

الشعب (ة) : تسيير واقتصاد المدة : ساعتان

مادة اللغة الانجليزية

SECTION ONE : READING COMPREHENSION

(8 POINTS)

Read the passage carefully then answer the questions.

Capital Goods and Productivity

- 1 When economists talk of 'capital', they usually mean 'capital goods': the stock of tools, equipment, machines, vehicles and buildings which a society possesses in order to expedite the production process, in short, to guarantee productivity.
- 2 Capital goods have one characteristic: they all motivate human labour to be more productive. In short capital goods foment the productive process. All of these commodities make it possible for a worker to manufacture more goods in an hour, week or year than he could produce without the aid of such articles. We can see that capital, or capital goods, provides a method of multiplying productivity.
- 3 Capital goods enable man to use chemical properties and various devices, such as heat and cold, combustion and expansion, the wheel and the lever, in ways that he would not undertake alone.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Name some examples of capital goods.
2. What is common in capital goods?
3. Why are capital goods so important for productivity?
4. Can man do without capital goods? Justify your answer.

SECTION TWO : MASTERY OF LANGUAGE**(8 POINTS)**

Synonyms: Find in the text words or phrases closest in meaning to the following.

(a) accelerate (§1)

(b) help (§2)

Opposites: Find in the text words or phrases opposite in meaning to the following.

(a) less (§2)

(b) none of (§2)

Transformations: Complete sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a).

1. (a) "Capital means capital goods," the economist said.
(b) The economist said that
2. (a) Capital goods motivate human labour.
(b) Human labour
3. (a) Capital allows the multiplication of productivity.
(b) The multiplication of

Jumbled Sentences: Reorder the following sentences to make a coherent paragraph.

One sentence is irrelevant and must be left out.

- (a) In the same way, a road network is 'capital' to a modern industrial society.
- (b) a shovel is 'capital' to a labourer.
- (c) Capital facilitates the specialisation of man's labour.
- (d) Capital consists of anything that can decrease man's power to implement useful work economically.
- (e) As an unshaped stone was 'capital' to the ancient caveman,

SECTION THREE : WRITTEN EXPRESSION**(4 POINTS)**

Choose one of the following topics.

Either 1: Using the following notes, write a composition of about 80 to 120 words.

How can productivity be increased?

- develop capital goods (tools, equipment, machines, etc.)
- modernise machinery
- develop advertising and marketing
- create a network for the distribution of goods
- make working conditions better
- create a sense of competition among workers

Or 2 : Write a composition of about 80 to 120 words on the following topic.

To some people, money is 'capital'. To others, knowledge is the most precious 'capital'. What is your opinion? Give examples to support your arguments.