

2025

STEP

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Reading

غير محلولة

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Reading Strategies

استراتيجيات القراءة

نصوص

أسئلة الفهم العام
Titel / main idea
Purpose

أسئلة معلومات
داخل القطعة مباشر /
غير مباشر
Opining One important
idea

أسئلة على الكلمات
Meaning Referring
Conjunctions

رسوم بيانية
جداول
خرائط



First strategy: Figures Analysis

كيفية التعامل مع الرسوم البيانية والجداول والإحصاءات:

عناصر الرسم البياني:

١. الفئة المراد تقييمها (مثل: عدد زوار المملكة للحج - استهلاك المياه)
٢. السنة التي يتم فيها التقييم باستخدام which year?
٣. قيمة هذه الفئة

إذا طلب منك القيمة عليك مراعاة الآتي :

١. القيمة الأكثر باستخدام احدي هذه الكلمات

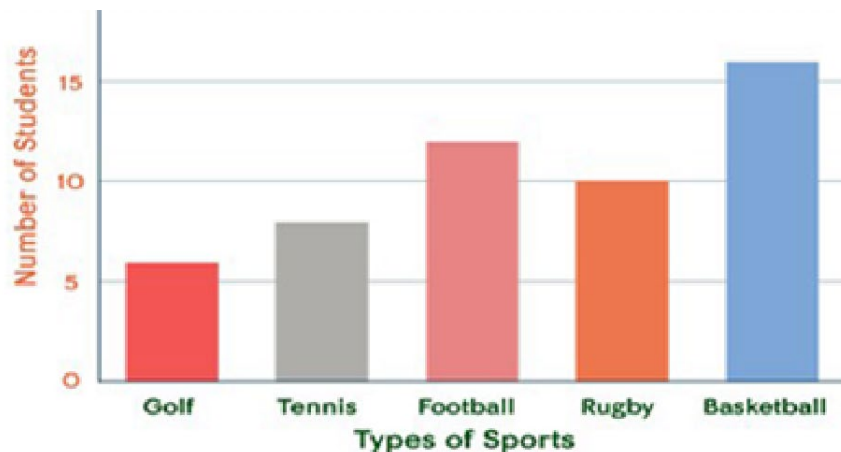
(the most – the highest – the largest - the biggest)

٢. القيمة الأقل باستخدام احدي هذه الكلمات

(the least – the lowest – the fewest- the smallest)

٣. تقدير تقريبي لعنصر ما بالأرقام

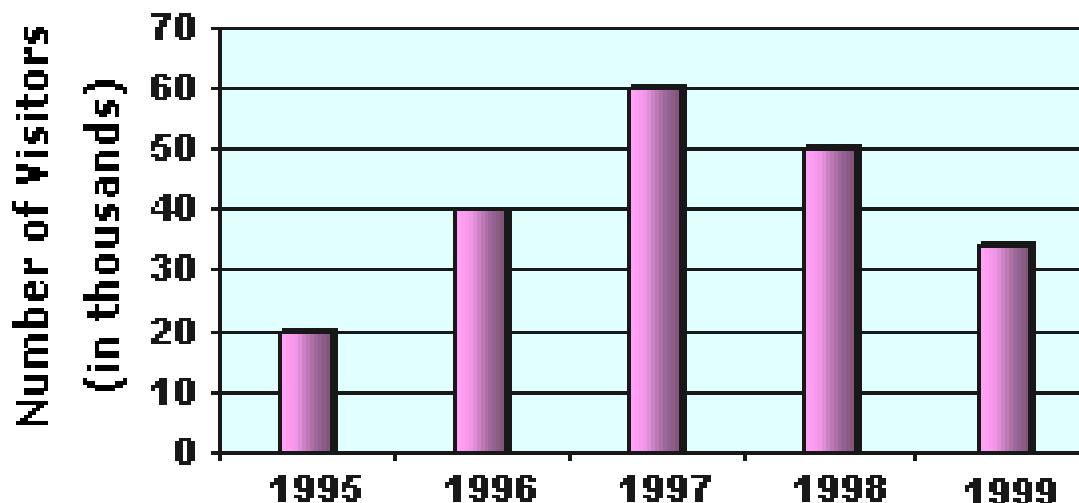
How many students prefer football?



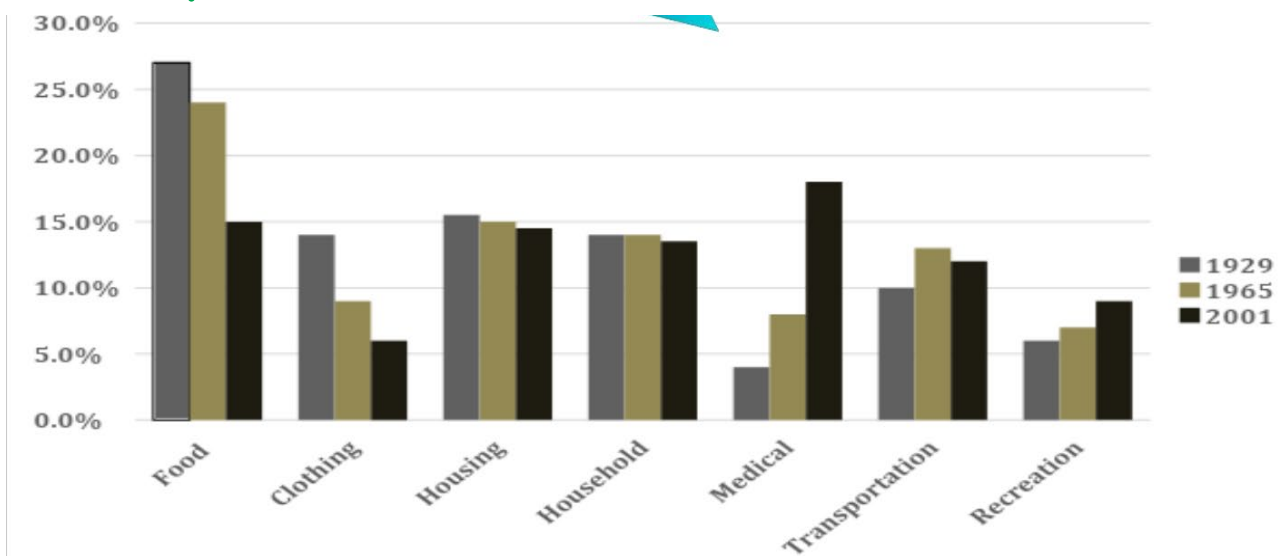
٤. او يمكن ان يطلب الفارق في القيمة بين سنتين باستخدام كلمة between

How many visitors decreased between 1997 and 1998?

Visitors to a Park



PASSAGE 1



1 What percentage of spending was on food in 1929?

- a | 10%
- b | 15%
- c | 24%
- d | 27%

2 In which year was the percentage of spending on transportation highest?

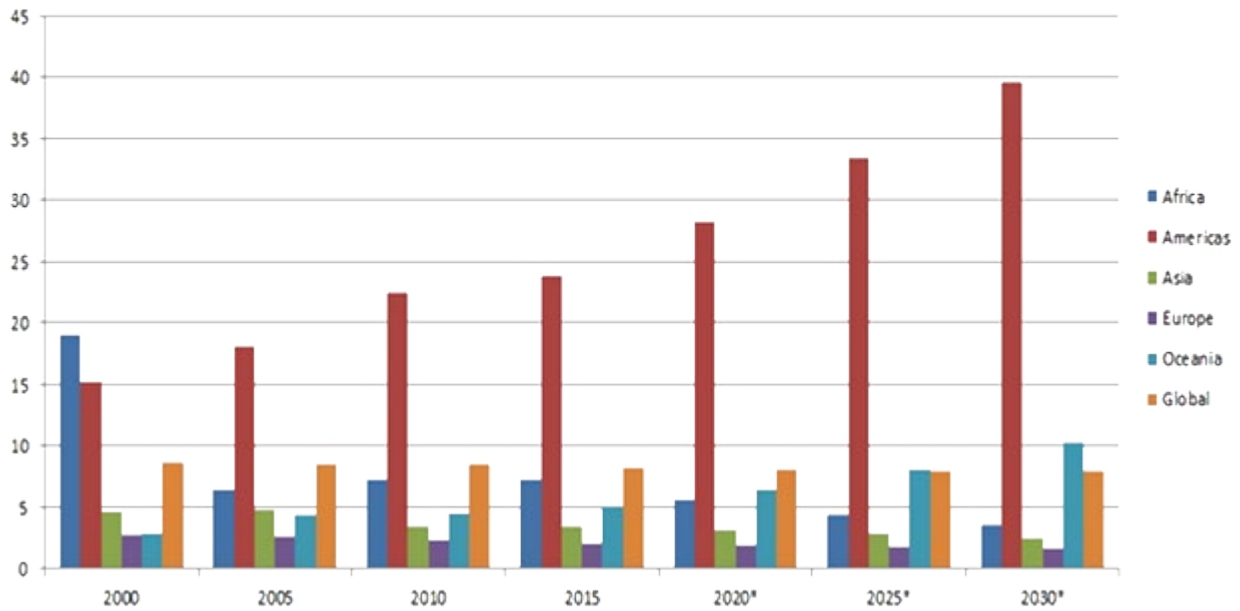
- a | 1929
- b | 1965
- c | 2001
- d | 2011



PASSAGE 2

Rising homicide in the Americas

Homicide rates per 100,000, 2000-2030



1 What was the homicide rate per 100,000 people in Europe in 2015?

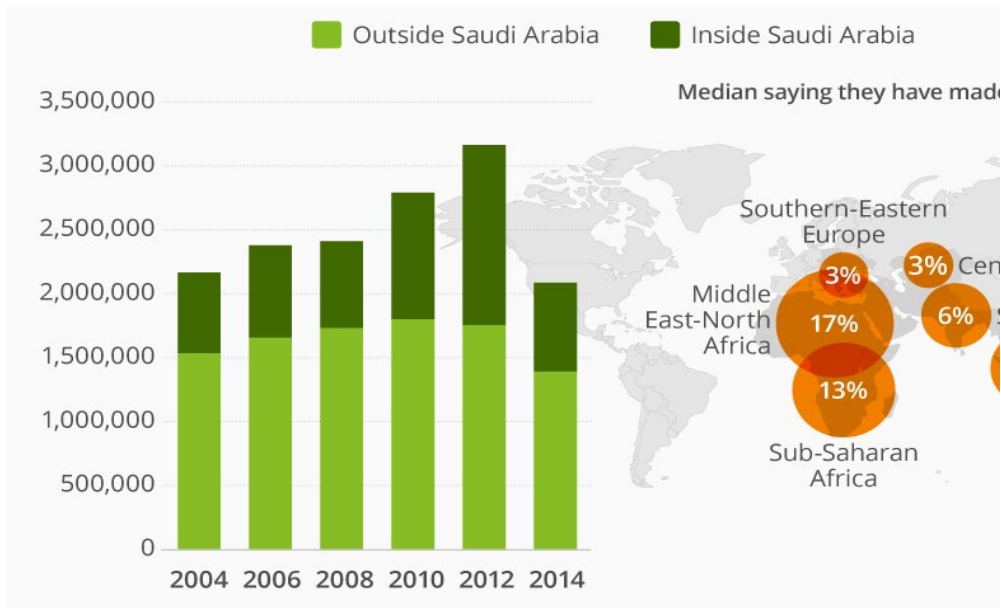
- (a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 12 (d) 15

2 How many homicides per 100,000 people happened in Africa in 2005?

- (a) 7 (b) 13
(c) 19 (d) 24



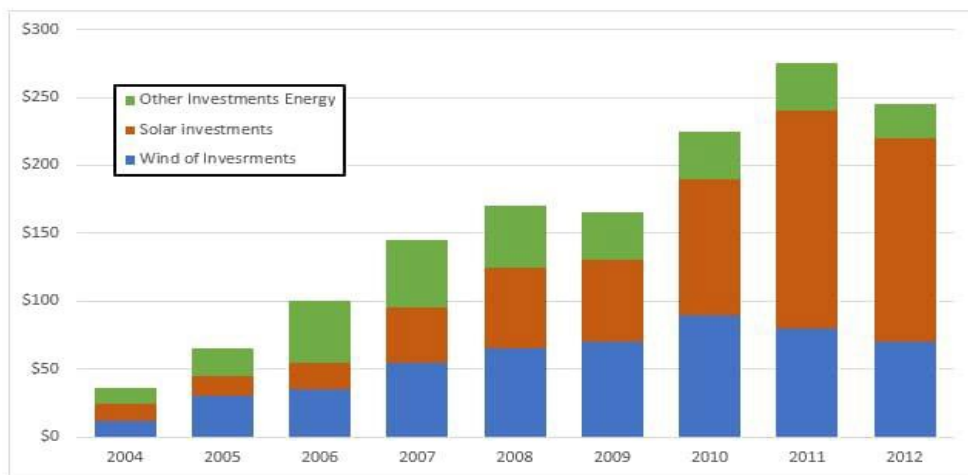
PASSAGE 3



1 Which year had the most pilgrims to Saudi Arabia?

- a | 2002 b | 2008
c | 2010 d | 2012

PASSAGE 4



1 Which year represents the highest wind investment?

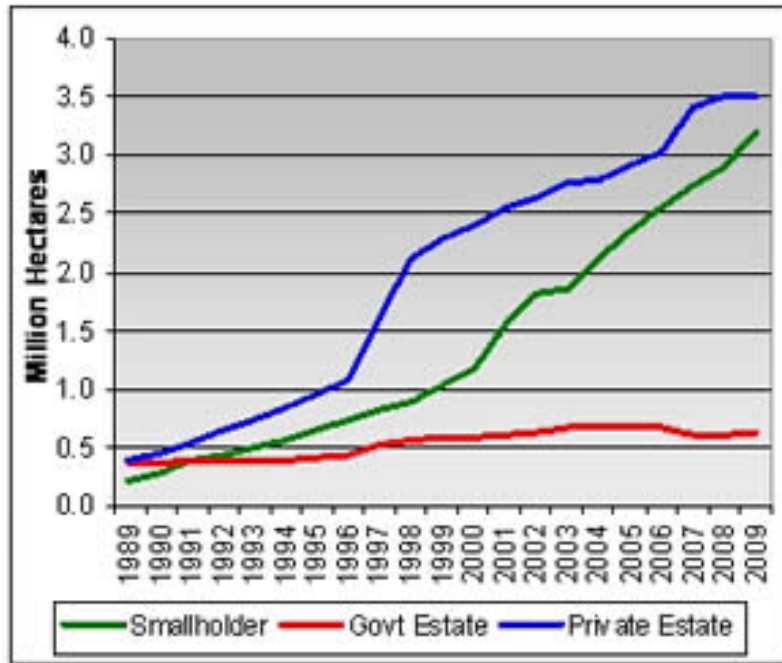
- a | 2002 b | 2004
c | 2010 d | 2012

2 Which year represents the lowest solar investment?

- a | 2004 b | 2006
c | 2011 d | 2015



PASSAGE 5



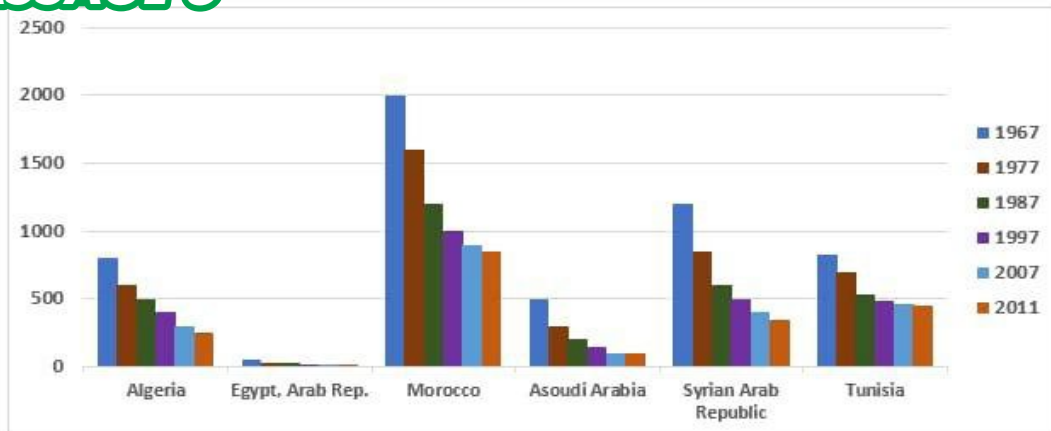
1 How many hectares of palm area did the Private Estate reach by 2008?

- a | 1 million b | 2.3 million
c | 1.3 million d | 3.5 million

2 What year did the Government Estate reach 500,000 hectares?

- a | 1989 b | 1997
c | 2004 d | 2009

PASSAGE 6

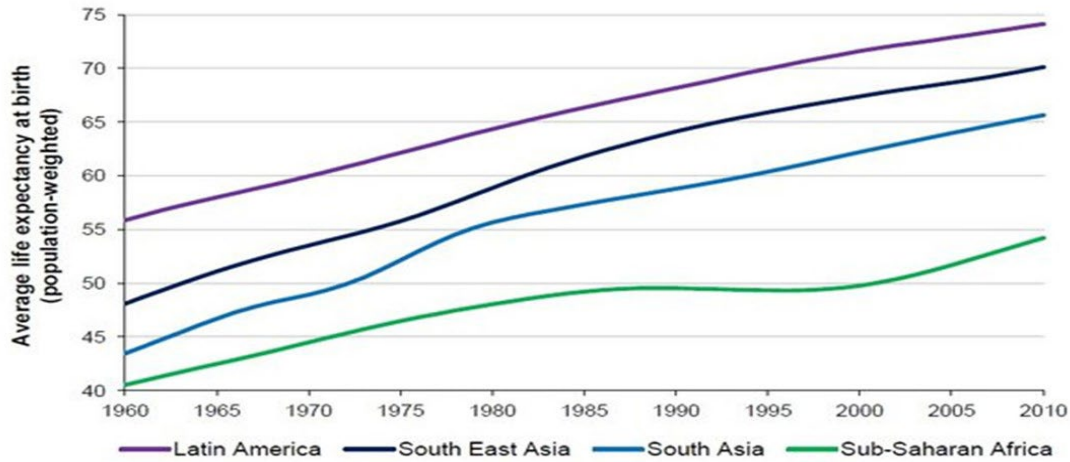


1 How much did the freshwater levels decrease in Syria between 1967 and 2011?

- a | about 800 cubic meters b | about 500 cubic meters
c | about 400 cubic meters d | about 250 cubic meters



PASSAGE 7



1 How much did life expectancy increase in Latin America between 1960 and 2010?

- (a) almost 25 years (b) almost 20 years
(c) almost 15 years (d) almost 10 years

2 What was the average life expectancy at birth in Sub-Saharan Africa in 1970?

- (a) about 45 (b) about 50
(c) about 55 (d) about 60

PASSAGE 8

Where Employees Have the Most and Least Holidays

Selected major cities by average paid vacation days



1 What was the lowest number of paid holidays for any city?

- (a) 4.2 days (b) 6.1 days
(c) 0 days (d) 9.7 days



Second Strategy: Meaning Technique

The Question is:

The word ... in paragraph (.....) is closest in meaning to

في هذا التكنيك يكون هناك كلمة في القطعة محددة بالخط العريض او تحتها خط ويطلب منك تحديد معناها او الاقرب لمعناها من بين الخيارات

يمكن اختصار الاستراتيجية السابقة بحفظ الجدول الذي سيتم إدراجه

PASSAGE 1

3) Although he was not an explorer like Christopher Columbus, Piri was an expert **cartographer**. He used a map of Columbus, as well as other older Arab, Chinese, Indian, Spanish and Greek maps, to create the most accurate map of the known world of that time. A small part of one of Piri's first world maps was discovered in 1929 at the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul. It was drawn in 1513 on gazelle skin. Copies of Piri's book and maps can be found in many libraries and museums around the world. including the Topkapi Palace, the British Museum in London, and the National Library of France in Paris.

1 The word **cartographer** in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a ship maker | b map maker |
| c navigator | d Sailor |

PASSAGE 2

An Air India flight bound for New Delhi with 130 people onboard made an emergency landing in southern Pakistan last week due to technical problems, aviation officials said. The Airbus A320 from Abu Dhabi made the **unscheduled** stop at Nawabshah airport, around 230 kilometers northeast of the port city of Karachi, Pakistan.

1 The word **unscheduled** in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a not planned | b not timed |
| c extra | d long |



PASSAGE 3

- 1) A matryoshka doll refers to a set of dolls of decreasing word size placed one inside the other, The word a diminutive form of the Russian female first name 3 “atryoshka”, “Matryona”. The first doll set in Russia was **carved** in 1890 by Vasily Zvyozdochkin from a design by Sergey Malyutin, who was a folk crafts painter. Traditionally the outer layer is a woman, dressed in a sarafan, a long traditional Russian dress.

1 The word **carved** in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a sourced | b planned |
| c shaped | d copied |

PASSAGE 4

- 1) The traveler Marco Polo returned from his famous **expedition** to the Far East with fruit-flavored ices. We know from Marco Polo that Asians had been making fruit-flavored ices for thousands of years, long before he reached this part of the world. These delicacies became popular in France in the 1500s, but only among royalty. Over the next few centuries, the process of making them evolved and eventually cream was introduced as an ingredient. By the 1700s, people were enjoying a dessert that was very similar to today's ice cream. It became a treat that could be enjoyed by almost anyone, not just the rich.

1 The word **expedition** in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a life | b invention |
| c experience | d journey |

PASSAGE 5

- 1) My room was large and clean with a big bed. It also had a great view of the sea and the beach from the window. The **location** was great, too-right on the beach. It was 10 minutes on foot from the city center, so I didn't need to drive or take a taxi to get there. All the staff members were also polite and helpful. But the best part was the breakfasts which included different breads, cheeses, jams, yogurt and fruits. Fantastic! I ate something different every day. There were two things I did not like: the swimming pool was too small for swimming, and the Internet was too slow to watch videos. However, I'll be visiting again. Peter from Australia).

1 The word **location** in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a bus | b View |
| c Place | d Shopping |



Third Strategy: Referring Technique

هذا التكنيك يتناول السؤال **كلمة** او **عبارة** او **ضمير** تم وضعه في القطعة بالخط الاسود او تحت خط ويطلب منك الى اي اختيار يعود هذا الضمير او الكلمة او العبارة

صيغة السؤال:

The word\pronoun (it) in paragraph (2) refers to

أكثر الضمائر المستخدمة

It - its - they - their - them - there

مراحل الحل

تنقسم الى ثلاث مراحل :

- 1 نوع الضمير: وتحديده من ناحية المفرد و الجمع
علي سبيل المثال (it – its) مفرد غير عاقل اذاً هـنختار الغير عاقل
- 2 تحديد نطاق البحث: الضمير يعود على كلمة في الجملة التي قبله فاذا كان الضمير في بداية الجملة مثل It نطاق البحث سيكون في الجملة التي قبله.
- 3 السياق ويتطلب فهم السياق وترجمته

PASSAGE 1

3) In 1968, both countries formed a joint committee. They formed it to assess the financial undertaking required for the task. As a result, the World Bank was requested by the committee to contribute their assistance in methods of implementation of the mammoth sized project. This required taking into account the environmental and geographical aspects of the Saudi-Bahrain region.

1 The word “it” in paragraph 3) refers to

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| a Saudi | b Bahrain |
| c The project | d The joint committee |



PASSAGE 2 الزراعة بين الكاضر والماضي

A comparison was made between cultivation in the past in 1900 and the present time. Where it was found that in the year 1900, 40% of the workers were working in the field of agriculture, and farmers were producing per day enough food for an average of 5 people, for themselves and their families, and working manually. But at the moment there is much more equipment, machinery and production.

1 The pronoun 'themselves' in paragraph (1) refers to

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a Agriculture | b Americans |
| c Labor force | d Farmers |

PASSAGE 3 fish - السمك

(2) Fish can live in almost any conditions of water. They can live in the freezing waters of Antarctica, hot jungle streams, lakes and fast flowing mountain rivers. Nearly all fish get their oxygen from water. Although we cannot see it, water does contain oxygen. To get this oxygen, the fish forces water through its gills. The gills absorb oxygen and release carbon dioxide into the water which then passes out through the gills.

1 The pronoun 'it' in Paragraph (2) refers to

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a fish | b water |
| c a river | d oxygen |

PASSAGE 4 (الميسون المخترع العظيم)

Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and hard of hearing in the other. He thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short, so that he could have more time for work. He called himself a "two-shift man" because he worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat. Thomas Edison died at the age of 84 on October 18, 1931, at his estate in West Orange, New Jersey. He left numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world.

1 The pronoun 'it' in paragraph (5), refers to his.....

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a Blessing. | b Deafness |
| c Thought | d Ear. |



PASSAGE 5

Currencies

(6) Although the Germans and the Finns use the Euro now, their former currencies the German mark and the Finnish Markka, both have their origin in units of weight. While the Spanish peso meaning 'weight' in Spanish, is also no longer used in Spain, it lives on as the currency of Mexico, Argentina and the Philippines. The British pound or pound sterling comes from the Latin pounds weight

1 The pronoun 'it' in paragraph (6), refers to.....

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a Peso | b Spain |
| c Weight. | d Markka |

PASSAGE 6

(النمل)

(5) Ants are interesting creatures. They have very tiny bodies but live in a complex social community. They are not simply pests, as many people think; in point of fact, they represent a positive example of how planning and teamwork should work in our societies.

1 The pronoun 'they' in Paragraph (5) refers to _____.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a Ants | b pests. |
| c bodies | d people |

PASSAGE 7

(Pizza)

Pizza, which originated in Italy. Is a fast food that is known and loved all around the world. How did it become so popular? Part of the reason is that tourists who went to Italy ate it there and loved it. When they returned to their countries, They looked for Italian restaurants that might have it. But much more significant in pizza becoming popular worldwide the fact that lots of American soldiers who were in Italy during World War II ate it there and then wanted it when they returned to the USA. This dramatic increase in the demand for pizza in the 1950s led to the development of special restaurants for pizza.

1 The word there in paragraph 1 refers to.....

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a the United States | b a pizza restaurant |
| c Italy | d the world |

PASSAGE 8

Scientists at an Alaskan laboratory have been busy analyzing the unknown substance. They have concluded that it is a formation of microscopic eggs. One of the scientists said that there are traces of oil in the eggs, and this is what is causing the strange, orange color.

1 The word it in Paragraph (2) refers to.....

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a traces of oil | b a microscope |
| c the unknown substance | d one of Alaska's laboratories |



Fourth Strategy: Conjunctions

تأتي الروابط بطريقتين

الطريقة الأولى:

شكل السؤال:

Which word can we use to replace the word.....in paragraph?

ييسأل عن معنى الرابط ويمكن حفظ هذا الجدول للتسهيل

Word	Meaning	المعنى
Because	Since	لأن - بسبب
Due to	Because of	لأن
While	Although	رغم أن
For example,	For instance,	على سبيل المثال
as well	too	بالإضافة الى
Then	after that	بعد ذلك

PASSAGE 1

- (1) Prince Henry led the way in sponsoring exploration for Portugal, a small nation next to Spain. First, Prince Henry's navigators discovered and claimed the Madeira and Azores islands to the west and southwest of Portugal. By 1415, Portugal had expanded into Muslim North Africa, seizing the port of Ceuta on the North African coast.
- (2) Prince Henry saw great promise in Africa. The Portuguese could convert Africans-most of whom practiced tribal religions-to Christianity. He also believed that in Africa he would find the sources of riches the Muslim traders controlled.
- (3) Finally, Prince Henry hoped to find an easier way to reach Asia, which meant going around Africa. The Portuguese felt that with their expert knowledge and technology, they could accomplish this feat. At Sagres, in southern Portugal, Henry gathered scientists, cartographers, or mapmakers, and other experts. They redesigned ships, prepared maps, and trained captains and crews for long voyages. Henry's ships then slowly worked their way south to explore the western coast of Africa.
- (4) Henry died in 1460, but the Portuguese continued their quest. In 1488, Bartholomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa. Despite the turbulent seas around it, the tip became known as the Cape of Good Hope because it opened the way for a sea route to Asia.

1 Which word can we use to replace the word "because" in Paragraph (4)?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a although | b besides |
| c since | d so |



PASSAGE 2

(Personal Finance)

1. An annual survey in 2017 from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) found Americans cited the most significant financial setbacks they experienced in 2016 as transportation issues (23 percent), housing repairs/ maintenance (20 percent), and medical care for an injury/ illness (18 percent). If faced with a major unexpected expense, over one third say they would pay for it with credit cards or emergency savings—both at 35 percent—followed by cash at 32 percent.
2. The survey also found that nearly half (48 percent) of Americans admit that they are living paycheck to paycheck. The main reasons people believe they are living paycheck to paycheck are due to credit card debt (24 percent), employment struggles (22 percent), and mortgage/ rent payments (18 percent). Compounding the uneasiness, over three quarters (78 percent) say something causes them financial stress. Saving money (53 percent) tops the list, followed by managing debt (44 percent).
3. «Get debt under control», says Paul Golden (a spokesman for NEFE). «Take a hard look at what you Owe. If there's a clear warning sign of too much debt, take action. Set a goal to reduce your debt load next year by 5 to 10 percent. That might mean reducing impulse shopping. Six in 10 people admit they purchase on impulse and 80 percent of those regret purchases afterwards. When you face temptation, walk away for at least 30 minutes and see if you still want it and it's a good idea».

1 Which expression can we use to replace the expression "due to" in Paragraph (2)?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a however | b although |
| c meanwhile | d because of |



PASSAGE 3

- (1) Since 1876, when Henry Heinz first started selling ketchup in glass bottles, people have been arguing over the best way to get the condiment out of the packaging and onto their plates. A physicist decided to apply a little science to the matter and now has found what he calls a scientifically optimized method for getting the ketchup to flow.
- (2) **While** it may look like a liquid, ketchup is actually a non-Newtonian fluid. Instead of lowering consistently the viscosity of these substances change with the amount of force put on them.
- (3) Because of the physics that govern ketchup's viscosity, packaging them in glass bottles makes it much harder to hit that pressure sweet spot. But if you're dedicated on sticking to the classics and not switching to squeeze bottles, Stickland has developed a method based on physics for coaxing ketchup out of the bottle, Daisy Meager reports for Munchies.
- (4) You have to start by giving the sauce a good shake," Stickland says in a statement.
- (5) The next step is to flip the bottle upside-down (with the lid still on). Then, shake the bottle until the ketchup has slid into its neck. Lastly, turn the bottle so that it's pointing towards your meal at a 45-degree angle and uncap. If needed, Stickland says to give the ketchup a little "encouragement" by tapping on the bottom of the bottle-gently at first, but with increasing force until it finally slides out and onto the plate. "The trick is to get the sauce flowing, but not too fast."

1 Which word can we use to replace the word **While** in Paragraph (2)?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a because | b although |
| c however | d besides |

PASSAGE 4

(Air Pollution)

- (1) Air Pollution Air pollution describes the chemicals and gasses that enter and cause harm to people, animals, and their environment. Two of the worst types of pollution we experience in the world are outdoor air quality in cities and indoor air Pollution. To solve the problem of air Pollution. It is necessary to understand the causes and look for ways to fix them.
- (2) Human activities have been the main causes of air Pollution, especially in modern cities. To support a larger population, there is always a need for energy. Transportation, and industries, which result in the spread of harmful chemicals into the air. In addition to outdoor air pollution, there is another type of pollution. The air quality around and inside buildings and structures is known as indoor air quality. Indoor air quality has a direct effect on the comfort and health of the people inside a building. Some of the common sources of indoor air pollution include chemicals and cleaning products used in homes and offices.
- (3) There are some simple things people can do to help keep the air around them cleaner. **For example**, people can use less energy because the more we use sources of energy, like electricity and gasoline, the more air Pollution we create. People can ride a bicycle or walk.

1 Which word can we use to replace the words "for example" in Paragraph (3)?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a Therefore | b Although |
| c In particular | d For instance |



PASSAGE 5

Space Junk

- 1) Many people know that garbage is a big problem on Earth. What many people don't know is that trash has become a problem in space too. Years of space travel have left tones of space junk" in orbit around the planet.
- 2) There are more than 22,000 pieces of junk in space around the earth. And these are just the items that we can see from earth. There are also millions of smaller pieces of junk that we can't see
- 3) To help reduce more space junk, countries around the world have agreed to limit the time their tools stay in space to 25 years. Each tool must be built to fall safely into the earth's atmosphere, or the gases that surround the earth. After that, in the upper parts of the atmosphere, it will burn up.
- 4) Scientists are suggesting different ways to clean up space junk. In England a metal object is being tested that can be sent into space and then pull the space junk back into the earth's atmosphere where it would burn up. The Germans have been planning a space mission with robots that would collect pieces of space trash and bring them back to Earth so that they can be safely destroyed.
- 5) "In our opinion the problem is very challenging, and it's quite urgent as well," said Marco Castronuovo, an Italian Space Agency researcher who is working to solve the problem.

1 Which word can we use to replace the words "as well" in paragraph (5)?

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a therefore | b though |
| c still | d too |

PASSAGE 6

Computer Ethics

- 2) Use of the internet has led to an increase in plagiarism - this is when a person takes another person's idea/work and claims it as their own. While it is perfectly fine to quote another person's idea, it is essential that some acknowledgement is made so that the originator of the idea is known to others. This can be done by a series of references at the end of a document or footnotes on each page where a reference needs to be made. Software exists that can scan text and then look for examples of plagiarism by searching web pages on the internet.

1 Which word can we use to replace the word then at the end of Paragraph (2)?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a even though | b in addition |
| c in contrast | d after that |



الطريقة الثانية

شكل السؤال:

عند السؤال عن لماذا استخدم الكاتب هذه الكلمة

Why does the writer use the word..... in paragraph.....?

الرابط	لماذا استخدمه الكاتب
also, in addition, moreover	to give more information/ to show another
while-however-but- although -yet	تناقض / تضاد / To show contrast / opposite غالبا الاجابة الصحيحة تأتي بعدهم لذلك يجب قراءة الجملة التي بعدها
for example, for instance	to give an example
because	to show the reason
so	to show the result ودائماً الاجابة تكون بعدها لذلك يجب قراءة الجملة التي بعدها جيداً



PASSAGE 1

(Personal Finance)

- (1) An annual survey in 2017 from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) found Americans cited the most significant financial setbacks they experienced in 2016 as transportation issues (23 percent), housing repairs/ maintenance (20 percent), and medical care for injury illness (18 percent). If faced with a major unexpected expense, over one third say they would pay for it with credit cards or emergency savings both at 35 percent—followed by cash at 32 percent.
- (2) The survey **also** found that nearly half (48 percent) of Americans admit that they are living paycheck to paycheck. The main reasons people believe they are living pay check to paycheck are due to credit card debt (24 percent), employment struggles (22 percent), and mortgage/rent payments (18 percent). Compounding the uneasiness, over three quarters (78 percent) say something causes them financial stress. Saving money (53 percent) tops the list, followed by managing debt (44 percent). (3) “Get debt under control” says Paul Golden (a spokesman for NEFE). “Take a hard look at what you owe. If there’s a clear warning sign of too much debt. take action. Set a goal to reduce your debt load next year by 5 to 10 percent. That might mean reducing impulse shopping .Six in 10 people admit they purchase on impulse and 80 percent of those regret purchases afterwards. When you face temptation, walk away for at least 30 minutes and see if you still want it and it’s a good idea”.

1 Why does the writer use the word also in Paragraph (2)?

- a to give an example of the survey results
- b to show a list of answers reported in the survey
- c to give more information about the survey results
- d to show different results from those reported before



PASSAGE 2

(Air Pollution)

- (1) Air Pollution Air pollution describes the chemicals and gasses that enter and cause harm to people, animals, and their environment. Two of the worst types of pollution we experience in the world are outdoor air quality in cities and indoor air Pollution. To solve the problem of air Pollution. It is necessary to understand the causes and look for ways to fix them.
- (2) Human activities have been the main causes of air Pollution, especially in modern cities. To support a larger population, there is always a need for energy. Transportation, and industries, which result in the spread of harmful chemicals into the air. In addition to outdoor air pollution, there is another type of pollution. The air quality around and inside buildings and structures is known as indoor air quality. Indoor air quality has a direct effect on the comfort and health of the people inside a building. Some of the common sources of indoor air pollution include chemicals and cleaning products used in homes and offices.
- (3) There are some simple things people can do to help keep the air around them cleaner. For example, people can use less energy because the more we use sources of energy, like electricity and gasoline, the more air Pollution we create. People can ride a bicycle or walk.

1 Why does the writer use the words “In addition” in Paragraph (2)?

- a | to give more information about air pollution.
- b | to give an example of air pollution.
- c | to explain the result of air pollution.
- d | to explain the cause of air pollution.



PASSAGE 3

Sickle Cell Anemia

- 1) Sickle cell anemia is a disease that damages red blood cells. The cells, which are normally round, become shaped like a sickle. A sickle is a crescent-shaped tool, used to harvest crops. The sickle-shaped cells are fragile and die quickly. Sickle cell anemia affects about 1 out of 12 people with African ancestry. It also affects people with South Asian, Middle Easter, or Mediterranean roots.
- 2) Like other types of anemia, sickle cell anemia causes tiredness, weakness, and shortness of breath. It also may lead to jaundice, which is a yellowing of the skin and eyes. The pain may occur in the arms, legs, stomach, or chest. A pain crisis can last from several hours to several days. People with sickle cell anemia also are more likely to get infections. **In addition**, children with the disease may grow more slowly than other children.
- 3) Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disease, which means that it is handed down from parent to child. For a child to have sickle cell anemia, both parents must carry the responsible gene. If only one parent has the gene, the child does not get the disease. **However**, the child may pass the gene on to his or her children.
- 4) There is no way to prevent sickle cell anemia. But I think a healthy lifestyle and medications can help patients to manage the symptoms.

1 Why does the writer use the words "in addition" in paragraph 2)?

- a To show another result of the disease
- b To explain what happens to children
- c To explain what happens after an infection
- d To show children are different than their parents.



PASSAGE 4

Changes in Agriculture

- 1) Between 1950 and 1970, a world-wide effort to combat hunger and malnutrition led to dramatic improvements in farming techniques and crop yields. This effort came to be called the green revolution because it greatly increased the world's food supply. Green revolution technologies enabled many countries to end chronic food shortages and, in some cases, become exporters of surplus food.
- 2) At the heart of the green revolution was the use of high-yield varieties of seed and fertilizer. For thousands of years, farmers have added essential nutrients in the form of natural fertilizers such as animal manure. **While** some farmers today still use these traditional methods, many farmers use artificial fertilizers.

1 Why does the writer use the word while in Paragraph (2)?

- a to give more information about nutrients.
- b to give an example of the green revolution
- c to show that natural fertilizers are better.
- d to show that artificial fertilizers are more popular



PASSAGE 5

- (1) During the French Revolutionary Wars, the French army had a problem. A big, potentially deadly problem. It was so big that on this day in 1795, they offered 12.000francs to anyone who could successfully solve it.
- (2) That problem—how to store food safely—was one shared by most of the rest of humanity, which probably explains why its solution has been so popular and lasting: canning. When left out, food, as we all know, goes bad.
- (3) **Although** food could be dried, smoked, fermented or pickled before the invention of canning, none of these methods were certain to be safe and they didn't preserve flavor. Then came Nicolas Appert, a candy maker and winner of the prize money and the title «The Father of Canning».
- (4) Canning works by placing food in jars or cans and heating the whole set-up to a temperature that kills bacteria and other microorganisms. As the jars/ cans cool, a vacuum seal is formed which prevents other microorganisms from getting in.
- (5) Here's the thing, though: Appert could never explain why his method worked. Appert's work was centered around the idea of removing air from food. Appert's method started with putting food in jars, which were then corked, and sealed off with a wax seal. The jars were wrapped in canvas and then boiled.
- (6) After years of experimentation, Appert decided, correctly, that the two most important factors in canning were «the absolute deprivation from contact with the exterior air» and «application of the heat in the water bath».

1 Why does the writer use the word although in Paragraph (3)?

- a To show an example of how food was kept safe.
- b To give more information about Nicolas Appert's work.
- c To prove that flavor was important in keeping food safe.
- d To show that these methods of keeping food safe had some issues



PASSAGE 6

(Irish Potato Famine)

- (1) Under British rule, three quarters of Irish farmland was used to grow crops that were exported. The potato was the main source of food for most of the Irish people. In 1845, disaster struck. A blight or disease destroyed the potato crop. Other crops, such as wheat and oats, were not affected. Yet British landowners continued to ship these crops outside Ireland, leaving little for the Irish except the blighted potatoes. The result was a terrible famine that the Irish called the 'Great Hunger'. In four years, about one million Irish men, women and children died of starvation or disease. Many more emigrated to the United States and Canada. The Great Hunger left a legacy of Irish bitterness toward the English.
- (2) In the 1850s, some Irish militants organized the Fenian Brotherhood. Its goal was to liberate Ireland from British rule by force. In the 1870s, moderate Irish nationalists found a rousing leader in Charles Parnell. He rallied Irish members of Parliament to press for home rule, or local self-government. The debate dragged on for ages.
- (3) The 'Irish question' disrupted English Politics. At times, political parties were so deeply split over the Irish question that they could not take care of other business. As prime minister, Gladstone pushed for reforms in Ireland, he ended the use of Irish tax money to support the British and tried to ease the hardship of Irish tenant farmers. New laws prevented landlords from charging unfair rents and protected the rights of tenants to the land they worked.
- (4) Finally, in 1914. Parliament passed a home rule law. But it delayed putting the new law into effect when World War 1 broke out that year. The southern counties of Ireland finally became independent in 1921.

1 Why does the writer use the word Yet in Paragraph (1)?

- a To prove that the Irish only liked to eat potatoes most of the time
- b To give more information about which crops were sent to Canada
- c To show that crops, like wheat and oats, were also affected by disease
- d To show that British landowners sold good crops while people were hungry



Fifth Strategy Information & details

استخراج المعلومات والتفاصيل من القطعة مبني على مرحلتين

(مرحلة المعلومات المباشرة - مرحلة المعلومات غير المباشرة)

- المعلومات المباشرة أول خطوة فيها هي فهم السؤال (يقصد بها فهم الكلمات الاستفهامية)

WORD	المعني	WORD	المعني
What	ما - ماذا	When	متى
Where	أين	Who	من
Which	أي	Why	لماذا
How Much	كم التكلفة	How Many	كم العدد
How Long	كم المدة	How Old	كم العمر

الخطوة الثانية هي تحديد المعلومة المطلوبة من رأس السؤال.

رأس السؤال عبارة عن **جزئين** (جزء كلمة استفهامية - المعلومة المطلوبة)

المهارة المطلوبة في النوع ده من الاسئلة هي مهارة بسيطة جدا (لما تشوف المعلومة المطلوبة تروح للقطعة تعمل عملية مسح ومطابقة)

هو تحديد مكان المعلومة في القطعة او البرقراف لو حدده **المسح** **المطابقة** هي مطابقة ما بين المعلومة اللي في رأس السؤال وما بين المعلومة اللي في القطعة.



PASSAGE 1

- 1) Air pollution is a major problem all over the world today. Scientific research now shows us that indoor air pollution may be a much greater danger than outdoor pollution. In one 2009 study, researchers found 586 chemicals in the air of 52 typical homes in Arizona, USA. This led them to conclude that indoor air quality can be five times worse than outdoor air. Offices, factories and other places of work can be just as polluted as homes, maybe more so. In today's society most people spend up to 90% of their time indoors. We seal our buildings tightly to reduce energy costs. Equipment and buildings themselves, give off an increasing amount of synthetic man-made chemicals and gases. There is inadequate ventilation and no access to fresh air, all these harmful elements are kept inside. This condition is known as "sick building syndrome" furnishings in buildings, and the When condition is known as "sick building" syndrome.
- 2) The sources of indoor air pollution can be easily pollen, identified. Air pollutants fall into three main categories: biological particles mold, bacteria, viruses, pollen, etc.), non-biological particles smoke, dust, heavy metals, radioactive isotopes, etc.), and gases carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, radon, etc.). In homes, there are four major sources of these pollutants: pressed wood products, carpets, paints, and furniture. Addition, the indoor air space of offices is full of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) produced by photocopiers, computers and other equipment. Dangerous pollutants can also be found in air-conditioned rooms in summer and rooms heated by coal or wood fires in winter. The kitchen is another place where the air may contain harmful gases from cooking stoves and non-stick Teflon) cooking pans.
- 3) Poor indoor air quality can cause a number of health problems. These include asthma, allergies, headaches, memory loss and fatigue tiredness). Eye and irritations can also result from bad indoor air. People who spend a lot of time indoors away from fresh air skin may suffer more from sore throats, colds and flu as well. The more serious long-term effects of breathing toxic airborne particles include heart and respiratory diseases in addition to different kinds of cancer.
- 4) There are a number of ways to improve our indoor air very simple and make our buildings healthier. One very simple solution is to get some houseplants. In India, people are already using plants to take the place of air filters. One business center in New Delhi has successfully used this method for fifteen years. For a building with 30 people, they used over 1,200 plants to clean the air. There are other things we can do in our homes. Open a few windows every day for five or ten minutes to change the air and do not allow smoking inside. Do not use non-stick cookware. Do not use synthetic materials for carpets and buy real wood furniture. Use natural materials such as cotton and wool for curtains and bedding. Do not use toxic cleaning materials or paints in your home. Finally, be sure to keep heating stoves and air conditioners in good repair and clean them often.

1 According to Paragraph (1), in the 2009 study, how many chemicals did the researchers find in the indoor air?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a 25 | b 90 |
| c 300 | d 586 |

2 According to Paragraph (2), which of the following are sources of VOCs?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a cooking stoves and Teflon pans | b photocopiers and computers |
| c radon and formaldehyde | d paints and furniture |

3 According to Paragraph (4), where are plants being used successfully to keep the air healthy?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a in a research center in the USA | b in a business center in India |
| c offices in America | d in typical homes in Arizona |



PASSAGE 2

(Growth of Public Education)

- 1) By the early 1800s, reformers persuaded many governments to set up public schools and require basic education for all children. Teaching «the three Rs» – reading, writing and arithmetic – was thought to produce better citizens. In addition, industrialized societies recognized the need for a literate workforce. Schools' taught punctuality, obedience to authority. disciplined work habits, and patriotism. In European schools. children also received basic religious education.

Public Education Improves

- 2) At first, elementary schools were primitive. Many teachers had little schooling themselves. In rural areas, students attended schools only during the times when they were not needed on the farm or in their parents' shops.
- 3) By the late 1880s, more and more children were in school, and the quality of elementary education improved. Teachers received training at Normal here the latest 'norms and standards' of educational practices were taught. Beginning in 1879, schools to train teachers were established in France. In England, schooling girls and boys between the ages of five and ten became compulsory after 1881. Also, governments began to expand secondary schools, known as high schools in the United States. In secondary school, students learned the classical languages Latin and Greek, along with history and mathematics.
- 4) In general, only middle-class families could afford to have their sons attend these schools, which trained students for more serious study or for government jobs. Middle-class girls were sent to school primarily in the hope that they might marry well and become better wives and mothers. Education for girls did not include subjects such as science, mathematics. Or physical education because they were not seen as necessary subjects for girls to learn higher education expands.
- 5) Colleges and universities expanded in this period, too. Most university students were the sons of middle-or upper-class families. The university curriculum emphasized ancient history and languages, philosophy, religion and law. By the late 1800s, universities added courses in the sciences, especially in chemistry and physics at the same time, engineering schools trained students who would have the knowledge and skills to build the new industrial society.
- 6) Some women sought greater educational opportunities. By the 1840s, a few small colleges for women opened, including Bedford College in England and Mount Holyoke in the United States. In 1863, the British reformer Emily Davies campaigned for female students to be allowed to take the entrance examinations for Cambridge University. She succeeded, but as late as 1897, male Cambridge students rioted against granting degrees to women.



4 In 1879, where did schools to train teachers start?

- (a) England (b) France
(c) United States (d) Greece

5 Where is Mount Holyoke College for Women

- (a) England (b) United States
(c) France (d) Greece

6 What university course was added to the curriculum by the late 1800s?

- (a) chemistry (b) mathematics
(c) religion (d) physical education

PASSAGE 3

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.

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

- (a) green (b) yellow
(c) blue (d) red

2 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

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

- (a) size (b) color
(c) distance (d) brightness



PASSAGE 4

Strange Substance

1) A mysterious, orange, sticky gel, found on the beaches of Kivalina, a village situated on the Alaskan coast between Kotzebue and Point Hope, was recently the source of much interest. Many people thought that the sticky gel was some strange compound that had spread as a result of a chemical reaction. Others had more farfetched ideas about the substance's origins ranging from aliens to volcanic remains.

1 According to Paragraph (1), the strange, orange substance was found

- a | on the beaches of Kotzebue
- b | on the beaches of Point Hope
- c | close to a compound in Alaska
- d | between Kotzebue and Point Hope



Sixth Strategy

الغير مباشر (الاحتياج للمعنى هنا بيزيد)

الغير مباشر معناها ان المعلومة المطلوبة ليست موجودة في القطعة بشكلها المنصوص عليه في رأس السؤال
الخطوة الأولى هي عملية فهم وتحليل لمعلومات ذُكرت في

PASSAGE 1

1) The man received extensive therapy after the operation. He was able to move the thumb and fingers of his left hand eight months after surgery. After ten more months, the patient could move the fingers of his right hand and begin to feed himself and even write to some extent considering the severity of his injury and the fact that 22 months had passed between his accident and the surgery, these results are remarkable.

1 How long after his operation did it take for the man to be able to use his hands to eat by himself?

a | 8 months

b | 10 months

c | 18 months

d | 22 months



PASSAGE 2

Vitamins are organic compounds that the body needs in small amounts to function properly. Humans need 13 different vitamins, which have many roles in the body. For example, Vitamin A helps maintain good vision. Vitamin B helps form red blood cells. Vitamin K is needed for blood to clot when you have a cut or other wound.

4 Why is vitamin K needed in the body?

- a | to help muscles work normally
- b | to help cuts stop bleeding
- c | to make red blood cells
- d | to improve the health of the skin

PASSAGE 3

The Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) was established under the Council of Ministers in 2004, as an independent body corporate that directly reports to The President of Council of Ministers. The Authority's objective is to regulate, oversee, and control food, drugs, medical devices, as well as to set their mandatory standard specifications, whether they are imported or locally manufactured.

5 You can understand from the passage that the SFDA deals with goods that are.....

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a controlled | b foreign only |
| c Saudi and foreign | d manufactured only |



PASSAGE 4

- (1) Muhammad Ali is a famous heavyweight boxer. He was born as Cassius Clay in Louisville, Kentucky, in the USA in 1942.
- (2) He had a very successful professional boxing career. In fact, he won the world heavyweight championship three times. The first time was when he beat the former champion, Sonny Liston, in 1964. In the same year, he became a Muslim and assumed the name Muhammad Ali.
- (3) Ten years later, in 1974, he became world champion again when he beat George Foreman in Zaire. He became champion for the third time in 1978 after beating Leon Spinks. Ali fought his last professional fight in 1981 against Trevor Berbick and then retired from boxing.

6 How old was Muhammed Ali when he became Muslim?

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| a 34 | b 36 |
| c 22 | d 1960 |

7 How old was Ali when he became champion for the third time?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a 34 | b 36 |
| c 22 | d 62 |

PASSAGE 5

No matter whether you're travelling for work or pleasure, wouldn't you value the option to tailor your journey in accordance with your personal preferences and requirements? That's exact why we developed our Red Services: a range of highly practical extra services that you can book along with your flight, as and when you need them.

2 Which method of travel does the passage talk about?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a road | b rail |
| c sea | d air |



Seventh Strategy

Which one of the following is an opinion?

ما هو الاختيار الذي يعبر عن رأي؟

○ نقوم بعمل مسح سريع للقطعة ونبحث عن واحدة من هذه الكلمات:

(say - hard to say - believe - suggest - argue - point out - think - expect)

ثم نربط بين الرأي الموجود في القطعة والاختيارات.

وفي حالة وجود أكثر من كلمة من هذه الكلمات في القطعة، نحدد أي رأي موجود منهم في الاختيارات ثم نختاره.

PASSAGE 1

(meat production)

What are the economics of meat?

- Food and farming is one of the biggest economic sectors in the world. We are no longer in the 14th century, when as much as 76% of the population worked in agriculture but farming still employs more than 26% of all workers globally. And that does not include the people who work along the meat supply chain: the slaughterers, packagers, retailers and chefs.
- Recently, the world's meat production was estimated at 317 metric tons, and that is expected to continue to grow. Figures for the value of the global meat industry vary wildly from \$90bn to as much as \$741bn, but it is in fact, closer to the upper end.
- Although the number of people directly employed by farming is currently less than 2% in the UK, the food chain now includes the agribusiness companies, the retailers, and the entertainment sector. According to the UK Department for Environment, in 2014 the food and drink manufacturing sector contributed £27bn to the economy, and employed 3.8 million people. What about its cultural and social importance?
- Is meat still crucial to human life? Some nutritionists argue that, just because we've always eaten meat, that doesn't mean we always have to. If we can get all the dietary nutrients and protein that we need elsewhere, should we?

1 Which of the following is an opinion?

- Meat production will continue to grow.
- Few people work farming in the UK.
- The meat industry is worth closer to \$174 million.
- In the UK, 3,8 million are employed and 27 billion is made by the food industry.



PASSAGE 2

(The Spanish Flu)

1. From 1918 to 1920 the virus known as the Spanish Flu infected 500 million people worldwide, killing 50 to 100 million of them. The only continent it did not reach was Antarctica; deaths were registered from northern Alaska to the islands of Samoa. The virus began in conditions that were perfect to help it spread across the globe, turning the battlefields of World War I into huge centers of infection. Though the flu had long been a familiar disease, the subtype (special type) of 1918 took scientists by surprise. They were shocked as much by the speed of its spread as by the number of people it killed. Though some experts believe the virus's origins were in Europe, the theory most accepted today suggests that it began in the United States, and later travelled on an army ship to the battlefields of France. From there, an army of disease germs, like enemy soldiers in a secret war 'Ashgan', spread out through the air and infected a third of the world's population, killing between 2.5% and 5% of everyone on earth. In the future, suggests the World Health Organization, there will be more and perhaps more deadly flu pandemics (worldwide diseases), threatening global health and security and putting the future of human society at risk. The virus won't need a great war to help it cover the earth; it will be enough for one carrier to get on an airplane and, in less than 20 hours, cover the distance between Tokyo and New York, or between Sydney and Doha.

1 Which of the following statements about the Spanish Flu is an opinion?

- a It began in the United States.
- b It killed at least 50 million people.
- c There were no infections in Antarctica.
- d Now it could spread across the world in one day.



PASSAGE 3

(The US response to the End of the Cold War)

1. When Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union (USSR) in 1985, no one predicted that the end of Cold War was only six years away
2. It all began in Poland in June 1989. A non-communist party did well in the general election and people were celebrating in the streets. Everyone expected Gorbachev to send the army in, but he did nothing at all. European communist governments under the Soviet influence started to fall one by one. In autumn 1989, East Germans were knocking down the Berlin Wall. Then communist governments fell in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and in Romania the people put the president in prison.
3. Demands for freedom soon spread to the Soviet Union and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania announced their freedom from Soviet control. In December 1991. Russia itself followed these three and declared independence. The USSR was finished. Gorbachev was a president without a country.
4. Americans were shocked but pleased at these changes. Republicans were quick to argue that it was their actions that won the Cold War. They believed their spending policies during the 1980s and 1990s forced the Soviets to spend too much money on expensive equipment and weapons for its army. However, Professor Parker of Harvard University argues that it was a joint effort, started 25 years earlier by the Democrats when Harry Truman was president.
5. Other history professors pointed out that no one really won the Cold War. The United States spent enormous amounts of money building up their army for a war with the Soviet Union. This war never came. However, thousands of American lives were lost in unnecessary wars in Korea and Vietnam.

1 Which one of the following is an opinion?

- a | The world remains a dangerous place.
- b | USA spent a lot of money on weapons.
- c | Many Americans died in Vietnam.
- d | Nobody won the Cold War



PASSAGE 4

Hyperinflation

1. Because Germany had no goods to trade after its defeat in WW1, the Weimar government simply printed money. For Weimar government leaders this seemed an attractive solution. It paid off its debts in the failing German currency, the mark, including war loans of over €2200 million. The great industrialists were able to pay of all their debts as well.
2. This set off a chain reaction. With so much money in circulation prices and wages rocketed, but people soon realized that this money was useless. Workers needed trolleys to carry home their pay. Wages began to be paid daily instead of weakly. The price of goods could rise between joining the back of a queue in a shop and reaching the front!
3. While you might think that the poor suffered most, some historians argue that the greatest casualties were middle-class Germans - those with saving A prosperous middle-class family would find that their savings in the bank, which might have bought them a house in 1921. by 1923 would not even buy a loaf of bread. Pensioners found that their previously adequate monthly pension would not even buy a cup of coffee.
4. It was clear to all, both inside and outside Germany, that the situation needed urgent action. In August 1923 a new government under Gustav Stresemann took over He called off the passive resistance in the Ruhr. He called in the useless marks and burned them, replacing them with a new Currency - the American-backed Retenmark. He negotiated to reduce Germany's debt and receive American loans under the Dawes Plan In addition, Germany repaired relations with its neighbors and reopened tune with renewed trade and the flow of American dollars, life improved. The economic crisis was shed very quickly. Some historians suggest that this is evidence that many problems were not as severe as its politicians had made out.
5. It is also increasingly clear, however, that the hibernation had done great political damage to the Weimar government. Their right-wing opponents had yet another problem to blame them for the movement had lost the part of the middle classes.

1 Which of the following is an opinion?

- a From 1921-1923 the German middle class DID NOT buy houses.
- b Workers needed trolleys to carry home their wages
- c A new government took power in 1923
- d Germany's problems were NOT as severe as its politicians had said



PASSAGE 5

(emotions)

1. What comes to mind when you think of emotions? It's probably happiness, sadness, or fear. Emotions such as happiness, anger, sadness, and fear are important emotions, but human emotional experience is vast which means that people are capable of experiencing a wide variety of feelings.
2. Let's consider what emotions do and when emotions happen. According to functionalist theories of emotion, emotions help people manage important tasks. Fear, for example, prepares the body to fight or flee; happiness rewards achieving goals and builds attachments to other people, but what causes emotions to happen in the first place? Although it usually feels like something in the world causes an emotion, such as a good hug, emotion theories argue that emotions most likely come from how we think about what is happening in the world, not what is really happening. After all, if things in the world directly caused emotions, everyone would always have the same emotion in response to something. Interest, for example, may motivate a person to learn something new, whereas it may not create a response in someone else.
3. For instance, appraisal theories propose that each emotion is caused by a group of appraisals, which are evaluations and judgments of what events in the world mean for our goals and well-being. We ask ourselves, is this relevant to me? Does it further or obstruct my goals? Can I deal with it or do something about it? Did someone do it on purpose? Different emotions come from different answers to these appraisal questions.
4. In general, emotions play important roles in everyday challenges such as responding to threats and building relationships. But emotions also help in other, more intellectual challenges for humans. Compared with other animals, we are born with little knowledge but have the potential for enormous intelligence. Emotions such as surprise, interest, and confusion first signal that something out of the ordinary has happened that deserves our attention. They then motivate us to engage with the new things that strain our understanding of the world and how it works. Emotions surely help us to fight or flee, but I believe that more importantly, they aid in learning, exploring, and reflecting.

1 Which of the following is the writer's opinion?

- a** | People experience many emotions.
- b** | People know very little at birth.
- c** | Happiness and sadness are emotions.
- d** | Emotions help us learn, explore, and reflect.



Eighth Strategy

The purpose of the passage?

الغرض من القطعة

why did the writer write the passage?

إذا كتب الكاتب هذه القطعة؟

نبحث في الاختيارات عن واحدة من هذه الكلمات:

(to inform – to give information – to describe – to give description – to explain)

عند وجود أكثر من كلمة منهم في الاختيارات نختار **to inform**

PASSAGE 1

(Hot deserts)

- Hot deserts are found near the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The largest hot desert is the Sahara in Africa which covers the whole northern part of the continent.
- Hot deserts have an extreme climate and challenging environment. There is very little plant or animal life because of the difficult climate. Few plant and animal species are specialized enough to survive there. Plants and animals which do survive have adapted to difficult conditions. The biotic (living) parts of the hot desert and the abiotic (non-living) parts of the hot desert rely on one another - a change in one will result in a change in the other.
- The climate is very hot. Summer day-time temperatures can be more than 40°C. However, at night the temperature can drop below 0°C. The climate is also very dry with less than 250mm of rain a year. Hot deserts have two seasons: summer, when the daytime temperature is between 35 and 40°C, and winter, when the temperature is between 20 and 30°C.
- Desert soils are thin with sand and rocks and are generally grey in color. They are very dry. When it does rain, they soak up the water very quickly. The surface of the soil may appear crusty. This is due to the lack of rain. In summer, it is so hot that the water is brought up to the surface of the soil by evaporation. As the water evaporates, salts are left behind on the surface.

1 What is the writer's main purpose?

a | to study geography

b | to convince

c | to inform

d | to entertain



PASSAGE 2

(Oceans)

1. The oceans make up 70 percent of the planet and contain 97 percent of all the water on Earth. It also makes up the vast majority of water stores, the majority of the planet's moisture, terrestrial energy, and heat from the sun. This energy is transferred between the equator and the two poles by larger surface currents, by winds and deep ocean currents driven by differences in ocean density. It also provides the moisture and energy for storm systems and ultimately global climates.
2. As terrestrial creatures, humans think of the importance of the planet's land surfaces, yet Earth is a planet consisting of 70 percent water. From space, the dominance of water is obvious because most of it is stored in Earth's oceans.
3. Earth would not be the same planet without its oceans. The oceans, along with the atmosphere, keep Earth's surface temperatures fairly constant worldwide. Some places on Earth reach as cold as -20 degrees Celsius, whereas other places reach as hot as 55 degrees Celsius. Yet on other planets like Mercury, temperatures range from -180 degrees Celsius to 430 degrees Celsius.

1 What is the writer's main purpose?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| ☐ a | to recommend | ☐ b | to complain |
| ☐ c | to advise | ☐ d | to inform |

PASSAGE 3 (Agriculture in the Middle East)

- 1 From the 8th century, the medieval Islamic world underwent a transformation in agricultural practice, described by the historian Andrew Watson as the Arab agricultural revolution. This transformation was driven by a number of factors including the diffusion of many crops and plants along Muslim trade routes, the spread of more advanced farming techniques, and an agricultural-economic system which promoted increased yields and efficiency. The shift in agricultural practice changed the economy, population distribution, vegetation cover, agricultural production, population levels, urban growth, the distribution of the labor force, cooking, diet, and clothing across the Islamic world.
- 2 Muslim traders covered much of the Old World, and trade enabled the diffusion of many crops, plants and farming techniques across the region, as well as the adaptation of crops, plants and techniques from beyond the Islamic world. This diffusion introduced major crops to Europe by way of Al-Andalus, along with the techniques for their cultivation and cuisine. Sugar cane, rice, and cotton were among the major crops transferred, along with citrus and other fruit trees, nut trees, vegetables such as eggplant, and spinach and the use of spices such as cumin, coriander and cinnamon. Intensive irrigation crop rotation and agricultural manuals were widely adopted. Irrigation, partly based on Roman technology, made use of water wheels, water mills, dams and reservoirs.

1 What is the writer's main purpose?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ☐ a | to convince | ☐ b | to inform |
| ☐ c | to explain | ☐ d | to study agriculture |



PASSAGE 4

(Loss of Energy)

1. No system can be perfect in the way it operates. Whenever there is a change in a system, energy is transferred and some of that energy is dissipated.
2. Dissipation is a term that is often used to describe ways in which energy is wasted. Any energy that is not transferred to useful energy stores is said to be wasted because it is lost to the Surroundings. Electrical cables Warming up are a good example of this. It is not useful to have hot wires behind a television as energy is dissipated to the surrounding air.
3. In a mechanical system, energy is dissipated when two surfaces rub together, work is done against friction which camass heading of the two surface – so the internal (thermal) energy of the surface increases adding Lubricant between the surfaces reduce this friction and so less heat is wasted, like on a conveyor belt for example.
4. In an electrical context – new types of components can be more energy – efficient, for example, using LED light bulbs as opposed to filament lamps causes less energy to be wasted. Normally. Energy is lost by heating up the surroundings though sometimes energy is dissipated as sound waves.

1 What's the writer's main purpose?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ a to compare | ☐ b to describe |
| ☐ c to advise | ☐ d to convince |

PASSAGE 5

Statue of Liberty. The official name of this statue is "Liberty Enlightening the World." It represents democracy or Liberal Thought. It is a sculptural artwork that France gifted to the United States of America on October 28, 1886 as a memorial gift, with the aim of strengthening friendship between the two countries on the occasion of the centenary of the American Revolution 1775-1783). Surrounding the statue as a whole is a star shaped wall a star with 10 heads). The Statue of Liberty is very popular with many visitors around the world, especially New York City, and visitors can take a great experience by going up to the huge crown above the statue's head.

1 The purpose of the passage is to give a

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ a Narrative | ☐ b Description |
| ☐ c Definition | ☐ d Compariso |



PASSAGE 6

(Importing and Exporting)

1. The history of importing and exporting dates back to the Roman Empire, when European and Asian traders imported and exported goods across the vast lands of Eurasia. Trading along the Silk Road flourished during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Caravans filled with imports from China and India came over the desert to Constantinople and Alexandria. From there, Italian ships transported the goods to European ports.
2. For centuries, importing and exporting has often involved middlemen, due in part to the long distances traveled and different native languages spoken. The spice trade of the 1400s was no exception. Spices were very much in demand because Europeans had no refrigeration, which meant they had to preserve meat using large amounts of salt or risk eating half-rotten flesh. Spices disguised the otherwise poor flavor of the meat. Europeans also used spices as medicines. The European demand for spices gave rise to the spice trade. The trouble was that spices were difficult to obtain because they grew in jungles half a world away from Europe. The overland journey to the spice-rich lands was difficult and involved many middlemen along the way. Each middleman charged a fee and thus raised the price of the spice at each point. By the end of the journey, the price of the spice was inflated 1,000 percent.

1 Why did the writer write this passage?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ a to entertain | ☐ b to persuade |
| ☐ c to explain | ☐ d to give an example |



Ninth Strategy

Title, main idea, and topic

العنوان أو الموضوع أو الفكرة الرئيسية لها أسئلة يسهل تمييزها:

- What is the best title of the passage?
- What is the main idea of the passage?
- What is the topic of the passage?

- لما السؤال يطلب مني العنوان أو الموضوع أو الفكرة الرئيسية ف هو يطلب فهم عام للقطعة. إذا اي اقتباس مباشر (تفصيله) نستبعد.
- الفهم العام: عنوان القطعة هو الفكرة المسيطرة على القطعة من البداية حتى النهاية (الشاملة)
- يفضل أن يكون السؤال هو اخر سؤال يتم الاجابة عليه في القطعة بحيث تكون أخذت فكرة عن محتوى القطعة خلال اجابتك على الأسئلة السابقة ويفضل البعد عن الاقتباس النصي.
- كلمة **history** تأتي مع القطع اللي بتتكلم عن تسلسل زمني لاختراع او اكتشاف (تاريخ أو تطور الشيء ده) ولو موجودة كلمة history في الخيارات بنختارها.
- قد تكون حكمه عامه أو درس مستفاد.

✓ **Scanning:** وهي القراءة السريعة بهدف البحث عن معلومة محددة

- ✓ **سؤال؟ (.) What is the main idea in paragraph**
هنا يطلب الفكرة الرئيسية لبراقراف معين
- ✓ **Which sentence gives the main idea of paragraph(....)?**



PASSAGE 1

1. The traveler Marco Polo returned from his famous expedition to the Far East with fruit-flavored ices. We know from Marco Polo that Asians had been making fruit-flavored ices for thousands of years, long before he reached this part of the world. These delicacies became popular in France in the 1500s, but only among royalty. Over the next few centuries, the process of making them evolved and eventually cream was introduced as an ingredient. By the 1700s, people were enjoying a dessert that was very similar to today's ice cream. It became a treat that could be enjoyed by almost anyone, not just the rich.
2. The first wholesale manufacture of ice cream was in 1851 in Baltimore, Maryland by Jacob Fussell. He had a dairy business that had excess cream which he decided to add to his ice cream. Soon after that, his ice cream outsold all of his other dairy products.
3. The making of ice cream slowly evolved for the next few decades. Manufacturing methods and ingredients improved and refrigeration technology became cheaper and more efficient. By the 1920s, home refrigerators and freezers became more common. This gave the ice cream industry another boost. A problem developed during World War I in the U.S., when most sugar was shipped to Europe and people were therefore only allowed to buy limited amounts of it convinced the government that ice cream was an "essential food". Ice cream factories were given sugar and production continued.
4. Sales increased in the years leading up to World War II before leveling off in the post-war years. The rise of giant supermarkets created a demand for cheaper, 1960s saw a resurgence in "premium" ice cream, while the following decades saw the market fragment into low-fat varieties for the health-conscious. Including frozen yogurt, fruit bars, ice milk, fat-free ice cream, and mass-produced ice cream, but quality suffered. Many researchers stated that 60% of frozen desserts are ice cream.

1. What is the best title for this passage?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| ☐ a | Varieties of Ice Cream | ☐ b | The History of Ice Cream |
| ☐ c | The Demand for Ice Cream | ☐ d | Ice Cream During the Wars |



PASSAGE 2

(Meetings)

Meetings can waste a great deal of time, but you can make your meeting run more smoothly by following a few simple rules. First, have an agenda. This will help keep you focused on what is important. Next, decide who needs to be involved. More people mean less efficient discussion. Finally, keep the discussion moving. Thank each speaker as he or she finishes and move on to the next speaker. This encourages people to make their remarks brief. And don't forget: what happens after a meeting is more important than what happens during a meeting. The skills used then are more professional and less procedural. So, no matter how well you run a meeting, it is the work that gets done after the meeting that is important.

1 2. The main idea of the passage is that meetings

- a | waste a lot of time
- b | are NOT necessary
- c | need to be held frequently
- d | need to be planned and organized

PASSAGE 3

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 Beetle juice 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.

1 3. 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.



PASSAGE 4 (The human cost of Stalin's 5-year plans)

1. In 1927. Stalin's main aim for his country, Russia, was to modernize its industry. His 5-year plans set ambitious targets for important heavy industries such as coal, iron, oil, and electricity.
2. However, there was a human cost to achieving the targets set in the 5-year plans. This cost was paid by the workers. Many foreign experts and engineers were called in by Stalin to help with work and in their letters and reports they were amazed by at the toughness of the Russian people and how hard they worked. The most famous worker was Alexei Stakhanov. In 1935, with two helpers, he managed to cut 102 tons of coal in one day's work. This was fourteen times the average. Stakhanov became a hero of the country, and the government newspapers and radio encouraged all Russian workers to be like him.
3. Life was very difficult under Stalin. Workers had targets to meet and were punished if they did not meet them. Factory discipline was strict, and punishments were hard. Workers who were late or absent would lose their jobs and sometimes their flat or house as well. On the great engineering projects, such as dams and canals, worker conditions were very poor and there were many accidents and deaths. It is estimated that 100,000 workers died in the construction of the Belomor canal.

1 4. What is the main idea of the passage?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ a hard work in Russia's factories | ☐ b Stalin's successful 5-year plan |
| ☐ c Russia's development in 1927 | ☐ d life working under Stalin |



PASSAGE 5

2) Quantitative observations are measurements, which by definition consist of both a number and a unit. Examples of quantitative observations include the following the melting point of crystalline sulfur is 115.21 degrees Celsius, and 35.9 grams of table salt whose chemical name is sodium chloride dissolve in 100 grams of water at 20 degrees Celsius.

1 7. Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph 2)?

- a Quantitative observations are measurements, which by definition consist of both a number and a unit.
- b Examples of quantitative observations include the following.
- c The melting point of crystalline sulfur is 115.21 degrees Celsius.
- d 35.9 grams of table salt-whose chemical name is sodium chloride dissolve in 100 grams of water at 20 degrees Celsius.

PASSAGE 6

1) At 1.05am on Sunday 13 August 1961, East German border guards and army combat groups took up positions on the demarcation line at the Brandenburg Gate in central Berlin. In a scene repeated along the border dividing the two halves of the city, they ripped up the paving stones and strained barbed wire between concrete posts. By early morning, only 12 of the 81 street crossing points were passable (that was soon cut to seven). This was phase one of the Berlin Wall.

2) There is evidence that the building of the wall actually came as something of a relief to the western powers; they had been expecting such a move and saw it, if anything, as evidence that no imminent attempt was likely by the Soviet Union and GDR to retake all Berlin; west Berlin, in other words, was safe.

5) The fall, when it came, was quick. There were large demonstrations in the GDR in September 1989. In October, the country's lifelong leader, Erich Honecker, resigned. On 9 November, the East German authorities lifted border controls to the west. including for private journeys to west Berlin, from 17 November. Germany was formally reunified just 11 months later.

1 8. Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (5)?

- a The fall, when it came, was quick.
- b Germany was formally reunified just 11 months later.
- c There were large demonstrations in the GDR in September 1989.
- d In October, the country's lifelong leader, Erik Honecker, resigned.



tenth Strategy

What is **one important idea** that the writer mentions?

What is one important idea that the writer mentions in paragraph....?

ما هي أهم فكرة الكاتب ذكرها؟

نحدد نطاق البحث إذا حدد البرقراف أو القطعة.

نقرأ القطعة أو البرقراف المحدد جيدا.

نختار الفكرة المحورية للقطعة أو البرقراف التي ركّز عليها الكاتب وليست مجرد معلومة فرعية.

مفتاح الحل في اول فقرة في الغالب لو ما تم تحديد الفقره في السؤال عليك قرأتها جيدا وفهمها

PASSAGE 1

(GMO Bananas)

- Each year, thousands of children in East Africa go blind or die because they don't get enough vitamin A. Now, with the support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Ugandan, American and Australian researchers are trying to develop a potential fix: a genetically modified banana that packs a significantly larger vitamin A punch.
- The bananas have already been successfully tested on gerbils. Researchers created the new bananas by slightly tweaking its genome so that the fruit contains more alpha and beta carotenoid-synthesized substances that animals convert into vitamin A. The new bananas have a slight orange shade but taste the same as non-genetically modified bananas. Human trials just began in Iowa, and if they're successful, farmers in Uganda will be growing the GMO bananas by 2020. About 70 percent of people there rely on bananas as a major staple of their diets, so delivering the extra vitamin boost through the fruit should be an effective means of helping to alleviate vitamin A deficiency. If the GM banana scheme helps reduce death and blindness rates in Uganda, it could be transferred to other countries or applied to other fruits, like plantains.
- Bananas are not the only food whose yield or nutritional profile could be improved with genetic engineering. With climate change threatening to disrupt existing crops and growing global populations demanding more of those supplies, genetic engineering could be a solution for making the most of limited space and resources. Quite a number of foods that fit this profile have already been created including virus resistant squash, and disease-resistant potatoes.

1 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- a That animals like to eat the orange bananas.
- b That a lack of vitamin A makes people go blind.
- c That children in Africa need better food.
- d That Uganda is a rich country in East Africa.

2 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- a That Ugandans have grown bananas for centuries.
- b That the way we produce food is changing
- c That climate change is a serious global problem.

That genetically modified bananas may save lives.



PASSAGE 2

(The human cost of Stalin's 5-year plans)

1. In 1927. Stalin's main aim for his country, Russia, was to modernize its industry. His 5-year plans set ambitious targets for important heavy industries such as coal, iron, oil, and electricity.
2. However, there was a human cost to achieving the targets set in the 5-year plans. This cost was paid by the workers. Many foreign experts and engineers were called in by Stalin to help with work and in their letters and reports they were amazed by at the toughness of the Russian people and how hard they worked. The most famous worker was Alexei Stakhanov. In 1935, with two helpers, he managed to cut 102 tons of coal in one day's work. This was fourteen times the average. Stakhanov became a hero of the country, and the government newspapers and radio encouraged all Russian workers to be like him.
3. Life was very difficult under Stalin. Workers had targets to meet and were punished if they did not meet them. Factory discipline was strict, and punishments were hard. Workers who were late or absent would lose their jobs and sometimes their flat or house as well. On the great engineering projects, such as dams and canals, worker conditions were very poor and there were many accidents and deaths. It is estimated that 100,000 workers died in the construction of the Belomor canal.

1 What is one important idea related to the workers that the writer mentions in paragraph (2)?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ☐ a | They had to pay money. | ☐ b | They became famous. |
| ☐ c | They were foreigners. | ☐ d | They were hard working. |

2 What is one important idea mentioned about Alexei Stakhanov in Paragraph (2)?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ a | He was an example of a good worker. |
| ☐ b | He had two helpers. |
| ☐ c | He worked in 1935. |
| ☐ d | He was a coal worker |



PASSAGE 4

(The Impact of Culture on Marketing Strategies)

(1) In marketing, a seller must understand the ways that consumers in different countries think about and use certain products before planning a marketing program. There are often surprises. For example, the average French man uses almost twice as many cosmetics and grooming devices as his wife. The Germans and the French eat more packaged branded spaghetti than Italians do. Some 49 percent of Chinese eat on the way to work. Most American women let down their hair and take off their makeup at bedtime, whereas 15 percent of Chinese women style their hair at bedtime and 11 percent put on makeup.

1 What is one important idea about marketing in Paragraph (1)?

a | consumers

b | cosmetics

c | surprises

d | devices



The word	Closest in meaning to	المعنى
Model 5		
Cartographer	Map maker	صانع الخرائط
Unscheduled	NOT planned	غير مجدول\مخطط
Carved	Shaped	نحت - شَكَّلَ
Intelligibility	Similarity	تشابه
Pioneering	use for the first time	استخدم شيء لأول مرة
Model 6		
Expedition	Journey	رحلة شاقة - رحلة
Equilibrium	Balance	التوازن - الاتزان
Location	Place	موقع
Leisure	Free	فراغ
Crucial	Important	هام - ضروري
Essentially	Basically	أساسي
Model 7		
Essential	Important	ضروري - ملح
Clues	Signs	علامات
Dozing	Sleeping	نائم
Stimuli	Things produce reaction	محفزات
Allocates	assigning money	يخصص
Compatible	matching	متوافق



Model 8

Effortless	Without working	بدون جهد - بدون عمل
Pleased	Happy	مسرور - سعيد
Resemble	Look like	يشبه
Legend	Tale	أسطورة - حكاية
derived from	Originated	مشتق من

Model 9

Assumed	Took	يفترض
Lacking	missing	يفتقر الي - مفقود
Premature	early	مبكر - قبل أوانه
Forceful	Powerful	قوي
Nocturnal	Active at night	نشط ليليا
Compound	Complex	مركب - معقد

Model 10

Celebrated	Enjoyed	احتفل - استمتع
Transfigure	Change	تحويل - تغيير
Piles	Stacks	أكوام
Ancestors	Predecessors	أسلاف
Address	Talk about something	يخاطب - يتحدث عن شيء



Model 11

Greedy	Wanting more	طماع – الحاجة للمزيد
Tutor	Teacher	معلم
Sufficient	Enough	كاف
Brighter	More shiny	أكثر إشراقا
far-fetched	difficult to believe	بعيد المنال – صعب الاعتقاد
Retrospect	looking back	استرجاع الماضي
Inconvenience	Trouble	ازعاج

Model 12

Occur	Happen	يحدث
Nutritious	high food value	ذو قيمة غذائية عالية
Individual	Separate	فرد – متفرق
Essential	Necessary	ضروري – أساسي
Current	Recent	حديث – حالي
Remarks	Comments	تعليقات – ملاحظات
Reign	Rule	فترة حكم



Model 13

Physician	Doctor	طبيب معالج
Proficient	Skilled	بارع - ماهر
Suffer	problems they experienced	المشاكل التي عانوا منها - يعاني
Examine	Looking	يفحص
Function	Position	وظيفة
Versatile	Useful	متعدد الاستعمال - مفيد

Model 14

Pronunciation	Say	نطق
Herbs	Plants	أعشاب - نباتات
Myriad	Multiple	لا تعد ولا تحصى - مضاعف
Tamed	Controlled	ترويض - خاضع للسيطرة
Mankind	Human being	الجنس البشري

Model 15

But	However	لكن
Connecting	Joining	ربط - اتصال
Agreements	Arrangements	ترتيب - اتفاق
Governed	Controlled	محكومة



Model 16

Because	Since	لأن - حيث
Transferred	Moved	انتقل
Discovered	Found	اكتشف - وجد

Model 17

Accurate	Correct	صحيح
Introduced	Began	قدم - بدأ
Invented	Made	اخترع - صنع
Theory	Idea	نظرية - فكرة
Expresses	Explains	يعبر - يشرح
Judge	evaluate / consider	يحكم - يقيم - يأخذ بالاعتبار
Find out	determine / calculate	يكتشف - يحدد - يحسب

Model 18

So	Therefore	لذا - وبالتالي
Produce	Make	ينتج - انتاج
Increases	Grows	زيادة نمو
Isolate	Separate	فصل - عزل
carried out	Performed	تم تنفيذها
Thrust	Intention	نية



Extinction	Destruction	انقراض - دمار
Concentrated	Emphasized	مركز علي
Model 19		
Though	However,	لكن - على اية حال
Due to	Because of	بسبب
Multiple	Many	عديد
Constraint	Limit	قيد - حد
Guidelines	Instructions	قواعد ارشادية - تعليمات
Inexpensive	Modest	غير غالي - متواضع
Model 20		
Intellectual	Thinking	فكري - تفكير
Obtaining	Getting	الحصول علي
Promote	Help	تعزير - مساعده
Shields	Protects	يحمي
Accumulate	Collect	تراكم - جمع
Bonds	Connections	الروابط
Intuition	Feeling	حدس - شعور
Phenomena	Events	ظواهر - أحداث
Sophisticated	Complicated	معقد
Opposite ends of the world	Different cultures	نهايات العالم المتقابلة - ثقافات مختلفة
Inconvenience	Trouble	ازعاج



Model 21

Maintain	Keep	يحافظ علي
Sufficient	Enough	كاف
Replicate	Copy	ينسخ
Modified	Changed	معدل - تغير
Infect	Damage	تصيب

Model 22

While	Although	في حين - رغم
Impact	Effect	تأثير
Reduction	Fall	انخفاض
Worthwhile	Useful	مفيد
Extracted	Removed	يتم استخراجه - ازالته
Desirable	required	مرغوب فيه - مطلوب

Model 23

Although	However,	علي الرغم من
Generally,	Usually,	عموما - عادة
Reported	Explained	ذكر - وضع
Undergoing	Experiencing	يمر - يعاني
Liability	Fault	مستولية - أخطاء



Model 24

In addition,	Besides	بالإضافة الي - بجانب
Obtaining	Getting	الحصول علي
Negotiations	Discussions	نقاشات
Booked	Registered	حجز - سجل
Probable	Reasonable	محتمل - معقول
Supporter	Advocate – Defender	مؤيد - مدافع
Inconvenience	Trouble	ازعاج

Model 25

Greedy	Wanting more	طماع - الحاجة للمزيد
Due to	Because of	بسبب
Far-fetched	Difficult to believe	صعب التصديق - بعيد المنال

Model 26

Chlorofluorocarbons	Freons	مركبات الكربون الكلورو فلورية - الفريونات
For example,	For instance,	على سبيل المثال
Reports	Diaries	تقارير - يوميات
Currency	Cash	عملة - نقدي
Slab	Chunk	لوح - قطعه
Unites	Combine	يوحد - يجمع
Unstable	Loose	غير مستقر - مرتخي
Relationships	attachments to other people	علاقات - الارتباط بأشخاص آخرين



Model 27

So	Afterwards	نتيجة لذلك - بعد ذلك
Rapid	Quick	سريع
Chief	Main	رئيسي
Comprehensive	Complete	شامل - كامل
Ideally	Perfectly	مثالي
Abandoned	Stopped	منع - توقف

Model 28

Thus	Therefore	إذا - بالتالي
Descending	Falling	ينزل - يهبط
Flame	Fire	لهب - نار
Misbehave	Act out	يسئ التصرف

Model 29

Legislation	Law	تشريع - قانون
Impure	Dirty	غير نقي - متسخ
For example,	For instance,	علي سبيل النماذج
Shift	Change	تحول - تغير
Rates	Amounts	معدلات - كميات
Alternative	Option	بديل - خيار
Impressive	Extraordinary	مثير للإعجاب - نادر



Model 30

Pronounce	Say	ينطق - يقول
Pleased	Happy	سعيد
Myriad	Multiple	لا تعد - مضاعف
Tamed	Controlled	ترويض - مسيطر عليه
Funds	Money	أموال
Define	Explain	يحدد - يشرح

Model 31

Physician	Doctor	طبيب
Examine	Looking	يفحص
Such as	For instance,	على سبيل المثال
So	Therefore	لذلك - بالتالي
Device	Equipment	جهاز
Infect	Damage	ضرر
Illustrated	Demonstrated	يوضح - يبرهن
Documented	Recorded	موثق - مسجل
Implies	Suggests	يلمح - يقترح
Suffer	Having problems	يعاني من مشاكل



Model 32

Produce	Create	ينتج / يخلق
Growth	Development	تطوير
Response	Reply	إجابة
Evidence	Facts	دليل / حقائق
Examining	Testing	فحص

Model 34

Brighter	more shiny	أكثر لمعانا وإشراقا
Income	wage	دخل - أجر

Model 35

Desires	Interests	رغبات - اهتمامات
Antiques	very old	عتيق - قديم جدا
Overloaded	Feeling under pressure	مثقل - الشعور بالضغط

Model 36

Potential	possible	محتمل - ممكن
Criteria	standards	معايير
Sites	places	مواقع - أماكن



Model 37

Device	phone	جهاز - هاتف
Harvested	collected	حصد - جمع
Diet	food	غذاء - طعام
Thrive	grow	يزدهر - ينمو

Model 38

So	Therefore	لذلك - وبالتالي
Maintain	Keep	يحافظ على
Build up	Increase	تزداد
Convert	Change	يتحول - يتغير
Aggregate	Combine	مجموع - جمع
Characteristic	Attractive	مميز - جذاب
Psyche	Mind	عقل
Irrational	Unreasonable	غير عقلائي
Ego	Pride	الأنف / الذات

Model 39

Exposed	Shown	يعرض
Represented	Illustrated	يوضح
Specified	Explained	يشرح تفصيلاً
Accommodates	Fits	يتلائم
Principle	Primary	أساسي



Model 40

Migrated	Moved	يهاجر
Surged	Increased	يزداد
Staple	Common	شائع
Promotional	Marketing	دعائي
Minuscule	Tiny	متناهي الصغر
Proportions	Amounts	كميات
Trained	Conditioned	يتدرب بشروط

Model 41

Proficient	Skilled	مهاري
Infection	Illness	عدوي
Cure	Solution	علاج
Function	Process	وظيفة

Model 42

Brighter	More shiny	أكثر سطوعاً
Vacant	Empty	فارغ
Suffered	Faced trouble	يعاني
Liability	Responsibility	مسئولية
Traders	Dealers	تجار
Possessions	Property	ملكية
Far – fetched	Difficult to believe	يصعب تصديقه



Model 43

Proficient	Skilled	بارع - ماهر
However	Yet	لكن
Shelter	Protection	مأوى - حماية
broken out	Spread	اندلع - انتشر
Marked	Indicated	يمثل - يشير
Assure	Swear	يؤكد - يقسم
Function	Process	وظيفة - عملية

Model 44

Examine	Looking closely	يفحص
at the end	after that	في النهاية - بعد ذلك
Sequence	Order	تسلسل - نظام
Major	Important	رئيسي - مهم
Consistent	Steady	ثابت
Peripheral	Secondary	هامشي - ثانوي
Suffer	Having problems	يعاني



Model 45

Brighter	More shiny	أكثر سطوعاً
Suffered	Experienced	عانى - اختبر
Lanes	Routes	ممرات - طرق
Elaborated	Explained	أوضح
Recur	Repeat	يتكرر
Pioneering	Original	أصلي
Pitting	Forcing	مواجهة
Moot	Arguable	موضع للنقاش
Exorbitant	Steep	هائل

Model 46

Brighter	More shiny	أكثر سطوعاً
However	Though	على الرغم من ذلك
Also	As well	أيضاً - كذلك
soil	Land	التربة - الأرض
Additional	Extra	إضافية
Inhabited	Occupied	مأهولة
Indigenous	Native	السكان الأصليين - المحليين
Far fetched	Difficult to believe	صعب التصديق



Model 47

The word	Closest in meaning to	المعنى
examine	looking	يفحص
familiar	Well-known	مألوف
methods	ways	طُرق
distinct	different	مختلف
comprise	contain	يضم
constitute	forms	تشكل
suffer	problems	يعاني

