

STEP

مع عايد

المحاضرات التمهيدية

READING

عايد بتقربك المسافات

AYED ELSTOBY



نسهل التعامل مع قطع الربدنق

الاستراتيجية الثالثة

١- استبعاد الكلمات الغير مؤثرة (side words) يجعل الصورة أوضح:

- أسماء (الأشخاص - الأشياء - الأماكن)
- حروف الجر
- الضمائر
- الأفعال المساعدة (be / have / do)
- الصفات - الأحوال

(ما لم يكن السؤال متعلق بها)

٢- الكلمات المشهورة والأكثر تكراراً وتداولاً (sight words) مهم في زيادة وضوح الصورة ولكن لا يجب أن تشغل حيز من التفكير.

٣- الكلمات المؤثرة (key words) هي التي تجعل الصورة واضحة تماماً والوصول لها هو هدف الاستراتيجية الثالثة.

(مع العلم أن الرجوع للقطعة يكون بقدر الحاجة)



Computers through the 1970s and 1980s

1975

- (1) The first commercially available microcomputer, the Altair 880, is the first computer to be called a "personal computer." It has 64km of memory and an open 100line bus structure. Selling for about \$400, the Altair 880 comes in a kit to be assembled by the user. Two young college students, Paul Allen and Bill Gates, unveil the BASIC language interpreter for the Altair computer.

1976

- (2) Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak build the Apple I computer. It is less powerful than the Altair, but it is also less expensive and less complicated.

1977

- (3) The Apple II computer is unveiled. It comes already assembled in a case, with a built-in keyboard. Users must plug in their own TVs for monitors. Fully assembled microcomputers hit the general market, with Radio Shack, Commodore, and Apple all selling models.

1978

- (4) Intel releases the 8086 microprocessors, a 16-bit chip that sets a new standard for power, capacity, and speed in microprocessors.

1979

- (5) Intel introduces the 8088-microprocessor featuring 16-bit internal architecture and an 8-bit external bus. Motorola introduces the 68000-chip used in early Macintosh computers Micropro International introduces WordStar, the commercially successful processing program for IBM-compatible microcomputers.

1980

- (6) IBM chooses Microsoft to provide the operating system for its upcoming PC Microsoft purchases a program developed by Seattle Computer Products called Q-DOS and modifies it to run on IBM hardware.

1981

- (7) IBM introduces the IBM-PC, with a 4.77 MHZ Intel 8088 CPU. 16KB of memory. a keyboard and monitor for price tag of \$2.495 Xerox



Unveils the Xerox Star computer its high price dooms the computer to commercial failure, but its features inspire a whole new direction in computer design. Its little box on wheels (the first mouse) can execute commands on screen.

1982

- (8) AutoCAD, a program for designing 2-D and 3-D objects is released. AutoCAD will go on to revolutionize the architecture and engineering industries Work begins of the development of TCP/IP. The term internet is used for the first time to describe the worldwide network of computers.

1983

- (9) Apple introduces the Lisa, the first commercial computer with a purely graphical operating system and mouse. The industry is excited, but Lisa's \$10.000 price tag discourages buyers.

1984

- (10) Adobe systems release its PostScript system, allowing printers to produce crisp print in a number of typefaces, as well elaborate graphical images. Apple introduces the friendly Macintosh microcomputer and satellite Software international introduces the WordPerfect word processing program.

1985

- (11) Aldus release PageMaker for the Macintosh, the first desktop publishing software for microcomputers Microsoft announces the Windows 1.0 Operating environment, featuring the first graphical user interface for PCs.

1986

- (12) IBM delivers the PC convertible. IBM'S first laptop computer and the first el-based computer with a 3.5inch floppy disk drive. Microsoft sells its first public stock for \$21 per share, raising \$61 million in the initial public offering.

1987

- (13) The Macintosh II computer aimed at the desktop publishing market is introduced by Apple. It features an SVGA monitor.

1988



- (14) Apple Computer files the single biggest lawsuit in the computer industry against Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard. Claiming copyright infringement of its operating system A virus called the "Internet Worm" is released on the internet, disabling about ten percent of all Internet host computers.

1989

- (15) Tim Berners-Lee develops software around the hypertext concept. Enabling users to click on a word or phrase in a document and jump either to another location within the document or another file with the doc or to another file. This software provides the foundation for the development of the World Wide Web, and it is the basis for the first Web browsers.

✚ **What is the name of the first personal computer?**

- a) Altair 880
- b) BASIC
- c) Apple I
- d) Dell

✚ **Which company purchased the Q-DOS program?**

- a) Apple
- b) IBM
- c) Microsoft
- d) Hewlett Packard

✚ **In which year was the Macintosh II introduced?**

- a) 1977
- b) 1978
- c) 1980
- d) 1987



Giant Panda

1) An American-born giant panda will soon be travelling to China. The Chinese government has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study. After a few years, they, and any cubs they may produce, must all be returned to China. Mei Lan, a three-year-old female, is being prepared for her trip to China, where her parents were born. A special FedEx flight from the U.S. is being arranged for her.

2) Chinese zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet, and even language lessons for her. They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese. The caretakers at her new home, the Chengdu Panda Research Center in Sichuan, want to help her adapt quickly and feel comfortable in her new environment. Mei Lan has lived at a zoo in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, since her birth, and she is unfamiliar with Chinese. The teacher must have a bachelor's degree or higher and be fluent in both English and Chinese.

✚ **According to Paragraph (2), why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lan to learn Chinese?**

- a) so that she can speak with her caretakers
- b) so that she will feel at home in China
- c) so that she can forget her English
- d) so that she will like her new diet

✚ **According to Paragraph (2), where has Mei Lan been living?**

- a) in the Chengdu Panda Research Center
- b) in an American research center
- c) in Atlanta, Georgia
- d) in Sichuan China



Ibn Sina

1) Husayn ibn Abdullah Ibn Sina is well known in the Arab world simply as «Ibn Sina». He is also well known in the West by the name «Avicenna» which simplifies the pronunciation. In 980 A.D. Avicenna was born in Bukhara which is now part of Russia and known as Uzbekistan. By the age of 10, he was already proficient in the Qur'an and Arabic classics. By the age of 16, he finished Islamic law studies, geometry, anatomy, logic and philosophy. By the age of 18, he completed the study of medicine. Soon after that, he became the Prime Minister and the physician of the Ruler of Bukhara. The Ruler was impressed by the intelligence and endurance of his Prime Minister and opened for him a Library which was unique in its literary richness.

2) Avicenna's life was extraordinarily exhausting. All day long he was busy with his patients and government work. At night, he was busy lecturing and writing books. After many years of hard work and many achievements, Avicenna died in 1037 A.D. at the age of 57.

3) Avicenna wrote 100 treatises: 21 of them were major of which 16 were in medicine. He wrote a book in medicine named Al Qanon fi Al Tibb. It was translated into many languages. Al Qanon fi Al Tibb is an encyclopedia containing more than one million words. It consists of five volumes.

✚ The word "proficient" in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

a) Skilled

b) Trained

c) Dedicated

d) Disciplined

✚ According to paragraph (1), why does the Western world use a different name for Ibn-Sina?

a) They did NOT like Arabic names.

b) They did NOT want the world to know his nationality.

c) Names change when used by speakers of a different language.

d) He did NOT speak their language.



✚ According to Paragraph 1), Soon after Ibn Sina finished his study of medicine, he became the

- a) manager of the Royal Library.
- b) assistant of the Prime Minister.
- c) teacher of the Ruler of Bukhara.
- d) doctor for the Ruler of Bukhara.

✚ According to Paragraph 2), which statement describes Avicenna's life?

- a) He worked mainly during the day.
- b) He scarcely worked at night.
- c) He used to travel a lot.
- d) He worked very hard.

✚ According to Paragraph 3), Al Qanon fi Al Tibb, consists of.....

- a) 5 volumes.
- b) 16 encyclopedias.
- c) 21 chapters.
- d) 100 treatises

✚ According to P 3), which of the following is TRUE about Al Qanon fi al Tibb?

- a) It has never been translated.
- b) It has been translated into many languages.
- c) It has been translated into a few languages.
- d) It has not been translated into the Russian language.



Stars

1) If we look at the night sky carefully, we will see that the stars are of many different colors. Some are red, others are yellow, and some are blue. This is also shown when we take color photographs of the night sky. You can take such a photograph with an ordinary camera as long as it is kept steady. A thirty second exposure is sufficient.

2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color. They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest. However, there are a few stars which cannot be classified in this way. These are the superstars. For example, Ryiejol is a blue superstar as big as 40.000 suns and Beetlejuice is a superstar with a size equal to 17.000 suns.

3) Suppose an astronomer observes two stars, one brighter than the other. If neither of them is a superstar. he will know immediately that the brighter star is closer. Astronomers have instruments like light meters which can measure the brightness of a star quite accurately. It is possible to measure a star's distance from the earth if astronomers know the color, brightness and whether or not it is a superstar.

✚ Which of the following colors is NOT mentioned in the passage?

a) green

b) yellow

c) blue

d) red

✚ According to Paragraph (2) Beetlejuice is a superstar

.....

a) as big as the sun

b) smaller than the sun

c) as big as 17,000 suns

d) as big as 40.000 suns

✚ According to Paragraph (2), astronomers classify stars according to the following EXCEPT

a) size

b) color



c) shape

d) brightness

+ **What is the main idea of the passage?**

a) Astronomers have been able to measure how far the stars are from each other.

b) Astronomers have certain instruments to measure the color of the stars.

c) We can know the color of the stars by taking a photograph of the sky at night.

d) Stars can be categorized according to color and size.

