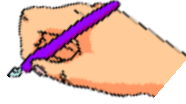


Reading "1"



Clinging to culture التشبث بالثقافة

Almost everything in New York was different. We were used to living in an area where everyone knew everyone else's business, but here no one seemed to take any notice even of their neighbours. Instead of having a common culture, the people around us dressed in different styles, ate different kinds of food, even spoke different languages. It was a complete puzzle to me how they could be so various yet still call themselves Americans.

I was born in 1942, so I must have been about six or seven when the 1948 catastrophe (Nakba) happened. As a result, thousands of Palestinian families, including mine, were forced to leave Palestine. We spent a short time in Jordan before we children were taken to America by our aunt and uncle. Being so young, I saw our new life mostly as an adventure, even though I missed my friends and our old home. My parents had important work to do, but they had promised to join us as soon as possible. My older brother went through a period of anger, saying he hated everything about America. My uncle had his job at the newspaper and was quite fluent in English, so he managed fairly well. My aunt, though, never got used to life in America. I now realise that this was mostly a choice she made herself. She refused to learn any English, so she found herself stuck in the house most of the time, only going out to buy 'food like we had at home', for which she would walk miles rather than use the stores in the neighbourhood. She also refused to make any changes to the tiny apartment we rented, apart from spending hours keeping it clean. This meant that it was very hot in the summer and freezing in winter. I'm sure we could have afforded a fridge, but she wouldn't have one, preferring to keep things cool in the traditional way. At the time, I remember feeling annoyed with her stubborn attitude, but now, looking back, I know I should have realised what it was: a sign of her deep feeling of loss. In one way, I now understand, she was clinging to the way of life that had been taken from her. Mainly, though, her refusal to become accustomed to living in America was an expression of her conviction that our situation was only temporary. 'Don't get used to all this,' she often told us, 'because it won't last. We'll be going home soon.'

تقريبا كل شيء في نيويورك كان مختلفا. كنا معتادين على العيش في منطقة حيث كل شخص كان يعرف عمل كل شخص بخر، لكن هنا لا يبدو أنه ينتبه حتى لجيرانه. بدلا من وجود ثقافة مشتركة، الناس حولنا كانوا يلبسون أنماطا مختلفة و كانوا يأكلون أنواعا مختلفة من الطعام، حتى أنهم كانوا يتكلمون لغات مختلفة. لقد كان لغزا تاما بالنسبة لي كيف أمكنهم أن يكونوا مختلفين جدا ومع ذلك يدعون أنفسهم أمريكيون. ولدت سنة ١٩٤٢، لذلك لابد وأني كنت في سن السادسة أو السابعة عندما حدثت نكبة ١٩٤٨. نتيجة لذلك، آلاف العائلات الفلسطينية، بما فيها عائلتي أجبروا على مغادرة فلسطين. أمضينا وقتا قصيرا في الاردن قبل أن نؤخذ نحن الاطفال إلى أميركا من قبل عممتنا وعمنا. كوني كنت صغيرة جدا رأيت حياتنا الجديدة في أغلبها كمغامرة، ومع هذا اشتقت إلى أصدقائي و بيتنا القديم. كان على والدي عمل مهم ليقوموا به، لكنهم وعدوا أن يلتحقوا بنا بأسرع وقت ممكن. مر أخي الأكبر سنا بفترة غضب، قائلا أنه كره كل شيء يتعلق بأميركا. حصل عمي على وظيفة في جريدة وكان طليقا جدا باللغة الانجليزية لذلك تدبر أمره جيدا. عمتي مع ذلك لم تكن تتعود إطلاقا على الحياة في أميركا. أدركت الآن هذا كان في أغلبه خيارا صنعته بنفسها. رفضت أن تتعلم الانجليزية، لذلك وجدت نفسها عالقة بالبيت معظم الوقت، كانت فقط تخرج لشراء طعام مثل الذي كنا نتناوله في الوطن والتي من أجله كانت تمشي أميال بدلا من أن تستفيد من المحلات التجارية في الحي. رفضت أيضا أن تعمل أي تغييرات في الشقة التي استأجرناها، عدا عن امضاء ساعات للحفاظ عليها نظيفة. هذا كان يعني أنها كانت حارة جدا في الصيف و باردة جدا في الشتاء. أنا متأكدة أنه كان بإمكاننا شراء ثلاجة و لكن لم تكن تملك واحدة، مفضلة أن تحفظ الأشياء بالطريقة التقليدية.

في ذلك الوقت، أتذكر أنني كنت أشعر بالضيق من موقفها العنيد. لكن الآن إذا نظرنا إلى الوراء أعلم أنه كان ينبغي أن أدرك ماهية الأمر والذي كان إشارة إلى الشعور العميق بالفقدان. بطريقة ما، أنا الآن أفهم أنها كانت متشبثة بطريقة حياة قد سلبت منها. بشكل رئيسي مع ذلك رفضها أن تصبح معتادة على العيش في أميركا كان تعبيراً عن اقتناعها بأن حالنا كان فقط مؤقتا. "لا تعتادوا على كل هذا" غالبا ما كانت تخبرنا، "لأنه لن يدوم. سنعود إلى الوطن قريبا."

A) Answer the following questions:

(6 points)

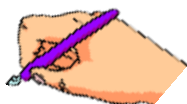
1) How is life in America different from life in Palestine ?

- a.
b.

2) What helps the writer's uncle adapt to the new situation?

- a. b.

Reading "2"



I enjoyed reading the article 'Clinging to culture' and I'd like to add a few points of my own. It's often been observed that expatriates are more likely to show the outward signs of their culture than their fellow countrymen who stay at home. Think of Scotsmen in New Zealand who wear kilts, or English people in Spain who insist on drinking tea with milk and eating fish and chips, or 'Irish-Americans' who often seem more Irish than the Irish.

As a Welshman living in South America, I can understand why this happens. It's not that these people spend their time looking forward to 'going home': they're usually committed to living in the place they've chosen. They don't, for example, object to paying local taxes. They just have a need to hold on to what they see as an important part of their identities.

The same kind of need, I believe, happens with language. When I lived in the south of England, one of my neighbours was an old lady who had moved there from a northern town when she was quite young. Despite living in the south for over fifty years, her accent remained strongly northern. The reason, I think, is clear: being 'a northerner' was, unconsciously, an essential part of who she was. Language teachers will tell you that learners often find pronunciation the hardest part of a foreign language, and I'm sure there's a connection. If, say, Italian learners of English start speaking with a 'correct' accent, they feel they are becoming more English, and therefore less Italian. Unless you actually want to change your identity, it's hard to let go. Just as an example, listen to French people who speak almost perfect English. However good they are, it's usually impossible to mistake them for anything other than French. The accent, it seems, is always the last thing to disappear.

استمتعت بقراءة المقال "التشبث بالثقافة" و أود أن أضيف بعض النقاط الخاصة بثقافتني. غالباً ما لوحظ أن المغتربين هم أكثر احتمالاً لأن يبينوا المظاهر الخارجية الخاصة بثقافتهم من أبناء البلد الذين يبقون في الوطن. تأمل الاسكتلنديين في نيوزيلاندا الذين يلبسون التنانير أو الانجليز في اسبانيا الذين يصرون على شرب الشاي مع الحليب و تناول السمك و الشيبس أو الأمريكيون الايرلنديون الذين غالباً ما يبدو أنهم ايرلنديون أكثر من الايرلنديين. كرجل ويلزي يعيش في أميركا الجنوبية، يمكنني أن أفهم لماذا يحدث هذا. إنه ليس لأن الناس يمضون وقتهم و هم يتشوقون إلى "الرجوع للوطن" فهم عادة متعودون على العيش بالمكان الذين قد اختاروه. فهم على سبيل المثال لا يعترضون على دفع الضرائب المحلية. هم فقط يتولد لديهم حاجة بأن يتمسكوا بما يرونه جزءاً مهماً لهوياتهم. نفس النوع من الحاجة ، باعتقادي ، يحدث مع اللغة. عندما عشت في جنوب إنجلترا، احدى جيراني كانت امرأة مسنة و التي انتقلت هناك قادمة من بلدة شمالية عندما كانت صغيرة جداً بالسن. بالرغم من العيش بالجنوب لأكثر من خمسين سنة بقيت لهجتها شمالية بشدة. السبب ،باعتقادي، واضح : كونها "شمالية" كان - لا شعوريا جزءاً حيويًا من كينونتها. معلمي اللغات سيقولون لك أن المتعلمين غالباً ما يجدون أن اللفظ هو الجزء الأصعب في اللغة الأجنبية، و أنا متأكد أن هناك علاقة. إذا مثلاً بدأ متعلمو اللغة الانجليزية الايطاليون التكلم بلهجة صحيحة فإنهم يشعرون انهم انجليز أكثر من كونهم ايطاليين. ما لم ترغب بالفعل أن تغير هويتك فمن الصعب أن تنطلق باللغة. مجرد مثال استمع الى الفرنسيين الذين يتكلمون الانجليزية بشكل ممتاز تقريباً. مهما يكونوا جيدين (باللغة الانجليزية) ، فمن المستحيل عادة ان تخطيء بهم عدا عن كونهم فرنسيين (من المستحيل أن لا تعرف أنهم فرنسيين من لهجتهم) اللهجة كما يبدو هي دائماً الشيء الاخير الذي يختفي.

A) Answer the following questions:

(6 points)

How do expatriates keep their original identity?

They show the outward signs of their culture than their fellow countrymen.

In what way are the expatriates committed to living in the new place?

a. They don't spend time looking forward to going home.

b. They don't object to paying local taxes in the new place.

Why do expatriates cling to their original culture?

Because they just have a need to hold on to what they see as an important part of their identities.

B) Say what the following words refer to:

(2 points)

1. my own **my culture**
2. these people **expatriates**
3. there **south of England**
4. them **French people**

C) Decide whether the following sentences are (TRUE) or (FALSE) and JUSTIFY your answer: (6 points)

1. The writer can explain the behavior of expatriates as he himself is an expatriates. (T)

As a Welshman living in South America.

2. The old lady was forced to learn and speak the southern accent. (F)

Her accent remained strongly northern.

3. Your accent is a key sign of who you are. (T)

The accent is the last thing to disappear.

D) Choose the best way for the sentences to continue. Circle A, B or C: (2 points)

1. The text is probably.....

A. a letter to an academic journal. B. an article in a magazine. C. a letter to a colleague.

2. The writer believes that

A. no one can ever speak a second language perfectly.

B. it is natural for language learners to keep their foreign accent.

C. English is especially hard to pronounce for French people.

E) Complete the following table giving an example to the following outward signs of cultures: (4 points)

Outward signs of culture	Examples
Clothes	<u>Scotsmen in New Zealand wear kilts</u>
Food	<u>English people in Spain drink tea with milk /eat fish and chip.</u>
Behavior	<u>Irish-Americans seem more Irish than the Irish.</u>
Language	<u>The old lady's accent remained strongly northern despite living in the south for over fifty years.</u>

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3) Choose the best way for the sentences to continue. Circle A, B or C.

1) The text is probably.....

A. a letter to an academic journal. B. an article in a magazine. C. a letter to a colleague.

2) The writer says that the behaviour of many expatriates is.....

A. hard to explain. B. rather surprising. C. quite well known.

3) The writer's neighbor

A. made a decision to speak in a certain way. C. had difficulty in pronouncing some words.

B. had lived in the north for a long time.

4) The writer believes that

A. no one can ever speak a second language perfectly.

B. it is natural for language learners to keep their foreign accent.

C. English is especially hard to pronounce for French people.



Vocabulary

1

Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the text.

1. The reason for her decision is still a hard thing to explain.

stubborn

2. She is able to express herself easily in several languages.

Fluent

3. I don't know why you're being so unwilling to change your mind.

Stubborn

4. He spent two hours holding on tightly to the rock before he was saved. Clinging
5. When you live in another country, there are many things you have to get used to, Become accustomed to
6. He has a strong belief that what he is doing is the right thing. Conviction

2

Match the words and phrases from the text with their meanings.

WORDS AND PHRASES	MEANINGS
1. expatriates	people who live permanently in another country
2. fellow countrymen	those who come from the same country
3. committed	completely sure
4. object	think or say something is wrong
5. unconsciously	without thinking about it
6. essential	very necessary
7. accent	way of speaking

3

Use the words and phrases in Activity 1 to complete the sentences below.

1. Others might object that it's too expensive, but I think it's worth the money.
2. He never stops trying because he's fully committed to the career he's chosen.
3. Most expatriates at least try to learn the language of their new home.
4. If you want to study science, it's essential to have a good knowledge of maths.
5. When I'm on holiday, I don't want to spend all the time with my fellow countrymen.
6. I guessed from your accent that you are from Australia.
7. I've done this journey so many times that I can find the way unconsciously.

4

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

about for of from with on

1. The customer insisted on speaking to the manager.
2. They accused me of not telling the truth.
3. All his parents want to do is prevent him from getting hurt.
4. She had to be satisfied with getting the second prize.
5. Who is responsible for causing all this mess?
6. She's very serious about wanting to be a doctor.

5

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

for on with from (×2) of

1. The customer insisted on getting her money back.
2. I was afraid of falling over on the ice.
3. They tied him up to prevent him from escaping.
4. She agreed that she was responsible for making the mistake.
5. I like everything about the job apart from getting up so early.
6. He's the kind of person who's never satisfied with coming second.



Language

1) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: infinitive or -ing form.

1. The manager **decided to** increase spending. (increase)
2. Don't worry, I'm quite **accustomed to** waiting (wait)
3. We've all **agreed to** have a party next week. (have)
4. I **object to** saying sorry for something I didn't do. (say)
5. We are **committed to** making this idea a reality. (make)
6. People here don't **seem to** know about their neighbours. (know)

2) Complete the sentences with used + to + the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I think I've finally **got** used to eating this kind of food. (eat)
2. I **used to feel** like a stranger when I first lived here. (feel)
3. Because he works at night, he's **used to sleeping** during the day. (sleep)
4. She **used to enjoy** watching films, but now she prefers reading books. (enjoy)

4) Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

have to go have look after save work

1. He is hard to understand because he speaks very quietly, as well as having a strong accent.
2. Despite saving money for six months, I still can't afford to buy it.
3. He's thinking of getting a job instead of going to university.
4. My mother is becoming ill as a result of working such long hours.
5. What else don't you like about the job apart from having to work at weekends?
6. In addition to looking after the family, she has a part-time job.

5) Match the beginnings of the sentences with the correct endings.

A (Present modals)

1. You shouldn't have blamed him because it wasn't his fault.
2. He could have helped if he'd been here earlier.
3. It's not in my bag, so I must have taken it out.
4. We don't know what caused the fire, but it could have been an electrical fault.

B (Past modals)

1. He's eating it all, so it must be very tasty.
2. You should always ask questions when you don't understand.
3. When you go walking in the mountains you should always take water.
4. We could win a lot of money by entering this competition.

1. He's eating it all, so	a. you should always take water.
2. You should always ask questions	b. by entering this competition.
3. When you go walking in the mountains,	c. it must be very tasty.
4. We could win a lot of money	d. when you don't understand

1. You shouldn't have blamed him because	a. he'd been here earlier.
2. He could have helped if	b. it could have been an electrical fault.
3. It's not in my bag, so	c. it wasn't his fault.
4. We don't know what caused the fire, but	d. I must have taken it out.

(must / should / might / could)

Examples

A) A and C **are** both wrong so the answer **must be** B.

I **was** born in 1942, so I **must have been** about six or seven at the time

B) You **should realise** how lucky you **are**.

I **should have realised** what it **was**

C) The volcano **is** still active, so it **could explode** at any time.

I'm sure we **could have afforded** a fridge **then**



Circle the correct form (present or past).

- I **didn't phone** because I thought you (might go / **might have gone**) to bed.
(لم اتصل لانني اعتقدت انه احتمال انك كنت نائم (هنا في هذه الجملة عدم الاتصال كان في الماضي لذلك الاحتمال بالماضي)
- We **'re** not sure yet, but this.....(**could be** / could have been) the solution to our problem.
(نحن لسنا متأكدين بعد لكن قد يكون هو الحل (هنا في هذه الجملة عدم التاكيد في المضارع لذلك الاحتمال في المضارع)
- That car nearly **hit** you. You..... (should look / **should have looked**) before crossing.
(كادت السيارة أن تصدمك كان من المفترض ان تنظر قبل ان تقطع الشارع. (هنا في هذه الجملة الاصطدام حصل في الماضي وهو لم ينظر قبل قطع الشارع لذلك قلنا كان من المفترض ان تقوم بهذا الفعل وهو ان تنظر قبل قطع الشارع)
- She.....(could win / **could have won**) the race, but she **hurt** her leg.
(كان بمقدورها ان تفوز في السباق لكن ساقها تعرضت للاذى (شيء حصل بالماضي)
- He..... (**must be** / must have been) out because he **isn't** answering the phone.
(من المؤكد انه بالخارج الآن لانه لا يرد على الهاتف (عدم الرد يحصل الآن بالحاضر لذلك الاستنتاج انه غير موجود عملناه بالمضارع)
- Why not try it?** I think you..... (**might enjoy** / might have enjoyed) it.
(لماذا لا تجربها ؟ أعتقد انك من المحتمل ان تستمتع بها (هنا صيغة اقتراح يعني مضارع لذلك الاحتمال عملناه مضارع)

Complete the sentences with the past form of the modals in the box + the verbs in brackets.

في هذا السؤال سنضع الأفعال في صيغة الماضي لوجود دليل بالحاضر ان شئ بالماضي قد حدث

must (×2) could should might

1. He realises now that he **should have accepted** the offer of a job. (accept)
يدرك الآن أنه كان من المفترض أن يقبل عرض الوظيفة (في الواقع هو لم يقبل)
2. I can't find my keys. I **must have left** them at home. (leave)
لا اجد مفاتيحي من المؤكد أنني تركتهم بالبيت (عدم ايجاد المفاتيح بالحاضر الآن لانني قمت بفعل بالماضي و هو ترك المفاتيح بالبيت)
3. There was no need to work late. We.....the job this morning. (finish)
لم يكن هناك داعي أن نعمل لوقت متأخر فقد كان بإمكاننا أن ننهي العمل هذا الصباح (لكنني لم ننهي العمل)
4. I'm not sure, but I think I.....a mistake. (make)
انا لست متأكد لكن أعتقد انه من المحتمل أنني قمت بفعل خاطئ
5. He is smiling. So he.....his exams. (pass)
هو يبتسم فمن المؤكد أنه اجتاز الاختبار (اجتياز الاختبار بالماضي لذلك هو يبتسم)

Complete the sentences with a verb from column A and the correct form of a verb from column B (either infinitive or to + the -ing form).

1. Unsurprisingly, the staff **object to working** extra hours without extra pay.
2. I can't **get used to eating** my main meal in the middle of the day.
3. She **promised to phone** us as soon as she arrived.
4. I **look forward to receiving** your reply to this letter.
5. For some reason he doesn't **seem to understand** what you're saying

3) Circle the correct modal verbs.

1. I think we're lost. We (**should** / might) have brought a map with us.
2. That (should / **must**) be the right house. It's the only one with a red door.
3. I suppose I (**might** / must) have made a mistake, but I don't think so.
4. If we'd all worked together, we (**might** / should) have got it done in time.
5. It (**must** / should) have rained during the night because the streets are wet.
6. With just a little more money we (should / **could**) afford to buy a better one.

4) Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the correct modal form (present or past).

lock meet not wake up borrow miss choose

1. He isn't usually late. I think he must **have missed** the bus.
2. Tell me your flight number. I could **meet** you at the airport.
3. You'd better set the alarm because you might **not wake up** in time.
4. It's quite a nice jacket, but I think you should **have chosen** a different colour.
5. He must **have locked** the door because it won't open.
6. I'm sorry. I shouldn't **have borrowed** your book without asking.

5) Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. I'm looking forward to **meet** your parents.
I'm looking forward to **meeting** your parents.
2. The call **must have been** from Ali, but I'm not sure.
The call **must be** from Ali, but I'm not sure.
3. We have a meeting on **first** Monday of every month.
We have a meeting on **the first** Monday of every month.

4. He didn't get the job despite to have many years of experience in the field.
He didn't get the job despite having many years of experience in the field.
5. I wasn't used to walk such long distances.
I wasn't used to walking such long distances.

6. I'm so full. I've never eaten so many foods in my life.
I'm so full. I've never eaten so much food in my life.

Circle the correct answer:

يونيو ٢٠١٨

1. He (**must have been** / **must be**) out because he isn't answering the phone.
2. I think we are lost. We (**should have brought** / **might have brought**) a map with us.

Writing



Write a short paragraph about your first day at school or your earliest memory.
Add details about what happened and how you felt to make the story more believable, and include one or two events that aren't actually true.

My first day at school is a clear impression of how it felt to be thrown, suddenly and without warning, into a strange new world.

I have got used to my familiar life at home, I don't want to go, so my father have to pick me up and carry me to the school gates. I was confused young boy surrounded by strange adults and older children who are a complete mystery to me. I spends that first day wandering from place to place, obviously with no idea of why I'm there or what I'm expected to do, and when I get home that afternoon, in a very bad mood, I announce that I have no intention of going there again.

I suppose that this was just one unpleasant, confusing day I respond when my sisters ask me why I didn't like school. 'They promised me a present, but they never gave it to me,' I reply. One of the teachers, I explain, had said to me : 'You just sit over there for the present.' 'I sat there for hours, but I never got it.'

Despite living in Diaspora, Palestinians are clinging to their culture

Culture means the beliefs, habits and ways of life shared by a particular group of people, as for Palestinians, it's essential to keep their heritage alive and in a good health because it's a vital part of their identity.

الثقافة تعني المعتقدات، العادات و طرق الحياة المشتركة بين مجموعة معينة من الناس . بالنسبة للفلسطينيين من الضروري ان يحتفظوا بتراثهم حي باق و بوضع جيد لأنه جزء من هويتهم

In 1948, a million Palestinians were forced into Diaspora and lived in different countries. But they strongly cling to their own culture as a sign of deep feeling of loss and that their situation is temporary and won't last.

في عام ١٩٤٨ تم تهجير ملايين من الفلسطينيين و اجبارهم على الشتات و العيش في بلدان مختلفة. لكنهم تمسكوا بقوة بثقافتهم الخاصة بهم كدليل على شعور عميق بالفقدان و أن وضعهم مؤقت و لن يستمر

Outside Palestine, folklore and popular culture have played an essential role in formulating political and social groups and their programs. Keeping popular culture became a kind of struggle. In Diaspora, they had a meeting place for many displaced Palestinians .

خارج فلسطين يلعب الفولكلور و الثقافة المشتركة دورا مهما في تنظيم المجموعات السياسية و الاجتماعية و برامجهم. حيث أصبح الحفاظ على الثقافة كنوع من النضال. في الشتات ، يقوم الفلسطينيون بعقد مجالس لقاء للفلسطينيين المشردين.

They cook Palestinian food instead of having food available in the foreign country. They held conversations about villages and relatives to feel safe that these places hadn't disappeared. Also, as a way of returning to their homeland in imagination. In Diaspora, many Palestinians wear the Palestinian dress and Kufeyya in their wedding parties and listen to the Palestinian songs and dance Dabkka.

يطهون الاكل الفلسطيني بدلا من الطعام المتاح في البلاد الاجنبية. يتحاورون عن القرى و الاقارب ليشعروا بالأمان أن تلك الأماكن لم تختفي . أيضا يعتبرونها كطريقة للرجوع إلى أرض الوطن في الخيال . في الشتات يلبس العديد من الفلسطينيين الثوب الفلسطيني و الكوفية في حفلات الزفاف و يستمعون للأغاني الفلسطينية و يرقصون الدبكة

In fact, Palestinians outside are clinging to their culture more than Palestinians at home as an expression of feeling proud of each other and also of the land.

في الواقع إن الفلسطينيين بالخارج متمسكون بثقافتهم أكثر من الفلسطينيين داخل الوطن كتعبير عن شعورهم بالفخر بأنفسهم و بأرضهم.

لا اله إلا أنت سبحانك إني كنت من الظالمين