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مادة : الإنجليزية

شعبة : تسيير واقتصاد

سلم التنقيط :

مادة اللغة الانجليزية

SECTION ONE : READING COMPREHENSION

(8 POINTS)

Capital Goods and Productivity

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Name some examples of capital goods. (2)  
— Stock of tools, equipment, machines, vehicles, buildings.
2. What is common in capital goods? (2)  
— They all motivate human labour to be more productive.
3. Why are capital goods so important for productivity? (2)  
— Help produce more.
4. Can man do without capital goods? Justify your answer. (2)  
— No. He can't manage without them. He can't make any progress without them.

SECTION TWO : MASTERY OF LANGUAGE

(8 POINTS)

Synonyms:

(a) expedite (§1)

(b) aid (§2)

Opposites:

(a) more (§2)

(b) all of (§2)

Transformations:

1. (b) The economist said that capital meant capital goods.
2. (b) Human labour is motivated by capital goods.
3. (b) The multiplication of productivity is allowed by capital.

Jumbled Sentences:

- (c) Capital facilitates the specialisation of man's labour.  
(e) As an unshaped stone was 'capital' to the ancient caveman,  
(b) a shovel is 'capital' to a labourer.  
(a) In the same way, a road network is 'capital' to a modern industrial society.

One sentence is irrelevant and must be left out.

- (d) Capital consists of anything that can decrease man's power to implement useful work economically.

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?

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 a more precious 'capital'. What is your opinion? Give examples to support your arguments.