Read the following passage carefully.

The word euthanasia is of Greek origin and literally means “a good death.” The American Heritage Dictionary defines it as “the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy”. Such killing can be done through active means, such as administering a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or food and water.

In recent years in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia in the news. They usually involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer.

Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system, and the media usually portrays them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.

The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of documented deaths caused by caregivers withholding life-sustaining care, including food and water, from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves. While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care. Further, many states have “living will” laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death. Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public.

Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so their deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. Further, it is often relatives of the patient who request that care be withheld. In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life-sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff. The court went so far as to rule that a nursing home may not refuse to participate in the fatal withdrawal of food and water from an incompetent patient.
Q1) A. Answer the following questions with information from the reading text above.

1. What is the euthanasia?
2. How does the American law and media treat the perpetrators?
3. What is the threat that is more insidious than the acceptance of active forms of euthanasia?
4. What are "living will" laws?
5. Give the passage suitable title?

B. Choose the right option.

1. In paragraph 3, the author finds starvation and dehydration induced euthanasia is to be more insidious because
   a. euthanasia is legally considered to be a criminal act.
   b. the public’s attitude toward euthanasia is becoming more positive.
   c. it often involves those who cannot protest.
   d. the patient has asked to die with dignity.

2. Euthanasia can be done through active means, such as
   a. gun.
   b. knife.
   c. lethal injection.
   d. poison.

3. The underlined word “omitting” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to
   a. minimizing.
   b. eliminating.
   c. adding.
   d. increasing.

4. Decisions to withhold life-sustaining care need not be reviewed by the judicial system if
   a. there is an arrangement between doctors and family members.
   b. there is a disagreement between decision makers and medical staff.
   c. there is no arrangement between family members and doctors.
   d. the decision makers and medical staff have dissimilar opinion.

5. The author confirms that death by withholding care is
   a. often requested by family members.
   b. approved by living wills.
   c. difficult to prove if prosecuted.
   d. largely confined to hospitals.
Q2) A. Do As Required. (Answer only 5)

1. Make a question about the underlined word:
   She is going to study law next year.

2. Change the following into passive voice:
   They have finished the new product design.

3. Make a meaningful sentence by putting the following words in their correct order:
   cinema, If, come, at, I will, go, back, o'clock, eight, the, I, to

4. Change the following direct to indirect speech:
   She said "I've been on the web since 1999."

5. Change the following affirmative sentence into negative:
   They have two children.

6. Make the following sentence in plural form:
   The girl was playing with her friend.

B. Choose the right option: (10 only)

1. The queen .......... open a new hospital tomorrow.
   a. is going      b. will going to   c. is going to      d. will to

2. What................? I work in a book shop.
   a. are you doing   b. do       c. are you do      d. do you do

3. They don't need any help. They can do it.............
   a. their self   b. their selves   c. their own   d. themselves

4. We'll phone as soon as we.....the information.
   a. will have    b. have    c. are going to have    d. are having

5. When the police arrived, the criminals....escaped.
   a. were already    b. already    c. had already    d. have already

6. If I .......enough money, I'd buy a car.
   a. have       b. had       c. will have    d. would have

7. He said..... happy to be in England again.
   a. he was   b. I am     c. he is   d. to be

8. If I .......in your position then, I would have told the truth.
   a. have been  b. was    c. were   d. had been

9. We are looking for the lady......handbag was stolen yesterday.
   a. of whom   b. which   c. whose     d. the which
10. He's a good talker. He always puts...his ideas very well.
   a. off  b. out  c. over  d. away

11. I'm afraid I can't go...you decision; I think you're wrong.
   a. into  b. over to  c. up to  d. along with

12. She....like football very much.
   a. don't  b. do  c. doesn't  d. hasn't

Q3) A. Respond to the following situations. (Choose only 5)

1. A person you do not know arrives in your school and you want to help him.
2. You do not have any sugar left. Explain why you are going to the supermarket.
3. You are at Sami's house and you are late for home. Sami wants you to stay
   with him but you apologize.
4. You advise a friend of yours not to eat too much.
5. You persuade Ali to visit the Egyptian museum.
6. You want to borrow your friend's camera.
7. Mary says, "what about visiting the museum?" You disagree.

B. Choose the right option. (Choose only 5)

1. The printing on the screen is really small. Can you --------- in so we can see it
   as larger print?
   a. time  b. zoom  c. scroll  d. hack

2. Do not worry. If you forgot to log ---------, the online banking system will do
   it for you after 15 minutes of inactivity.
   a. out  b. in  c. at  d. with

3. He'll have to build ------- his reputation in order to be successful.
   a. over  b. up  c. in  d. off

4. He is not unknown. He is very well-known around the world because he is----
   .--------
   a. famous  b. anonymous  c. nameless  d. unheard of

5. My nurse measured a ------------ of medication before she injected me with
   the needle.
   a. dose  b. stone  c. strip  d. budget

6. You can ------------ to your friends when you see them. This when you gesture
   'hello' or 'good bye' with your hand.
7.  ____________ is a soft natural fiber that is commonly used to make various garments like T-shirts and pants. It comes from the seed pods of a plant that is grown in hot climates.

a. rubber  b. cotton  c. suede  d. wool

Q4) Complete the following dialogue.

1. Teacher: Can you explain to me when you .......... the Past Simple and when the Present Perfect?
   a. employ
   b. utilize
   c. exercise
   d. use

2. Student: I think the past simple is for a .......... time in the past and the present perfect is when you don't know when it was.
   a. definite
   b. clear
   c. obvious
   d. absolute

3. Teacher: Excellent. Now if I wanted to describe my time in Paris in 1999 with the verb 'stay', what .......... I say?
   a. am
   b. would
   c. ought
   d. have

4. Student: I think it is" I stayed in Paris in 1999". Is that all ..........?
   a. correct
   b. accurate
   c. fine
   d. right

5. Teacher: Absolutely perfect. Now what .......... the Present Perfect Continuous?
   a. through
   b. into
   c. about
   d. concerning

   a. whenever
   b. however
   c. wherever
d. whatever

7. Teacher: Well if you started living in Paris in 1999 and you are still there, you say; I have been living there .......... 1999.
   a. since
   b. for
   c. till
   d. until

8. Student: Yes, I see I think I understand but you have ......... many tenses in English!
   a. to
   b. in
   c. also
   d. too

9. Teacher: Right ......... one more. Tell me which form you use if you are going to leave Paris and you tell someone about the length of time from your arrival till now.
   a. simply
   b. just
   c. justly
   d. alone

10. Student: Oh, that's easy. I say: I have lived here for 6 years. I can see from the .......... on your face I am right.
    a. depression
    b. impression
    c. expression
    d. derision

Q5) Write a well – organized composition of about 200 – 250 words about the following topic. (Choose only one)

1. It is becoming more and more difficult to escape the influence of the media on our lives. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of living in a media rich society. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

2. In today's competitive world, many families find it necessary for both parents to go out to work. While some say the children in these families benefit from the additional income, others feel they lack support because of their parents' absence.