



## I. Reading

**\*A / Read the following text, then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:**

### **(1) Citizenship / S.B / Page (91)**

- (1) Citizenship is not only the state of being vested with the rights and duties of a citizen, but it can also be  
(2) defined as the character of an individual who is viewed as a member of a particular society. The concept of  
(3) citizenship first arose in towns and city-states of ancient Greece, disappeared in Europe during the Middle  
(4) Ages and crystallized in the 18th century. The concept of citizenship has never been fixed or static, but  
(5) constantly changes within each society.  
(6) While citizenship has varied considerably throughout history, and within societies over time, there are some  
(7) common related elements. Citizenship refers to many aspects of society such as family, military service,  
(8) individual's freedom, ideas of right and wrong, paying taxes and patterns for how a person should behave in  
(9) society.  
(10) Although Syrian citizenship provides many rights, it also involves many responsibilities. The Syrian  
(11) government protects the rights of each individual regardless of their background or culture. In spite of the  
(12) fact that all Syrian citizens enjoy freedom, protection and legal rights, they also have responsibilities that  
(13) are voluntary as well as obligatory. Every Syrian citizen must obey state laws, and pay the penalties when  
(14) a law is broken. All citizens must pay taxes in one form or another. It is the responsibility of citizens to  
(15) pass along the importance of good citizenship to future generations by teaching their children how to obey  
(16) the law.  
(17) The nationality law does not give Syrians the right to unilaterally abandon their Syrian nationality.  
(18) Syrians have the right to pride themselves on being good citizens in a nation of ancient civilizations that  
(19) helped to build and enrich human culture. They have had a vital role in developing human civilization.  
(20) From the earliest years, laws representing various points of view have been passed and guidelines have  
(21) been developed through generations to instruct citizens on Syrian history, values, rights, and  
(22) responsibilities.

1. the concept of citizenship first appears in ..... - states of ancient Greece

- A. villages                      B. cities                      C. towns                      D. both (b) and (c)

2. The aspects of citizenship refer to many aspects of society such as..... , individual's freedom, etc.. .

- A. military service                      B. ideas of right and wrong  
C. family                      D. all

3. Two kind of responsibilities of citizenship are.....
- A. obeying state laws and paying taxes
  - B. breaking the laws
  - C. having freedoms
  - D. both (b) and (c)
4. According to the texts, some people pay penalties when .....
- A. they travel
  - B. they break laws
  - C. they get their freedoms
  - D. they obey laws
5. It is necessary to pass the concept of citizenship to the coming generation to ..... on Syrian history, values, rights, and responsibilities.
- A. Misguide citizen
  - B. guide citizens
  - C. mislead citizens
  - D. deceive citizens
6. The word **citizenship** in the text means:
- A. leave something forever
  - B. done by only one member without the agreement of others
  - C. an idea that is connected with something
  - D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
7. The word **vested** in the text means:
- A. given the official right to do or own something
  - B. done willingly, not because you are forced
  - C. an idea that is connected with something
  - D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
8. The word **concept** in the text means:
- A. given the official right to do or own something
  - B. done willingly, not because you are forced
  - C. an idea that is connected with something
  - D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
9. The word **voluntary** in the text means:
- A. given the official right to do or own something
  - B. done willingly, not because you are forced
  - C. an idea that is connected with something
  - D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
10. The word **abandon** in the text means:
- A. leave something forever
  - B done willingly, not because you are forced
  - C. an idea that is connected with something
  - D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
11. The word **unilaterally** in the text means:
- A. leave something forever
  - B. done by only one member without the agreement of others
  - C. an idea that is connected with something
  - D. the legal right of belonging to a particular country

### Decide whether these statements are True or False.

12. The concept of citizenship is not fixed in all societies.
- A. True
  - B. False
13. In Syria, the rights of each individual are preserved due to background or culture.
- A. True
  - B. False

14. Throughout history, Syrians have played a vital role in building human civilization.

**A. True**

**B. False**

15. It is optional for citizens to obey the laws of their society.

**A. True**

**B. False**

## **(2) Syrian Nationality Law /W. B / pages (74 ,75)**

(1) Nationality Law is the law governing the acquisition, transmission and loss of Syrian citizenship. Syrian

(2) citizenship is the status of being a citizen of the Syrian Arab Republic and it can be obtained by birth or

(3) naturalisation. The Syrian Nationality Law was enacted in 1969, by Legislative Decree 276.

### **Nationality at birth**

(4) The Syrian nationality is determined predominantly by paternity (father). The place of birth is irrelevant,

(5) and being born in Syria does not grant an automatic right to Syrian nationality. Birth to a Syrian mother does

(6) not automatically confer nationality. If a Syrian woman marries a foreign husband, their children will have

(7) the foreign husband's nationality and have no claim to Syrian nationality, even if they were born and raised

(8) in Syria. The legal ramifications are that these persons face a number of obstacles, one of which is their

(9) inability to work in the public sector. It is also harder and more restrictive for foreigners to own real estate in Syria.

### **Naturalisation**

(10) The other way to acquire Syrian nationality is through naturalisation. Non-nationals who have resided in

(11) the country for over 5 years and fulfilled a number of other requirements can apply for naturalisation. The

(12) requirements are eased for individuals from another Arab country, such as the requirement to be able to

(13) speak and read Arabic fluently.

(14) A foreign woman who marries a Syrian man can naturalise on the basis of that marriage, but a foreign

(15) husband cannot acquire Syrian citizenship on the basis of marriage to a Syrian wife.

1. The Syrian Nationality Law is .....

**A. the law governing the acquisition and transmission**

**B. loss of Syrian citizenship**

**C. the law governing the injured people**

**D. both (a) and (b)**

2. The Syrian nationality can be obtained.....

**A. by death**

**B. by naturalization**

**C. by birth**

**D. both (a) and (c)**

3. The Syrian nationality is determined predominantly .....

**A. by the place of birth**

**B. by paternity (father).**

**C. by maternity (mother)**

**D. by the place of death**

4. Persons who are born in Syria to a Syrian woman and a foreign husband face obstacles like.....

- A. working in the public sector
- B. owning real estate in Syria
- C. working in the private sector
- D. both (a) and (b)

5. The Syrian naturalisation can apply for by.....

- A. Non-nationals who have resided in the country for over 5 years
- B. Non-nationals who have fulfilled a number of other requirements
- C. Non-nationals who have resided in the country for over 4 years
- D. both (a) and (b)

6. The word **acquisition** in the text means:

- A. additional results of something you do
- B. something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- C. the process by which you gain something
- D. to state that something is legally yours

7. The word **enacted** in the text means:

- A. the process by which you gain something
- B. to state that something is legally yours
- C. to officially state that a law, decision or agreement is no longer effective
- D. to make a proposal into a law

8. The word **claim** in the text means:

- A. additional results of something you do
- B. something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- C. the process by which you gain something
- D. to state that something is legally yours

9. The word **ramifications** in the text means:

- A. additional results of something you do
- B. something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- C. the process by which you gain something
- D. to state that something is legally yours

10. The word **restrictive** in the text means:

- A. additional results of something you do
- B. something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- C. the process by which you gain something
- D. to state that something is legally yours

11. The word **revoke** in the text means:

- A. additional results of something you do
- B. the process by which you gain something
- C. to state that something is legally yours
- D. to officially state that a law, decision or agreement is no longer effective

## Decide whether these statements are True or False.

12. Individuals from another Arab country, who aren't able to speak and read Arabic fluently, cannot apply for Syrian naturalisation. ....
- A. True                                      B. False
13. Being born in Syria grants an automatic right to Syrian nationality. ....
- A. True                                      B. False
14. Syrian citizenship is obtained by birth or naturalisation. ....
- A. True                                      B. False
15. A foreign woman married to a Syrian man can't get Syrian nationality. ....
- A. True                                      B. False

## II. Use of English

### 1. Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

#### (A) . Derivatives (Word Family)

#	The word	Derivatives
1	member	membership
2	act	active
3	behave	behavior
4	elect	election
5	devote	devotion
6	employ	employment

1. Citizenship is ..... in a political community.
- A. member                      B. membership                      C. memberhood                      D. memberized
2. Some citizens take an ..... role in the community.
- A. act                              B. activity                              C. active                              D. action
3. Civic..... is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.
- A. behave                      B. behaving                      C. behaviour                      D. behaved
4. She was too young to vote in the national.....
- A. elect                              B. election                              C. elective                              D. elected
5. Patriotism is love of and ..... to one's country.
- A. devote                              B. devotion                              C. devoting                              D. devours
6. In economics, voluntary..... is unpaid.
- A. employ                              B. employment                              C. employees                              D. employed

## Use words from the list to complete the following sentences.

- Good citizens would participate in ..... by choosing the candidate they feel the best.  
**A. rights**                      **B. positive**                      **C. moral**                      **D. elections**
- Citizens have ..... but they must also be aware of their responsibilities towards their community.  
**A. community**                      **B. patriotism**                      **C. rights**                      **D. positive**
- Good citizens must work for the prosperity of the ..... they live in.  
**A. community**                      **B. patriotism**                      **C. rights**                      **D. positive**
- They should also respect the ..... norms of the society.  
**A. community**                      **B. moral**                      **C. rights**                      **D. positive**
- Civic engagement is the ..... involvement in the affairs of the community.  
**A. patriotism**                      **B. rights**                      **C. positive**                      **D. moral**
- ..... is when someone has the passion to serve their country.  
**A. patriotism**                      **B. rights**                      **C. positive**                      **D. moral**

### **(C) . Adjectives followed by prepositions**

afraid of	proud of	sick of	angry with
busy with	careless with	keen on	sure about
brilliant / good at	surprised by	Cruel\used\ to	grateful for

- I'm afraid .....spiders.  
**A. at**                      **B. of**                      **C. to**                      **D. for**
- Laila is angry..... her little brother.  
**A. with**                      **B. for**                      **C. at**                      **D. to**
- Mike is brilliant/ good .....maths.  
**A. with**                      **B. for**                      **C. at**                      **D. to**
- He's very keen..... chess.  
**A. with**                      **B. on**                      **C. at**                      **D. to**
- Tom was busy .....his work.  
**A. with**                      **B. on**                      **C. at**                      **D. to**
- My grandfather is careless..... his money.  
**A. with**                      **B. on**                      **C. at**                      **D. to**
- The people were grateful..... our help.  
**A. with**                      **B. on**                      **C. for**                      **D. to**
- The parents were proud..... their child's achievement.  
**A. with**                      **B. of**                      **C. for**                      **D. to**
- I was surprised..... her exam results.  
**A. with**                      **B. of**                      **C. for**                      **D. by**
- Suzy's dog was cruel..... her.  
**A. to**                      **B. of**                      **C. for**                      **D. by**
- She was sick .....cleaning dishes.  
**A. to**                      **B. of**                      **C. for**                      **D. by**
- My brother is used..... working at night.  
**A. to**                      **B. of**                      **C. for**                      **D. by**

## 2. Grammar

# Paired Conjunctions

**((both ... and, not only ... but also, either ... or, neither ... nor))**

<p>(a) <i>Both</i> my mother <i>and</i> my sister are here.</p>	Two subjects connected by both ... and take a plural verb, as in (a)
<p>(b) <i>Not only</i> my mother <i>but also</i> my sister is here. (c) <i>Not only</i> my sister <i>but also</i> my parents are here. (d) <i>Neither</i> my mother <i>nor</i> my sister is here. (e) <i>Neither</i> my sister <i>nor</i> my parents are here</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When two subjects are connected by <i>not only...but also, either...or, or neither...nor</i>, the subject that is closer to the verb determines whether the verb is <i>singular</i> or <i>plural</i>.</li><li>• <i>Not only...but also</i> is used for emphasis or to indicate <i>surprise</i>.</li></ul>
<p>(f) The research project will take <i>both</i> time <i>and</i> money. (g) Sue saw <i>not only</i> a fox in the woods <i>but also</i> a bear. (h) I'll take <i>either</i> chemistry <i>or</i> physics next quarter. (i) That book is <i>neither</i> interesting <i>nor</i> accurate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Notice the parallel structure in the examples. The same grammatical forms should follow each part of the paired conjunctions.</li><li>• Paired conjunctions are usually used for emphasis; they draw attention to both parts of the parallel structure</li></ul>

### **Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d):**

- Tom doesn't lie to his friends. Paul doesn't either.  
..... Tom ..... Paul lies to their friends.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
- Fred likes helping his friends. So does Linda.  
..... Fred ..... Linda like helping their friends.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
- Harry used to help Ann. Or was it Helen?  
.....Harry..... Helen used to help Ann.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
- We should learn to accept our weaknesses and our strengths.  
We should learn to accept..... our weaknesses ..... our strengths.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
- He never listens to or advises his friends when they have a problem.  
He ..... listens to.....advises his friends when they have a problem.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
- I've betrayed your trust. I've betrayed your love for me.  
I've betrayed .....your trust.....your love for me.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)

7. He felt disappointed. He felt misunderstood.  
He felt .....disappointed..... misunderstood.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
8. Brian isn't very considerate. Neither is Tom.  
.....Brian..... Tom is very considerate.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
9. A true friend is someone who is caring and loving.  
A true friend is someone who is..... caring ..... loving.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
10. Rachel should apologise or leave.  
Rachel should ..... apologise ..... leave.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
11. Richard and John didn't keep her secret.  
Richard and John didn't keep her secret.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)

## Complete the following sentences with is / are / have / has.

1. Both the teacher and the student .....here.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has
2. Neither the teacher nor the student ..... here.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has
3. Not only the teacher but also the student ..... here.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has
4. Not only my brother but also my sister ..... a doctorate in science.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has
5. Either the students or the teacher..... planning to come.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has
6. Either the teacher or the students..... planned to come.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has
7. Either my brother or my sister ..... going to tutor me in science.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has
8. Neither my brother nor my sisters ..... teachers.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has

## Rewrite these sentences by using paired conjunctions.

1. I didn't need to visit the Cathedral. You didn't need to either.  
..... you ..... me needed to visit the Cathedral.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
2. A hammer might help us with this kind of work. In fact, a piece of stone might also work.  
\*.....a hammer ..... a piece of stone might help us with this kind of work.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)
3. You shouldn't have called the police. Actually, it was silly of you to call the neighbors as well.  
\*You shouldn't have called ..... the police ..... neighbors as well.  
A. (neither...nor)      B. (both...and)      C. (either...or)      D. (not only...but also)



4. Breaking the silence was not the only good thing she did. She also said something very useful.  
\*Breaking the silence was not the only good thing she did..... It was ..... very useful.  
A. (neither...nor)    B. (both...and)    C. (either...or)    D. (not only...but also)
5. Peter didn't like the idea of going for a walk. His wife seemed quite unwilling too.  
.....Peter .....His wife liked the idea of going for a walk.  
A. (neither...nor)    B. (both...and)    C. (either...or)    D. (not only...but also)
6. You can take Sally or any other person with you. I really don't care that much.  
\*You can take..... Sally ..... any other person with you. I really don't care that much.  
A. (neither...nor)    B. (both...and)    C. (either...or)    D. (not only...but also)

### 3. Pronunciation

#### Homographs

**Homographs:** are words that are spelled the same but have completely different meanings, origin, and possibly pronunciation.

1. After shooting the bull with his **bow**, the Spanish archer made a grand **bow** to the audience.  
A. the polite gesture of bending at the waist  
B. a weapon used for shooting arrows
2. As she went to the store **close1** to her house, the woman was careful to **close2** and lock the front door.  
A. to shut    B. being nearby
3. The city took the **lead1** in getting **lead2** out of the municipal waste.  
A. a type of metal    B. starting in front
4. The **wind1** blew softly as we watched the river **wind2** its way through the valley.  
A. to move or have a curving course  
B. the moving of air
5. I **object1** to being given this **object2**!  
A. an item    B. to disagree

#### Read the following sentences. Match the homographs in bold in each sentence with a or b.

1. I **object1** to that **object2** in class because a cell phone is distracting.  
a. noun /'ɒb'dʒɪkt/: an item    b. verb /əb'dʒekt/: to disagree
2. It is the perfect time to **present1** the **present2** to your mother.  
a. verb /prɪ'zent/: to offer or give    b. noun /'prezənt/: a gift
3. She has **tears1** in her eyes whenever she **tears2** old photos.  
a. verb /teər/: to damage    b. noun /tɪər/: drops of liquid come out of eyes
4. The bandage was **wound1** around the **wound2**.  
a. noun /wu:nd/: an injury in the skin    b. verb /waʊnd/: twisted or wrapped around
5. How long will the **live1** fish **live2** without food?  
a. verb /lɪv/: to survive    b. adjective /laɪv/: not dead
6. The shoes were too **close1** to the door for it to **close2** completely.  
a. adjective /kləʊs/: near    b. verb /kləʊz/: to shut

## 4. Everyday English:

### Accepting and declining offers

Offering help	Accepting offers	Declining offers
1. Can I ...? / Shall I.....? 2. Would you like .....? / 3. Do you want me to.....? 4. I'd be glad to help.....	1. Yes, please. I'd love to. 2. If you wouldn't mind. 3. Thank you. That would be great.	1. It's OK. I can do it myself. 2. Don't worry. I'll do it. 3. No, thank you.

1. *Waiter:* ..... some more tea?

*John:* Oh, thank you very much. **I'd love some.**

- A. I am proud of you
- B. Would you like
- C. If you wouldn't mind.
- D. I'd be glad to help

2. *Waiter:* Would you like it with milk or lemon?

*John:* Milk, please. Not too much.

*Waiter:* Sugar?

*John:* ..... No sugar. I'm trying to lose weight.

- A. No thank you
- B. Would you like
- C. If you wouldn't mind.
- D. I'd be glad to help

3. *Waiter:* Would you care for a ginger biscuit?

*John:* ....., but I'd like another piece of Angel cake, if I may.

- A. Not just at the moment, thank you
- B. Would you like
- C. If you wouldn't mind.
- D. I'd be glad to help

*Waiter:* Certainly. Please help yourself.

*John:* That's kind of you.

*Waiter:* Not at all.

### choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

1. We need to see Mr. Jackson and his team. Shall I arrange for an early meeting next week?
  - A. No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?
  - B. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
  - C. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.
  - D. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too?
2. I'm going to be late for the meeting, can you tell Rose for me?
  - A. No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?
  - B. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
  - C. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.
  - D. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too?

3. I have a lot of things to do today, so could you do some photocopying for me?
- Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken. We're waiting for someone to come and fix it.
  - No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?
  - Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
  - Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.
4. I've just got a fax from Mr. Ramos in Paris. Could you read it and translate it for me, please?
- No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?
  - Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
  - Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.
  - Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too?
5. I'm away next week. If I get any important e-mails, can you forward them to me?
- No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?
  - Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
  - Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.
  - Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too?

### III- Writing:

#### A. Ask about the underlined word in each sentence:

- A: .....  
B: The concept of citizenship disappeared in Europe during the Middle Ages.
- A: .....  
B: Syrian citizenship provides many rights, such as protection
- A: .....  
B: The Syrian Nationality Law was enacted in 1969
- A: .....  
B: Over a million injuries occur every year because of driving.

#### B. Choose the wrong part of the sentence (a, b, c, or d):

- Every country have a large number of tax collectors.  
A B C D
- Laila is angry to her little brother.  
A B C D
- Neither my sister nor my parents is here.  
A B C D
- Nor my mother and my sister are here.  
A B C D
- The parents were proud for their child's achievement.  
A B C D