**بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم**

**Philadelphia University**

**Faculty of Arts**

**Department of English**

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|  | **Examination Sheet** |  |

1. **Information**

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| **Student's No.:** | | **Name:** |
| **Academic year: 2013-2014** | | **Semester: 1st.** |
| **Course No: 120214** | **Course Title: Advanced Reading** | **Lecturer's Name: Dr. Hanan Amaireh** |
| **Day: ًWednesday** | **Date: 5 / 2/ 2014** | **Time: 11: 30 –1: 30** |

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| **Examination: 1st. 2nd. Final** |

**B. Guidelines**

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| **-The exam consists of four categories and the total mark is (40).**  **- Each question has its own mark.**  -The answer must be written clearly. |

###### C. Exam Questions and Grades Allocated for Each Question:

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| **Question** | **Total point** | **Points Earned** |
| 1. | 15 |  |
| 2. | 8 |  |
| 3. | 7 |  |
| 4. | 10 |  |
| **Total** | 40 |  |

**D. Student's Comments on the Questions (If any)**

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**E. Tutor's Remarks:**

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| **FIRST Category: Knowledge and Understanding**  **The aim of these questions is to assess the basic knowledge and skills the student acquired.** |

**Q.1 (I) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(15 points)**

**How to Write a Winning Résumé**

The main purpose of a résumé is to convince an employer to grant you an interview. There are two kinds. One is the familiar "tombstone" that lists where you went to school and where you've worked in chronological order. The other is what I call "functional" résumé ----descriptive, fun to read, unique to you and much more likely to land you an interview.

It's handy to have a "tombstone" for certain occasions. But prospective employers throw away most of those unrequested "tombstone" lists, preferring to interview the quick rather than the dead.

What follows are tips on writing a functional résumé that will get read --- a résumé that makes you come alive and look interesting to employers.

**Put yourself first**: In order to write a résumé others will read with enthusiasm, you have to feel important about yourself.

**Sell what you can do, not what you are:** Practice translating your personality traits, character, accomplishments and achievements into skill areas. There are at least five thousand skill areas in the world or work.

**Toot your own horn**! Many people clutch when asked to think about their abilities. Some think about their abilities. Some think they have none at all! But everyone does, and one of yours may just be the ticket an employer would be glad to punch --- if only you show it.

**Be specific, be concrete, and be brief!**

**Turn bad news into good**: Everybody has had disappointment in work. If you have to mention your, look for the positive side.

**Never apologize**: If you're returning to the work force after fifteen years as a parent, simply write a short paragraph (summary of background) in place of a chronology of experience. Don't apologize for working at being a mother; it's the hardest job of all. If you have no special training or higher education, just don't mention education.

**How to psych yourself up:** the secret is to think about the *self* before you start writing about *yourself*. Take four or five hours off, not necessarily consecutive, and simply write down every accomplishment in your life, on or off the job that made you feel effective. Don't worry at first about what it all means. Study the list and try to spot patterns. As you study your list, you will come closer to the meaning: identifying your marketable skills. Once you discover patterns, give names to your cluster of accomplishments (leadership skills, budget management skills, child development skills etc.). Try to list at least three accomplishments under the same skills heading. Now start writing your résumé *as if you mattered*. It may take four drafts or more, and several weeks, before you're ready to show it to a stranger (friends are usually too kind) for a reaction. When you're satisfied, send it to a printer; a printed résumé is far superior to photocopies. It shows an employer that you regard job hunting as serious work, worth doing right.

Isn't that the kind of person you'd want working for you?

Q. 1. A. **Match the meanings with their definitions, which are taken from the passage above.**

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| Meaning | Definition |
| 1. Résumé | 1. To succeed in obtaining or achieving something desirable in the face of strong competition. |
| 1. Toot your horn | 1. A brief written account of personal, educational and professional qualification and experience as prepared by an applicant for a job. |
| 1. To land | 1. Brag about yourself (talents); to point out the truth about oneself. |
| 1. Clutch | 1. How to prepare yourself mentally before doing something. |
| 1. Psych yourself up | 1. Become nervous and panicked. |
| 1. Patterns | 1. A large, flat inscribed stone standing or laid over a grave. |
| 1. Tombstone | 1. Relating to the establishment of dates and time sequences or a record of several events, starting with the earliest and following the order in which they occurred. |
| 1. Chronological | 1. A small but useful piece of practical advice |
| 1. A tip | 1. Combination of qualities. |

1. **What are the two types of a résumé, and which one is more effective in order to succeed to have an interview with an employer?**

1. **Decide whether the following sentences are *true* or *false:***
2. **Many people feel happy when asked to think about their abilities.**
3. **In order to write a winning résumé the person must tell the negative traits about oneself.**
4. **In order to write a winning résumé the person should list his / her accomplishments, skills, experience randomly.**
5. **We should never apologize if we commit some mistakes in our lives.**
6. **In order to write a winning résumé the person should state things in detail and preferably in an abstract way.**

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| **Second Category: (Cognitive and Analytical)**  **The aim of these questions is to assess the students’ ability to recognize and analyze information.** |

**Q.2:** **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** (8 points)

**Burgled Seven Times**

**1 SHE'S well known in the local glass merchants."Oh, you ain't been done *again*, 'ave you?" they cry, as Fel Waltkins walks in, because intruders have broken into her Clapham flat seven times in the space of 16 months.**

**During this period, only one of the other 21 flats in her blocks has been**

**5 burgled; and the previous occupant of her flat lived there for 40 years, without being burgled once.**

**She has realized the place is everything the burglars love. It's one the ground floor, set back from the road, with a good screen of trees and bushes, and plenty of easy exits over walls to common land and to the railway line.**

**10 She decided to treat the experience as a lesson, to get the crime prevention officer round and carry out the improvements to security which he suggested.**

**"That was my biggest" she said. "I had a girl-friend living here and between us we lost every bit of jewellery we had and three watches, cameras and a**

**15 cassette player."**

**"There was a phone call at half past 11 at night. It was my neighbor who said: "There's something funny going on in your flat, and all the lights are on.'I was really upset this time. I felt so helpless I just burst into tears. That was the first time I'd cried about it all.'**

**20 At this point she wrote to her MP, saying that she knew what she was doing trying to keep these people out of her home and that she'd like to know what he was doing. He wrote back, blaming unemployment, which Fel says she "sort of believes".**

**After the fourth break-in, the police, at their own expense, connected an**

**25 alarm, which would ring at the police station but not in the flat.**

**The crime prevention officers had told Fel that there was no problem with the small window above the kitchen door, as it was less than nine inches across. But three boys managed to squeeze through.**

**The police saw them but they ran off down the railway line. “Although nothing was taken, they turned the place upside down, which happened in each case except the sixth and seventh,” said Fel. The sixth time an attempt was made the police charged a man. Fel was asked by the police if anyone bore her a grudge. “I had the feeling that everyone in Clapham was checking me out,” she said. “But the police said that it didn’t work that way. They said it wasn’t natural to suffer like this, so they thought it was a vendetta.”**

**She discovered she wasn’t the most burgled person locally: that was a magistrate living near Clapham Common who has been burgled 18 times in two years.**

**Find a word in the text that means:**

1. **A verb which means to manage to force into or through a narrow or restricted space:**
2. **A persistent feeling of ill or resentment resulting from a past insult or injury:**
3. **A blood feud in which the family of the murdered person seeks vengeance on the murderer or the murderer’s family:**

**What do the following pronouns refer to in the text?**

1. ***This* period (line 4):**
2. ***She* (line 7):**
3. ***It* (line 7):**
4. ***He* (line 11):**
5. ***We* (line 14):**

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| **THIRD Category: Practical Skills**  **Students should be able to apply their knowledge in solving unfamiliar problems.** |

**Q.3** Fill in the Blanks with the appropriate form of words. (7 points)

**A Family Lunch in Beirut**

Eight years of civil war in Lebanon, of shooting and shelling and bombing, have not deterred the Saidi family from gathering around the table of Mme Saidi from gathering around the table of Mme Saidi, the 72 year-old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1 of the clan, for the customary Friday lunch.

1. A. Matriarch B. Lebanese C. Mediterranean

And from busy activity in Mme Saidi’s kitchen, the iron pots bubbling on the stove, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2 of fresh vegetables on the kitchen table, the aroma of herbs and spices, garlic and peppers, you would not know that Beirut was still a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3 city, or that the population of this once enchanting Mediterranean paradise still lives under the pressures of random violence and dangerous uncertainty.

1. A. Cornucopia B. Conjuror C. Cable
2. A. bandage B. beleaguered C. Perfume

It is a mark of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4 and determination of the Lebanese and of families like the Saidis that they have been able to maintain a semblance of normal life and family customs.

1. A. rice B. resilience C. flavours

Today’s meal is to be a feast of many traditional Lebanese dishes: kibbinayeh (a tartare-like dish of raw ground mutton with ground wheat and spices), kibbeh meshweh (balls of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5 meat fat, walnuts, spices and onions), ‘mjadereh (cooked lentil, fried onions and ground wheat, Ibnimu (a cooked yoghurt sauce with meat and onions), mnezeleh (a casserole-like dish of cooked aubergines, onions, houmous, tomatoes, green peppers, garlic and olive oil.

1. A. grove B. grey C. ground

Lebanese cooking is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6 and imaginative. From four or five basic things, Mme Saidi points out, the Lebanese make 50 different dishes. From \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 7 perhaps five varieties of soup and half a dozen variations of ‘mjedarah’. From aubergines, more than ten.

1. A. vegetables B. kitchen C. flavourful
2. A. lenses B. lands C. lentils

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| **FOURTH Category: Transferable Skills**  **Students should display analytical skills, and they should be able to transfer their knowledge in their daily life.** |

**Q.4.** Read the following excerpt by David Nicholson-Lord and answer the questions that follow: (10 points)

Excerpt from **The politics of Travel**

1 Tourism has seriously damaged fragile ecosystems like the Alps\_\_ the winter skiing playground of Europe--- and the trekking areas of the Himalayas. Worldwide, it poses a serious threat to coastal habitats like dunes, mangrove forests and coral reefs. It fuels booming and usually illegal trade in the products of threatened wildlife, from tortoise-

5 shell and coral to ivory. Its "consumers" inevitably bring their habits and expectations with them --- whether it's hot showers and flush toilets or well-watered greens for golfers. In the Himalayas, showers for trekkers often mean firewood, which means deforestation. In Hawaii and Barbados, it was found that each tourist used between six and ten times as much water and electricity as a local. In Goa, villagers forced to walk to 10 wells for their water had to watch as a pipeline to a new luxury hotel was built through their land. Over the past decade, golf, because of its appetite for land, water and herbicides, has emerged as one of the biggest culprits, so much so that "golf wars" have broken out in parts of Southeast Asia; campaigners in Japan, one of the chief exponents of golf tourism, have launched an annual World No Golf Day.

15 This is not to say tourism can't do some good—but the cost-benefit equation is complex. Historic monuments, houses and gardens thrive on visitors. Throughout much of the world, but notably in southern and eastern Africa, tourism underpins the survival of wildlife. They else would small farmers put up with elephants trampling their corps? Whale watching is now a bigger business than whaling. In the uplands of Rwanda,

20 known to millions through the film *Gorillas in the Mist*, the Mountain gorilla's salvation lies partly in the income and interest generated by tourists visiting in small groups. In Kenya a lion's worth is estimated at $610.000. And if large animals, with large ranges, are protected, then so are their habitats—the national parks.

Yet none of these gains is unqualified. To get to see your whales and your gorillas, for

25 example, you have to travel, by car, coach or plane. Each time you do so you're effectively setting fire to a small reservoir or gasoline--- and releasing several roomfuls of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Transport is the world's fastest growing source of carbon dioxide emissions; leisure travel accounts for half of all transport. The cumulative result of such activity is one of the biggest disruptions in the Earth's

30 history—global warning, climate change and rising seas.

Some observers now argue that tourism can strengthen local cultures by encouraging an awareness of tradition and the ceremonies and festivals that go with it. But what's the value of tradition if it's kept alive self-consciously, for profit, and bears little relation to real life- which, today, across the world, grows ever more uniform? The pressures of tourism breed a phenomenon often referred to as "Dysneyfication" in which culture and history are transformed, the authentic giving way to Disney-like replicas. What's undeniable is that tourism, in one way or another, changes tradition.

In truth, there are no easy answers to the dilemmas posed by mass tourism. Awareness, certainly is a step forward—the knowledge of what it means to be a tourist. With that comes the ability to make better choices, where and how and even whether to travel. An increasing number of nonprofit organizations offer working holidays, in which the economic and social asymmetries that lie at the heart of holiday industry are somewhat redressed: The tourist takes but also gives. Among the best-known is the research organisation Earthwatch.

Such initiatives are undoubtedly one of the ways forward for tourism. The world, clearly, is not going to stop taking holidays—but equally clearly, is not going to stop taking holidays—but equally clearly we can no longer afford to ignore the consequences. And one of the major culprits has been the industrialization of travel, a genuinely postindustrial tourism, with the emphasis on people and places rather than product and profits, could turn out to be significantly more planet-friendly.

1. What do the following pronouns refer to in the passage?
2. *It* (line 2):
3. *Their* (line 5):
4. *Their* (line 10):
5. *Its* (line 11):
6. Find a word which means the following from the above text:
7. A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment:
8. A long arduous journey, especially one made on foot:
9. A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable; a difficult situation or problem:
10. The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
11. The ability to assess and initiate things independently:
12. The state or fact of continuing to live or exist, typically in spite of an accident, or difficult circumstances: