply rooted in Palestinian culture, inspired a whole generation during and after his lifetime. Actually, many poets are still following his steps, in word and deed.

He was born in Akka in 1936 and lived in Jaffa until May 1948, when he was forced to leave with family, first to Lebanon and later to Syria. He lived and worked in Damascus, then Kuwait and later Beirut from 1960 onwards. In July he and his young niece Lamis were killed by Israeli agents in a car explosion in Beirut.

During his life, Kanafani published eighteen books and wrote hundreds of articles on culture, politics and the Palestinian people's struggle. After his death, all his works were republished in several editions in Arabic. Many of his works have been translated into seventeen languages and published in more than twenty different countries. His literary works written between 1956 and 1972 are as important today as they were then. Perhaps the most remarkable of his works are *Men in the sun*, *Land of sad oranges* and *Returning to Haifa*. Although Ghassan's novels and most of other literary works were an expression of the Palestinian people and their cause, yet his great literary talents gave his works universal appeal.

A) Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (2 points)

1. The works of Kanafani had a great effect on the Palestinian culture. ()

2. From 1948 onwards, Ghassan and his family lived in Lebanon. ()

3. The works of Kanafani were translated into more than 20 languages. ()

4. Kanafani works had global fame. ()

B) Choose the correct answer: (1 points)

1. The text above about Kanafani is considered as

a) biography b) autobiography

2. " he was forced to leave with family " This means :

a) They chose to leave b) They were displaced

C) Write what the following dates and phrases refer to: (5 points)

1. 1936.....

2. 1948

3. They (line 12)

4. then (12).....

5. their (14).....

D) Complete the following: (2 points)

1. Ghassan Kanafani was famous for being a..... , and
2. Ghassan's works had a universal appeal because of
3. The most famous works of Kanafani are

Literature: King Lear (15 marks)

Question Number One : A) Choose the correct answer :(3 points)

1. When Lear tells Regan about Goneril, she advises him to...

- a- kill himself
- b- leave Goneril and stay with her.
- c- make Regan the favorite.
- d- go to Goneril and ask her forgiveness.

2. King Lear went out in the storm because....

- a) he couldn't bear his daughters' cruel treatment.
- b) Edmund injured himself with a sword.
- c) his daughters treated him well.
- d) The Duke of Burgundy refused to marry Cordelia.

3. Goneril poisoned her sister because ...

- a) She dislikes her.
- b) She wants to marry Edmund.
- c) She dislikes her husband.
- d) She did not want to lose power and the country.

B) Read the quotation then answer the questions. (2 points)

“ You are not worth the dust which the rude wind blows in your face”

- 1- Who said these words? 2- To whom ?
- 3- Why did the speaker say these words?

C) Decide whether these statements are True or False : (5 points)

- 1- Cornwall decided to punish Gloucester by cutting his arms. ()
- 2- Oswald was ordered to find Gloucester and kill him. ()
- 3- Cordelia tells Lear that she doesn't forgive him. ()
- 4- Goneril killed herself with a knife in the heart. ()
- 5- The English army lost the battle. ()

Question Number Two: (5 points)

1- How did Edgar plan to hide from his father's men?

.....

2- How did duke of Cornwall die ?

.....

3- Why did Edmund quickly leave his father's castle after betraying him to Cornwall?

.....

4- What did Edmund order his men to do with Lear and Cordelia?

.....

5- What did Goneril do when she realized her husband knew about Edmund and her?

.....



دولة فلسطين

وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي
مديرية التربية والتعليم - خان يونس

اجابة الثاني عشر (علوإنسانية)

مدة الامتحان: ساعتان ونصف
التاريخ: / / 2019م

الاجابة

الشعبة:
ملاحظة: الامتحان في خمس صفحات

الورقة الثانية – Second Paper

تكتب الإجابة على نفس ورقة الامتحان

Total Marks (50)

Reading and comprehension

(25 Marks)

Text Number One (15 points)

Read the text below. Then complete the tasks :

It's estimated that, as a result of the *Nakba*, over 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their homes in 1948 and 1949 (about 80% of the original population), with more to follow. Today, there are more Palestinians living abroad than in Palestine itself, mostly in Jordan or other Arab states but also in the USA, Europe and other non-Arab countries.

At the time, I don't think we completely realized the full scale of this Diaspora, but I do remember our home in New York became a meeting place for many displaced Palestinians, mostly young men. My aunt would cook them Palestinian food and it became a 'home from home' for them. In return, they would have to suffer her insistent questioning about their backgrounds. What town or village were they from? Who were their relatives? These kinds of questions have always been part of normal conversation among Palestinians, but I now realize the deeper importance that they had after 1948. It was a way to reassure ourselves that these places had not disappeared, as if simply by naming them they could be preserved in reality. The constant discussions about people's origins and backgrounds were a way of returning to their homeland, at least in imagination. What people sometimes forget is that for us, the idea of return was a very real one. 'It's our home,' people would say, 'so how is it possible that we won't be going back soon? Surely the rest of the world can see how unfairly we've been treated, and won't allow it to continue.'

A. Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words from the text. (The sentences are in the same order as the words in the text.) (5 points)

- 1- He explained the real size of the problem we were facing. **scale**
- 2- As a result of the disaster, thousands of people have been forced to leave their homes **displaced**
- 3-The President tried his best to make people stop worrying about the situation. **reassure.**
- 4- People think we have continuous and endless sunshine here, but it does rain sometimes. **Constant**
- 5- It's hard to refuse her because she's very unlikely to give up or take no for an answer. **insistent**

B. Answer the questions : (2 points)

1 '... over 700,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their home ... with more to follow.'

What does *more* refer to? **Palestinian**

2- "it became a "home from home" for them." What does the writer mean by *home from home*?

A place where you feel as relaxed as in your home

C. Answer the questions (4 points).

1. What were the effects of the Nakba on the Palestinians ?

They forced to leave their homes and live in Diaspora

2. Roughly what period in history does the text look back to?

The period after 1948 Nakba ..

D. Put T or F: (4 points)

1. (F) Palestinians living abroad, mostly in Jordan or other Arab states only.
2. (F) The rest of the world can see how fairly we've been dealt.
3. (T) Palestinians try to preserve their original cities by naming them and asking each other in the occasions.
4. (T) People sometimes forget is that the idea of return is a very real one.

Text Number Two (10 points)

Read the text ,then answer the questions below :-

Ghassan Kanafani, the famous Palestinian journalist ,novelist and short story writer, whose writings where deeply rooted in Palestinian culture ,inspired a whole generation during and after his lifetime. Actually, many poets are still following his steps ,in word and deed.

He was born in Akka in 1936 and lived in Jaffa until May 1948, when he was forced to leave with family ,first to Lebanon and later to Syria . He lived and worked in Damascus , then Kuwait and later Beirut from 1960 onwards . in July he and his young niece Lamis were killed by Israeli agents in a car explosion in Beirut.

During his life, Kanafani published eighteen books and wrote hundreds of articles on culture, politics and the Palestinian people's struggle .After his death , all his works were republished in several editions in Arabic .Many of his works have been translated into seventeen languages and published in more twenty different countries . His literary works written between 1956 and 1972 are as important today as they were then . Perhaps the most remarkable of his works are *Men in the sun ,Land of sad oranges and Returning to Haifa*. Although Ghassan's novels and most of other literary works were an expression of the Palestinian people and their cause ,yet his great literary talents gave his works universal appeal .

A)Decide whether each of the following is True or False: (2 points)

- 1.The works of Kanafani had a great effect on the Palestinian culture . (T)
2. From 1948 onwards, Ghassan and his family lived in Lebanon . (F)
3. The works of Kanafani were translated into more than 20 languages . (F)
- 4.Kanafani works had global fame . (T)

B) Choose the correct answer : (1points)

- 1.The text above about Kanafani is considered as
a) biography b) autobiography
2. " he was forced to leave with family " This means :
a) They chose to leave b) They were displaced

C) Write what the following dates and phrases refer to : (5 points)

1. 1936 The year when Ghassan Kanafani was born
2. 1948 The year when Kanafani and his family forced to leave their home .
3. They (line 12) His literary works.
4. then (12)when they were written between 1956and 1972
5. their (14) Palestinian people .

D) Complete the following: (2 points)

1. Ghassan Kanafani was famous for being a journalist, novelist and short story writer
2. Ghassan's works had a universal appeal because of his great literary talents
3. The most famous works of Kanafani are Men in the sun, Land of sad oranges and returning to Haifa.

Literature: King Lear (15 points)

Question Number One :

A) Choose the correct answer :(3 points)

1. When Lear tells Regan about Goneril, she advise him to do

- a- Kill himself
- b- leave Goneril and stay with her.
- c- Make Regan the favorite.

d- Go to Goneril and ask her forgiveness.

2. King Lear went out in the storm because

a) He couldn't bear his daughters' cruel treatment.

- b) Edmund injured himself with a sword.
- c) His daughters treated him well.
- d) The Duke of Burgundy refused to marry Cordelia.

3. Goneril poisoned her sister because . . .

- a) she dislikes her.
- b) she wants to marry Edmund.

- c) she dislikes her husband.
- d) she did not want to lose power and the country.

B) Read the quotation then answer the questions. (2 points)

“ you are not worth the dust which the rude wind blows in your face”

1- who said these words? Albany 2- To whom ? Goneril

3- why did the speaker say these words?

because she has helped Regan and Cornwall to make Lear go mad and to blind Gloucester

C) Decide whether these statements are True or False : (5 points)

1. Cornwall decided to punish Gloucester by cutting his arms. (F)
2. Oswald was ordered to find Gloucester and kill him (T)
3. Cordelia tells Lear that she doesn't forgive him (F)
4. Goneril killed herself with a knife in the heart. (T)
5. The English army lost the battle. (F)

Question Number Two: (5 points)

1- How did Edgar plan to hide from his father's men?

By pretending to be a poor homeless person

2- How did duke of Cornwall die ?

He was attacked by one of his servants when he blinded Gloucester

3- Why did Edmund quickly leave his father's castle after betraying him to Cornwall?

In order not to blame for not protecting his father from Cornwall.

4- What did Edmund order his men to do with Lear and Cordelia?

To kill them

5-What did Goneril do when she realized her husband knew about Edmund and her?

She killed her self by a knife .

انتهت الاجابة