

الدورة العادية للعام ٢٠٠٨	الشهادة المتوسطة	وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي المديرية العامة للتربية دائرة الامتحانات
الاسم: الرقم:	مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية المدة ساعتان	

Part One : Reading Comprehension

(Score: 12/20)

Read the following text, in which the writer speaks about the legendary catastrophe of the volcano-island of Krakatau, Indonesia, whose eruptions generated immense tsunami waves that killed thousands of people. When you are through with the reading, answer the questions that follow. Write your answers in your answer booklet.

A Disastrous Eruption

1 Until 1:06 p.m., Sunday, August 26, things were pretty much normal in the town of Anjer. Suddenly, a local resident heard an explosion. He jumped in panic and looked to his left. He saw an enormous cloud of white smoke spewing from Krakatau. He little realized that this was the beginning of the largest volcanic eruptions in historic times. Krakatau, the sleeping monster, had awoken from its slumber.

2 The first explosion was an indication that the worst was yet to come. Three more gigantic explosions followed the next day. The town of Keim bang was the first victim of a monstrous tsunami wave caused by the August 27-first eruption that started at 5:30 a.m. Shortly afterward, Anjer suffered the same fate. The second explosion occurred at 6:44 a.m. and the third at 8:20 a.m., devastating several nearby towns.

3 The volcano entered its final stage with the fourth catastrophic explosion. After 21 hours of the third eruption, a culminating¹, majestic, awful roar burst from Krakatau. It was one of the loudest noises ever reported in history. The majority of the island of Krakatau collapsed into the sea when the mountain blew itself out of existence, generating mammoth² tsunami waves that killed about 10,000 people. The town of Merak lost all but two of its 2,700 residents. The force of the explosion created winds that circled the globe seven times, and as a result, thirteen percent of the earth's surface vibrated audibly.

4 By the morning of August 28, 1883, Krakatau was quiet, but its disastrous consequences spoke loud; 36,417 people were killed by tsunamis; 1000 more people lost their lives by the effect of volcanic fumes and ashes; 165 cities were destroyed; vegetation disappeared; animals were burnt alive; all was gone.

5 In the year following the eruption, climatic changes started to appear. The earth's sunsets were also affected, gradually returning to normal within three years. The huge eruption of the volcano has lowered global temperatures and kept the Earth's surface waters relatively cool.

6 The Krakatau disaster was far from over. In early 1928, a new island rose out of the sea: the child of Krakatau was born. Today, the new Krakatau is 1,500 feet high and is continuously growing. The flora and fauna³ have returned: plants, animals, birds, and insects have flourished. The mountain has witnessed several minor eruptions since its birth; it is no longer silent. The world's eyes are now on the child; will it match its deadly parent? Is it preparing for a more ferocious harvest of souls?

¹**culminating**: reaching a climax or point of highest development

²**mammoth**: of enormous (huge) size

³**flora and fauna**: plant and animal life

Questions

A. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What does the underlined pronoun this in Paragraph 1 refer to? (Score: 0.5)
2. What two effects of volcanic eruptions on the earth climate can you point out from the text? (Score: 01)
3. What two factors caused the high death toll and the enormous destruction? (Score: 01)
4. How many people lost their lives in the town of Merak? Justify your answer. (Score: 01)

B. Copy the following chart in your answer booklet, and then write the correct paragraph number for each of the following headings. (Score: 01.5)

Heading	Paragraph Number
Signs of similar future catastrophes	
Death toll of the eruptions	
The first deadly effect of the volcano	

C. The following timeline traces the events of Krakatau eruptions. Copy the timeline in your answer booklet, and then supply the missing information. (Score: 01.5)

Event	Date
Krakatau's first eruption	
Changes in climate	
	1887

D. Pick the answer that best completes each sentence below, and then copy it in your answer booklet. (Score: 01.5)

- The fourth eruption occurred on...
 - Sunday at 05:20 p.m.
 - Monday at 05:20 a.m.
 - Tuesday at 5:20 a.m.
- Some of those who survived the explosion and the tsunami waves died later because of...
 - inhalation of toxic gases
 - lack of food
 - destruction of shelters
- The minor eruptions of the new Krakatau show that it is...
 - a silent volcano
 - a deadly parent
 - an active volcano

E. Refer to Paragraphs 1, 2, or 3 of the text to supply a word that can replace the underlined word(s). (Score: 02)

- Local residents fled the site of the disaster in unprecedented **fear**.
- Part of the floor in the kitchen **fell down suddenly** as a result of water damage.
- People living** in nearby towns are complaining about the pollution caused by the eruption.
- Because the children drifted into **long sleep**, it was difficult for their mother to wake them up.

F. Rewrite each of the following two sentences, starting it as indicated, without changing the meaning. (Score: 02)

- He little realized that this display was the beginning of the largest volcanic eruptions in historic times.
Little
- Thirteen percent of the earth's surface vibrated audibly.
The force of the explosion made thirteen

Part Two : Writing

(Score: 08/20)

Extreme powers of nature leave their negative impact on almost all aspects of life. Describe a natural disaster you have witnessed, read, or heard about (**other than the one in the text above**). Shed lights on the destruction it caused and the relief operations offered by various helping groups. Copy the following chart first, fill it, and then develop the information there into a well-organized composition of about 150-200 words. Give your developed composition a suitable title.

Title	
Disaster	
Destruction	

Relief Operations	
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[Score: 02 for **chart** and **title**, 03 for **ideas**, and 03 for **language**]

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Part of the Q	Answer Key			Mark
	Competencies: Utilize text-related clues to comprehend discourse Develop interpretive understanding of printed discourse Expand writing skills through guided and semi-guided activities			
Part One	Reading Comprehension			
I.A.1	“This” refers to cloud of white smoke .			0.5
I.A.2	- Change in the Earth’s sunsets - Decrease of global temperatures - Relative coolness in Earth’s surface waters			1
I.A.3	- Intensity of the volcanic eruptions - Huge tsunami waves - Extremely violent winds			1
I.A.4	Two thousand six hundred ninety-eight people lost their lives; only two Survived out of the 2700 residents.			1
I.B		Heading	Paragraph Number	1.5
		Indications of similar future catastrophes	6	
		Death toll of the eruptions	4	
		The first deadly effect of the volcano	2	
I.C		Event	Date	1.5
		Krakatau’s first eruption	August 26, 1883	
		Changes in climate	1884	
		Earth’s sunsets returning to normal	1887	
I.D.1	 Tuesday at 05:20 a.m.			0.5
I.D.2	 inhalation of toxic gases			0.5
I.D.3	 an active volcano.			0.5
I.E.1	panic (Paragraph 1) = fear			0.5
I.E.2	collapsed (Paragraph 3) = fell down suddenly			0.5
I.E.3	residents (Paragraph 3) = people living in			0.5
I.E.4	slumber (Paragraph 1) = long sleep			0.5
I.F.1	Little did he realize that this display was the beginning of the largest Volcanic eruptions in historic times.			1
I.F.2	The force of the explosion made thirteen percent of the earth’s surface vibrate audibly .			1
II.A	Graphic Organizer and Title			2
II.B	Ideas			3
II.C	Language			3