

**Question I ( 24 Marks ) 6 Marks for each one**

**A - Concentration:** To concentrate means to focus your attention clearly and completely on a purpose. This is very easy to do when you are interested in what you are doing: it is difficult to do when you are not especially interested.

**B - Distractions:** A distraction is something, such as a sudden noise, or someone , such as an unexpected visitor , that takes your attention away from what you are doing.

**C- Spelling:** A dictionary shows the accepted spelling of every word that listed as well as the spelling of irregular verb forms and plurals.

**D -An Outline:** is an organization of related ideas. It is a method of grouping together things that are similar in some selected way, then presenting them in a simplified manner that clearly illustrates the relationship within each group and among all of the groups.

**Question II ( 24 Marks ) 6 Marks for each one 2 marks for the correct word and 4 marks for its rule**

**E- Fat+ - er:** fatter.: To add a suffix to a one-syllable word with a single vowel followed by a single consonant, double that final consonant.

**F-.Take+-ing :**taking

Drop the final e before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

**G- cry+ - s =** cries

For the plural or third -person singular present tense, change the y to I and add -es.

**H- Happy+ - est:** happiest . For words that end with y preceded by a consonant, change the y to I before add-ing a suffix (except those beginning with i ).

**Question III ( 20 Marks ) 5 Marks for each one**

**I- Get on:** proceed, advance, succeed, manage well, agree with

**J – Give up :** give way, concede, stop trying, stop doing something, despair of

**K - Put off:** delay – postpone – prorogue-defer- protract

**L- Go in for:** show an interest for, dedicate time to, engage in, take part in

**Question IV ( 15 Marks ) 3 Marks for each one**

**M-** arrival

**N-** departure -department

**O-** agreement

**P-** preference

**Q-** information

#### **Question IV ( 17 Marks )**

**MOTIVATION** Your success in your studies will also depend upon your motivation. This need or desire to achieve a certain goal can make the difference between success and failure. Motivation can come from two sources: from inside of you or from outside of you. In the first case, motivation comes from your hopes and expectations, from your desire to do something or to be someone. Study purposes that result from personal, inner desires are individual and various. If you have not already done so, you should think carefully about what you hope to gain from your studies, and why. You should set a goal and direct all your study efforts toward reaching it. A goal of this kind is important because it will determine the direction and degree of your motivation for study.

Not everyone is highly motivated from within, and no one is continuously motivated from within. Fortunately there is another source of motivation: from outside. In education, the most obvious kind of outside motivation is grades. For many students, course grades are an immediate, short-range motivation for study. This is one of the reasons for examinations and grades, but they must not become a goal in themselves. Grades help to motivate you from day to day, but they are only small, artificial steps to your ultimate goal. It would be wrong to set grades as your only ambition.

Good study habits depend upon good motivation. It is not a matter of how much you study, more valuable is how well you study.