

## امتحان بكالوريا التعليم الثانوي

## ﴿ دورة جوان 2000 ﴾

المدة : ساعتان

شعبة : تسيير واقتصاد

## اختبار في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

## SECTION ONE : READING COMPREHENSION

(8 POINTS)

*Read the passage carefully then answer the questions.*

- 1 When anyone opens a current account at a bank, he is lending the bank money, repayment of which he may demand at any time, either in cash or by drawing a cheque in favour of another person. Primarily, the banker-client relationship is that of debtor and creditor — who is the creditor and who is the debtor depends on whether the client's account is in credit or is overdrawn. But, in addition to that basically simple concept, the bank and its client owe a large number of obligations to one another. Many of these obligations can give rise to problems and complications, but a bank client, unlike, for example, a buyer of goods, cannot complain that the law is loaded against him.
- 2 The bank must obey its client's instructions, and not those of anyone else. When, for example, a client first opens an account, he instructs the bank to debit his account only in respect of cheques drawn by himself. He gives the bank specimens of his signature, and there is a very firm rule that the bank has no right or authority to pay out a client's money on a cheque on which its client's signature has been forged. The bank must recognise its client's signature, and print the client's name on his cheques.

*Answer the following questions according to the text.*

1. How can a client withdraw money from his account?
2. What is the relationship between a bank and its client?
3. When is the client a debtor?
4. According to the writer, on whose side is the law?
5. Why does a client give his bank specimens of his signature?

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

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

- (a) give birth (§1)                      (b) orders (§2)                      (c) strict (§2)

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

- (a) borrowing (§1)                      (b) debtor (§1)                      (c) like (§1)

*Tenses: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.*

When the client (owe) his bank money, he (get) into trouble with it. He (have) to obey the rules in order not (deteriorate) his relationship with the bank.

*Jumbled Sentences: Reorder the following sentences to make a coherent paragraph. One sentence is irrelevant and must be left out.*

- (a) These letters and documents were not themselves money, but  
(b) not real coins but written evidence of their ability to pay in coins.  
(c) Unlike metal money, they had the advantage of being light and personalised.  
(d) In the middle ages, merchants used to carry with them when travelling  
(e) Merchants had to obey the rules of their banks.  
(f) were certificates from some persons or institutions.

**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.*

John Smith applied for a job at a bank. Alan, the personnel manager is interviewing him. Write the conversation between John and Alan.

- name, age, and education
- previous experience
- salary expected
- languages spoken
- ability to travel in the country and abroad
- when ready to start
- final conclusion

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

Suppose you become a millionaire, what will you do with your money?