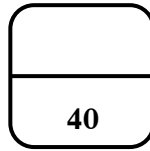


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وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي

Unit 4/ The Shrinking World

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below: (15 m)

It isn't hard to explain why parents, teachers and older people in general get so concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of communications technology. They may be motivated by a wish to protect their children from harm or to control **them**, but throughout history older generations have always tried to put limits on the behaviour of the young. The only difference now is that the Internet is such a powerful force, and older people generally don't really understand this new world of social media and instant communication, so **they**'re unable to control it. And the situation is changing so fast that the gap in their knowledge is widening all the time. In a similar way, governments, even in democratic countries, like to put limits on people's behaviour. After all, it's a large part of what governments are about. **They** may have more technological knowledge than the average parent, but the spread of social media sites and communications apps like Twitter and WhatsApp is making it harder and harder for them to control what their citizens are saying and doing. Clearly, this isn't always a positive trend, but what we can say for sure is that new information and communications technologies are a force for social change and economic development, especially in poorer countries without a reliable traditional phone network. The World Bank has calculated that in countries like this, a 10% increase in high-speed Internet connections leads to a 1.3% increase in economic growth. **It** is, they say, 'the single most powerful way to extend economic opportunities and services to millions of people, especially in remote areas. A recent headline on the BBC website asked: 'Could Ramallah become an Arab World technology hub?' The article went on to show how young Palestinians are starting small technology companies that could help the Palestinian economy to break free from the restrictions placed on it by the Israeli occupation. As one interviewee explains: 'This is what is good about technology: it breaks the borders. A person with a laptop can work in the worst situations; **he** can work from his home and interact with the global community, without a passport and despite the occupation. It is limitless.'

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why are parents and teachers concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of technology?

2. What do governments and older people have in common?

3. What makes it harder for the governments to control what their citizens are saying and doing?

4. How could the Palestinian economy break free from the Israeli restrictions?

B. Complete the sentences below:

1. According to the World Bank, if there is a 20 % increase in internet speed, this will lead to a _____ % increase in economic growth.
2. According to an interviewee, technology is good because it is _____
3. Despite the Israeli occupation, Palestinians can: _____ and _____

C. Decide whether each of the following is True (T) or False (F):

1. Only teachers are concerned about the negative effects of internet. ()
2. The gap in the older people's knowledge is shrinking. ()
3. Governments, even in democratic countries, like to restrict people's behavior. ()
4. Information and communications technologies are a positive force for social and economic change.()

D. What do the following pronouns refer to:

1. **them** (line 3): _____
2. **they** (line 8): _____
3. **it** (line 27): _____
4. **he** (line 28): _____

Vocabulary

Use the words to complete the sentences below:

vary fear motivated trend restrictions hub addicted

1. Most companies are _____ by the need to make profit.
2. The government has agreed to impose _____ on press freedom.
3. A lot of people nowadays have become _____ to the internet
4. Prices _____ widely from shop to shop. Some are expensive others are cheap.
5. The new mall is in the _____ of the city near the hospital
6. There is a great _____ nowadays towards small families.
7. Unlike the rest of us, Dave have no _____ of snakes.

Language

A) Circle the correct verb forms:

1. Their son is..... (**living / going to live**) in Jordan next year.
2. They can try, but I'm sure they..... (**aren't succeeding / won't succeed**)
3. If the plan doesn't work, what..... (**will you do / are you doing**)
4. I think I'm..... (**travelling / going to travel**) by train, but I'm not sure yet.
5. I've just missed the 7:30 bus, but it's OK,..... (**I'll wait / I'll going to wait**) for the next one.
6. (I'm **having / I'll have**)..... a party next week. Can you come?

B) Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each sentence)

I promise I may phone you as soon as possible. _____

I am unsure that Ahmed is going to arrive soon. _____

He is quite unpopular, so he could win the elections. _____

I can't be sure, but this idea will solve the problem. _____

Ali didn't apply for the job, so he may get it. _____

I am not sure, but they may well accept his project. _____

"Please take your seats. Our flight is going to start in five minutes." _____

C) Rewrite the sentences using a future form: will do, present continuous or going to.

1. Where have you arranged to go on holiday this summer?

Where

2. I promise to phone you as soon as I arrive.

I promise.....

3. The weather forecast is for rain tomorrow afternoon.

The weather forecast says it's

4. I can help you clean the house if you like.

I

5. Attention please. The arrival time for the next flight is 10:35.

The next flight

6. She intends to be a teacher when she leaves university.

She