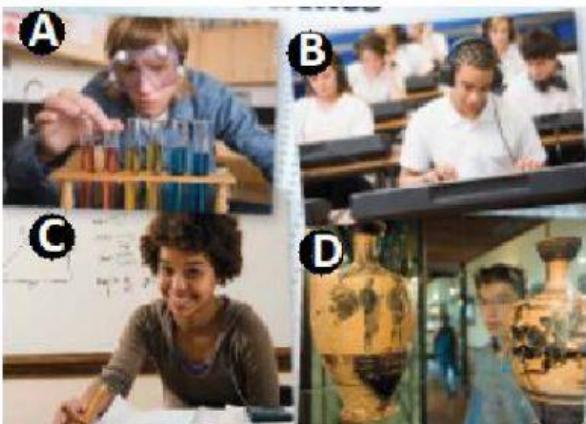


**STUDENT NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Match the school subjects with the images. (8 points)**

C		
	Arts	
	Geography	
B		
	Science	
	Computer	
F		
	History	

**II. Complete the sentences with the *past continuous* form of the verbs.**

a) Ella was talking (talk) to her friend on her mobile phone.

b) We couldn't use the computer now. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (send) an e-mail.

c) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) computer games. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework!!

d) They didn't want to go out. They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a good movie.

e) We \_\_\_\_\_ (download) some good music last night.

f) I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for some information on the internet.

**III. Read the following text, answer the following questions. (7 points)**

**READING: Kwanzaa**

Kwanzaa is a relatively new holiday which celebrates African American people, their culture, and their history. It is a seven day festival that begins on December 26 and lasts until January 1.

The holiday of Kwanzaa was created by Dr. Maulana Karenga in 1966 during the civil rights movement in the United States. This was a time of great struggle for black Americans. Dr. Karenga wanted to create a celebration that would bring African Americans together by recognizing their black culture.

Karenga used the harvest festivals of Africa as a model for his new holiday. Over the centuries, Africans have gathered to celebrate their crops and harvests as a time of thanksgiving and remembrance. Karenga named his holiday, Kwanzaa, which means “first fruits” (kwanza) in the African language of Swahili. However, Dr. Karenga added an extra “a” to the spelling so the word would have seven letters. This would correspond with the seven guiding principles or beliefs of the festival. Dr. Karenga based his seven principles of Kwanzaa on the traditional African values and characteristics of the ancient harvest festivals. The seven principles of Kwanzaa, called the Nguzo Saba, are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith.

Each evening of the seven day festival a family member lights a candle in a special candleholder and discusses one of the seven principles of Kwanzaa. On the evening of December 31, family and friends get together to enjoy a large feast. The last day of Kwanzaa, January 1, is a time of gift giving.

The traditional colors of Kwanzaa are black, red, and green, which are the colors of the African flag. Black represents the people, red is their struggle, and green symbolizes hope for the future.

Since its beginning in 1966, Kwanzaa has gained wide recognition and is now celebrated by more than 18 million people worldwide. The holiday is celebrated in homes, churches, mosques, community centers, schools, and places of work. Africans and African-Americans of all religions celebrate Kwanzaa.

1. When was the holiday of Kwanzaa created?
2. Why did Dr. Karenga want to create a holiday?

3. What is Kwanzaa and when is it celebrated?
4. How did Dr. Karenga choose the name of this new holiday?
5. Why did he change the spelling of the Swahili word?
6. Is the celebration of Kwanzaa associated with any particular religion?
7. How many people around the world celebrate Kwanzaa?

**IV. In three paragraphs, explain a celebration that you used to celebrate as a child. 10 points**

- Was it your favorite festivity? Why/When/Where is it celebrated? Why do you like it? What makes it special? (3 points).
- Check punctuation, spelling, word choice and tenses) (4 points).
- 120 words in three paragraphs: introduction paragraph, body and conclusion (3 points).

**V. Put the verbs into the correct form (simple past).**

1. Last year I (spend)  my holiday in Ireland.
2. It (be)  great.
3. I (travel)  around by car with two friends and we (visit)  lots of interesting places.
4. In the evenings we usually (go)  to a pub.
5. One night we even (learn)  some Irish dances.
6. We (be)  very lucky with the weather.
7. It (not / rain)  a lot.
8. But we (see)  some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you)  your last holiday?