

First Term English Exam

Part One: Reading

(15points)

A/ Comprehension

(08points)

Read the text carefully then do the following activities.

Sportswashing is a practice in which sports are used by a state or non-state actor to launder the actor's tarnished reputation. The manner in which sports are exploited in this way is theoretically unlimited, but the most common include hosting sporting events and owning or sponsoring sports teams and competitions.

Recent research on the English cities of Manchester and Newcastle documents how their local democratic institutions have been weakened by the growing influence of the controversial Gulf investment funds that own their football clubs. It details how the halo effect that the owners have achieved in bringing success to these cherished clubs has been sufficiently powerful to deter criticism of their human rights record from the local press and politicians, who fear displeasing fans and advertisers.

Sportswashing can leave the average fan feeling impotent. However, scholars have recently argued that fan and athlete activism have an important role to play in resisting the phenomenon. When fans and athletes draw attention to abuses, they undermine the sportswasher's wrongdoings from the sports event or team being used for this purpose and limit its ability to distract.

*Adapted by Hicham Ouazene
<https://www.idea.int>*

1. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

- a) Sportswashing tarnishes the actor's reputation.
- b) The Gulf investments in English football clubs is debatable.
- c) Sportswashing can foster negative emotions.
- d) Only athlete activism can help resisting sportswashing.

2. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- a) Mention three ways in which sportswashing can be accomplished.
- b) How did Gulf countries succeed deterring criticism of their human rights record?
- c) What can be done to fight the sportswasher's malpractices?

3. Find who or what the underlined words in the text refer to.

- a) It (S2)
- b) who (S2)
- c) they (S3)

4. Identify the type of discourse.

The text is...

- a) argumentative
- b) descriptive
- c) expository

B. Text Exploration:

(07points)

1. Find words in the text whose definitions follow.

- a) unfairly used for someone's advantage **(S1)**
- b) the pleasure of love or caring about something / admired **(S2)**
- c) to gradually weaken or destroy someone or something **(S3)**

2. Divide the following words into roots and affixes.

Words	Prefix	Root	Suffix
unlimited			
competition			
resisting			

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

- A) a) Some companies are so powerful and influential that no one dares to criticize them.
 b) Due to
- B) a) The international community made little efforts to fight sports washing.
 b) I wish

4. Fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the list given.

criticism – inspiring – sovereign – heavy

Critics accuse Saudi Arabia of using its(1).... wealth fund to engage in sportswashing in the face of(2).... of its human rights record. However, the Saudi government denies such a(3).... allegation and insists the investment is boosting the economy, opening the country up to tourism and(4).... people to be more active.

Part Two: Written Expression

(05points)

Choose ONE of the following topics

Topic One:

In your school, a teacher pretends to treat all students fairly. However, when you discovered that he changed some students' grades on multiple occasions, he tried to bribe you and asked you not to expose him so as to keep his reputation clean. As a student representative, write an article of about 80 to 120 words for your school magazine in which you denounce the teacher's misconduct and call on the administration to take legal action against him.

Make the best use of the following notes:

- illegal act...
- created unhealthy environment...
- students feel unvalued and demoralized / hate each other / lost trust in the teacher...
- leads to more unethical practices...
- must be expelled / students get their real grades...

Topic Two:

Today, many people don't hesitate to buy imitated products even though they know they are of bad quality. As a young and aware consumer, write a public statement of about 80 to 120 words for your school magazine to sensitize your schoolmates to the negative effects of copied goods.

GOOD LUCK