

منصة يلو
التعليمية



تجميعات القطع

STEP

READING

الأساسية



المقدمة

نبذة عن الكتاب

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين، وبعد:
نقدم لكم في منصة يلو التعليمية كتاب التجميع الأساسي لقسم القراءة في اختبار الستيب، حيث تمت الاستعانة في هذا العمل بفريق من الخبراء والمعلمين والمدققين والمصممين وذوي الاختصاص للجمع بين الشمولية والاختصار وبين الأريحية والجمالية، لنكون المصدر الأول للدرجة العالية في اختبار الستيب.
هذا الكتاب هو تجميع لأهم أسئلة القراءة والتي وردت في اختبار الستيب مسبقاً والأكثر تكراراً، ويتكون هذا الكتاب من ٩٥ قطعة حيث تحتوي كل قطعة على عدة أسئلة وتختبر الطالب في مهارات القراءة الأساسية.

للتنبية: لا نحلل ولا نسمح بنشر الملف أو أجزاء منه أو مذكرته دون شرائه من موقع المنصة أو استخدامه لأغراض غير تعليمية، ويحق لمنصة يلو اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية اللازمة إذا اتضح خلاف ذلك كون الملفات محمية بنظام الملكية الفكرية السعودية.

طريقة المذاكرة

- 1- قراءة وفهم معلومات الدرس بدقة (ننصح بمشاهدة شروحات الدروس لأهميتها).
- 2- تسجيل ملاحظاتك خلال المذاكرة للعودة إليها لاحقاً (الملاحظة قد يكون ربط أو مثال أو شرح... إلخ).
- 3- التدريب على كتاب التجميعات بعد الانتهاء من متابعة ومذاكرة الدروس.
- 4- التدريب على الاختبارات الموجودة في الموقع والاختبارات المحاكية.



قروب ستيب لطرح الأسئلة
والاستفسارات والنقاش
وغيره.
(أضغظ أو امسح الباركود)



قناة ستيب للإعلان عن أهم
الأخبار والمستجدات والفعاليات
وغيرها.
(أضغظ أو امسح الباركود)

STEP

فهرس أهم 95 قطعة في القراءة

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1. Defenses and Criticisms of Advertising دفاعات وانتقادات الإعلانات

Defenses of Advertising

(1) Proponents of advertising present several key arguments in its favor. Primarily, they assert that advertising plays a crucial role in informing consumers about available products and services, detailing their functionalities and locations. Some advertisements have significant public-interest implications, providing essential information on health and safety. A notable example is Volvo, which pioneered the inclusion of side-door airbags, enhancing automotive safety. Additionally, **supporters** emphasize that advertising funds media outlets, enabling much of the online and broadcast content to be available at no direct cost to the public. Numerous platforms, including television stations, radio broadcasts, social media sites, and YouTube channels, rely on advertising revenue for their viability, while many content creators depend on this income to sustain their work. Furthermore, advocates contend that advertising fosters competition and underpins a mass-consumption economy, facilitating large-scale production. By enabling companies to manufacture goods in greater quantities, advertising helps to reduce production costs, subsequently making products more affordable for consumers. However, the benefits of large-scale production hinge upon the existence of substantial demand, which in turn relies on consumers being aware of products and their availability. Thus, defenders posit that advertising is instrumental in achieving the affordability and variety characteristic of modern consumer markets.

Criticisms of Advertising

(2) On the other hand, critics of advertising articulate a range of concerns. One primary criticism is that advertising interrupts daily life and hampers concentration, affecting activities such as studying, reading, driving, watching YouTube, or browsing the web. Additionally, critics argue that advertising promotes materialism, suggesting that while improving one's standard of living is not inherently objectionable, a focus on possessions as markers of worth undermines personal identity and social relations. This perspective posits that such a mindset erodes social bonds and contributes to a culture that prioritizes superficial values. Furthermore, critics express concern regarding the exploitation of children through targeted advertising, which often employs misleading or overly simplistic messages—such as promoting sugary cereals as healthy or implying that brand-name apparel is essential for social acceptance. Young individuals, including college students, are particularly vulnerable because they are frequently exposed to advertisements on social media and streaming platforms. Many college students acknowledge that persistent ads and pop-ups distract them, disrupt their focus, and hinder their ability to study effectively. Critics also caution that advertising extends beyond product promotion; it can shape a company's public image. A well-crafted advertisement may present a business as responsible and caring, despite potentially questionable practices regarding employee treatment or environmental impact. For these reasons, critics conclude that advertising has the potential to manipulate societal values, distort individual priorities, and influence self-perception and interpersonal relations.

01	What is one important idea related to advertisements that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	that they are everywhere	B	that they affect our views
	C	that they give information	D	that they help businesses

02	What is one important idea related to advertisements that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	that they existed thousands of years ago	B	that they make us want to buy things
	C	that they may change our views	D	that they are found in all places

03	What does the writer want to show when he mentions that an ad could make us believe that a company treats its workers well?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	that ads can benefit businesses	B	that ads can convince us to buy
	C	that ads can shape our opinions	D	that ads can give us information

06	What are two words that the writer uses for "supporter" in Paragraph (1)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	consumer and defender	B	consumer and survival
	C	advocate and survival	D	advocate and defender

07	Which of the following is an opinion?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Large-scale production makes products cheaper.		
	B	Some TV stations need revenue from advertising.		
	C	Advertising makes people want more possessions.		
	D	Advertising gives people information about products.		

08	How are college students' views about advertising different from the advertisers' views?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	College students think advertising to young people is ineffective.		
	B	College students think that good advertising can increase sales.		
	C	College students think advertising prevents them from studying.		
	D	College students think advertising on social media should be banned.		

04	What can we understand about YouTube from the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	People use it to make money.	B	It is popular with young people.
	C	It stops students from studying.	D	It has more adverts than television.

05	What is the main topic of the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The goal of advertising	B	The harms of advertising
	C	The history of advertising	D	The importance of advertising

09	What can we understand about advertising from the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It causes higher prices in the shops.		
	B	It always helps a company increase profits.		
	C	It is a very important and powerful industry.		
	D	Its disadvantages are greater than its benefits.		

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
B	B	C	A	D	D	C	C	C

2. Agricultural Revolution in the Islamic World الثورة الزراعية في العالم الإسلامي

Beginning in the 8th century, the medieval Islamic world underwent a significant transformation in agriculture, a phenomenon that historian Andrew Watson has termed the Arab Agricultural Revolution. This transformation was catalyzed by several key factors: the introduction of new crops along Muslim trade routes, advancements in farming techniques, and the development of more efficient agricultural systems. These enhancements in agricultural productivity not only revolutionized economies and settlement patterns but also had profound effects on vegetation cover and overall agricultural output, thereby supporting population growth. Furthermore, these agricultural changes prompted urban expansion, altered labor distribution, and affected daily life, particularly in cooking, dietary practices, and clothing across the Islamic world.

01	What is one important idea in the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Cumin is a spice.	B	The economy changed.
	C	Farming provided food to Europe.	D	Muslim traders introduced new crops to Europe.

02	What is the writer's main purpose?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	to convince	B	to inform
	C	to explain	D	to entertain

01	02
B	B

3. Anatomy Through the Ages علم التشريح عبر العصور

(1) Anatomy is a field in biological sciences concerned with the identification and description of the body structures of living things. Gross anatomy involves the study of major body structures by dissection and observation and, in its narrowest sense, is concerned only with the human body. Gross anatomy customarily refers to the study of those body structures large enough to be examined without the help of magnifying devices, while microscopic anatomy is concerned with the study of structural units small enough to be seen only with a light microscope. Dissection is basic to all anatomical research. The first record of its use was **invented** by the Greeks, and Theophrastus called dissection "anatomy," from ana temnein, meaning "to cut up." Comparative anatomy, the other major subdivision of the field, compares the body structures in different species of animals in order to understand the adaptive changes they have undergone in the course of evolution.

(2) This ancient discipline reached its culmination between 1500 and 1850, by which time its subject matter was firmly established. None of the world's oldest civilizations dissected a human body, which most people regarded with superstitious awe and associated with the spirit of the departed soul. Beliefs in life after death and a disquieting certainty concerning the possibility of bodily resurrection further inhibited systematic study. Nevertheless, knowledge of the body was acquired by treating wounds, aiding in childbirth, and setting broken limbs. The field remained speculative rather than descriptive until the achievements of the Alexandrian medical school and its foremost figure, Herophilus (flourished 300 BCE), who dissected human cadavers and thus **introduced** anatomy on a considerable actual basis for the first time. Herophilus made many important discoveries and was followed by his younger contemporary Erasistratus, who is sometimes regarded as the founder of physiology. In the 2nd century CE, Greek physician Galen assembled and arranged all the discoveries of the Greek anatomists (scientists who study anatomy), including his own concepts of physiology and his discoveries in experimental medicine. The many books Galen wrote became the unquestioned authority for anatomy and medicine in Europe because they were the only ancient Greek anatomical texts that survived the Dark Ages (in the form of Arabic and then Latin translations).



(3) Owing to church prohibitions against dissection, European medicine in the Middle Ages relied upon Galen's mixture of fact and fancy rather than on direct observation for its anatomical knowledge, though some dissections were authorized for teaching purposes. In the early 15th century, the artist Leonardo da Vinci undertook his own dissections, and his beautiful and **accurate** anatomical drawings cleared the way for Flemish physician Andreas Vesalius to "restore" the science of anatomy with his monumental *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem* (1543; "The Seven Books on the Structure of the Human Body"), which was the first comprehensive and illustrated textbook of anatomy. As a professor at the University of Padua, Vesalius encouraged younger scientists to accept traditional anatomy only after verifying it themselves, and this more critical and questioning attitude broke Galen's authority and placed anatomy on a firm foundation of observed fact and demonstration.

(4) From Vesalius's exact descriptions of the skeleton, muscles, blood vessels, nervous system, and digestive tract, his successors in Padua progressed to studies of the digestive glands and the urinary and reproductive systems. Hieronymus Fabricius, Gabriello Fallopius, and Bartolomeo Eustachio were among the most important Italian anatomists, and their detailed studies led to fundamental progress in the related field of physiology. William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, for instance, was based partly on Fabricius's detailed descriptions of the venous valves.

(5) The new application of magnifying glasses and compound microscopes to biological studies in the second half of the 17th century was the most important factor in the subsequent development of anatomical research. Primitive early microscopes enabled Marcello Malpighi to discover the system of tiny capillaries connecting the arterial and venous networks, Robert Hooke to first observe the small compartments in plants that he called "cells," and Antonie van Leeuwenhoek to observe muscle fibers and spermatozoa. Thenceforth, attention gradually shifted from the identification and understanding of bodily structures visible to the naked eye to those of microscopic size.

(6) The use of the microscope in discovering minute, previously unknown features was pursued on a more systematic basis in the 19th century, but progress tended to be slow until technical improvements in the compound microscope itself—beginning in the 1830s with the gradual development of achromatic lenses—greatly increased that instrument's resolving power. These technical advances enabled Matthias Jakob Schleiden and Theodor Schwann to recognize in 1838–39 that the cell is the fundamental unit of organization in all living things. The need for thinner, more transparent tissue specimens for study under the light microscope started the development of improved methods of dissection, notably machines called microtomes that can slice specimens into extremely thin sections. In order to better distinguish the details in these sections, synthetic dyes were used to stain tissues with different colors. These sections and staining had become standard tools for microscopic anatomists by the late 19th century. The field of cytology, which is the study of tissue organization from the cellular level up, also arose in the 19th century along with microscopic anatomy.

(7) In the 20th century, anatomists tended to scrutinize tinier and tinier units of structure as new technologies enabled them to discern details far beyond the limits of resolution of light microscopes. These advances were made possible by the electron microscope, which stimulated an enormous amount of research on subcellular structures beginning in the 1950s and became the prime tool of anatomical research. At the same time, the use of X-ray diffraction for studying the structures of many types of molecules present in living things gave rise to the new subspecialty of molecular anatomy.

01	What was the main reason Galen made mistakes in his writing?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	He only studied the anatomy of animals.	B	He copied the work of ancient physicians.
	C	He made little effort to study human anatomy.	D	He had little information about human anatomy.

02	How was Vesalius able to get dead bodies for his research?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	He wrote a book about anatomy.	B	He paid doctors for dead bodies to study.
	C	His friends in the local government allowed him.	D	He worked at a university where dissection was allowed.

03	What is one reason new discoveries were possible after the 1600s?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Many scientists were friends and worked together.	B	The use of microscopes allowed new observations.
	C	Ambroise Paré opened a medical school.	D	William Harvey discovered the heart.

06	The word "invented" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	broke	B	sold
	C	grew	D	made

07	Who were among the first notable people to illustrate their studies of anatomy?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Leonardo da Vinci and Andreas Vesalius	B	Herophilus and Leonardo da Vinci
	C	Alexandrian and Herophilus	D	Galen and Erasistratus

08	What things did primitive microscopes allow Antonie van Leeuwenhoek to study?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	small compartments and muscle fibers	B	muscle fibers and spermatozoa
	C	arterial and venous networks	D	spermatozoa and eyes

04	The word “introduced” in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	changed	B	broke
	C	ended	D	began

05	The word “accurate” in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	public	B	healthy
	C	correct	D	famous

09	Which new technologies enabled anatomists to see details beyond the limits of light microscopes?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	increased resolving power and X-ray diffraction		
	B	electron microscope and X-ray diffraction		
	C	synthetic dyes and achromatic lenses		
	D	dissection tools and transparency		

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
D	D	B	D	C	D	A	B	B

4. COVID-19 Business Adaptation 19-تكييف الأعمال خلال كوفيد-19

(1) The COVID-19 Pandemic has blindsided many businesses, and with very good reason. Amidst the chaos and uncertainty, only the nimble and flexible have the greatest hope for survival. There are different approaches that could help businesses respond or thrive in the current COVID-19 climate, and social media marketing plays a key role in the successful implementation of these approaches.

(2) With most of the population staying at home, it is important—wherever possible—for businesses to adapt to their customers' changing requirements and **desires**; to adjust their offerings to help their customers engage with their brand and products from home due to the current circumstances. This means making purchasing online or over the phone a simple and convenient process, and home delivery readily available and affordable. Online shopping has become significantly important since the spread of COVID-19 in 2020. Only those businesses that could adapt their advertisements to the change in their customers' needs could thrive, while others faded away and vanished.

(3) Creating a paid advertising campaign on social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram can be highly targeted to reach people within a specific geographical area, from specific age groups, and with interests relating directly to your brand. Also, remember to have the Facebook pixel installed on your website so that ads can be retargeted to people who have visited your site. This is the most cost-effective way to advertise on Facebook and Instagram.

(4) Now is the time to increase your social media activities to help and entertain customers while they are stuck at home. Creating helpful content to show customers how they can get by at home until they can use your products again is one of the best ways to strengthen customer relations.

(5) Depending on your business, helpful content could be recipes coming from a café or restaurant, home workouts from a gym, or home treatments from a beauty therapist. Of course, it needs to be relevant and appropriate for your business.

(6) Customers will be grateful that you provided a fun and useful experience for them while they have been stuck at home. In fact, the Edelman Trust Barometer Special Report also found that since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, more than one-third of consumers (82% in China, 60% in India) said that they have started using a new brand because of the innovative or compassionate way that it has responded. It also showed that in Britain, about 30% of online sales increased in February 2020, demonstrating the efficient value of social media marketing.

01	What is important for a business to do when marketing?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Keep up with the changing needs and wants of customers		
	B	To warn customers about the insecurity of online shopping		
	C	To stop marketing until the end of COVID-19		
	D	To keep the traditional ways of marketing without any changes		

03	What does Paragraph 2 say about COVID-19 and online shopping?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It has gone down.	B	There hasn't been a difference.
	C	It changed significantly in 2020.	D	There was an insignificant increase in online shopping.

04	What was the percentage increase in online sales in the UK in February 2020?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	3%	B	33%
	C	13%	D	30%

02	What does desires mean in Paragraph (2)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Choices	B	Interests
	C	Requirements	D	Necessities

05	What does Paragraph 6 say about social media marketing?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is effective.	B	It is wasteful.
	C	It is terrible.	D	It is useless.

01	02	03	04	05
A	B	C	D	A

5. Understanding Crime مفهوم الجريمة

(1) In ordinary language, a crime is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority. The term "crime" does not, in modern criminal law, have a simple, universally accepted definition, although statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes. The most popular view is that crime is a category created by law; in other words, something is a crime if declared as such by the relevant and applicable law. One proposed definition is that a crime or offence (or criminal offence) is an illegal act that is harmful not only to some individual but also to a community, society, or the state ("a public wrong"). Such acts are forbidden and punishable by law. Therefore, an act constitutes a crime only when it violates criminal law.

(2) The notion that acts such as murder, rape, and theft are to be prohibited exists worldwide. What precisely is a criminal offence is defined by the criminal law of each relevant jurisdiction. While many jurisdictions have a catalogue of crimes known as the criminal code, in some common-law nations, no such comprehensive statute exists. It would be a great move if countries worldwide agreed on a clearer and more comprehensive definition of the term "crime".

01	What is a fact according to the writer?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Crime is a general term.	B	Crime is a very accurate term that encompasses all possible crimes.
	C	There is an agreement among countries on what crime is at all.	D	A crime is a wrongdoing against individuals only.

03	What does the writer think about the definition of crime?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is very clear and accurate.	B	It can be made clearer.
	C	It is perfect.	D	It includes all the crimes that exist.

02	What are alternative words used for illegal acts?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Purpose and statutory	B	Offence and community
	C	Crime and violation	D	Violation and criminal law

01	02	03
A	C	B

6. Detroit's Economic Rise & Fall تدهور وانتعاش اقتصاد ديترويت

(1) The city's population increased from about 300,000 in 1900 to 1.8 million in 1950 as the city attracted many workers to work in its car factories. In 1960, it had the highest income per person in the USA. Today, however, more than 40,000 buildings are **vacant** or not used, and property prices have fallen by more than 80%.

(2) Between 1900 and 1950, Detroit had a growing economy. The American car companies, General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler, were all located in Detroit, and they manufactured the majority of the cars sold in the US. However, as international competition increased and American car sales decreased, many people lost their jobs in Detroit's car factories. The city had relied too much on one industry. As a result, when the car industry **suffered**, it also had a negative effect on Detroit's economy. Reduced car sales also meant that there would be less tax money from the city's car companies, which decreased the city's already low government budget.

(3) In 2013, Detroit's population dropped to just 700,000 as many wealthier residents relocated from the city. As the automotive industry declined, the number of local jobs diminished, and unemployment reached 30% by 2013. Consequently, over 60% of Detroit's employed residents now commute to work outside the city. However, there are signs of optimism. Urban farms are emerging throughout the city. Furthermore, young people, particularly artists and musicians, are moving into Detroit to utilize the affordable urban spaces. The city is also implementing new policies, such as reduced rents and tax incentives, to attract businesses back to the area.

01	What did more car factories in Detroit lead to?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The best car companies in the world	B	Change in property prices.
	C	A larger population	D	Creating a new city
02	What was the reason for low rents and tax cuts?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	To bring companies to Detroit	B	To help artists and musicians
	C	To make life easier for the poor	D	To create urban farms

03	The word “suffered” in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Moved location	B	Faced trouble
	C	Expanded	D	Changed
04	The word “vacant” in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Empty	B	For sale
	C	Destroyed	D	Being built

01	02	03	04
C	A	B	A

7. External and Internal Recruiting التوظيف الخارجي والداخلي

Passage A: External Recruiting

(1) External recruiting is the attempt to attract job applicants from outside an organization. External recruiting may include recruiting via newspaper advertising, employment agencies, and online employment organizations; recruiting on college campuses, soliciting recommendations from present employees; and conducting «open houses». The biggest of the online job-search sites is Monster.com, which has almost all the Fortune 500 companies, as well as small and medium-sized businesses, as clients. In addition, many people simply apply at a firm’s employment office.

(2) Clearly, it is best to match the recruiting means with the kind of applicant being sought. For example, private employment agencies most often handle professional people, whereas public employment agencies (operated by state or local governments) are more concerned with operations personnel. We might approach a private agency when looking for a vice president, but contact a public agency to hire a machinist. Procter & Gamble hires graduates directly out of college. It picks the best and brightest – not those «tainted» by another company’s culture. It promotes its own «inside» people. This policy makes sure that the company retains the best and brightest and trains new recruits. Procter and Gamble pays competitively and offers positions in many countries. Employee turnover is very low.

(3) The primary advantage of external recruiting is that it brings in people with new perspectives and varied business backgrounds. A disadvantage of external recruiting is that it is often expensive, especially if private employment agencies must be used. External recruiting may also provoke resentment among present employees.

Passage B: Internal Recruiting

(1) Internal recruiting means considering present employees among the leading companies promoted from within. In the companies that hire CEOs from outside, 40 percent of CEOs are gone after 18 months.

(2) Promoting from within provides strong motivation for current employees and helps the firm to retain quality personnel. General Electric, ExxonMobil, and Eastman Kodak are companies dedicated to promoting from within. The practice of job posting, or informing current employees of upcoming openings, may be a company policy or required by a union contract. The primary disadvantage of internal recruiting is that promoting a current employee leaves another position to be filled. Not only does the firm still incur recruiting and selection costs, but it also must train two employees instead of one.

(3) In many situations, it may be impossible to recruit internally. For example, a new position may be such that no current employee is qualified, or the firm may be growing so rapidly that there is no time to reassign positions that promotion or transfer requires. Unions are culturally specific to countries other than Saudi Arabia, so test takers may not be familiar with the «union contract».

01	According to Passages A and B, what is the benefit of promoting within a company?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It helps companies retain the best employees.	B	It leaves other positions to be filled.
	C	It increases employee turnover.	D	It is not expensive.

03	What can we understand from Passages A and B about promoting employees?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	40% of CEOs are promoted from within.		
	B	Companies set policies for hiring their own employees.		
	C	A transfer to a position at the same level is not allowed.		
	D	Employees promoted from within usually leave after 18 months.		



02	What can we understand from both Passages about internal and external recruiting?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They both require the use of employment agencies.	B	They both require companies to pay high salaries.
	C	They both involve training employees.	D	They both provide opportunities to work in other countries.

04	What can we understand from Passages A and B about recruiting?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Recruiting causes resentment among employees.	B	Companies have to spend money to recruit
	C	It is impossible to recruit internally.	D	Recruiting good employees is a long process.

01	02	03	04
A	C	B	B

8. Freeware vs Free Software البرمجيات المجانية والحرّة

(1) Freeware means there are no paid licenses required to use the application, no fees or donations necessary, no restrictions on how many times you can download or open the program, and no expiration date.

(2) However, it can still be restrictive in some ways. Free software, on the other hand, is completely and totally void of restrictions and allows the user to do absolutely whatever they want with the program.

(3) Freeware is cost-free software, and free software is copyright-free software. In other words, freeware is software under copyright but available at no cost; free software is software with no limitations, but might not be free in the sense that there's no price attached to it.

(4) Free software can be changed at the will of the user. This means that the user can make changes to the main elements of the program, rewrite whatever they want, overwrite things, completely repurpose the program, etc.

(5) For free software to truly be free, the developer must release the program without restrictions, which is normally accomplished by giving away the source code. This type of software is often called open-source software, or free and open-source software (FOSS).

(6) Free software is also 100% legally redistributable and can be used to make a profit. This is true even if the user didn't spend anything on the free software, or if they make more money from the free software than they paid for it. The idea here is that the data is totally and completely available for whatever the user wants.

(7) Freeware can be downloaded on many websites, such as Softpedia, FileHippo.com, QP Download, and CNET Download.

01	What is one important idea related to "freeware" that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is available free of charge.	B	It can be changed by the user.
	C	It can be used to make money.	D	It is available for downloading.

02	What are two important ideas related to free software that the writer mentions in Paragraphs (1) to (4)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is released by the developer and gives the user access to the main elements of the program.		
	B	It does NOT require a license, but there may be limits on what the user can do with		
	C	It can be used as many times as the user wants and for as long as he/she want.		
	D	It is NOT protected by copyright, and the user can make changes.		

03	What is the main topic of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The data in free software is available for whatever the user wants.		
	B	Free software has some advantages over freeware.		
	C	The differences between freeware and free software.		
	D	Freeware is available to anyone free of charge and without a license.		

01	02	03
A	D	C

9. Heat Transfer نقل الحرارة

(1) Heat is the exchange of thermal energy between a system and its surroundings caused by a temperature difference. There is a distinction between temperature and heat. Temperature is the measure of the thermal energy of a sample of matter. Heat is the transfer of thermal energy.

(2) Thermal energy consistently transfers from substances at higher temperatures to those at lower temperatures. For instance, a hot cup of coffee releases thermal energy in the form of heat to its cooler surroundings as it cools. Consider a hypothetical scenario where the cooler environment transfers energy to the hot coffee, causing the coffee to become hotter while the surroundings grow colder. Such a scenario exists purely in imagination because the flow of heat from a hotter object to a colder one is a fundamental universal principle for which no exception has ever been observed. Consequently, the thermal energy within the coffee molecules dissipates to the molecules in the surrounding environment. This transfer ceases once both systems reach the same temperature, a state known as thermal equilibrium. In this state, no further net transfer of heat occurs.

Q1	What is one important idea about heat transfer that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	heat transfer in a coffee cup	B	measuring heat transfer
	C	end of heat transfer	D	direction of heat transfer

Q2	What is one important point about heat that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Heat is not the same as temperature.	B	Heat always behaves in the same way as it moves.
	C	Heat does NOT operate according to our imagination.	D	Heat moves between liquids and the area around them.

Q3	What does the writer want to show by the example of a hot coffee cup?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The effect of heat on various materials.	B	The main rule of heat transfer
	C	The spread of heat energy in liquids.	D	The relationship between heat and liquid type.

Q4	What is the main topic of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The uses of heat in engineering.	B	The technology of heat control.
	C	the movement of heat	D	The definition of heat.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
D	A	B	C

10. Hyperinflation in Germany التضخم المفرط في ألمانيا

(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 off 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 weekly. The price of goods could rise between joining the back of a queue in a shop and reaching the front!

(3) While one might assume that the impoverished suffered the most, some historians argue that the greatest casualties were actually middle-class Germans, particularly those with savings. A once-prosperous middle-class family would discover that bank savings sufficient to purchase a house in 1921 could not procure even a single loaf of bread by 1923. Similarly, retirees found that their formerly adequate monthly pensions were insufficient to purchase a mere cup of coffee.

(4) It was evident to observers both inside and outside Germany that the situation demanded urgent intervention. In August 1923, a new government led by Gustav Stresemann assumed power. He ceased the passive resistance in the Ruhr, recalled the worthless marks, and incinerated them, replacing the old money with a new currency known as the American-backed Rentenmark. Furthermore, he negotiated a reduction in Germany's debt and secured American loans under the Dawes Plan. Additionally, Germany repaired relations with its neighbors and resumed trade. With renewed commerce and the influx of American dollars, the standard of living improved. The economic crisis was resolved rapidly, which some historians suggest indicates that many issues were not as severe as politicians had portrayed.

(5) However, it is increasingly evident that hyperinflation caused significant political damage to the Weimar government. Their right-wing opponents seized upon this crisis as yet another failure for which to blame the administration. Consequently, the government lost the vital support of the middle class.

01	What phrase other than “economic crisis” does the writer use to describe the problems caused by hyperinflation?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	replacing currency	B	political damage
	C	urgent action	D	war loans

02	Which of the following is an opinion?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	From 1921 to 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.		

03	What can we understand from Paragraph (5) About the opponents of the Weimar government?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They blamed the government for losing the war.	B	They used the economic crisis to gain power.
	C	They refused American support.	D	They were middle-class citizens.

04	How is some historians' view of hyperinflation victims different from the common view?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They believe that people who DIDN'T have money suffered.		
	B	They believe that people who had savings suffered the most.		
	C	They believe that people were starving in the streets.		
	D	They believe other European states suffered more.		

05	What can we understand from Paragraph (4) About the solution to the crisis?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It hurt Gustav Stresemann's opponents.		
	B	It was very difficult to achieve.		
	C	It depended on American money.		
	D	It damaged Germany's relations with its neighbors.		

01	02	03	04	05
B	D	B	B	C

11.The Global Appeal of Pizza جاذبية البيتزا

- (1) 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 is 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.
- (2) A shaky pizza parlor opened in California in 1954, which led to the first pizza restaurant chain that spread throughout the USA and even to other countries. Soon after that, in 1958, two young men opened a Pizza Hut in Kansas. Now there are Pizza Huts all over the world. Other pizza restaurant chains soon developed. For example, Domino's Pizza can be found all over the world. Papa John's Pizza has also become quite popular. This ever-growing demand for pizza led to a market for ready-to-bake frozen pizzas in supermarkets. Now pizzas can easily be enjoyed not only in restaurants, but also at home and even in school and hospital cafeterias.
- (3) Pizza is a kind of dish that can adapt well to different societies. The ingredients for pizza can change to fit the taste and desires of a particular culture. The key reason enabling it to gain worldwide popularity. Vegetarians — there are many in India and other countries — can simply ask for vegetables only on a pizza. Beef, pork, lamb, or goat — the choice of meat differs from country to country — can be used. Those who like spicy food can add their favorite spices. Dessert pizzas are readily available with or without fruit. Seafood? No problem. Add to this variety of ingredients the different styles of pizza: deep dish, thin crust, stuffed crust, and the result is a dish that is adaptable to everyone's taste.
- (4) While pizza is not exactly a health food since it tends to be high in calories, it can, in fact, contain a decent amount of vitamins and minerals due to the wide range of possible ingredients. Pizza can therefore be nutritious. All of these factors help explain the worldwide popularity of pizza.



01	The word there in Paragraph (1) refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the United States	B	a pizza restaurant
	C	Italy	D	the world

02	According to Paragraph (2), the first pizza parlor opened in:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	1954 in California	B	1954 in Kansas
	C	1958 in California	D	1958 in Kansas

03	According to Paragraph (2), supermarkets began to offer frozen pizzas because they:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Are healthier than other pizzas	B	Contains a variety of ingredients.
	C	Wanted to compete with restaurants	D	Wanted to meet the increased demand

04	According to Paragraph (3), the main reason for pizzas becoming popular worldwide is their ability to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Adapt to different cultures.	B	Appeal to vegetarians
	C	Have different crusts	D	NOT to spoil quickly

05	According to Paragraph (4), pizza can have a fair amount of vitamins and minerals because it has:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	A variety of ingredients	B	A lot of cheese
	C	Crunchy crust	D	Different Styles

06	According to Paragraph (4), Pizza is NOT a good example of a healthy food because it is:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Low in fat	B	High in calories
	C	Short of carbohydrates	D	Short of grains

07	What is the best title for the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Pizza Hut	B	Preparing Pizza
	C	The Popularity of Pizza	D	How Pizza Came to America

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
C	A	D	A	A	B	C

12.The Origins of Psychology أصول علم النفس

(1) The earliest psychologists that we know about are the Greek philosophers Plato (327-428 BC) and Aristotle (384-322 BC). These philosophers asked many of the same questions that today's psychologists ask; for instance, they questioned the distinction between nature and nurture and the existence of free will. In terms of the former, Plato argued on the nature side, believing that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn, whereas Aristotle was more on the nurture side, believing that each child is born as an "empty slate" (in Latin a tabula rasa) and that knowledge is primarily acquired through learning and experience.

(2) European philosophers continued to ask these fundamental questions during the Renaissance. For instance, the French philosopher René Descartes (1596-1650) also considered the issue of free will, arguing in its favor and believing that the mind controls the body through the pineal gland in the brain (an idea that made some sense at this time but was later proved incorrect). Descartes also believed in the existence of innate natural abilities. A scientist as well as a philosopher, Descartes dissected animals and was among the first to understand that the nerves controlled the muscles. He also addressed the relationship between mind (the mental aspects of life) and body (the physical aspects of life). Descartes believed in the principle of dualism that the mind is fundamentally different from the mechanical body. Other European philosophers, including Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), John Locke (1632-1704), and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), also weighed in on these issue, psychologist Wundt (1832-1920), who developed a psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, and the American psychologist William James (1842-1910), who founded a psychology laboratory at Harvard University.

(3) Wundt's research in his laboratory in Leipzig focused on the study of consciousness itself. Wundt and his students believed that it was possible to analyze the basic elements of the mind and to classify our conscious experiences scientifically. Wundt began the field known as structuralism, a school of psychology whose goal was to identify the basic elements or «structures» of psychological experience. Its goal was to create a «periodic table» of the «elements of sensations» similar to the periodic table of elements that had recently been created in chemistry.



- (4) Structuralists used the method of introspection to attempt to create a map of the elements of consciousness. Introspection involves asking research participants to describe exactly what they experience as they work on mental tasks, such as viewing colors, reading a page in a book, or performing a math problem. For instance, he saw some black and colored straight and curved marks on a white background. In other studies, the structuralists used newly invented reaction time instruments to systematically assess not only what the participants were thinking but how long it took them to do so. Wundt discovered that it took people longer to report what sound they had just heard than to simply respond that they had heard the sound. These studies marked the first time researchers realized that there is a difference between the sensation of a stimulus and the perception of that stimulus, and the idea of using reaction time to study mental events has now become a mainstay of cognitive psychology.
- (5) Perhaps the best known of the structuralists was Edward Bradford Titchener (1867-1927). Titchener was a student of Wundt who came to the United States in the late 1800s and founded a laboratory at Cornell University. In his research using introspection, Titchener and his students claimed to have identified more than 40,000 sensations, including those relating to vision, hearing, and taste.
- (6) An important aspect of the structuralist approach was that it was rigorous and scientific. The research marked the beginning of psychology as a science because it demonstrated that mental events could be quantified. But the fundamental problem that these philosophers faced was that they had few methods for settling their claims. Most philosophers didn't conduct any research on these questions. In part because they didn't yet know how to do it, and in part because they weren't sure it was even possible.

01	What does Descartes' principle of duality deal with?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	body and mind	B	nerves and muscles
	C	humans and animals	D	science and philosophy

02	What three examples did the structuralists use to explain introspection?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	tasting some food, hearing a sound, and performing a math problem.		
	B	viewing colors, reading a book, and performing a math problem.		
	C	tasting some food, reading a book, and drawing a picture.		
	D	viewing colors, drawing a picture, and hearing a sound.		

01	02
A	B

13.The Genius of Mendeleev عبقرية مندليف

- (1) Great progress in science comes not only when a scientist sees something new, but also when a scientist sees what everyone else has seen in a new way. In other words, great scientists see patterns where others have seen only disjointed facts. Such was the case in 1869 when Dmitri Mendeleev (1834-1907), a chemistry professor, saw a pattern in the properties of elements. Mendeleev's insights led to the periodic law and the periodic table, arguably the single most important tool for a chemist. Mendeleev's periodic law and periodic table summarize a large number of observations, and science moves forward by devising theories that explain the underlying reasons for these laws and observations. Quantum mechanics is the theory that explains the underlying reasons for the periodic table.
- (2) The modern periodic table is credited mainly to the Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev, even though a similar organization had been suggested by the German chemist Julian Lothar Meyer (1830-1895). Mendeleev's table is based on the periodic law, which says that when elements are arranged in order of increasing mass, their properties recur periodically. Mendeleev arranged the elements in a table in which mass increased from left to right and elements with similar properties fell in the same columns.
- (3) Mendeleev's arrangement was a huge success, allowing him to predict the existence and properties of yet undiscovered elements such as eka-aluminum (later discovered and named gallium) and eka-silicon (later discovered and named germanium).



01	What is the main topic of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Current advances in chemistry.	B	Discovering unknown chemical elements.
	C	Julian Lothar Meyer's periodic table of elements.	D	Finding patterns and the development of The periodic table.

02	What is one important idea about great scientists that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They were able to discover new elements.	B	They move science forward by developing scientific ideas.
	C	They see regular forms in things when others can't see them.	D	They arranged elements in the periodic table in a specific way.

03	What is the element "eka-aluminium" an example of?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	An element that the periodic table was Able to predict.	B	An element that was discovered by Julian Meyer.
	C	An element that has NOT been discovered yet.	D	An element that is NOT real.

01	02	03
D	C	A

14.Suez Canal قناة السويس

The Official Opening of the Suez Canal was on November 17, 1869. Representatives of almost every European royal family attended the inauguration celebration. Ships from France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Britain, and the United States sailed through the canal. The total cost of the project was an estimated \$105 million, which at the time was a lot of money. This was more than twice the original estimate. But it was a tiny sum compared with the cost of a similar project today.

01	By modern standards, building the canal was:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Extremely inefficient	B	Very time-consuming
	C	Extremely inexpensive	D	Very important politically

02	The canal was most important to the:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Europeans	B	Egyptians
	C	Americans	D	Arab world

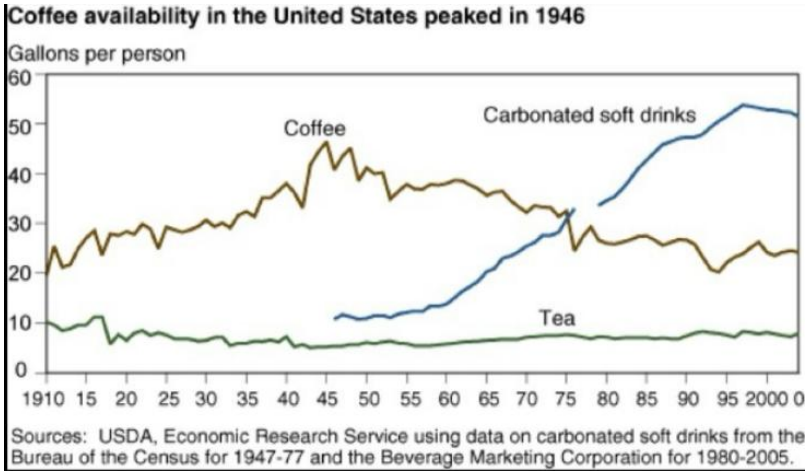
03	What is the nationality of the project manager (Ferdinand de Lesseps)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	English	B	French
	C	German	D	Egyptian

04	The Suez Canal connects the two:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	seas.	B	channels.
	C	rivers.	D	lakes.

01	02	03	04
C	A	B	A

15.Graph – Coffee





01	How many gallons of coffee did people drink in 1950?			
تجميعات	A	around 50	B	around 40
STEP	C	around 30	D	around 20
يلو				

02	According to the graph, in what year was coffee drinking the lowest in the U.S?			
تجميعات	A	1945	B	1960
STEP	C	1995	D	2000
يلو				

01	02
B	C

16.Academic Writing الكتابة الأكاديمية

- (1) There are four main types of academic writing, and each of these writing styles is used for a specific purpose.
- (2) Expository writing is one of the most common types of writing. When an author writes in an expository style, all they are trying to do is explain a concept, imparting information from themselves to a wider audience. Expository writing does not include the author's opinion but focuses on accepted facts about a topic, including statistics or other evidence.
- (3) Descriptive writing is often found in fiction, though it can make an appearance in nonfiction as well (memories, firsthand accounts of events, or travel guides). When an author writes in a descriptive style, they are painting a picture in words of a person, place, or thing for their audience. The author might employ a metaphor or other literary devices in order to describe their impressions. But the author is not trying to convince the audience of anything or explain the scene.
- (4) Persuasive writing is the main style of writing used in academic papers. When the author writes in a persuasive style, they are trying to convince the audience of a position or belief. Persuasive writing contains the author's evidence of the correctness of their position. Any "argumentative" essay written in school should be in the persuasive style of writing.
- (5) Narrative writing is used in almost every longer piece of writing, whether fiction or nonfiction. When an author writes in a narrative style, they are not trying to impart information; they are trying to construct and communicate a story, complete with characters, conflict, and settings.

01	What is the main idea of the Passage?			
تجميعات	A	Academic writing uses different types of styles.	B	Children learn about descriptive writing in elementary school.
STEP	C	There are four kinds of writing that are used for different reasons.	D	Persuasive writing is used when the writer wants to convince an audience.
يلو				
02				

04	What does Paragraph (3) say about descriptive writing?			
تجميعات	A	It deals with paintings and art.	B	It sometimes appears in works of nonfiction.
STEP	C	It includes the writer trying to convince the audience.	D	It contains a writer's explanation of the scene for the audience.
يلو				
05				

تجميعات STEP يلو	Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (3)?	
	A	Descriptive writing is often found in fiction, though it can make an appearance in nonfiction as well.
	B	When an author writes in a descriptive style, they are painting a picture in words of a person, place, or thing for their audience.
	C	The author might employ metaphors or other literary devices in order to describe the author's impressions.
	D	But the author is not trying to convince the audience of anything or explain the scene.

03	What does Paragraph (5) say about narrative writing?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is only found in fiction.
	B	It is usually used in shorter pieces of writing.
	C	It creates a story that it shares with the reader.
	D	It is a mix of descriptive and persuasive writing.

Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (4)?	
A	Persuasive writing is the main style of writing used in academic papers.
B	When an author writes in a persuasive style, they are trying to convince the audience of a position or belief.
C	Any "argumentative" essay written in school should be in the persuasive style of writing.
D	Persuasive writing contains the author's opinions and biases, as well as justifications and reasons given by the author as evidence of the correctness of their position.

01	02	03	04	05
C	B	C	B	A

17. Ibn Sina ابن سينا

(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 had finished Islamic law studies, geometry, anatomy, logic, and philosophy. By the age of 18, he had 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 a library for him, 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 on medicine named Al Qanoon fi Al Tibb. It was translated into many languages. Al Qanoon fi Al Tibb is an encyclopedia containing more than one million words. It consists of five volumes.

01	According to Paragraph(1), why does the Western world use a different name for Ibn Sina?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	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.

02	The word "proficient" in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	skilled
	B	trained
	C	dedicated
	D	disciplined

05	Ibn Sina died when he was:	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	50 years old.
	B	57 years old.
	C	75 years old.
	D	77 years old.

06	According to Paragraph(1), soon after Ibn Sina finished his study of medicine, he became the:	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Manager of the Royal Library.
	B	Assistant to the Prime Minister.
	C	teacher of the Ruler of Bukhara.
	D	doctor for the Ruler of Bukhara.

03	According to Paragraph(3), Al Qanon fi Al Tibb consists of:			
تجميعات	A	5 volumes	B	16 encyclopedias
STEP				
يلو	C	21 chapters	D	100 treatises

04	The word "physician" is close in meaning to:			
تجميعات	A	A writer/doctor.	B	a scientist/philosopher.
STEP				
يلو	C	a student/sultans.	D	a doctor/sons.

07	According to Paragraph(2), which statement describes Avicenna's life?			
تجميعات	A	He worked mainly during the day.	B	He scarcely worked at night.
STEP				
يلو	C	He used to travel a lot.	D	He worked very hard.

08	According to Paragraph(3), which of the following is TRUE about Al Qanon fi al Tibb?			
تجميعات	A	It has never been translated.	B	It has been translated into many languages.
STEP				
يلو	C	It has been translated into a few languages.	D	It has not been translated into the Russian language.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
C	A	A	D	B	D	D	B

18. Fabric Creation صناعة الأقمشة

(1) Imagine if you had to create your own fabric to make all of your clothes, bed linens, and other furnishings. It would probably be very time-consuming and inconvenient. Modern, mechanized textile making is something that most of us take for granted, as we have always been able to just go to a store to purchase ready-made clothing and other necessities. Interestingly, despite technological advances, the main methods of making fabric have actually remained quite similar from ancient times until now.

(2) Most fabrics are created by weaving long threads together, a technique that has changed very little throughout history. Hand weaving is done on a frame or handloom, whereas mechanized weaving is done on a power loom. The main distinction between hand weaving and mechanized weaving is that the latter method allows huge quantities of good-quality fabric to be produced very quickly, further allowing the speedy production of consumer items. While the exact shape or mechanism of any loom might differ, the basic **function** is always the same. On all looms, weaving is done by intersecting longitudinal threads, called the warp, with transverse threads called the weft.

(3) Other methods of creating fabric include knitting and crocheting. Knitting involves the use of knitting needles that have several active loops of one or more strands of yarn waiting to interlock with another loop. Crochet, on the other hand, only involves one active loop on a crochet hook at one time. Like weaving, knitting has been mechanized by a knitting machine, allowing for the mass production of items requiring stretchy knit fabric, such as socks and sweaters. Crochet, however, has never been mechanized, so any fabric that has been made by crochet is always done by hand.

(4) Despite technological advancements, there has always been a demand and appreciation for items that have been made by hand. Some people enjoy knitting or crocheting as a relaxing hobby or as a way to earn some extra money. Other people prefer the look and feel of a handcrafted item to that of a machine-made one, and are often willing to pay a higher price for something handmade. Often, handcrafted products like hand-woven rugs and hand-knitted sweaters are of better quality and much more expensive than machine-made ones. As it may be impractical for many of us to have every textile-based product we purchase be handmade, or to make them ourselves, knowing how much time and effort that can go into creating textiles may at least help us better appreciate all the fabrics we use every day.

01	According to Paragraph (4), how can people better appreciate fabrics?			
تجميعات	A	By knowing how much it costs to manufacture them	B	By knowing whether they are made by hand or by machine
STEP				
يلو	C	By knowing how they are produced in large quantities	D	By knowing how much effort is put into making it

02	What does Paragraph (2) say about the main difference between handlooms and power looms?			
تجميعات	A	Handlooms produce better quality fabric	B	Power looms produce fabrics more quickly
STEP				
يلو	C	They each use a different weaving method	D	Only power looms produce consumer items

04	The word "function" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات	A	Process	B	Part
STEP				
يلو	C	Routine	D	Relation

05	The best title of the Passage is			
تجميعات	A	A history of Machine-Made fabrics.	B	Appreciating fabrics in everyday life.
STEP				
يلو	C	How to evaluate the quality of fabrics	D	Why people still buy handcrafted fabrics

03	In Paragraph (3), which of the following is NOT mentioned as a difference between knitting and crocheting?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Products that are crocheted are always done by hand	B	Crocheting has one active loop while knitting has several
	C	Only knitting can be used to make socks and sweaters	D	Crocheting uses a single hook while knitting uses two needles

06	What does Paragraph (4) say about handmade fabrics?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is better for everyone to buy handmade fabrics	B	People have always appreciated handmade fabrics
	C	Handmade fabrics cost more because of higher demand	D	Handmade fabrics are poorer quality than machine-made fabrics

01	02	03	04	05	06
D	B	C	A	B	B

19.The Korean Mother الأم الكورية

(1) Language is a way to communicate. We begin to learn languages as infants and become accustomed to our native language. Language, therefore, becomes a problem for immigrants, especially between the first and second generations. This language barrier also results in the second generation losing their identity.

(2) First-generation immigrants in America suffer in lots of areas because of language difficulties. Naturally, they want their children to speak English both at home and at school in order to be more successful. This results in their children losing their ethnic identity and, even more, ignoring their parents because there is now a language barrier between them.

(3) For example, my three children were all born in the States. The eighteen-year-old daughter speaks both English and Korean very well. She has no problems talking with her parents, but she does have trouble understanding Korean jokes, and there are sometimes misunderstandings. The second daughter is fourteen years old, and she resists speaking Korean. My aunt often gets upset with her because she is very Americanized, and they cannot understand each other. Even when my aunt punishes her, this daughter does not understand what my aunt is talking about. I felt sympathy for my aunt whenever my fourteen-year-old cousin said, "Mom, what is your problem?"

(4) The third child is a twelve-year-old son. He speaks English to his parents, and my aunt speaks Korean to him. Like the second daughter, he also has a problem communicating with his parents. My aunt is trying to encourage him to learn both languages, but it is very hard for him because he speaks English all day and fails to understand why he should learn Korean.

(5) Immigrants try to preserve their native language in their new country while striving to learn a new language. My aunt wants her children to succeed in the US, but she also wants to help them understand the Korean language in order to appreciate their Korean heritage. The second generation often gets confused about their identity. My aunt's children, for example, see themselves as being different from others in both places: in the US, they look Korean, and in Korea, they act like Americans. My cousins told me that when they visited Korea a few years ago, they felt different because they wore different clothes and walked differently.

(6) Language is important and valuable for many reasons. Immigrants must imagine a strong mutual understanding with their family and enable their children to appreciate their heritage. Being at ease in using both the first and second languages is important not only for attaining familial harmony but also in helping the second generation establish their identity.

01	What is the main idea of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The importance of a second language	B	immigrants and their education
	C	language and identity	D	immigrants in the US

02	The word "Americanized" in Paragraph(3) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	living in America	B	usually traveling to America
	C	having American nationality	D	speaking and behaving like Americans

10	What is not true according to the first paragraph?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Language is the carrier of culture.		
	B	Second-generation immigrants are eager to learn their parents' native language.		
	C	Humans start to learn language when they are born.		
	D	Immigrants usually have many problems between the first and the second generations.		

11	What is not a reason of 14 years 14-year-old having problems with their mother?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	She does not love her mother.	B	She doesn't want to speak Korean.
	C	She is very Americanized.	D	She is losing her ethnic identity.

03	According to Paragraph(3) and(4), the second daughter is:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Older than her brother	B	Sympathetic to her cousin
	C	Not as Americanized as her sister	D	Able to understand her mother easily

04	According to Paragraph(4), the youngest child:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Doesn't speak English at home	B	Has learned English and Korean very well
	C	Doesn't understand why he should learn Korean	D	Has a problem communicating with his teachers

05	According to Paragraph(3) and(4), the mother speaks Korean to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Her oldest daughter only	B	Her two daughters only
	C	Her son only	D	All of her children

06	What does the Passage say about miscommunication between immigrants and their children?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It can only be solved if immigrants want.	B	It will NOT happen if teachers try harder.
	C	It is caused by the first generation.	D	It can often be a big problem.

07	The word "suffer" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to having:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Accidents	B	Problems
	C	Injuries	D	Skills

08	According to Paragraph (3), which of the following is NOT TRUE about the 18-year-old daughter?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	She was born in the U.S.	B	She cannot speak Korean very well
	C	She sometimes misunderstands things in Korean.	D	She communicates better with her parents than her brother and sister do.

09	The pronoun "they" in Paragraph (3) refers to the mother and her:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Second daughter	B	Eldest daughter
	C	Children	D	Son

12	Which of the following is NOT in the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Native language is important to keep one's identity.		
	B	American friends will not see them as Korean American.		
	C	The younger child has a problem communicating with his parents.		
	D	They wore different clothes and walked differently from other teens in Korea.		

13	What is the language that the 14-year-old girl speaks?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	English	B	Korean
	C	Both English and Korean	D	Neither

14	How many languages can the 18-year-old girl speak?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	two, English and Korean	B	English
	C	Korean	D	three languages

15	Why can't the second girl speak Korean?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because she is Americanized	B	Because she is too young
	C	Because her mother doesn't speak it	D	Because she has a learning disability

16	Why did the aunt try to teach the girls how to speak Korean?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	To help them establish a Korean identity.	B	to be more successful
	C	to travel to Korea	D	They want their children to speak different languages.

17	The oldest sister had a problem with :			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	She can't understand some Korean jokes	B	She can't speak English
	C	She can't speak Korean	D	understanding her American friends

18	Which of the following is close to the main idea?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The language of immigrants is a mixture of two languages.		
	B	Immigrants should only speak English.		
	C	Second-generation children always reject their parents' language.		
	D	Korean is harder to learn than English.		

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
C	D	A	C	D	D	B	B	A
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A

تآكل طبقة الأوزون - 20.Ozone Layer Depletion

- (1) Ozone is an undesirable secondary air pollutant in lower regions of the atmosphere. In contrast, ozone in the upper region of the atmosphere, called the stratosphere, has an important natural function. The ozone in the stratosphere screens Earth from harmful ultraviolet light. Ozone forms in the stratosphere through reactions of molecular oxygen that absorb radiation.
- (2) Ozone molecules formed in the stratosphere absorb more than 90% of ultraviolet radiation, including the higher-energy ultraviolet light sometimes called UV-C and UV-B radiation. In this way, ozone serves to shield the lower atmosphere and Earth's surface from a significant fraction of high-energy UV light that is part of solar radiation. Ozone concentrations stay at relatively fixed levels because ultraviolet light also decomposes ozone molecules to reform oxygen molecules.
- (3) The formation and decomposition of ozone produce a steady-state concentration of ozone within the stratosphere. This layer or region of ozone is sometimes called the ozone layer, and a maximum concentration of about 10 ppm (parts per million) occurs in the stratosphere from 25 to 30 km in altitude.
- (4) Recent observations of the ozone layer using rockets, high-flying aircraft, and satellites revealed that the ozone concentration is dramatically decreasing, especially in the polar regions. This decrease in concentration is called thinning of the ozone layer, and larger decreases are called "holes" in the layer. The "holes" in the polar regions of Earth seem to vary with the seasons. The hole over Antarctica is most widespread from September to November, a time that corresponds to springtime in the southern hemisphere. In the fall of 1998, the ozone hole over Antarctica was the largest ever observed up to that time. "Holes" have also been observed over the North Pole and some industrialized regions of the northern hemisphere.
- (5) A decrease in the ozone concentration allows more ultraviolet radiation to reach the surface of Earth. This increase in radiation causes damage to humans, other animals, plants, bacteria, and microscopic marine organisms (phytoplankton and zooplankton). For each 1% decrease in the ozone layer, there is a 2% increase in the UV radiation reaching Earth. It is estimated that a 2% increase in radiation may result in a 4% to 10% increase in basal-cell skin cancer and an 8% to 20% increase in more serious squamous-cell skin cancer, but the significance of these effects is not known.
- (6) The thinning of the ozone layer appears to be a result of human activity. The chemical culprits are synthetic compounds containing chlorine, fluorine, and carbon known as chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs (also known as Freons). CFCs were developed in the 1930s. Over the years, they found use as coolant gases in refrigerators and air conditioners, as propellant gases in aerosol cans, as industrial solvents, and as foaming agents in plastic products like Styrofoam and cushion materials. In the United States, they are no longer used in aerosol cans, and other uses are being phased out. Halons, which are chemically similar to CFCs, are used in fire extinguishers and medical anesthetics. Halons also affect the ozone layer.
- (7) Most gaseous pollutants that enter the atmosphere have a natural sink. The term sink refers to a long-term repository in the environment. A sink is some place or chemical form in which a chemical ends up. Normally, a pollutant is changed by some chemical reaction and is washed from the atmosphere by the rain. Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, for example, are transformed to sulfuric acid and nitric acid, which are carried to Earth as acid rain.
- (8) One reason CFCs are used in products or as solvents is that they are very chemically inert. They are chemically stable, are nontoxic, do not support combustion, and are non-corrosive. Because CFCs are chemically inert and have no environmental sink, they are destructive to the ozone layer.

01	What chemical is used in fire extinguishers?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	CFCS	B	Chlorine
	C	Halons	D	Polymers

02	What is another name for "Chlorofluorocarbons"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Freons	B	Acids
	C	sulfur	D	halons

03	Around what percentage of Ultraviolet Radiation do ozone molecules absorb in the stratosphere?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	90%	B	80%
	C	20%	D	10%

01	02	03
C	A	A

21. الأتمتة Automation

(1) The advent of robotics and automation represents a transformative force within the global economy, offering companies new avenues for enhanced competitiveness. Nevertheless, predicting the precise impact across countries and the timeline for widespread automation remains a challenge.

(2) A comprehensive study conducted by the McKinsey Global Institute, titled "A Future That Works: Automation, Employment, and Productivity," analyzed the implications of automation across 46 countries. The research utilized existing technological capabilities to project the extent of work that can be automated. It assessed the proportion of work activities amenable to automation, the number of full-time positions that could be influenced, and potential shifts in wage structures.

(3) Certain work activities exhibit a significant potential for automation, particularly those involving physical tasks in controlled environments as well as data processing and collection. Conversely, activities such as unpredictable physical labor, close interpersonal interactions, specialized knowledge application, and managerial responsibilities are less susceptible to automation, thereby marking them as the more resilient job categories.

(4) The trajectory of automation will not follow a uniform path across nations. A variety of technical, economic, and social factors will ultimately determine the speed and extent of implementation. As such, forecasting the rate at which automation may proliferate is inherently complex.

(5) For instance, in the manufacturing sector, one country may witness a higher concentration of labor hours in roles with substantial automation potential, like production and administrative support (including data processing and collection). In contrast, another country might allocate more hours to jobs that are less prone to automation, such as management and engineering roles.

01	What idea do the words "susceptible to automation" repeat?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	workforce automation	B	robots and machines
	C	automation potential	D	competitive edge

02	What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about the McKinsey Global Institute research?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It was a large study.	B	It was an automated study.
	C	It used current technology.	D	It had an effect on full-time employees.

03	Which of the following is an opinion in the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The report considered several factors in the automation process.		
	B	Automation of work will become a reality for all workers.		
	C	The speed of change to automation is difficult to predict		
	D	The McKinsey report studied 46 different countries.		

04	Which of the following is a fact?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Physical work can be unpredictable.		
	B	The report considered information from 46 countries.		
	C	Technology has the greatest effect on full-time employees.		
	D	The writers of the report interviewed 80% of the global workforce.		

05	What idea do the words "administrative support" repeat?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Management and engineering	B	Data processing and data collection
	C	Technical, economic, and social factors	D	Applying expertise and managing others

06	What can we understand from Paragraphs (4) and (5) about automation around the world?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It will be very difficult to achieve.		
	B	It will become a reality very quickly		
	C	It will be different in different countries.		
	D	It will have the biggest effect on manufacturing.		

01	02	03	04	05	06
C	C	B	B	B	C

22. Innovative Treatment for Hearing Loss علاج مبتكر لفقدان السمع

(1) Within the inner ear, thousands of hair cells detect sound waves and translate them into nerve signals that allow us to hear speech, music, and other everyday sounds. Damage to these cells is one of the leading causes of hearing loss, which affects 48 million Americans.

(2) Each of us is born with about 15,000 hair cells per ear. Once damaged, these cells cannot regrow. However, researchers at MIT, Brigham and Women's Hospital, and Massachusetts Eye and Ear have now discovered a combination of drugs that expands the population of progenitor cells (also called supporting cells) in the ear and encourages them to become hair cells, offering a potential new way to treat hearing loss.

(3) Because this treatment involves a simple drug exposure, the researchers believe it could be easy to administer to human patients. They envision that the drugs could be injected into the middle ear, from which they would diffuse across a membrane into the inner ear. This type of injection is commonly performed to treat ear infections.

(4) Hearing loss is a real problem as people get older. It's very much an unmet need, and this is an entirely new approach.

01	What is the author's main purpose?			
تجميعات	A	To explain	B	To inform
STEP	C	To convince	D	To teach medicine
يلو				

02	What is one important idea that the author mentions?			
تجميعات	A	Men are more likely to suffer from hearing loss.	B	The treatment is injected into the middle ear.
STEP	C	Hearing loss affects fewer than one million Americans.	D	Damaged hair cells cause hearing loss.
يلو				

03	What is one important idea that the author mentions?			
تجميعات	A	Damaged hair cells cannot regrow.	B	Researchers at MIT completed a study.
STEP	C	Each person is born with 50,000 hair cells.	D	The treatment can also treat ear infections.
يلو				

01	02	03
B	D	A

23. Graphene: The Wonder Material الجرافين: المادة العجيبة

(1) Scientists often discover clever methods to advance their research. In 2003, one ingenious physicist took a block of graphite, some Scotch tape, and a lot of patience and fashioned a remarkable new wonder material that is a million times thinner than paper, more conductive than copper, and stronger than diamond. It is called graphene, and physicists were wildly excited when the first research article about graphene describing the newly developed carbon material appeared the following year.

(2) Graphene is a "wonder material," a super-conductive form of carbon, made from sheets a single atom thick. Physicists are so excited about it because it has the potential to completely **transfigure** the field of electronics and nanotechnology.

(3) The man who first isolated graphene is Andre Geim. He works in an English university but studied at the Moscow Physical-Technical University and earned his PhD from the Institute of Solid-State Physics in Chernogolovka, Russia.

01	What does Paragraph (1) say about graphene?			
تجميعات	A	It is a form of carbon.	B	It is a kind of copper.
STEP	C	It is made of scotch tape.	D	It is more precious than a diamond.
يلو				

02	According to Paragraph(3), where is Andre Geim employed?			
تجميعات	A	In Chernogolovka	B	In Moscow
STEP	C	In England	D	At IBM
يلو				

03	The word "transfigure" in Paragraph(2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات	A	Replace	B	Inform
STEP	C	Deform	D	Change
يلو				

01	02	03
A	C	D

24. Hijama الحجامة

(1) Hijama, also known as "cupping," was one of the treatments recommended by Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). It is still practiced in some parts of the world and has many medical benefits. When Hijama is performed, small cuts are made at specific body sites, and impure blood is taken out. This blood is collected in small glass "cups." Afterwards, the body feels refreshed and energized, having been cleansed of impurities and toxins or poisons.

(2) Hijama can sometimes offer relief where other forms of treatment or medications have failed. It is highly recommended in cases of lethargy and dullness and for people with headaches, indigestion, or sleeping problems. These complaints can be signs that the body is suffering from some form of toxicity.

(3) A qualified Hijama practitioner must use clean instruments and utensils and perform the therapy carefully and with great sensitivity. Treatment is often performed on the 17th, the 19th, or the 21st of the lunar month. When done in coordination with a healthy diet and exercise, Hijama can give long-lasting, satisfactory results. **Ideally**, it should be done at least once a year.

01	According to Paragraph(1), what is one benefit of Hijama?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Refreshed blood	B	An energized body
	C	Satisfactory results	D	Cupping blood

02	According to Paragraph(2), what is the cause of some headaches?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Cleansed blood	B	Sleeping programs
	C	Toxins in the body	D	Failed medication

03	The word "ideally" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	elegantly	B	correctly
	C	mentally	D	perfectly

04	What can we understand about Hijama?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It should NOT be used along with exercise		
	B	It can give relief that lasts for 17, 19, or 21 days.		
	C	It can put impure blood into the body using small glass "cups."		
	D	It should be performed using clean instruments.		

05	According to Paragraph(2), Hijama is used to treat all of the following EXCEPT:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Signs of toxicity	B	Indigestion
	C	Lethargy	D	Cuts on the body

06	According to Paragraph(3), how often should Hijama be performed on a person?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	3 days every month	B	Once every lunar month
	C	Every other month	D	Once a year or more

07	What type of injury is needed for cupping?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	surface wound	B	wet cupping only
	C	cupping therapy	D	big cuts

08	Is it recommended to have cupping?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Yes, it's Recommended by Prophet Muhammad.	B	not recommended in early ages
	C	Not recommended in this century	D	recommended recently

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
B	C	D	D	D	D	A	A

25. World War II آثار الحرب العالمية الثانية

(1) Modern wars bring death and destruction wherever they **occur**. Sophisticated weapons have been developed that can wipe out a whole city. The most destructive war in history is World War II, fought from 1939 to 1945. World War II involved gigantic struggles not only in Europe but in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific as well. More than 25 million military personnel and 30 million civilians were killed in the war. Its conduct strained the economic capabilities of the major nations and left many countries on the edge of collapse. World War II cost more than any three previous wars combined.

(2) Disasters continued even after the war ended. Damage to communication networks disrupted the transport of raw materials and finished products. The irregularity of supplies to industry and the destruction inflicted on the production apparatus resulted in a considerable number of temporary layoffs. Even in the victorious countries, food rationing continued well after the end of the war. Crime and law-breaking increased. The simultaneous reconstruction of accommodation, industry, and the transport infrastructure stifled national economies. Under these conditions, people were first and foremost preoccupied with the restrictions affecting everyday life and often had difficulty thinking about their long-term future. The shortage of coal in the very hard winter of 1946–1947 led to widespread strikes and mass demonstrations.

01	The word "occur" in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	go	B	fight
	C	stand	D	happen

02	After the war, people did NOT think about their long-term future because			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They were busy with their immediate problems.	B	They were expecting another war.
	C	Many people died in the war.	D	They lost interest in the war.

03	Strikes occurred during the winter of 1946-1947 because			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	There was a shortage of demonstrations.	B	There were widespread layoffs.
	C	It was a very hard winter.	D	There was a lack of coal.

04	How many deaths in the military were there in World War II?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	less than 25 million	B	more than 25 million
	C	about 30 million	D	more than 30 million

05	According to Paragraph(1), World War II started in			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	1936	B	1939
	C	1945	D	1954

06	How long did World War II last?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	5 years	B	6 years
	C	7 years	D	3 years

07	Why can some weapons destroy a whole city?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because modern weapons are more advanced.	B	Because nowadays cities are smaller.
	C	Because modern weapons are bigger.	D	Because delivery systems are faster

08	According to Paragraph(1), the cost of World War II was			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	less for defeated countries	B	less than the next two wars
	C	more for victorious countries	D	more than any three wars before it

09	When World War II ended,			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Life went back to normal.	B	Life became simpler
	C	disasters remained	D	disasters stopped

10	Compared to other wars, which of the following statements is true concerning World War II?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Fewer cities were destroyed.	B	More destruction happened
	C	Less destruction happened	D	Fewer people died

11	According to Paragraph(2), which of the following increased after World War II?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	communication and transport	B	industry and production
	C	crime and law-breaking	D	work and jobs

12	According to Paragraph (2), what continued even after the war ended?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Stop committing crimes.	B	build more factories.
	C	build new cities.	D	Food rationing.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
D	A	D	B	B	B	A	D	C	B	C	D

26. Radio in Saudi Arabia الراديو في السعودية

(1) The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949, when the airwaves were filled with the recitation of the Holy Qur'an that won the hearts of millions across the Kingdom. In the early decades, expensive, large wooden box radios were confined to the elite. Later, more advanced transistor radios reached the rest of the people. Today, in Saudi Arabia, radio has been completely transformed by the various private players that have entered the sector since the government opened up licenses to **them**, creating more variety to add to the public stations. With the introduction of social media, many broadcasters thought that the time for radio was over. However, the reality is quite different. Many listeners tune in to online radio stations nowadays, and a large number of listeners tune in while driving.

(2) Though there is a wide range of choice available to Arabic listeners, English listeners have little choice in the Kingdom. Only a few stations offer broadcast services in English, such as Radio Riyadh. Meanwhile, Jeddah Radio's Urdu service broadcasts in the afternoon and has a large following. These programs are particularly popular during the Hajj season, as they contain a variety of topics supported by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs.

01	Which of the following is TRUE?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	All Saudi stations are privately owned.	B	A lot of people listen to the radio in their cars
	C	Urdu is the most common language on the radio	D	Radio Riyadh is the only English-language station available.

02	The word "them" in Paragraph(1) refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	radios	B	government
	C	private players	D	the rest of the people

03	At what time of day are you most likely to hear the Urdu language service?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	5 AM	B	9 AM
	C	3 PM	D	8 PM

04	You can understand from Paragraph(1) that -			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Radios are rarely used in Saudi Arabia		
	B	Radio broadcasters control the media licensing		
	C	The early use of radio was mainly to play music.		
	D	developments in technology made radios cheaper		

05	Are the English stations few or many?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	major.	B	a lot.
	C	few.	D	many

01	02	03	04	05
B	C	C	D	C

27. Migration in Britain الهجرة في بريطانيا

(1) Britain's Industrial Revolution brought such wealth and power that Britain became the world's superpower. This depended both on shipping routes and the factory system. Factories all over the country, but especially the cotton mills in the north of England, needed large numbers of workers. Pushed by poverty and pulled by the chance of work in growing cities such as Manchester, whole families left the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish countryside where they had lived for generations. This mass internal migration took place alongside migration from other parts of Europe, notably Italy.

(2) As cities grew, hundreds of thousands of people became part of an industrial workforce. Workers organized themselves into trade unions and a labor movement that pressed for social and political change. Demands for higher wages and better living conditions were often led by migrant workers.

(3) Industrial Britain offered business opportunities, too. During the 19th century, the growing urban population offered an opportunity for people to set up small businesses dealing in popular items such as street food, clothing, or household goods. Britain also attracted entrepreneurs from overseas who believed their ideas and business ventures might succeed in the most technologically advanced country in Europe.



(4) Many migrants settled in areas of cities where they could be close to others who shared their culture and language. This made it easier to find work and accommodation, socialize, shop, and generally survive in a new city. Certain areas of cities became identified with particular groups, for example, the Irish in the Scotland Road area of Liverpool.

01	Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1)?
A	Britain's Industrial Revolution brought such wealth and power that Britain became the world's superpower.
B	This depended both on shipping routes and the factory system.
C	Factories all over the country, but especially the cotton mills in the north of England, needed large numbers of workers.
D	Pushed by poverty and pulled by the chance of work in growing cities such as Manchester, whole families left the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish countryside where they had lived for generations.

02	What does Paragraph (1) say about Britain's Industrial Revolution?
A	It made England the strongest country in the world.
B	It increased the number of people living in the countryside.
C	It caused many people around the country to lose their homes.
D	It increased poverty in different parts of Europe, such as Italy.

03	What does Paragraph (3) say about new business opportunities in Industrial Britain?
A	There were very few new business opportunities.
B	There was too much competition from foreign businesses.
C	They were only available to the rich and powerful citizens of the country.
D	They increased because there were many people and new technology in Britain.

04	What is the main idea of the Passage?
A	Britain's Industrial Revolution had a strong effect on labor movements across Europe.
B	Britain's Industrial Revolution caused the cities of Manchester and Liverpool to grow quickly.
C	Britain's Industrial Revolution completely changed the country's economy and global position.
D	Britain's Industrial Revolution created more competition from countries such as America and Germany.

05	What does Paragraph (2) say about the workers during Britain's Industrial Revolution?
A	They had little power.
B	They worked in difficult factory jobs
C	They included a few workers from other countries.
D	They fought for improved working conditions and living situations

01	02	03	04	05
A	A	D	C	D

28. Mysterious Orange Gel مادة برتقالية غامضة

(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 **far-fetched** ideas about the substance's origins, ranging from aliens to volcanic remains.

(2) 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.

(3) The scientists have discovered that the eggs belong to a small invertebrate, a spineless animal, but they have not been able to identify the exact species.



01	According to Paragraph(2), the gel is orange in color because it:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	is microscopic	B	contains eggs
	C	contains oil	D	is sticky

02	Which of the following is TRUE?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Scientists have identified the species of animals that produced the strange gel.		
	B	Scientists do NOT know the species of animal that produced the strange gel.		
	C	Scientists dispute that the gel was produced due to a chemical reaction.		
	D	Scientists did NOT dispute that the gel was produced by an oil droplet.		

01	According to Paragraph(1), the strange, orange substance was found -			
تجميعات STEP يلو	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

02	The word "far-fetched" in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	difficult to believe	B	easy to believe
	C	definite	D	clear

03	The word "it" in Paragraph(2) refers to :			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	traces of oil	B	a microscope
	C	the unknown substance	D	one of Alaska's laboratories

01	02	03	04	05
C	B	D	A	C

29.Stars النجوم

(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. Blue stars also tend to be brighter than red ones. However, there are a few stars that cannot be classified in this way. These are the superstars. For example, Ryejol 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.

01	The pronoun "it" in Paragraph (1) refers to the:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	photograph	B	exposure
	C	camera	D	star

02	According to Paragraph (1), the exposure time needed to photograph the night sky in color is			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	10 seconds	B	15 seconds
	C	20 seconds	D	30 seconds

03	The word "sufficient" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	enough	B	necessary
	C	required	D	significant

05	The word "brighter" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	more colorful	B	more shiny
	C	smaller	D	larger

06	According to Paragraph (2), astronomers classify stars according to the following EXCEPT:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	size	B	color
	C	shape	D	brightness

04	According to Paragraph (2), Beetlejuice is a superstar.			
تجميعات STEP يلو	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

07	What is the main idea of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	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.		

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
C	D	A	C	B	C	D

30. Bees and Human Connection النحل والاتصال البشري

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate. More than 1,400 years afterwards, scientists have accepted that this information is indeed correct. Now, scientists in the United Kingdom are learning that some of **these** amazing creatures may also have feelings and emotions like those of humans.

(2) At Newcastle University, they are trying to discover how some insects feel. In recent years, honeybee numbers have been declining worldwide at a disturbing rate. Many explanations have been given for this. Some say bees are dying because of disease and pesticides. Others say it may be due to pollution or microwave towers. At any rate, this is a very serious situation, for humans as well as for bees. At least one-third of the world's crops depend on bees. Farmers are worried. What about the bees? How do they feel? Are they scared, sad, or depressed?

(3) The researchers trained a group of bees to tell the difference between two smells. After one smell, they were always given a sweet sugar reward. After the other smell, they were given a bitter substance. They quickly learned to choose the smell with the sweet prize and to stick out their tongues to get it. The scientists wanted to see what the bees would do if they were put in a stressful situation. They shook up half of the bees to make them think they were in danger. These stressed bees refused to put out their tongues for new smells and only chose the old smell, which they knew would be followed by a sweet treat. Even though there was an equal chance that a strange smell would taste good, it seemed they believed it would taste bad and were afraid to try it. These bees had become "pessimists." The other half—the unstressed bees—were much more likely to try tastes from new smells, thus remaining "optimists."

(4) When humans are stressed, anxious, worried, or depressed, they have lower levels of the brain hormone serotonin. So did the stressed bees. This may mean that the feelings of anxious and stressed bees are similar to those of humans with mood disorders. This knowledge, along with further investigations into bee behavior and "feelings," can hopefully be used to understand and remedy their declining numbers, for their sake and for ours.

01	The words "these" in Paragraph(1) refer to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	bees	B	insects
	C	scientists	D	communities

02	Why are bees important to humans?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They have communities and can communicate.	B	They are necessary to produce our food crops.
	C	They are becoming more numerous than we are.	D	They have feelings like us.

03	Which Paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Paragraph (1)	B	Paragraph (2)
	C	Paragraph (3)	D	Paragraph (4)

04	What can we understand about optimists in Paragraph(3)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They are afraid to try new experiences.	B	They prefer the smells they learn first.
	C	They are NOT afraid to try new things.	D	They feel stressed and worried.

05	What is the main idea of Paragraph(4)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Humans and bees have the same hormones.	B	Humans are more affected by stress than bees.
	C	Understanding similar feelings in humans and bees may help both.	D	Training stressed bees is important for treating human mood disorders.

01	02	03	04	05
B	B	C	C	C

31. النمل Ants

(1) Like all insects, ants have six legs. Each leg has three joints, and ants can run very fast. Ants are also very strong. They can lift about 20 times their own body weight. An ant's brain has about 250,000 brain cells. A colony of 40,000 ants has about the same number of brain cells as one human brain.

(2) The average life expectancy of an ant is about 45–60 days. Ants use their antennae for touch and also for smell. An ant has a pair of strong jaws. The jaws open and shut sideways, like scissors. Adult ants cannot chew and swallow solid food. Instead, they squeeze juice from food and swallow the liquid. They throw away the dry part.

(3) Ants have two eyes, and each eye is made of many smaller eyes. These are called **compound** eyes. Some ants are **nocturnal**, which means they are active at night and rest during the day. Inside the abdomen, an ant has two stomachs. One stomach holds food for itself, and the second stomach holds food to share with other ants. Like all insects, ants have a hard outer covering called an exoskeleton. Ants grow through four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.

(4) There are over 10,000 species of ants. They live in social groups called colonies. A colony has one or more queens. The queen's main job is to lay eggs. Worker ants are female, but they cannot lay eggs. They take care of the queen and the eggs. Workers may also feed the young or defend the nest. Some workers carry rubbish out of the nest and put **it** in a special rubbish dump. Each colony has its own smell, so ants can recognize intruders quickly. Many red ants use stingers to defend the nest. Some ants, such as black ants and wood ants, do not have stingers, but they can squirt acid to protect themselves.

(5) Ants are interesting creatures. **They** have tiny bodies, but they live in a complex community. Many people think ants are only pests, but ants can be a good example of planning and teamwork.

01	What is the main idea of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	There are different kinds of ants.	B	Ants are similar to other insects.
	C	Ants are fascinating creatures.	D	Ants present a good example for other insects.

02	What is the best title?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	kinds of Ants	B	ant food
	C	Scientific studies about Ants	D	The amazing world of ants

03	According to Paragraph(4), ants live in:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	families.	B	colonies.
	C	isolation.	D	small groups.

04	Why are ants useful?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	intelligent members of the animal kingdom	B	They learn how to live in a system.
	C	their ability to smell	D	They show planning and teamwork

05	According to Paragraph (2), which of the following is TRUE?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Compared to other insects, ants live for a short time.	B	Ants cut their food and then eat it.
	C	Some of the ant's senses work through its antennae.	D	Only young ants can swallow solid food.

10	What is the average life expectancy of an ant?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	25 to 30 years.	B	5 to 10 days.
	C	45 to 60 days.	D	5 years.

11	According to Paragraph(4), worker ants may:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	lay eggs	B	squirt acid
	C	sting their intruders.	D	protect their territory.

12	What is not mentioned in the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	eggs	B	body
	C	wings	D	types of ants

13	The pronoun "they" in Paragraph(5) refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	ants.	B	pests.
	C	bodies.	D	people.

14	Paragraph (4) talks about the properties of ants except:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	places of residence.	B	body composition.
	C	ways of protection	D	types of ants.

15	What is the meaning of "compound"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	simple	B	single
	C	made of many parts	D	difficult

06	According to Paragraph(2), adult ants can only swallow food that is:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	dry	B	solid
	C	chewed	D	liquid.

07	According to Paragraph(3), an exoskeleton is common to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	larva.	B	all insects.
	C	only wasps.	D	only ants.

08	According to Paragraph (2), what do ants use their antennae for			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	smell and touch	B	seeing things
	C	finding food	D	eating solid food

09	According to Paragraph(4), ants can know outsiders by their:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	size.	B	smell.
	C	sound.	D	behavior.

16	What is the meaning of "nocturnal"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	eating meat	B	active during the day
	C	active at night	D	lives in houses

17	Do all ants lay eggs?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	No, just the females.	B	No, just the queens.
	C	Yes, all ants.	D	No, ants do not lay eggs.

18	Who takes care of the queen?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	worker ants	B	nocturnal ant
	C	The male ant	D	the large females

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
C	D	B	D	C	D	B	A	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
C	D	C	A	B	C	C	B	A

32.The History of Paper صناعة الورق

(1) The paper we use today is made by machines. Trees are cut down and changed into a mixture called *wood pulp*. This pulp has tiny fibers from the tree. It is pressed and rolled into thin sheets of paper.

(2) The first man-made writing material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians used the fibrous stems of the papyrus plant. Flattened them, placed them in layers, and pressed them together. When the sheets dried, they formed a smooth surface to write on.

(3) Real paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man named *Ts'ai Lun*. He made paper from the inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibers. Then, the mixture was poured into a bamboo tray so that the water could drain away. The soft mat was left on a flat surface to dry. Later, people found that brushing the paper with starch made it stronger.

(4) Chinese traders traveled west across Asia and reached a city called *Samarkand*. There, Arab merchants learned the papermaking method and took it to Spain. From Spain, papermaking spread to the rest of Europe.

(5) Since then, many machines and new methods have been invented to make paper faster and better. One important invention came from France in 1798. This machine could make a long, continuous sheet of paper, while before, paper was made only in single pieces.

01	According to Paragraph(2), what did the early Egyptians use to make their writing material?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	mulberry bark	B	wood pulp
	C	bamboo	D	papyrus

02	The word "them" in Paragraph(2) refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Ancient Egyptians	B	writing materials
	C	papyrus stems	D	paper

05	Which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	tree bark	B	tree wood
	C	plant starch	D	fibrous material

06	What did the ancient Egyptians use to make papyrus?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Paper	B	the stems of the papyrus plant
	C	Tree	D	Bark

03	The first real paper was made in:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	China	B	Egypt
	C	France	D	Samarkand

04	Who introduced the paper-making process to Europe?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Ts'ai Lun	B	Chinese traders
	C	the Arabs	D	the Spanish

07	Which sentence in paragraph (3) contains a word meaning "to strike repeatedly, especially with a hand or a tool"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	sentence No. 2	B	sentence No. 3
	C	sentence No. 5	D	sentence No. 6

08	What is this passage about?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The making of paper	B	The use of paper
	C	The Chinese inventions	D	The Impact of Arabs on Europe

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
D	C	A	C	D	B	B	A

33. Fossil Fuels الوقود الأحفوري

(1) Fossil fuels include coal, oil, and natural gas, formed from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago and obtained energy originally from the Sun. Currently, they are our primary energy source. Predictions vary regarding how long they will last, as this depends on the recoverability of reserves and on the future demands of a world population projected to increase from about 7,000 million in 2011 to at least 7,600 million by 2050. Some estimates say oil and gas will run low early in the present century, but coal should last for 200 years or so.

(2) Burning fossil fuels in power stations and in cars pollutes the atmosphere with harmful gases such as carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. Carbon dioxide emissions aggravate the greenhouse effect and increase global warming. It is not immediately feasible to prevent large amounts of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere, but burning natural gas produces less carbon dioxide per unit of energy than burning oil or coal; burning coal produces more carbon dioxide per unit of energy.

(3) When coal and oil are burned, they also produce sulfur dioxide, which causes acid rain. Sulfur dioxide can be removed from waste gases to prevent its release to the atmosphere, or sulfur can be removed from the fuel before combustion; however, both are costly and risky processes that increase the price of electricity produced.

01	What is the main topic of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The fossil fuels we rely on are destroying the planet.	B	The negative effects of fossil fuels can easily be fixed.
	C	Burning coal produces more carbon dioxide than burning oil.	D	Coal and oil will continue to be more important than natural gas.
02	What is one important idea that the writer mentions about fossil fuels in Paragraph (1)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The Sun helped to produce them.		
	B	They are our most important form of energy.		
	C	Some of them will decrease faster than others.		
	D	They were formed from plants and animals millions of years ago.		

03	Why does the writer mention the example of the increasing world population in the future?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	to show why our main energy sources will last forever	B	to show that electricity will become more expensive for people
	C	to show that oil and gas will be more important in the future	D	to show how it will affect the amount of fossil fuels we use
04	What important idea does the writer mention about sulfur dioxide in Paragraph (3)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is produced by burning natural gas.		
	B	It is produced when cars pollute the atmosphere.		
	C	It is dangerous and expensive to remove fuel.		
	D	It can aggravate the greenhouse effect and increase global warming.		

01	02	03	04
A	C	D	C

34. Wikis الويكيبيديات

(1) A wiki is a website anyone can edit directly within a web browser (provided the site grants the user edit access). Wikis derive their name from the Hawaiian word for “quick.” Ward Cunningham, the “wiki father,” named this new class of software in honor of the wiki-wiki shuttle bus at the Honolulu airport. Wikis can indeed be one of the speediest ways to collaboratively create content online. Many popular online wikis serve as shared knowledge repositories in various domains.

(2) The largest and most popular wiki is Wikipedia, but there are hundreds of publicly accessible wikis that anyone can participate in. Each attempts to record a world of knowledge within a particular domain. However, wikis can be used for any collaborative effort—from meeting planning to project management. In addition to public wikis, there are many thousands more hidden behind firewalls, used as internal tools for organizational collaboration.

(3) Like blogs, the value of a wiki derives from both technical and social features. The technology makes it easy to create, edit, and refine content; learn when content has been changed, how, and by whom; and change content back to a prior state. However, it is the social motivations of individuals (e.g., to contribute, to share knowledge) that enable the harnessed use of these features. The larger and more active a wiki community, the more likely it is that content will be up-to-date and that errors will be quickly corrected. Several studies have shown that large community wiki entries are as accurate as or more accurate than professional publication counterparts.

(4) Want to add to or edit a wiki entry? On most sites, you just click the “Edit” link. Wikis support what-you-see-is-what-you-get editing, which, while not as robust as traditional word processors, is still easy enough for most users to grasp without training or knowledge of obscure code or markup language. Users can make changes to existing content and easily create new pages or articles, linking them to other pages in the wiki. Wikis also provide a version history. Click the “History” link on Wikipedia, for example, and you can see when edits were made and by whom. This feature allows the community to roll back a wiki to a prior page in case someone accidentally deletes key information or intentionally ruins a page.

(5) Vandalism is a problem on Wikipedia, but it's more of a nuisance than a crisis. A Wired article chronicled how Wikipedia's entry for former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was regularly replaced by a photo of a random, unshaven man. While inappropriate, the Wikipedia editorial community is now so large and vigilant that most vandalism is caught and corrected within seconds. Watchlists for the most active targets (e.g., the web pages of political figures or controversial topics) tip off the community when changes are made.

(6) Wikis are available both as software (commercial and open-source varieties) that firms can install on their own computers or as online services (both subscription-based and ad-supported) where content is hosted off-site by third parties. Since wikis can be started without the oversight or involvement of a firm's IT department, their appearance in organizations often comes from grassroots user initiatives. Many wiki services offer additional tools such as blogs, message boards, or spreadsheets as part of their feature set, making most wikis more full-featured platforms for social computing.

(7) Examples of Wiki Use:

Wikis can be vital tools for collecting and leveraging knowledge that would otherwise be scattered throughout an organization, reducing geographic distance, and removing boundaries between functional areas. Companies have used wikis in a number of ways:

- At Pixar, all product meetings have an associated wiki to improve productivity. The online agenda ensures that all attendees can arrive knowing the topics and issues to be covered.
- Dresdner Kleinwort created a wiki to aid training for new hires. Six months after launch, wiki use had surpassed activity on the firm's established intranet. Wikis are also credited with helping to reduce Dresdner email traffic by 75%.
- Sony's PlayStation team uses wikis to maintain one-page overviews of project statuses, allowing legal, marketing, and finance staff to get up-to-date information while enforcing strong security measures to protect sensitive data.
- ABC and CBS have created public wikis for television programs like Lost, The Amazing Race, and CSI, providing fans with an outlet and new viewers a way to catch up on character backgrounds and complex plot lines.
- Executive Travel, owned by American Express Publishing, has created a travel wiki for its more than 130,000 readers, aiming to build a “digital mosaic” that is more authoritative, comprehensive, and useful than comments on a website or paper-based travel guides.

01	What is the most exciting feature of Wikipedia?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	no editing	B	editing texts
	C	no images	D	old platform

03	Why do we use Wikipedia?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	research (and review)	B	only for entertainment
	C	to buy products	D	to create blogs

02	What are two important features that wiki pages provide users?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Pages and articles features	B	Edit and history link features
	C	Full platforms and social computing features	D	Meeting planning and trademark tools features

04	What are three additional features that wiki services provide to their users?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Legal, marketing, and finance services	B	Blogs, message boards, and spreadsheets
	C	Reviews, character backgrounds, and complex plot lines	D	Political figures, controversial topics, and mischief makers

05	Which two companies have used Wikis?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	ABC and CSI	B	Lost and CBS
	C	Disney and Sony	D	Pixar and Dresdner

01	02	03	04	05
B	B	A	B	D

35. Affirmative Action Programs برامج العمل الإيجابي

(1) An affirmative action program is a plan designed to increase the number of minority employees at all levels within an organization. Employers with federal contracts of more than \$50,000 per year must have written affirmative action plans. The objective of such programs is to ensure that minorities are represented within the organization in approximately the same proportion as in the surrounding community. If 25 percent of the electricians in a geographic area in which a company is located are African-Americans, then approximately 25 percent of the electricians it employs also should be African-Americans.

(2) Unfortunately, affirmative action programs have been plagued by two problems. The first involves quotas. In the beginning, many firms pledged to recruit and hire a certain number of minority members by a specific date. To achieve this goal, they were forced to consider only minority applicants for job openings. However, the courts have ruled that such quotas are unconstitutional even though their purpose is commendable. They are, in fact, a form of discrimination called reverse discrimination.

(3) The second problem is that although most such programs have been reasonably successful, not all businesspeople are in favor of affirmative action programs. Managers not committed to these programs can "play the game" and still discriminate against workers. To help solve this problem, Congress created a government agency with the power to investigate complaints of employment discrimination and sue firms that practice it.

(4) The threat of legal action has persuaded some corporations to amend their hiring and promotional policies, but the discrepancy between men's and women's salaries still exists. For more than 50 years, women have consistently earned only about 77 cents for each dollar earned by men.

01	What is one important idea that the writer mentions about quotas in Paragraph (2)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They had a bad effect on companies.	B	They prevented some people from finding work.
	C	They made affirmative action programs look good.	D	They were strongly supported by the courts.

02	What is one important idea the writer mentions about affirmative action programs in Paragraph (3)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	These programs help everyone find the job they want		
	B	They have been extremely successful for minority employees.		
	C	Many companies have gone to court because of these programs.		
	D	Some companies still act in a negative way towards minority employees.		

04	Why does the writer mention that affirmative action programs had two problems?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	To show that these programs have failed from the start		
	B	To show that the courts have been against these programs		
	C	To show that the government wanted to solve these problems		
	D	To show that these programs have had both good and bad results		

05	What is the main topic of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The effect of affirmative action programs	B	The importance of geography at work
	C	The role of the court in government	D	The reason women are paid less than men

03	What is one important idea that the writer mentions about women in Paragraph (4)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They had to take legal action.	B	They apply for many job openings.
	C	They make less money than men.	D	They have worked for more than 15 years.

01	02	03	04	05
B	D	C	D	A

36. Water leak and repair تسريب المياه وإصلاحه

(1) The damage you described in your letter dated July has now been inspected. The faults in the wiring appear to have been caused by dripping water from the floor above. The electrical contractor, who installed the wiring in February, tells me that the wall was dry at the time he replaced the old wires. However, we will arrange for repairs to be made and seal off that section.

(2) Dura's floor is one of the hardest-wearing materials of its kind on the market, and we were surprised to hear that it had worn away within six months, so we made a closer inspection. We noticed that the floor had been cut into, and this seems to have been the result of dragging heavy metal boxes across it. The one-year guarantee we offer on our workmanship is against 'normal wear and tear,' and the treatment the floor appears to have been subjected to does not fall into this category. I am quite willing to arrange for the surface to be replaced, but we will have to charge you for the materials and work involved. If I may, I would like to suggest that you instruct your staff to use trolleys when shifting heavy containers.

(3) To prevent any recurrence, we will also ask our plumber to inspect the pipework and joints in the area above the affected wall. If a leak is confirmed, the source will be repaired immediately, and the surrounding surfaces will be fully dried before any electrical work is completed. We will then carry out a final safety test to confirm that the wiring is functioning correctly and meets the required standards.

(4) Please note that, during the repair period, we may need limited access to the rooms directly above and adjacent to the damaged section. We will aim to minimize disruption and **inconvenience** and will protect nearby fixtures and flooring while the work is underway. Once the repairs and sealing have been completed, we will provide you with a brief report outlining the work carried out and any recommendations for routine checks to help prevent future water leakage.

01	The Passage is:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	a complaint	B	a reply to a complaint
	C	a work order	D	a reply to an enquiry

02	The word "inconvenience" in Paragraph(4) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	time pressure	B	coincidence
	C	bad luck	D	trouble

03	According to Paragraph (2), the replacement of the damaged floor surface:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	will be done, but the customer must pay for the materials and work.	B	is going to begin when the workmen are available.
	C	has already finished.	D	has already begun

01	02	03	04	05	06
B	D	A	A	D	D

04	According to Paragraph(2), which of the following is TRUE?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Staff needs to be instructed about how to treat the floor.		
	B	The damaged floor surface will be replaced free of charge.		
	C	The floor surface needs to be inspected every year in July.		
	D	Dura's floor needs to be replaced every six months.		

05	According to Paragraph(2), the floor problems were caused by			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	poor workmanship	B	normal wear and tear
	C	The use of faulty material	D	the employees working in that area

06	According to Paragraph(1), the problems with wiring were caused by			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the electrical contractor	B	the new wires
	C	the old wires	D	leaking water

37.Travel Trends in the 21st Century اتجاهات السفر

(1) In the year 2000, people globally spent \$3.2 trillion on travel. By 2005, this amount increased to \$3.4 trillion, and by 2016, the figure reached approximately \$4.2 trillion. What is the most popular country that people go to? France has historically been the most popular destination; for example, 62.4 million people visited the country in 2006. The United States ranked as the second most popular country to visit, with 46.3 million visitors that same year. Spain was third with 41.3 million visitors, followed by Italy, Britain, and China.

(2) Who travels the most? Europeans and citizens of various Asian countries frequently travel internationally. However, Americans tend to spend the most money abroad. In 2006, Americans spent \$52.6 billion in other countries. German tourists were next, spending \$49.8 billion internationally, while Japanese travelers ranked third with \$37.0 billion in overseas spending.

(3) Where do these big spenders go? In 2006, American tourists went mostly to neighboring countries like Mexico and Canada, but they also traveled to Europe and the Caribbean. German tourists largely preferred visiting other countries within Europe, though a significant percentage of them also traveled to the United States. Meanwhile, Japanese recreational travelers explored destinations all over the world, including the United States, Europe, and various parts of Asia.

(4) Why do people travel so much? The reasons vary widely. Many individuals travel for leisure to experience new places and learn about different cultures. Others travel internationally for work or business purposes. Additionally, many immigrants frequently travel back to their home countries to visit their relatives and spend time with their families.

01	How much did people spend on travel in 2005?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	3.2 billion	B	4.2 trillion
	C	3.4 trillion	D	3.2 trillion

02	The third most popular country people visit is			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	France	B	China
	C	Italy	D	Spain

03	Who spends the most money on trips?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Americans	B	Germans
	C	Japanese	D	French

04	Which countries do Americans commonly travel to?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	France	B	Japan
	C	Germany	D	Mexico and Canada

05	Germans like to visit the most.			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	countries in Asia	B	Mexico and Canada
	C	countries in Europe	D	United States and France

06	Who travels more than other people?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Europeans and some Asians	B	Japanese and Germans
	C	Americans	D	Europeans

01	02	03	04	05	06
C	D	A	D	C	A

38. Indoor Air Pollution تلوث الهواء الداخلي

(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. Today, 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 condition is known as "sick building" syndrome.

(2) The sources of indoor air pollution can be easily 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. **In 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. **For example**, these include asthma, allergies, headaches, memory loss, and fatigue (tiredness). Eye and skin irritations can also result from bad indoor air. People who spend a lot of time indoors away from fresh air 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 several ways to improve our indoor air 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 the heating stoves and air conditioners in good repair and clean them often.

01	Which Paragraph discusses the origins of indoor air pollution?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Paragraph (1)	B	Paragraph (2)
	C	Paragraph (3)	D	Paragraph (4)

02	What is the main idea of Paragraph (1)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Air pollution is more dangerous outdoors than indoors.	B	Air pollution is less dangerous in the USA than in India.
	C	Air pollution is more dangerous indoors than outdoors.	D	Air pollution is less dangerous in offices than in homes.

03	According to Paragraph (1), in the 2009 study, how many chemicals did the researchers find in the indoor air?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	52	B	90
	C	300	D	586

04	According to Paragraph (2), which of the following are sources of VOCs?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	cooking stoves and Teflon pans	B	photocopiers and computers
	C	radon and formaldehyde	D	paints and furniture

10	Why does the writer use the word "In addition" in Paragraph (2)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	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.

11	How can we improve indoor air pollution?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	keeping windows open.	B	burning fuel while riding bicycles
	C	cutting down all the trees nearby	D	sealing the building completely

12	Which word can we use to replace the words "for example" in Paragraph (3)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Therefore	B	Although
	C	In particular	D	For instance

13	What does the writer think about ordinary people reducing air pollution?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	He believes that they cannot reduce air pollution.	B	He believes that they can do little to reduce air pollution.
	C	He believes that they can reduce air pollution.	D	He believes that they are interested in reducing air pollution.

05	According to Paragraph (4), where are plants being used successfully to keep the air healthy?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	in a research center in the USA	B	in a business center in India
	C	in offices in America	D	in typical homes in Arizona

06	Which word in Paragraph (4) is the opposite of "synthetic" in meaning?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	toxic	B	wood
	C	simple	D	natural

07	According to the Passage, which of the following are NOT air pollutants?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	allergies	B	viruses
	C	smoke	D	gases

08	The Passage suggests we should NOT use it in our homes.			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	furniture	B	computers
	C	heating stoves	D	synthetic materials

09	How much of their time do most people spend these days?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	10%	B	24%
	C	52%	D	90%

14	Why is internal pollution more dangerous than external pollution?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because people spend most of their time inside	B	Diesel produces pollutants
	C	Chemicals are found in your drinking water.	D	noise from traffic

15	Which of these is an example of a gas pollutant found indoors?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	argon	B	black pollution
	C	VOC.	D	carbon monoxide

16	According to the passage, indoor air pollution can be:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	always harmless	B	the same as outdoor air
	C	found only in factories	D	much worse than outdoor air

17	Why does bad air stay inside buildings?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	because the buildings are old.	B	because the fresh air goes out.
	C	because people want to save on energy costs.	D	because people spend most of their time indoors.

18	What does Paragraph (1) say about air pollution?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It requires complex solutions.	B	Indoor air can be more dangerous than outdoor air.
	C	We need to understand its causes.	D	We need to educate people about its effects.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
B	C	D	B	B	D	A	D	D	A	A	D	C	A	D	D	C	B

جائزة الملك فيصل - 39.King Faisal Prize

(1) One of the most prestigious awards in the world, the King Faisal International Prize is given annually to people who have made exceptional contributions to society. Established in 1979, the prize is given in five categories. Winners receive a certificate, medal, and cash award.

(2) A foundation oversees the administration of the King Faisal International Prize. The chairman of the award is a close relative of King Faisal; the foundation is involved in overseeing all details related to the award and its programs, including funds for awards and related ceremonies. The establishment of the prize was made possible through conversations among senior members of the foundation.

(3) The actual formal process of selecting and awarding the King Faisal International Prize is administered by a secretariat; nominations for the award must come from either an Islamic institution, a college, or a former winner to ensure nomination by an established, credible source.

(4) The announcement of winners helps to highlight the accomplishments and impact of the awardees in their chosen field. The King Faisal International Prize is known worldwide, and applications come from around the globe.

01	According to Paragraph(1), the King Faisal Prize is awarded:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Once every two years	B	Once a year
	C	Twice a year	D	More than twice a year

02	The recipients of the King Faisal Prize receive			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	A cash award, a memorial statue, and a certificate	B	A certificate, a medal, and a cash award
	C	A summary and a golden medal	D	A summary and a cash reward

03	According to Paragraph(2), a son of King Faisal:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Won the first King Faisal Prize	B	Limits the Foundation activities for the Prize
	C	Donates his own money to the King Faisal	D	Serves as chairman of the King Faisal Prize

04	The word "overseeing" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	ignoring	B	creating
	C	managing and supervising	D	replacing

05	In how many fields is the King Faisal International Prize granted?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	5	B	3
	C	4	D	6

06	Paragraph (3) is mainly talking about:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the categories of the prize.	B	the process of nominating and selecting the winners.
	C	King Khalid and King Fahad.	D	King Faisal's sons

07	When was the first prize?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	In 1979	B	in 1981
	C	in 1984	D	in 1986

08	Who Suggested the prize?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	King of Saudi Arabia.	B	The Board of Trustees of the Foundation
	C	the sons of King Faisal	D	Political parties.

09	What do winners of the King Faisal Prize receive?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	only a cash award	B	a certificate, a medal, and a cash award
	C	a government position	D	a university degree

10	Who can nominate a person for the King Faisal International Prize?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Ordinary individuals	B	Political parties
	C	Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners	D	The King of Saudi Arabia only

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
B	B	D	C	A	B	A	B	B	C

40. The Berlin Wall جدار برلين

(1) At 1:05 a.m. on Sunday, 13 August 1961, East German border guards and army groups took positions at the Brandenburg Gate in central Berlin. The same thing happened along many parts of the border. They pulled up paving stones and put barbed wire between concrete posts. By early morning, most streets and crossing points were closed. Only 12 of the 81 street crossings were still open, and soon this number fell to seven. This was the first stage of the Berlin Wall. Some Western powers were not surprised, and they felt West Berlin was safer because the Soviet Union and East Germany were unlikely to take all of Berlin.

(2) After Germany lost World War II, the country was divided into two parts. East Germany became the German Democratic Republic (GDR), and West Germany became the Federal Republic (FRG). In 1952, East Germany built a barbed-wire fence on the border with West Germany. However, the border inside Berlin stayed mostly open for many years. Because West Germany was richer and had better living conditions, many East Germans used Berlin as the easiest way to escape. By 1961, about 3.5 million East Germans had left, many through Berlin.

(3) The wall slowed this escape almost completely. During the 28 years the wall existed, about 5,000 people are believed to have escaped successfully. Many others died while trying. The exact number is debated, but 136 deaths have been confirmed, and the last person was shot in February 1989.

(4) The whole barrier around West Berlin was about 155 km long. The 112 km part between West Berlin and the East German countryside was mostly wire fencing. What many people call "the Berlin Wall" was the strong wall between West Berlin and East Berlin. This part was about 43 km long and was made of concrete. Over time, the border became a large system with floodlights, electric fences, trenches, dog patrols, observation towers, bunkers, and armed **guards**.

(5) The end of the wall happened quickly. There were large demonstrations in East Germany in September 1989. In October, the leader Erich Honecker resigned. On 9 November, East German authorities opened the border more and allowed private journeys to West Berlin. Germany was formally reunified about 11 months later. In total, Germany was divided for about 39 years.

01	What is the main idea of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Why the Berlin Wall was built	B	A Short History of the Berlin Wall
	C	A Short History of East and West Berlin	D	The border between East and West Berlin

02	Which of the following statements does Paragraph (3) support?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The Berlin Wall took 28 years to build	B	The Berlin Wall stopped everyone from trying to cross.
	C	Every year, 136 people die trying to escape.	D	About 5,000 people escaped successfully.

03	Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (5)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	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.		

04	Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The first stage of the Berlin Wall began in August 1961		
	B	Only twelve street crossings were still open		
	C	Soldiers stood near the Brandenburg Gate		
	D	Some Western powers were not surprised		

05	What does Paragraph (1) say about the actions of the East German border guards?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They closed most of the streets on the border.		
	B	They stopped everyone from crossing into West Berlin.		
	C	They used paving stones to build the wall		
	D	They fought with army combat groups		

07	What does Paragraph (4) say about the wall between East and West Berlin?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It was 112km long	B	It was 155km long
	C	It was made of concrete	D	It was made of wire fencing

08	What does the word "Guard" mean?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	traveler	B	Protector
	C	prisoner	D	visitor

09	Why was Germany divided into two countries?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because Germany wanted a new capital	B	Because of Germany's loss in World War II
	C	Because people wanted to build a wall	D	Because Berlin became too crowded

10	What happened after the fall of the Berlin Wall?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Germany stayed divided	B	Germany was formally reunified
	C	A new wall was built	D	The border became more restricted

11	When was German formally reunified after the border opened?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	About 11 months later	B	after a year
	C	They never knew.	D	after 39 years

12	Why was the Berlin Wall built?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	to help people	B	to stop East Germans from escaping
	C	because it was useful.	D	not mentioned

13	What was mentioned in the first paragraph?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Most streets and crossing points were closed	B	Everyone was happy because of the fall of the wall.
	C	Around 5000 people could pass the wall.	D	The Berlin Wall was built in France.

06	Which of the following statements does Paragraph (2) support?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	West Germany was more important than East Germany	B	West Germany was bigger than East Germany
	C	West Germany was richer than East Germany	D	West Germany controlled more of the border than East Germany

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
B	D	A	A	A	C	C	B	B	B	A	B	A

41. King Fahd Causeway جسر الملك فهد

(1) King Fahd Causeway is a sea bridge that connects the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with the Kingdom of Bahrain. The idea of building a bridge linking the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Eastern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was born out of King Saud's wish to develop and further solidify the links between the two Kingdoms, during an official visit to the State of Bahrain in 1954.

(2) In 1965, the desire to construct the causeway began to take form officially when Sheikh Khalifah bin Salman Al Khalifah, the Prime Minister of the State of Bahrain, paid a courtesy visit to King Faisal, and the king expressed his wish to have the causeway constructed.

(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 its assistance in the methods of implementation of the mammoth-sized project. This required taking into account the environmental and geographical aspects of the Saudi-Bahrain region.

(4) In the summer of 1973, King Faisal, in a meeting which included Amir Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, as well as the then prince, Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, and Shaikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, suggested that the committee overlook the economic and financial aspects of the project and concentrate on the actual construction of the causeway.

(5) In 1975, the World Bank submitted its study and advice after seeking assistance from specialist international expertise in studying the geographic, environmental factors, and maritime currents. In the spring of 1976, during a visit by King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz to Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, the two monarchs agreed to set up a ministerial committee from the two countries to work on the implementation of the project

(6) The causeway was later completed and opened in 1986. It has a Saudi side and a Bahraini side, and the Bahraini side is 4,296 meters long. It also has a border station with official buildings, shopping facilities, and dining facilities for travelers. The name "King Fahd Causeway" was suggested by Mohammed Aba Al-Khail, and in 2010, the number of passengers reached about 19 million.

01	The best title for this Passage is			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Global Engineering	B	Saudi Arabian Highways
	C	Visiting the Kingdom of Bahrain	D	Building Bridges Between Nations

02	According to Paragraphs(1) and(2), the plan to build a bridge was first visualized by			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	King Saud	B	King Faisal
	C	Sheikh Salman	D	Sheikh Khalifa

06	Paragraph (5) most likely talks about:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Repairs that need to be carried out on the causeway	B	Steps taken to implement the project
	C	Passport and visa requirements to cross the causeway	D	Statistics for projected causeway traffic for the next ten years

07	When did the plan officially begin?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	2010	B	1965
	C	1968	D	1981

03	The word "it" in Paragraph(3) refers to :			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Saudi	B	Bahrain
	C	The project	D	The joint committee

04	It can be understood from Paragraph(3) that the World Bank provided:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Relevant studies and advice	B	Financial aid and assistance
	C	Contractors and construction workers	D	Geographical and environmental factors

05	According to the Passage, which of the following is NOT found at the border station?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Dining facilities	B	Shopping facilities
	C	Official buildings	D	Religious buildings

08	When was the bridge opened?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	1986	B	1981
	C	1965	D	2010

09	Who called the bridge its name?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	King Saud	B	Yousuf Ahmed Al-Shirawi
	C	Essa Ibn Salman Khalifa	D	Mohammed Aba Al-Khail

10	How long is the Bahraini side of the bridge?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	6,923 m	B	4,296 m
	C	5,89 8 m	D	7,786 m

11	The number of passengers in 2010:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	19 million	B	50 million
	C	2 million	D	10 million

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
D	A	D	A	D	B	B	A	D	B	A

42. Mindfulness Workshop Experience تجربة اليقظة الذهنية

(1) Khalid attended a weekend workshop on mindfulness training, and it was great. He felt he had really benefited from what he had learned. Mindfulness is basically a way to discipline and control one's actions in such a way that they are always in line with one's goals. The first thing he had learned was that for attentive mindfulness, a person's goals in life must be clearly thought out and selected. Once that is done, the next step is to maintain conscious awareness of how we expend our energy. The result is that we are always on target. The most insignificant detail then becomes an **effortless** expenditure of energy that keeps us in line with our goals.

(2) As the weekend came to an end, Khalid thanked those who conducted the workshop. He also thanked the other participants who shared the weekend with him. He affirmed that he had indeed learned valuable lessons in maintaining mindfulness. On his way back, he stopped in the big city to shop for his two daughters. He and his wife had been searching for some special lamps for their bedrooms, but hadn't been able to find what the girls wanted. In the big city, he found exactly what each of them had said they wanted, and on top of that, he knew his wife would be more than **pleased** with the beautiful necklace and earrings he had purchased.

(3) On and on he drove. Suddenly, a shocking realization came to him an hour after he had been on the road. His bag! He had left it behind at the hotel. On his way to the car with the bag, he had decided to stop in the gift shop and pick up something to eat in case he got hungry while driving. From the gift shop, he went directly to his car without the bag. There was nothing to do but turn around and go back to the hotel to get it. His four-hour drive would now be considerably longer than four.

01	When was the workshop?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	before the end.	B	during the week.
	C	on a weekend	D	at the end of the weekend

02	According to Paragraph (2), to whom did Khalid expect his appreciation for the workshop?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Only the presenters at the workshop.	B	Only the businessmen at the workshop.
	C	Some of his colleagues at the workshop.	D	Everyone who was present at the workshop

08	According to Paragraph (1), what is the first step in attentive mindfulness?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	buying gifts	B	thanking the participants
	C	driving carefully	D	clearly choosing one's goals in life

09	What was the workshop Khalid attended about?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	learning to meditate and plan a trip	B	buying gifts in the city
	C	to attend the workshop	D	to buy jewelry

03	According to Paragraph (1), Khalid will use what he learned at the workshop to control:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	His time at the office.	B	The maintenance of memory.
	C	the different areas of his life	D	All aspects of his employment.

04	The word "pleased" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Good.	B	Happy
	C	Certain.	D	Special.

05	According to Paragraph (3), how long will it take Khalid to drive home?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	about 4 hours.	B	Exactly 4 hours.
	C	much less than 4 hours.	D	much more than 4 hours

06	The word "effortless" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Without goals.	B	Without details.
	C	Without working.	D	Without significance.

07	Why did Khalid have to turn around and drive back?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because he had left his bag at the hotel.	B	Because he was forced to attend it
	C	Because Tom begged him to do so.	D	Because he couldn't control his life at all.

10	According to Paragraph (1), what is the purpose of mindfulness?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	to plan lessons	B	to save energy at work
	C	to make new friends	D	to discipline and control one's actions in line with one's goals

11	What was Khalid excited about when driving the car?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	his two daughters		
	B	his wife's gift		
	C	He has a beautiful son, a gift from his wife, and shares the things that he learns with others.		
	D	He's going home		

12	What did Khalid buy for his daughters in the big city?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	books	B	necklaces
	C	lamps	D	his colleagues

13	What makes him need more time to apply what he learned?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	He forgot his bag.	B	He forgot to buy the gift.
	C	He isn't thoughtful.	D	He isn't hardworking.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
C	D	C	B	D	C	A	D	C	D	B	C	A

43. Russian Matryoshka Dolls - دمي ماتريوشكا الروسية

(1) The Matryoshka doll, often referred to as the Russian nesting doll, is one of the most recognizable symbols of Russian folk art. Typically crafted from linden wood, each doll is **carved** into a smooth cylindrical shape and painted with vibrant colors. The outermost figure, traditionally a woman in traditional dress, opens to reveal a smaller figure of the same design, and so on, until a tiny solid piece is reached. The first of these dolls was made in 1890 by woodcarver Vasily Zvyozdochkin, based on a design created by artist Sergey Malyutin, under the patronage of Savva Mamontov.

(2) Creating a Matryoshka set is not a simple task. It demands the skill of expert workmen, especially if the set contains more than five or seven dolls. Each figure must be carved so precisely that it fits perfectly inside the previous one. A key requirement is that the dolls have no protruding features, allowing them to nest smoothly. An absolute rule in crafting these sets is that they must contain an odd number of figures; **this** tradition is believed to preserve balance and aesthetic harmony.

(3) Interestingly, the concept of nesting figures is not originally Russian. It is widely believed that the inspiration came from a Japanese set of nesting dolls representing the Seven Lucky Gods. These dolls were brought to Russia in the late 19th century, where the idea was adapted to Russian themes and styles. Over time, the Matryoshka evolved into a unique Russian craft, embodying both creativity and cultural identity.

(4) While the early dolls depicted peasant girls in traditional costumes, modern Matryoshkas reflect a wide range of subjects. Some sets feature fairy tale characters, historical figures, or even political leaders. There are versions that



portray entire families, each member tucked neatly within the other. Today, these dolls are collected worldwide and admired as more than just toys—they are seen as symbols of cultural storytelling.

(5) Not all leaders in Russian history are immortalized in Matryoshka form. Doll makers often exclude presidents or rulers who were not in power for long, as consistency and recognition are important to the theme of the set. Dolls that depict famous Soviet leaders, for instance, usually begin with Lenin and continue through to those who had a significant historical influence. This selective process reflects both practical limitations and public perception.

01	The best title for this Passage is			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Arts and Crafts	B	Children's Toys
	C	Modern Handicrafts	D	Russian Wood figurines

02	The word "this" in Paragraph (2) refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	modern dolls	B	several dozen
	C	absolute rule	D	odd numbers

03	Who is the doll maker?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Sergey Malyutin	B	Savva Mamontov
	C	Vasily Zvyozdochkin	D	Anatoly Ivanovich Mamontov

04	According to Paragraph (2), what is required for a set to have a large number of nesting dolls?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	wooden figures	B	expert workmen and wood
	C	cylindrical form	D	NO protruding features

05	What are the dolls made of?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Plastic	B	Metal
	C	Clay	D	Wood

06	What is the meaning of "carved"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Painted	B	Shaped
	C	Broken	D	Assembled

07	What is the origin of the inspiration for the Russian doll?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	African culture	B	Japanese culture
	C	European folk tales	D	Native American crafts

08	According to Paragraph (5), some rulers are excluded from being made into dolls because they			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	were the smallest	B	were NOT Soviet leaders
	C	were NOT in power for long	D	are NOT part of the common theme

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
D	C	C	B	D	B	B	C

44. Emergency Landing of Air India Flight هبوط اضطراري لطائرة إيرانديا

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.

01	What is the destination of the plane?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	New Delhi	B	Abu Dhabi
	C	Pakistan	D	China

02	The word "unscheduled" in the Passage is closest in meaning to			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	NOT planned	B	NOT timed
	C	extra	D	long

01	02
A	A

45. Meeting Preparation التحضير للاجتماع



From: <ahmad.adbullah@globalconsiliants.com>

To: <hamad.salih@ globalconsultants.com>

Date: October 28, 2013

Subject: Meeting with PR

I'm having a meeting with the public relations specialist tomorrow afternoon at 1 p.m. I need you to have five final hard copies of our updated company profile ready, as well as the PowerPoint presentation preloaded onto the conference room computer with everything set up. Mr. Ali has been asked to make sure there are enough refreshments available for up to ten people. Please make sure you arrive prior to the start time, as I was not pleased when the guests and I arrived before you at the last event. In addition, make sure to bring the extra materials that I discussed with you in my office yesterday, as I will not return to the office today and will be out tomorrow morning. I won't see you until the meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Thank you, Ahmad Abdulla

President Global Consultant.

01	Why was Mr. Ahmad NOT pleased with Mr. Hamad?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Mr. Hamad forgot to bring extra materials to a past event.	B	Mr. Hamad arrived later than he did at a past event.
	C	Mr. Hamad was unable to attend a past event.	D	----

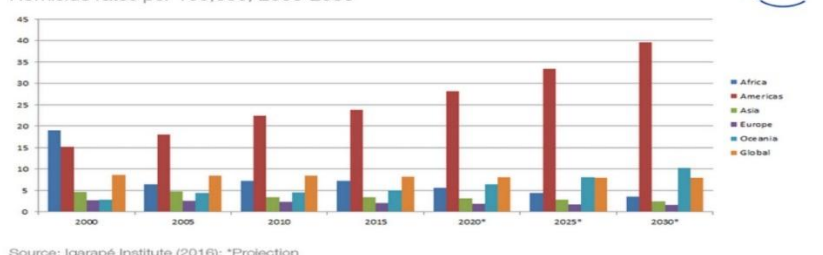
02	When did Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Hamad have their last meeting?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the day after the message was sent	B	The day before the message was sent
	C	The morning that the message was sent	D	a few days before the message was sent

01	02
B	B

46. Graph – Rising homicide in the Americas

Rising homicide in the Americas

Homicide rates per 100,000, 2000-2030



01	What was the homicide rate per 100,000 people in Europe in 2015?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	2	B	5
	C	12	D	15

02	How many homicides per 100,000 people happened in Africa in 2005?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	7	B	13
	C	19	D	24

01	02
A	A

47. Blood Types and Compatibility فصائل الدم والتوافق

(1) A blood type (also called a blood group) is a classification of blood, based on the presence and absence of antibodies and **inherited** antigenic substances on the surface of red blood cells (RBCs). You can receive blood from a donor with the same blood type as you. You can also receive blood from a donor with a **compatible** blood type.

There are different systems to classify blood types. In the ABO system, we have four main types:

- Type A blood has the Group A antigens and makes antibodies to fight Group B blood.
- Type B blood has the Group B antigens and makes antibodies to fight Group A blood.
- Type AB blood has both Groups A and B antigens but doesn't make antibodies for either one.
- Type O blood doesn't have either type of antigen.

(2) So, who can receive and who can donate in the ABO system?

- Type A only receives from A and O.
- Blood type B receives only B and O.
- AB blood type receives all types and can only donate to people with type AB blood.
- Type O blood can be received only from O.
- Blood type O negative is given to all blood types.

01	The word “compatible” in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Available	B	Matching
	C	Common	D	Identical

02	Which blood type can accept blood from any other blood type?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Type A	B	Type B
	C	Type O	D	Type AB

03	Which of the following is not TRUE about the ABO system?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	All blood types are compatible with themselves.	B	Type O is compatible with all other blood types.
	C	Type AB can only be given to patient AB blood	D	The ABO system is the only system to classify blood type

04	Type (O) blood can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood because:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type.	B	It has A antigens
	C	It has B antigens	D	It has AB antigens

05	Blood group has no antigens.			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	(A)	B	(O)
	C	(AB)	D	(B)

06	Which blood allocates the donation to all others?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Blood type A.	B	Blood type B.
	C	Blood type O.	D	Blood type AB.

07	The word “inherited” in Paragraph (1) means:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	donate blood.	B	Take type.
	C	same eye color.	D	taken from parents.

08	What is not mentioned in the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Talk about the ABO blood type.	B	Talk about AB blood type.
	C	Talk about O blood Type.	D	Talk about other classification systems.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
B	D	D	A	B	C	D	D

48.Adam and Eric آدم وأريك

"Adam is not as tall as Eric."

01	What do you understand from this sentence?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Adam is taller than Erich.	B	Erich is taller than Adam.
	C	Erich is as tall as Adam.	D	Both Adam and Erich are short

01
B



49. Class Offering العرض الدورة

English 134

Advanced Technical Writing for the Health Professions

Offered only in the Spring semester,

3 credit hours

Prerequisite:

English 133 or permission of the instructor.

Course description:

Review of grammar and vocabulary:

Focus on writing medical English.

not open to first-year students

Instructor: Assistant Professor Dr. Roger Brown

01	Medical students will take this class.			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	with business majors	B	prior to taking English 133
	C	after completing English 133	D	only with permission of the instructor

02	The Passage says that the course will			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	include grammar, vocabulary, and writing	B	Focus on reading medical articles.
	C	be offered three times a day	D	meet six times a week

01	02
C	A

50. Mohammad Ali Clay محمد علي كلاي

(1) Muhammad Ali is a famous heavyweight boxer. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in the USA in 1942. His birth name was Cassius Marcellus Clay. When he was young, he was an amateur boxing champion. In 1960, when he was still an amateur, he won the light heavyweight gold medal at the Olympic Games in Rome.

(2) After that, Ali became a professional heavyweight boxer. He was 1.88 meters tall, and his fighting weight was about 95 kilograms. 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 chose to **convert** to Islam and **assumed** the name Muhammad Ali.

(3) In 1967, he refused to be drafted for the Vietnam War. Although a jury in a trial found him guilty, later the Supreme Court said that he had the right to refuse.

(4) 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.

(5) Heavyweight boxers are usually very strong but not fast, but Ali was very strong and very fast. He said his style was "to float like a butterfly and sting like a bee." Ali liked to talk a lot, and people called him Louisville Lip.

01	Ali won an Olympic gold Medal in:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Kentucky	B	Louisville
	C	Rome	D	Zaire

02	According to Paragraph (1), when Ali won the gold medal, he was			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	a professional boxer	B	a heavyweight boxer
	C	an amateur boxer	D	a strong boxer

07	How old was Muhammad Ali when he became Muslim?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	34	B	36
	C	22	D	1960

08	How old was Ali when he won the championship for the third time?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	34	B	36
	C	22	D	62

03	According to Paragraph (2), Ali changed his name.			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	One year before he defeated Sonny Liston	B	Two years after he defeated Sonny Liston
	C	In the same year, he defeated Sonny Liston.	D	Six months before he defeated Sonny Liston

04	The word “assumed” in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	took	B	threw
	C	posited	D	suspected

05	According to Paragraph (3), who supported Ali when he refused to join the army?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	his fans	B	the jury
	C	the Vietnamese	D	the Supreme Court

06	Ali became heavyweight champion for the third time after beating:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Leon Spinks	B	Sonny Liston
	C	George Forman	D	Trevor Berbick

09	He won his first championship when he was:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	36 years old.	B	20 years old.
	C	22 years old.	D	25 years old.

10	What is the meaning of the word “convert”?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	amateur	B	victory
	C	win	D	change

11	He won his third gold medal in:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	1960.	B	1964.
	C	1978.	D	1980.

12	He died on:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	June 3, 2016.	B	September 15, 1978.
	C	January 17, 1949.	D	December 20, 1964.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
C	C	C	A	D	A	C	B	C	D	C	A

51.Mada'in Saleh مدائن صالح

- (1) In 2008, Mada'in Saleh was made a UNESCO World Heritage site. This means that it has become recognized as a place of historical and cultural importance in the world. It is the only one of Saudi Arabia's 4,000 archeological sites to be honored in this way.
- (2) Mada'in Saleh is located about 400 kilometers northwest of Medina. Its early history is well known to all Muslims. The Holy Quran tells us how its people were punished by Allah. The site had been settled by the tribe of Thamud. When Prophet Saleh—peace be upon him—warned them to stop their bad practices and to obey Allah, they refused to listen to him. They killed a sacred camel that was sent to them. Finally, he—peace be upon him—told the Thamud that if they did not change their ways and repent in three days, they would be destroyed. They disbelieved and paid no attention to his words. So he—peace be upon him—and the true believers left the city. The rest were all killed by terrible lightning and an earthquake.
- (3) The buildings and monuments that we can see today at Mada'in Saleh are from a later time and are remnants of the great Nabatean Kingdom. Other famous buildings of this civilization are found in northern Syria and in Petra in Jordan, which was the Nabatean capital. The Nabateans also developed a system of agriculture by digging wells and storing water underground. At Mada'in Saleh, there are wonderful examples of their rock-cut tombs. The facades are decorated with elaborately carved designs. The dry desert climate has helped to preserve the buildings and keep them in excellent condition.

01	What is the meaning of the word "site"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	place	B	home
	C	city	D	heritage

04	The author describes Petra as:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	monumental tombs.	B	being called Al-Hijr.
	C	The capital of the Nabatean state.	D	an archaeological site.



02	The pronoun "its" refers to:			
تجميعات	A	Madain Saleh.	B	Al-Ula town.
STEP	C	Petra, Jordan.	D	The location of Medina.
يلو				

03	Why is Madain Saleh an important place?			
تجميعات	A	It's a great historical and cultural site.	B	The Nabataean city
STEP	C	having good weather	D	having a good location
يلو				

05	Why did Prophet Saleh leave his people?			
تجميعات	A	He was angry with them.	B	He went to other people.
STEP	C	He prevented believers from destruction.	D	They rejected him.
يلو				

06	Which of the following didn't the Nabataeans do?			
تجميعات	A	have carvings in Petra	B	making monument
STEP	C	making sculpture	D	decorations in Madinah
يلو				

01	02	03	04	05	06
A	A	A	C	C	D

52.Renewable Energy Sources مصادر الطاقة المتجددة

Passage A: Solar Energy

(1) The energy falling on the Earth from the Sun is mostly in the form of light, and the light that falls in one hour equals the total energy used by the world in a year. Unfortunately, its low energy density requires large collecting devices, and its availability varies. Its greatest potential use is as an energy source for low-temperature water heating. This uses solar panels as the energy transfer devices, which convert light into heat energy. They are used increasingly to produce domestic hot water at about 70°C and to heat swimming pools.

(2) Solar energy can also be used to produce high-temperature heating, up to 3000°C or so, if a large curved mirror (a solar furnace) focuses the Sun's rays onto a small area. The energy can then be used to turn water into steam for driving the turbine of an electric generator in a power station.

(3) Solar cells, made from semiconducting materials, convert sunlight into electricity directly. A number of cells connected together can be used to supply electricity to homes and to the electronic equipment in communication and other satellites. They are also used for small-scale power generation in remote areas of developing countries where there is no electricity supply. Recent developments have made large-scale generation more cost-effective, and there is now a large solar power plant in California. There are many designs for prototype light vehicles that run on solar power.

Wind energy

(4) Giant windmills called wind turbines with two or three blades each, up to 30m long, drive electrical generators. "Wind farms" of 20 to 100 turbines spaced about 400m apart supply about 400MW (enough electricity for 250,000 homes) in the UK and provide a useful "top up" to the National Grid. Wind turbines can be noisy and may be considered unsightly, so there is some environmental objection to wind farms, especially as the best sites are often in coastal or upland areas of great natural beauty.

Passage B: Wave energy

(5) The rise and fall of sea waves have to be transferred by some kind of wave-energy converter into the rotary motion required to drive a generator. It is a difficult problem, and the large-scale production of electricity by this means is unlikely in the near future, but small systems are being developed to supply island communities with power.

Tidal and hydroelectric energy

(6) The flow of water from a higher to a lower level from behind a tidal barrage (barrier) or the dam of a hydroelectric scheme is used to drive a water turbine (water wheel) connected to a generator.

(7) One of the largest working tidal schemes is the La Grande I project in Canada. Feasibility studies have shown that a 10-mile-long barrage across the River Severn Estuary could produce about 7% of today's electrical energy consumption in England and Wales. Such schemes have significant implications for the environment, as they may destroy the wildlife habitats of water birds, for example, and also for shipping routes.

(8) In the UK, hydroelectric power stations generate about 2% of the electricity supply. Most are located in Scotland and Wales, where the average rainfall is higher than in other areas. With good management, hydroelectric energy is a reliable energy source, but there are risks connected with the construction of dams, and a variety of problems may result from the impact of a dam on the environment. Land previously used for forestry or farming may have to be flooded.



01	What do the Passages say about the UK?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Wind turbines are unpopular in the UK and provide no usable energy.
	B	The UK has up to 100 wind turbines that can provide energy to other countries.
	C	Wind turbines supply electricity to some homes, and hydroelectricity powers 2 percent of homes in the UK.
	D	Hydroelectricity powers 2 percent of homes, and wind power could provide power for another 10 percent of homes.

02	What do Passages A and B say about using renewable energy sources?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Its usage is growing at a faster rate and is cheap.
	B	The usage of renewable energy is declining.
	C	Renewable energy sources are causing significant harm to the environment.
	D	The growth of renewable energy is unrelated to the need to address climate change.

03	What do Passages A and B say about solar energy?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Solar energy can only generate electricity.
	B	Solar panels are an uncommon sight and are not used for heating water.
	C	Solar power is not considered a sustainable energy source.
	D	It's used to heat water.

04	What do Passages A and B say about wind energy?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Wind turbines do not harness the kinetic energy of the wind.
	B	It causes turbines to move.
	C	Wind energy can only be used at night.
	D	Wind turbines work best in calm weather.

05	According to both Passages, why is it difficult to use energy from renewable sources?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Renewable sources require large amounts of energy to generate power.
	B	The availability of renewable energy differs and can only be used for water heating.
	C	Large collecting devices are required, and the availability of the energy varies.
	D	It's difficult to convert motion to drive a generator, and crude oil prices are so cheap that it's not worth it.

06	Which of the following statements best summarizes renewable energy from both Passages?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The UK is the leading country in the world in using alternative energy sources.
	B	Renewable energy resources make up a small portion of the energy supply.
	C	Wind turbines cause too much environmental damage to be used widely.
	D	Canada is the leading country in hydroelectric energy.

01	02	03	04	05	06
C	A	D	B	C	B

53. Understanding Psychology فهم علم النفس

(1) Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. The word "psychology" comes from the Greek words "psyche," meaning life, and "logos," meaning explanation. Psychology is a popular major for students, a popular topic in the public media, and a part of our everyday lives. Television shows often feature psychologists who provide personal advice to those with personal or family difficulties. Crime dramas such as CSI, Lie to Me, and others feature the work of forensic psychologists who use psychological principles to help solve crimes. And many people have direct knowledge about psychology because they have visited psychologists, for instance, school counselors, family therapists, and religious, marriage, or bereavement counselors.

(2) **Because** we are frequently exposed to the work of psychologists in our everyday lives, we all have an idea about what psychology is and what psychologists do. In many ways, your conceptions are probably correct. Psychologists do work in forensic fields, and they do provide counseling and therapy for people in distress. **But** there are hundreds of thousands of psychologists in the world, and most of them work in other places, doing work that you are probably not aware of.

(3) Most psychologists work in research laboratories, hospitals, and other field settings where they study the behavior of humans and animals. For instance, experts in the Psychology Department at the University of Maryland study such diverse topics as anxiety in children, the interpretation of dreams, the effects of caffeine on thinking, how birds recognize each other, and how people from different cultures react differently in negotiation. Psychologists also work in schools and businesses, and they use a variety of methods, including observation, questionnaires, interviews, and laboratory studies, to help them understand behavior.



01	What do psychologists do to help people who are unhappy in their lives?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They advise them to stop drinking coffee.	B	They provide them with treatment services.
	C	They take them to special hospitals for help	D	They provide them with advice about their food

02	What does the writer think about our knowledge of psychology?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is complete	B	It is INCORRECT
	C	It is from university	D	It is from experience

03	Why does the writer use the word “Because” in Paragraph (2)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	To show other examples of jobs psychologists do.		
	B	To explain the results of people talking and dealing with psychologists.		
	C	To add more information to the definition of psychology and the work of psychologists.		
	D	To show that psychologists are very good at finding criminals and solving crimes.		

04	What does the Passage say about the work of most psychologists?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is field research.	B	It is forensic science.
	C	It is TV entertainment.	D	It is personal counseling.

05	Which word can we use to replace the word “But” in Paragraph(2)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	In addition	B	Therefore
	C	Finally	D	However

01	02	03	04	05
B	D	B	A	D

54. Personality Types: A vs B أنواع الشخصية: أ مقابل ب

(1) Every person on this planet has a different and unique personality. However, each **individual** personality can be placed into one of two groups: Type A or Type B. Let’s take a look at what the differences between these two personality types are.

(2) First, let’s start by understanding what each type means. The Type B personality is the norm. It’s the average person. They are usually calm and collected most of the time, and it takes a lot to irritate them. Needless to say, they are very seldom overstressed. When they do feel stress, they tend to handle the pressure by being productive rather than destructive. Ordinarily, type B people don’t mind driving behind a slow car. They don’t care too much if the line is long at the bank or grocery store. Their pace in life is relaxed, and they are not in a big hurry to get things done. It is safe to categorize Type B personalities as being people who are patient with others as well as themselves in almost all situations, including work. Thus, a Type B personality may be perceived to be somewhat relaxed and nonchalant regarding dedication to their occupation.

(3) The person who has a Type A personality, on the other hand, is like that person driving behind you, beeping and cursing because he thinks you should be driving faster. Type A personalities are not the calmest of people and are rarely fully collected. Type A people get irritated much more easily than type B people do. They become impatient when standing in a queue and tend to always feel like they are in a hurry. These are the people you see tapping their foot when you are in front of them in line. Type A people often live fast-paced lives. They hate to waste time and become angry when things slow them down.

(4) The hard-charging Type A personality, unlike the Type B personality, is undoubtedly dedicated to his occupation. He is so dedicated, in fact, that more often than not, he is a workaholic. “I’ll sleep when I’m dead” is most likely his reply to the one who expresses concern about the long hours he spends at work. He is the kind of person who feels that time spent sleeping is time lost.

(5) Perhaps he should give heed to a recent British study. The 17-year study of 10,000 workers showed that those who reduced their sleep from seven hours per night to five or less doubled their risk of cardiovascular-related death. The researchers who conducted the study concluded that a lack of sleep is linked to high blood pressure, which in turn is a known risk factor for both heart disease and stroke.

(6) Probably most of us fall somewhere in the middle and are a mixture of both the Type A personality and the Type B personality. It may even be that at different points in our lives we exhibit stronger characteristics of one or the other personality type. We should all take heed, therefore, of the result of this study and aim for a balanced and healthy expenditure of energy divided between our work and our play. As we achieve such a balance, we will naturally be inclined to pay attention to the needs of our bodies, without wasting time in both sleep and relaxation. Attaining such a balance can make us aware, perhaps for the first time, of the joy of being fully human.

01	The word "individual" in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	direct	B	simple
	C	separate	D	eccentric

02	According to Paragraph(3), Type A personalities are different from Type B personalities in that they always seem to be			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	hard to irritate	B	patient with others
	C	in a fully collected state	D	in a rush to do something

03	According to Paragraph(6), where do most people fall between Type A and B personalities?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They are in the middle	B	They are Type A personalities
	C	They are Type B personalities	D	They are Type C personalities

04	According to Paragraph(5), what did a study conducted by British researchers discover about reduced sleep?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It affects blood pressure.	B	It increases the heartbeat.
	C	It affects mental health.	D	It causes sudden death.

05	According to the conclusion, what should our goal be?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the exhibition of strong characteristics	B	a balance between work and play
	C	declining the needs of our bodies	D	paying attention to time

01	02	03	04	05
C	D	A	A	B

55. Mei Lan's Journey to China الباندا مي لان

(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.

01	According to Paragraph (2), why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lan to learn Chinese?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	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

02	The word "tutor" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	speaker	B	scientist
	C	keeper	D	teacher

05	What must the language tutor for Mei Lan have?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	only a driving licence	B	a bachelor's degree and fluency in English and Chinese
	C	experience with pandas	B	a Chinese passport

06	Who taught Mei Lan the language, according to the recruitment method mentioned?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	a zookeeper	B	a teacher
	C	a research center	D	parents
07				

03	According to the passage, Mei Lan was:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	born in the USA	B	born in Chengdu, China
	C	a male panda	D	born to American parents

04	Mei Lan was born in the USA, but according to the contract, he belongs to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Georgia	B	USA
	C	China	D	Atlanta

تجميعات STEP يلو	According to one part of the provided text, where does Mei Lan live now?			
	A	in Georgia	B	in Chengdu
	C	in California	D	in China

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
B	D	A	C	B	B	A

56.Piri Reis: The Ottoman Navigator بيري ريس: الملاح العثماني

- 1) Piri Reis was a great commander in the Ottoman Turkish navy. He is best known, however, as the author of a famous book on navigation, The Science of Ships and Sea Travel. His world maps are even more famous, and he is recognized today for his important contributions to geography.
- (2) In 1525, he presented a copy of his book, Kitab-Al-Bahrye, to Sultan Suleiman, the Turkish ruler. It gives detailed information on navigation and contains **charts** describing in great detail the important ports and cities of the Mediterranean Sea.
- (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.

01	What is the nearest meaning to the word "charts"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	maps	B	sailor
	C	book	D	navigate

02	What is the field that this scientist contributed to?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	chemistry	B	biology
	C	geography and navigation	D	literature

03	What was the scientist's job?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	map maker	B	ship maker
	C	sailor	D	geologist

04	What does the word "cartographer" mean?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	mapmaker	B	sailor
	C	navigator	D	geographer

05	Who is the author of the book?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Sultan Selim.	B	Piri Reis.
	C	Turkish scientists.	D	group of sailors.

06	What does the book talk about?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Sultan Suliman	B	Ships for sea travel
	C	The Turkish way	D	Piri Reis's life

07	When did he give Kitab Albahriah to the Sultan?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	in 1513	B	in 1525
	C	in 1500	D	in 1517

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
A	C	A	A	B	B	B

57. Job Announcement: Gardener إعلان وظيفة: بستاني

This is an announcement from Jack, who is looking for a job as a gardener, preferably in a nearby garden or residential complex to care for its trees/gardens. Jack states: "I have 23 years of experience in the gardening field. Those who are interested may call me on 0709923090, between 5:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. from Sunday through Thursday (weekdays only)"

01	Where does Jack prefer to work?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	in a garden	B	in a field
	C	on Sunday	D	in a distant city

02	When can employers call Jack?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	at 10:00 in the morning	B	weekend evenings
	C	weekday evenings (between 5:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M.)	D	between 5:00 and 10:00 in the morning

01	02
A	C

58. Meeting Reminder تذكير بالاجتماع

To: Hamad@gmail.com
From: Mohammed@gmail.com
Subject: Meeting Preparation

Dear Hamad,

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to remind you about the meeting scheduled for today at 3:00 p.m. in the main conference room. Please make sure to arrive on time and bring all the necessary documents.

I was not pleased with how things went yesterday. You arrived late to the meeting, and we had to wait before starting. It is important that we respect everyone's time. In the future, I expect you to be there a few minutes early, especially when we are discussing key topics.

Please confirm that you received this email and that you are prepared for today's meeting.

Best regards,
Mohammed
Office Manager

01	When was the previous meeting?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	On the same day	B	The day before the message
	C	before sending	D	March 7

02	Why was the manager angry at the clerk (Hamad)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because he came later than him.	B	He apologized.
	C	He did not bring the papers or files.	D	he was inattentive in the meeting.

01	02
B	A

59. Petra: The Rose City البتراء: المدينة الوردية

Petra is a famous historical site located in southern Jordan. It is known for its buildings carved into red rock and its beautiful scenery. Many visitors travel from around the world to see Petra each year.

Petra was once the capital of the Nabatean kingdom. The Nabateans were skilled traders and built Petra as a safe and strong city. They controlled important trade routes and made Petra a successful place for business.

Today, Petra is one of Jordan's most important tourist attractions. It has been named a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is often called one of the new seven wonders of the world.

01	What does the Passage say about Petra?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is in northern Syria.	B	It is the capital of Jordan.
	C	It was the Nabatean capital.	D	a city with no trade or business.

02	Where is Petra located?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Northern Jordan	B	Southern Jordan
	C	Saudi Arabia	D	Southern Saudi

01	02
C	B

60. Knitting and Crocheting الحياكة والكروشيه

(1) For thousands of years, people around the world made textiles by hand. Handmade fabrics go way back. Knitting, weaving, embroidery, crocheting, all of these handmade crafts can be done by hand or by a device called a knitting machine that mechanizes the **function** of pulling threads through loops to create stitches.

(2) Some of us enjoy knitting, while others prefer crocheting. Knitting requires specialized tools and a number of stitches. The beauty of both is that you can really connect with the yarn and the pattern for the project. The techniques and tools are different from one to another, but both of them require practice in order to excel in skill.

(3) Machine sewing gives you more production by less effort, but hand sewing allows you to choose exactly where the stitches go, the length of the stitches, and exactly how you want to attach fabric. It takes a lot of effort and skills to produce handmade textiles, which is why handmade things are more valuable.

01	What is a good title for this passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The appreciation of fabrics		
	B	The history of fabrics		
	C	The patterns of fabrics		
	D	Selling fabrics		

02	What is not mentioned about the knitting?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	history of crochet	B	history of knitting
	C	the weaving machines	D	repetition of stitches

03	What is the meaning of the word "function"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	process	B	services
	C	actions	D	task

04	What is the difference between crochet and knitting?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the wool	B	method
	C	number of stitches	D	the patterns

05	What's the difference between handwoven fabrics and machine-made fabrics?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Machine-made fabrics are made a lot faster.	B	They are of better quality.
	C	There is no difference.	D	The handmade fabrics are cheaper.

06	Why do people prefer handicrafts or handmade?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because it is faster to make.	B	Because they choose the design themselves.
	C	Because the materials are different.	D	Because they see the efforts being made in front of them

07	Which statement is not true about paragraph (3)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Knitting is the only way socks and gloves can be made.	B	Both gloves and socks can be woven.
	C	Handmade socks are a great gift.	D	Woven gloves have many patterns to choose from.

08	What is the main idea of the last paragraph?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Hand-made is more expensive than machines because of the effort	B	Everybody has a part in the handmade knitting
	C	Machines are always better	D	Crochet is only for socks

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
B	A	A	B	A	D	A	A

61. The Versatile Date Palm Tree شجرة النخيل المتعددة الاستخدامات

Dates, one of the oldest **agricultural** crops, grow on palm trees. The date tree is a large palm tree native to the Euphrates basin that has been cultivated for millennia for its stone fruit, the date. This palm tree is emblematic of Saharan oases, and nomads used to consume its fruit for its energizing properties. Dates grow in large bunches at the top of the palm trees, which **thrive** in hot climates. The fruits range in color from pale yellow to dark red-brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested; thus, yellow dates and dark-colored dates are preserved differently after harvest.

Farmers grow date palm trees not only for their fruit but also for their leaves and ornamental value. Not only is the fruit used for a variety of culinary purposes, but the leaves have also been used to weave baskets. Various parts of this plant have been used medicinally to treat a variety of ailments. Even date oil, extracted from the stone, is highly valued in the cosmetics industry. So, we can see that date palm trees are versatile. The date palm tree offers fruit, fiber, sheltering material (construction, e.g., making huts in North Africa), and fuel, demonstrating its **versatility** and great importance. Mature leaves are also used to make mats, screens, and fans. Processed leaves can be used for an insulating board. Dried leaf petioles are a source of cellulose pulp, used for walking sticks, brooms, and fishing floats. Leaf-sheaths are prized for their scent, and fiber from them is also used for rope, coarse cloth, and large hats.

Dates offer numerous nutritional benefits, making them an important part of one's diet. Dates are composed of various fats, sugars, vitamins, and minerals that our bodies require. During pregnancy, dates strengthen the uterus. Dates also strengthen a weak heart. Dates are rich in fiber and are easily digestible. Researchers have shown that dates can also be helpful in curing certain abdominal diseases, including abdominal cancer. Dates treat constipation, prevent night blindness, and improve eye health.

01	The passage mainly talks about:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The advantages of dates.	B	How and where dates grow
	C	Why Arabs eat dates with milk	D	How dates improve eye health

02	One of the following is NOT an advantage of dates.			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Dates strengthen the heart and uterus muscles.	B	Dates increase constipation
	C	Dates prevent night blindness.	D	Dates improve eye health.

03	The word "thrive" in Paragraph (1) probably means:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	grow.	B	die
	C	harvest	D	ripens.

04	Yellow dates and dark-colored dates are:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	preserved directly after harvesting.	B	preserved differently after being harvested.
	C	Bad for muscles	D	difficult to digest

05	What is the meaning of the word "agriculture"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	cultivated	B	natural
	C	wild	D	processed

06	What is the meaning of "Versatility"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Useless	B	Useful
	C	Specific	D	Limited

07	Which of the following is mentioned as a use of palm parts?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The inscription	B	Making paper
	C	Weaving	D	Making glass

08	Not from the uses of palm?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Reconstruction	B	Weaving
	C	Makeup	D	The inscription

09	What is a fitting title for this passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Versatility of date palm trees	B	Ancient date palm trees
	C	Date palm leaves	D	Date palm trees industry

10	Which statement is not mentioned in the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Dates are used in a lot of foods.	B	Dates are used in sweets.
	C	Dates are popular in diets.	D	Dates are used as a food.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
A	B	A	B	A	B	C	D	A	B

62. Tom and Roger توم وصديقه روجر

Tom sent a message to his friend Roger: "Hi, Roger. I hope you are fine. I was wondering if we could meet next weekend. Can I come to you? We can have dinner on Friday night and then go to see a movie. Anyway, don't forget to reply before Thursday."

Roger later responded to Tom's message, saying: "I'm going to be busy on Friday, but Saturday's fine. I'll see you then."

01	What did Tom ask Roger?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Can I visit you on the weekend?	B	Can you help me move?
	C	Can we play football?	D	Can you call me as soon as you can?

02	What did Tom want Roger to do?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	to go to work	B	not to come
	C	to call him	D	to reply

03	When is the dinner?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Monday morning	B	Sunday
	C	Friday night	D	today

01	02	03
A	D	C

63. Lost Pen - قلم مفقود

I've lost a pen (Montblanc brand) in a public place. Who finds it will get a reward of 500 SR. The pen means a lot to me because it was a gift from my father. You may call this number if you find it: 0888900660, Ali Ahmad.

01	What is the kind of advertisement?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	missing-items advertisement	B	product advertisement
	C	job advertisement	D	selling advertisement

02	Why is the pen important for its owner?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It was expensive.	B	It was a gift from his mother.
	C	It was a gift from his father.	D	It was 500 riyals worth.

01	02
A	C

64. Globalization العولمة

(1) Many people think globalization is a new phenomenon. In fact, this process has been happening for thousands of years. For example, some very old Chinese artifacts have been found in North and South America, and **antique** Arabian money has been found as far north as Norway.

(2) What is even more remarkable is how quickly plants from the New World became staples in the Old World. Hungarian cooking, for example, is famous for the use of red peppers, and the Irish are famous for eating potatoes. Indian food is an even better example. People in many countries now often eat Indian food. They seem to enjoy the idea that it is "traditional"—but what is really in it? In many "traditional" Indian dishes, you will probably find potatoes, tomatoes, squash, corn, and sweet peppers. Your food may be cooked in peanut oil and have peanuts and cashew nuts sprinkled on top. For dessert, you may have guavas or papaya.

(3) We think of all this food as "traditional" Indian food. Yet sailors brought all these plants to India from America on ships after 1500. We can also assume that they took a long time to spread and become popular in their new homes. So really, they are not that traditional; they are relatively new. And the same is true for traditional food in many places. The chili pepper, for instance, is a main part of the diet from South Africa to Hungary, from Mexico to Spain, to Yemen to India to China, but it originated in the Americas. So, globalization is really nothing new. We can learn a lot about globalization today by studying patterns of globalization in the past. It is a process that has been happening since man began to trade.

01	According to Paragraph (1), globalization is often assumed to be a recent development. In fact, globalization:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Originated with the Chinese	B	Went as far north as Norway
	C	Has been going on for a long time	D	It is evidenced in North and South America.

02	In Paragraph (1), discovered artifacts and antiques came originally from:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	China and Arabia	B	Norway and China
	C	North and South America	D	Arabia and North America

03	The word "antiques" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Traditional	B	Very distant
	C	Metallic	D	Very old

04	According to Paragraph (3), where did most of the plants mentioned in the Passage originate?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	In North America	B	In Asia and the Americas
	C	In North and South America	D	In North America And Europe

05	If the Passage continued, it would probably show why globalization:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It was uncommon in the Old World.	B	It was irrelevant to some societies.
	C	Is important today	D	Is to be discarded

06	How does the author use a discussion of plants?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	To show how they can add variety to our diet	B	To show how quickly new ones spread
	C	As an example of globalization	D	To describe Indian food

01	02	03	04	05	06
C	A	D	C	C	C

65. The Introduction of Postage Stamps مقدمة الطوابع البريدية

Before the introduction of postage stamps in the 1800s, mail in the United Kingdom (Britain) was paid for by the recipient. This system made it hard to use because the costs of delivering mail were not always recoverable by the postal service, and senders had no incentive to restrict the number, size, or weight of items sent (implying that sending messages cost money based on these factors). Many people did not receive their mail because they were forced to pay money upon receipt. The hardship of sending messages in the 1800s was related to these delivery costs and the system itself.

The postage stamp afforded convenience for both the mailer and postal officials. Their use resulted in greatly increased mailings. It is well documented that stamps were first introduced in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1840 as a part of postal reforms promoted by Sir Rowland Hill. He suggested that the postage fee should be paid by the sender (who must buy a stamp) and that the price should perhaps be proportionate to the weight. With its introduction, the postage fee was paid by the sender and not the recipient. People generally accepted this new system, and it was **adopted** and applied in most countries all over the world.

01	What is the title of the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The Future of Mail	B	Postage in the USA
	C	Stamps	D	Mailing History

02	How did the postal system work before postage stamps were introduced?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The receiver had to pay to collect the message.	B	When senders paid for the post office.
	C	Only when the post office allowed them to get it.	D	If the post office paid them to get the message.

06	What is the meaning of the word "adopted"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	bought	B	accepted
	C	refused	D	ignored

07	What is the first country to apply a Postage stamp?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the US	B	the UK
	C	Japan	D	Germany

03	What was the hardship of sending messages in the 1800s?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the distance	B	lack of post officers
	C	the huge number of mails	D	the delivery costs

04	Based on what, does sending messages cost money (in the old system)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the destination of the message	B	the distance
	C	the wealth of senders	D	the number, weight, and size of the message

05	Did people accept the idea of postage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Yes, the system was applied in most countries.	B	No. The system failed straight away.
	C	Only the Europeans accepted the system.	D	The Germans, British, and Americans adopted the system.

08	What did Hill suggest the government employee do (as part of postal reforms)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	to restrict the number, size, or weight of items sent (by senders having no incentive)		
	B	Senders must buy a stamp (and pay, not the receiver)		
	C	to stop the postage system		
	D	to try to find a better way of sending mail		

09	Why didn't people receive their stuff from the mail (in the old system)?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because the mail was lost	B	Because they are forced to pay money
	C	Because the sender did not pay	D	Because there were no stamps

10	In which year were postage stamps first introduced?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	1820	B	1840
	C	1860	D	1900

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
C	A	D	D	A	B	B	B	B	B

66. Eruption of Vesuvius بركان فيزوف

(1) It is certain that when the eruption of Vesuvius started on the morning of 24 August, in the year 79 AD, it caught the population in the Roman city completely unprepared. We now know in **retrospect** that all of the signs were there to warn them.

(2) It is mainly thanks to the vivid eyewitness account of Pliny the Younger that we have some understanding of what happened. And it is through him that we can gain insight into the reactions and feelings of the people caught up in the drama of this natural disaster.

(3) His account leaves no doubt that everyone was caught off guard. His uncle, known as Pliny the Elder, was stationed in command of the imperial naval base at Misenum. In addition to being the senior military officer in the district, he was also a scientist. His 37-volume Natural History is the longest work on science in Latin that has survived from antiquity.

(4) Despite his scientific knowledge, the sighting of a column of smoke on the far side of the bay triggered a response more of curiosity than of alarm. Pliny's casual reference to earth tremors reveals the Romans' great ignorance of the link between seismic activity and volcanic eruptions.

(5) The volcanologists of today constantly monitor any changes in levels of seismic activity from the observatory on Vesuvius because they know that the same increase of activity in the deep reservoir of magma causes both earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Through measuring seismic activity, these scientists expect to predict an approaching eruption months before it happens.

(6) They also know that the activity of Vesuvius is recurrent, meaning it happens again and again, and that the longer the intervals between eruptions, the greater the next explosion will be. The frequent but low-level activity of Vesuvius in recent centuries has relieved the buildup of pressure in the magma chamber. The catastrophic magnitude of the eruption of AD 79 was connected with the extended period of inactivity that preceded it. A long interval combined with mounting seismic activity is a sure sign of coming disaster. Of course, the Romans could not have known this.

01	The pronoun "we" in Paragraph(1) shows that the writer:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	believes that his feelings will be shared by many others.	B	He is distancing himself from the experience he describes.
	C	is describing the experience of someone else.	D	is speaking to one particular person.

05	According to Paragraph (5), which of the following is TRUE?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	By measuring seismic activity, it is possible to predict a volcanic eruption.		
	B	Vesuvius erupts every 79 years.		
	C	All volcanoes are dangerous.		
	D	Eyewitness accounts are not reliable.		

02	The phrase in "retrospect" in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	looking out	B	looking back
	C	looking away	D	looking forward

03	From Paragraph(2), we understand that Pliny the Younger:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	explained exactly how the eruption happened.		
	B	survived the eruption and told his uncle.		
	C	wrote his account as though it were a drama, not really happening.		
	D	gave details about the eruption and the effect it had on the population.		

04	We can understand from Paragraph(6) that the eruption in 79AD was so severe because:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	There was a long time when there was no seismic activity, and then it started again.		
	B	There was a continuous but growing amount of seismic activity in the area.		
	C	There is evidence that the pressure in the magma chamber was released over centuries.		
	D	There is such a severe eruption there around every hundred years.		

06	Whose eyewitness account helps us understand the eruption?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Pliny the Younger		
	B	Pliny the Elder		
	C	The weather was very hot that year. a Roman soldier		
	D	a modern scientist		

07	What is the cause of the volcanic eruption?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	collision of tectonic plates	B	long-lasting phases of dormancy
	C	Earth's most dangerous volcanoes	D	Because of the name of the mountain.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
A	B	D	A	A	A	B

67. Anemia in Britain الأنيميا في بريطانيا

A study conducted in Britain discussed anemia among immigrants. It found that most of the immigrants from India were the ones who had anemia. The study also mentioned that the cause of this condition was Vitamin B12 deficiency.

01	What causes anemia?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Vitamin B12 deficiency and eating too many dry fruits		
	B	working for many hours.		
	C	the immigrants.		
	D	None of the above.		

01

A

68. The Discovery of Penicillin اكتشاف البنسلين

In 1928, Alexander Fleming, a Scottish bacteriologist, accidentally discovered penicillin. He observed that a mold, *Penicillium notatum*, inhibited bacterial growth in his lab. While Fleming made the initial breakthrough, the full potential of penicillin wasn't realized until later.

A group at Oxford University, led by Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, took on the crucial task of isolating, purifying, and mass-producing penicillin, especially during the early 1940s. Their efforts transformed it into a powerful drug that revolutionized medicine by effectively treating bacterial infections and saving countless lives.

For their groundbreaking work, Fleming, Florey, and Chain were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945. Their discovery and development of penicillin profoundly impacted global health, ushering in the age of antibiotics and demonstrating the power of scientific collaboration.

01	Who discovered Penicillin?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Alexander Fleming	B	Ernest Chain
	C	An American scientist	D	An English scientist

02	What is not mentioned in the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	A group at Harvard University under the supervision of Alexander Fleming helped him.		
	B	Penicillin was developed in 1928.		
	C	Fleming was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.		
	D	Penicillin has saved many people.		

03	Which group helped him discover (or perhaps develop/research further) penicillin?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	A group at Oxford University		
	B	A group at Harvard University under the supervision of Alexander Vimeleneck		
	C	A group of independent researchers		
	D	His family members		

04	In which year were Fleming, Florey, and Chain awarded the Nobel Prize?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	1928	B	1940
	C	1945	D	1950

01	02	03	04
A	A	A	C

البراكين: عمالقة الطبيعة النارية 69.Volcanoes: Nature's Fiery Giants

(1) A volcano is an opening in Earth's crust. When a volcano erupts, hot gases and melted rock from deep within Earth find their way up to the surface. This material may flow slowly out of a fissure or crack in the ground, or it may explode suddenly into the air. Volcanic eruptions may be very destructive, but they also create new landforms. There are more than 1,500 potentially active volcanoes in the world today.

(2) During a volcanic eruption, hot, melted rock called magma escapes from a vent, or opening in Earth's surface or crust. Magma released from a volcano is known as lava. Fresh lava ranges from 1,300 to 2,200 °F (700 to 1,200 °C) in temperature. Earth's crust is made up of huge, rocky pieces called plates. The plates move slowly over the crust. Most volcanoes lie along the boundaries between these plates.

(3) Some of the most violent eruptions take place where the edge of one plate is forced beneath the edge of another. This forces magma to rise to the surface. Hot gases in the magma make these volcanoes very explosive. Most volcanoes of this type are found around the edges of the Pacific Ocean. This huge circle of volcanoes is known as the Ring of Fire.

(4) Volcanoes also form in places where two plates slowly pull apart. Molten rock rises between the plates as they move apart. It causes fissure eruptions, in which lava flows out over the ground. This type of volcano is common along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a mountain chain under the Atlantic Ocean. Volcanoes in the northern part of this ridge formed the island country of Iceland. A small number of volcanoes are not located along the edges of plates. They form at "hot spots" in Earth's crust. At a hot spot, molten rock rises from deep below the crust. The volcanoes of Hawaii are the best examples of hot-spot volcanoes.

(5) The word volcano comes from the name of Vulcan, the ancient Roman god of fire and metalworking. The Romans believed that volcanic eruptions resulted when Vulcan made thunderbolts and weapons for the gods. Other cultures explained volcanoes as the outbursts of anger from a god or goddess. Pele was the name of the volcano goddess of the native Hawaiians. Volcanoes have a long history of distinction. In AD 79, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

(6) Two of the deadliest volcanic eruptions happened in 1815 and 1883 on islands in what is now Indonesia. In 1815, Mount Tambora released so much ash into the air that it blocked out large amounts of sunlight. Temperatures around the world dropped for months afterward, making 1816 a "year without summer." In 1883, the volcano Krakatoa exploded and collapsed, triggering a colossal sea wave known as a tsunami. Tens of thousands of people were killed by these.

(7) On May 8, 1902, Mount Pelee erupted on the Caribbean Island of Martinique. Although very little lava flowed, an unstoppable black cloud of hot gases and ash engulfed the city of Saint-Pierre, killing almost all of its 30,000 people. The birth of a volcano was witnessed between 1943 and 1952, when a smoking hole in a Mexican farmer's cornfield erupted into a new mountain called Paricutin that eventually stood 1,400 feet (425 meters) above the level ground around it.



(8) Another notable event took place in 1963, when a new volcanic island called Surtsey rose up from the Atlantic Ocean near Iceland. Within a few years, it built up to an area of 1 square mile (2.5 square kilometers), with a peak more than 560 feet (170 meters) above sea level.

(9) The 1980 eruption of Mount Saint Helens, in the U.S. state of Washington, was one of the biggest in North America. The 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, in the Philippines, was the largest of the 1900s. These eruptions killed fewer people than earlier volcanoes, but they still destroyed much property. Another volcano in Iceland erupted in 2010 and caused major problems for travelers throughout the world. The volcano produced a huge ash cloud that spread to the east. It caused many airports in Europe to close because it was too dangerous for planes to fly through the ash.

01	Which year was called "the year without a summer"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	1815	B	1816
	C	1825	D	1883

02	Which island was formed by volcanoes?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Hawaii	B	Ireland
	C	Iceland	D	Indonesia

03	What is lava?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	ash	B	gas
	C	magma	D	dust

01	02	03
B	C	C

70. The Role of a Physician دور الطبيب

My uncle Ahmad is a physician. He helps people when they are sick. When his patients go to the office, he may ask them to breathe while he listens to their chest. Then he listens to the sound of the air in their lungs. He may have to ask them many questions and **examine** them to see what is making them sick. He helps people have better health. A physician or medical doctor is a health professional who practices medicine, which is concerned with promoting, maintaining, or restoring health through the examination, diagnosis, and treatment of disease, injury, and other physical and mental impairments. Other responsibilities include giving advice on diet, hygiene, and preventative care, examining patients, prescribing medications, ordering, giving, and interpreting diagnostic tests, along with taking and keeping medical histories.

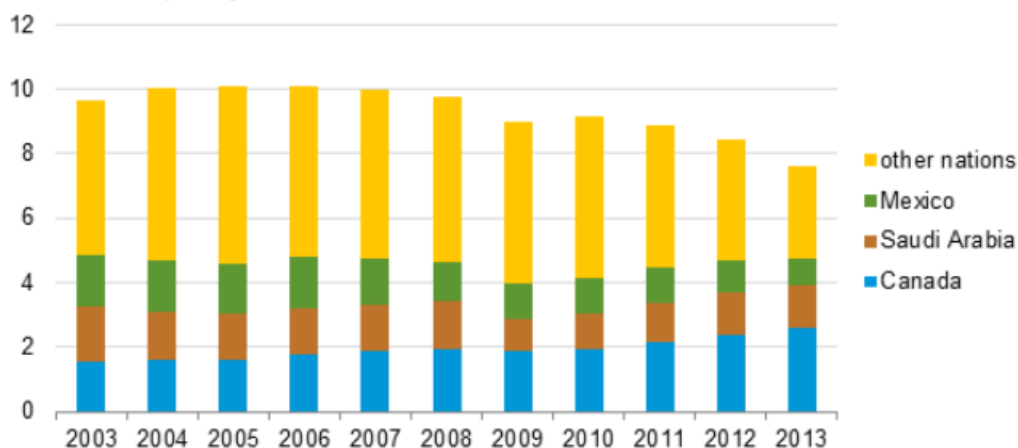
01	Who is most likely to examine people as part of their job?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	University teacher	B	Medical doctor
	C	Patient	D	Nurse

02	The word "examine" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Talking	B	Looking
	C	Listening	D	Sleeping

01	02
B	B



71.Graph – U.S. imports

U.S. annual net crude imports (2003-13)
million barrels per day

01	How much crude oil did the USA import every day in 2009?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	17,000,000 barrels	B	12,000,000 barrels
	C	9,000,000 barrels	D	21,000,000 barrels

02	In which year were crude oil imports to the USA from Saudi Arabia the highest?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	2005	B	2010
	C	2003	D	2001

01	02
C	C

72.Graph – Muslims who visited Mecca

Relatively Few Muslims Have Actually Visited Mecca

The number of pilgrims attending the hajj from 2004 to 2014



01	In which year was the largest number of Hajj pilgrims from inside?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	2006	B	2012
	C	2016	D	2009

02	What was the percentage of pilgrims from inside?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	20%	B	40%
	C	50%	D	75%

01	02
B	B

73.Genetically Modified Bananas: A Solution to Hunger in Africa الموز المعدل وراثيًا: حل للجوع في أفريقيا

Africa, in general, is described as a very poor continent. Many children in Africa suffer or die due to hunger and malnutrition. In response to this, researchers have developed and tested genetically modified bananas with added vitamins. These bananas provide essential nutrients to African children.

01	What is the writer's main purpose?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	to explain	B	to inform
	C	to persuade	D	to entertain

02	What is one important idea that the writer mentions?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The food in Africa is good.	B	Children in Africa need better food.
	C	Africa is very rich	D	Africa has poisonous bananas.

03	According to the writer, how can genetically modified bananas help?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The bananas killed African children.	B	Bananas are owned by the US.
	C	Those genetically modified bananas may save lives.	D	Bananas are harmful because they have vitamin

01	02	03
B	B	C

74.Stars in the Sky النجوم في السماء

- (1) The sun may appear to be the largest star in the sky, but that's just because it's the closest. The largest known star in the universe is UY Scuti, a hypergiant with a radius around 1,700 times larger than the sun.
- (2) Without the atmosphere in the way, NASA can take some of the most precise pictures available from space by using an earth-bound camera. It is used to shoot an extended area. That helps scientists to study everything about the stars. The time we need for shooting a star in daylight is different than at night; it will take thirty seconds at night to take one photo.
- (3) But this isn't sufficient for the scientists. They believe there are some things in the sky that we will unlikely see.
- (4) We can classify stars according to their colors, size, and shape. Stars can be blue, white, or red. After all, our sun is a star. Year after year, we see the sun rise in the sky, thinking it is brighter than ever, giving us heat and light.

01	What is the biggest star size?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It's 1,700 times bigger than the Earth.	B	It's 1,700 times bigger than the Sun.
	C	The sun is the biggest star.	D	We don't know about the biggest star.

02	What is the color that is not mentioned in the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	white	B	red
	C	blue	D	green

03	What is the best title of the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Classifying stars according to colour and size	B	Different types of stars
	C	Hidden objects	D	Star shapes

06	The time we need to shoot a star at night is:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	thirteen seconds.	B	thirty minutes.
	C	thirty seconds.	D	fifty minutes.

07	What did the author not use in comparing stars?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	colour	B	shape
	C	size	D	brightness

08	What does the word "sufficient" mean?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	enough	B	almost
	C	just	D	extremely

09				
----	--	--	--	--

What does the pronoun "it" refer to?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Sun	B stars
	C	camera	D photos

What does the word "brighter" mean?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	shinier	B dark hole
	C	atmosphere	D precise

Why are the scientists shooting stars?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	for documentary	B to study them
	C	to publish them	D for fun

What is the nearest meaning of the word "unlikely"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	darkness	B mysteries
	C	impossible	D improbable

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
B	D	A	C	B	C	D	A	A	D

75.Hyperinflation and Its Effects التضخم المفرط وآثاره

Passage A:

- (1) Inflation is when most prices in an entire economy are rising. However, there is an extreme form of inflation called hyperinflation. This occurred in Germany between 1921 and 1928, and more recently in Zimbabwe between 2008 and 2009. In November 2008, Zimbabwe had an inflation rate of 79.6 billion percent. In contrast, in 2014, the United States had an average annual rate of inflation of 1.6%. Zimbabwe's inflation rate was so high that it is difficult to comprehend, so let's put it into context. It is equivalent to price increases of 98% per day. This means that, from one day to the next, prices essentially double.
- (2) What is life like in an economy afflicted with hyperinflation? Most of you reading this will have never experienced this phenomenon. The government adjusted prices for commodities in Zimbabwean dollars several times each day. There was no desire to hold on to currency since it lost value by the minute. The people there spent a great deal of time getting rid of any cash they acquired by purchasing whatever food or other commodities they could find. At one point, a loaf of bread cost 550 million Zimbabwean dollars. Teachers' salaries were in the trillions a month; however, this was equivalent to only one U.S. dollar a day.
- (3) At its height, it took 621,984,228 Zimbabwean dollars to purchase one U.S. dollar. Government agencies had no money to pay their workers, so they started printing money to pay their bills rather than raising taxes. Rising prices caused the government to enact price controls on private businesses, which led to shortages and the emergence of black markets where prices rose as fast as the Government printed more money. In 2009, the country abandoned its currency and allowed people to use foreign currencies for purchases. The value of foreign currencies did not change much, so prices in foreign currencies were steadier. This helped reduce the hyperinflation.
- (4) How does this happen? How can both the government and the economy fail to function at the most basic level? Before we consider these extreme cases of hyperinflation, let's first look at inflation itself.

Passage B:

- (1) Inflation is a general and ongoing rise in the level of prices in an entire economy. Inflation does not refer to a change in relative prices. A relative price change occurs when you see that the price of tuition has risen, but the price of laptops has fallen. Inflation, on the other hand, means that there is pressure for prices to rise in most markets in the economy. In addition, price increases in the supply-and-demand model were one-time events, representing a shift from a previous equilibrium to a new one. Inflation implies an ongoing rise in prices. If inflation happened for one year and then stopped, then it would not be inflation anymore.
- (2) The most commonly cited measure of inflation in the United States is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Government statisticians at the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics calculate the CPI based on the prices in a fixed basket of goods and services that represent the purchases of the average family of four. In recent years, the statisticians have paid considerable attention to a subtle problem: that the change in the total cost of buying a fixed basket of goods and services over time is conceptually not quite the same as the change in the cost of living, because the cost of living represents how much it costs for a person to feel that his or her consumption provides an equal level of satisfaction or utility. To understand the distinction, imagine that over the past 10 years, the cost of purchasing a fixed basket of goods may be a misleading measure of how your cost of living has changed.
- (3) Alternatively, imagine that people are utterly indifferent to whether they have peaches or other types of fruit. Now, if peach prices rise, people completely switch to other fruit choices, and the average price of food does not change at all. A fixed and unchanging basket of goods assumes that consumers are locked into buying exactly the same goods, regardless of price changes, which is not a very likely assumption. Thus, substitution bias — the rise in the price of a fixed basket of goods over time — tends to overstate the rise in a consumer's true cost of living, because it does not take into account that the person can substitute away from goods whose relative prices have risen.

(4) The other major problem in using a fixed basket of goods as the basis for calculating inflation is how to deal with the arrival of improved versions of older goods or altogether new goods. Consider the problem that arises if a cereal is improved by adding 12 essential vitamins and minerals, and also if a box of the cereal costs 5% more. It would clearly be misleading to count the entire resulting higher price as inflation, because the new price reflects a higher quality (or at least a different) product. Ideally, one would like to know how much of the higher price is due to the quality change, and how much of it is just a higher price.

01	What are two things that happen when there is hyperinflation?
A	People get rid of their cash, and inflation rises to 1.6%.
B	Prices rise several times a day, and inflation rises to 1.6%.
C	People use foreign currency, and there is a shortage of goods in the market.
D	The government adjusts prices several times each day, and people get rid of cash.

02	What two things did the Zimbabwean government do that increased hyperinflation?
A	did not raise taxes and abandoned the Zimbabwean dollar
B	printed too much money and allowed the people to use foreign currency
C	printed too much money and enacted price controls, resulting in black markets
D	enacted price controls, resulting in black markets, and allowed the people to use foreign currency

03	What two things happen when the price of a good goes up?
A	Consumers purchase less of it and seek out substitutes instead.
B	The quality of the goods will improve, but consumers will seek out substitutes.
C	Consumers purchase less of the good, but the quality of the good will improve.
D	Consumers will spend more money on the good because they will not change their buying habits, and goods with falling prices will be important.

04	What do Passages A and B say about a basket or baskets?
A	A basket represents a fixed set of goods and services.
B	A basket refers to a collection of items, such as goods and services.
C	In the USA, the cost of housing makes up a significant part of the consumer basket.
D	There are several types of baskets used by the various indexes.

05	What do Passages A and B say about the Consumer Price Index (CPI)?
A	Its value stood at 260 in October 2020.
B	It includes rent and medical costs.
C	It is used to calculate a particular type of inflation.
D	Its makeup reflects changing spending patterns over time.

06	What does Passage B say is the most common measure of inflation in the United States?
A	It is measured using the Producer Price Index, Employment Cost Index, and Import/Export Price Index.
B	Inflation rates in the USA are calculated differently compared to most other countries.
C	the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
D	In 2021, the inflation rate was 6.5%, whereas in 2020 it was 3.9%.

01	02	03	04	05	06
D	C	A	A	C	C

76. Understanding Emotions فهم المشاعر

(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.

01	What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about a good hug?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is likely the result of the two people involved feeling happy.
	B	Scientists argue that it works as a reward for achieving a goal.
	C	It may cause different feelings in different people.
	D	Theories disagree over its emotional value.

02	How are functionalist theories of emotions different from appraisal theories?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	According to functionalist theories, emotions come from how we judge what happens in the world.
	B	According to functionalist theories, emotions help us build relationships or respond to threats.
	C	According to functionalist theories, events in the world cause emotions.
	D	According to functionalist theories, emotional intelligence is more important than logical intelligence.

03	What idea does the word “relationships” in Paragraph (4) repeat?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	human emotional experience
	B	evaluations and judgments
	C	attachments to other people
	D	more intellectual challenges

04	What can we understand from the Passage about emotions?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Emotions may sometimes prevent us from achieving our goals.
	B	Emotions make us want to know more about the world around us.
	C	Scientists have decided there are seven basic types of emotions.
	D	The latest research has changed the way we now think about emotions.

05	Which of the following is the writer's opinion?	
تجميعات STEP يلو	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.

01	02	03	04	05
C	B	C	B	D

77. Team Rubicon فريق روبكون

(1) Not-for-profit organizations contribute to a large part of economic activity in the United States. They are clearly very powerful in the business world, even though their focus on goals other than profit falls outside the traditional model of a for-profit business. But it is this move away from a focus on profit that allows them to follow their aims for social improvement and contribute to society as a whole. To be truly useful in a not-for-profit organization, a person must share the organization's vision.

(2) The vision for Team Rubicon was created by its founders, Jake Wood and William McNulty, who saw the devastation caused by the Haiti earthquake in 2010 and immediately took action. Both former soldiers, Wood and McNulty, knew they could do something to help in this terrible situation. Within 24 hours, they had found the help of six other former soldiers, collected money, food, and medicines from friends and family, and made their way to Haiti to help, and Team Rubicon was born.

(3) The organization gets its name from the Rubicon, a river in northern Italy that Julius Caesar and his army crossed on their historical march to Rome, with the river showing the point of no return. The name mirrors the founders' experiences during the Haitian disaster, where, despite advice from the government and other aid organizations not to go ahead, their small team crossed into Haiti from the Dominican Republic carrying essential equipment and medicines to thousands of earthquake victims.

(4) Seven years later, Team Rubicon has two main aims: to pair the skills and experiences of former soldiers with emergency workers to be ready for any type of disaster and to provide a sense of community and achievement to former soldiers who have served their country but may be experiencing problems as a result of their war experiences.

(5) According to the organization's mission statement, Team Rubicon aims to provide former soldiers with three things that they sometimes lose after leaving the army: a purpose, gained through disaster relief, a sense of community, built by working with others, and a feeling of self-worth from recognizing the positive effect one individual can make when helping others.

(6) With its head office in the Los Angeles area, Team Rubicon has more than 60 employees who work in 10 regions around the country, along with more than 40,000 volunteers who are ready to move into action within 24 hours. Similar to company operations in for-profit organizations, staff positions at Team Rubicon include local administrators; field operations (including membership and training); marketing, communications, and social media; fundraising and partnership development; finance and accounting; and people operations.

(7) Team Rubicon's staff members bring professional and/or military experience to their daily jobs, but they all share the organization's vision. Many staff members started as volunteers for Team Rubicon while working in for-profit careers, while others took advantage of the organization's strong training program to become familiar with its aims.

(8) In 2016, Team Rubicon trained 8,000 former soldiers and emergency workers in disaster relief and responded to 46 disasters, which required more than 85,000 volunteer hours. In addition to donations from individuals, companies, and other organizations, Team Rubicon relies on its partnerships with companies, such as Southwest Airlines, which provides hundreds of free plane tickets each year to fly volunteers to disaster sites.

(9) Team Rubicon engages its nationwide community at every level of the organization, from volunteer to board member, and every step of its operation: from training to planning to implementation to looking for and finding donations and volunteers to help with any type of disaster relief. Over the past several years, Team Rubicon has been recognized as one of the top non-profits to work for by The Non-Profit Times, based on employee surveys and business partners' opinions about the organization's work environment.

01	In 2016, how many disasters did Rubicon respond to?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	10	B	24
	C	46	D	60

03	From what country did Team Rubicon cross into Haiti?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Dominican Republic	B	United States
	C	Cuba	D	Italy

02	Where is Rubicon's head office?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Dominican Republic	B	New York
	C	Haiti	D	Los Angeles

01	02	03
C	D	A

78. The Birth of Pizza Margherita ولادة بيتزا المارغريتا

In June 1889, Raffaele Esposito, head chef at Pizzeria Brandi in Naples, created a new pizza in honor of Queen Margherita of Savoy. He topped a flatbread with three simple ingredients: tomato, mozzarella, and basil, arranged in red, white, and green to represent the Italian national flag. The Queen's enthusiastic approval quickly made Pizza Margherita famous throughout Italy.

Originally, pizza was a humble, peasant food sold in the streets of Naples. Esposito's creation elevated its status, and by the early 20th century, pizza had spread beyond southern Italy. Today, Pizza Margherita is recognized worldwide as an emblem of Italian cuisine rather than a dish for the poor.

Although some accounts claim that early pizzas used only mozzarella, the traditional Margherita always combines all three ingredients. Because it honored the Queen and symbolized national unity, many historians regard Esposito as the founder of modern pizza. His simple yet elegant recipe transformed everyday fare into a global culinary icon.



01	Why do some historians consider Raffaele Esposito as the founder of modern pizza?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The pizza he made was eaten by a Queen.	B	The pizza he made used tomatoes from America.
	C	The pizza he made used the colors of the Italian flag.	D	The pizza he made became a famous dish all over the world.

02	Which of the following is NOT true about pizza Margherita?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is still considered a peasant's food today.	B	It was first made by an Italian pizzeria chef.
	C	It is now a well-known dish around the world.	D	It was designed especially for the queen of Italy.

03	In which city was Pizza Margherita created?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Naples	B	Rome
	C	Milan	D	Venice

04	Why is Raffaele the founder of Pizza?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Because his dish is famous around the world	B	Because he wrote the first book about pizza
	C	Because he invented the tomato sauce recipe	D	Because he made pizza with pineapple for the first time

05	What is not true about pizza Margherita?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It is everybody's food today.	B	The pizza was designed after the national flag.
	C	The pizza was made in honour of the Italian unification.	D	The topping was only Mozzarella.

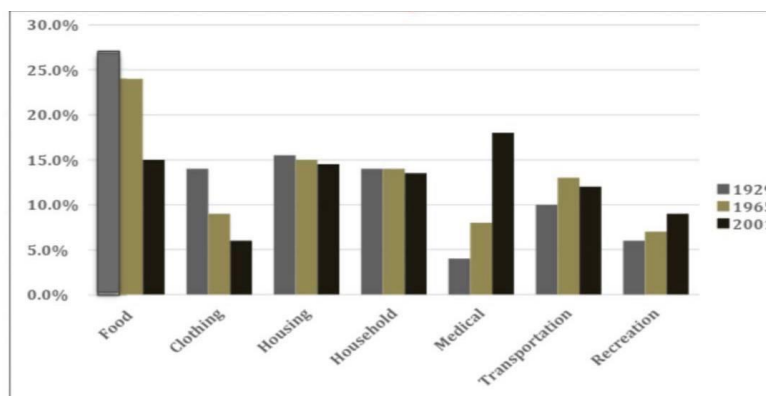
06	Why was a kind of Pizza named Margherita?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The national flag of Italy	B	after the name of Raffaele Esposito
	C	after the name of Queen Margherita	D	after the Italian unification

07	Which three toppings represent the colors of the Italian flag?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	tomato, mozzarella, and basil	B	cheese, ham, and olives
	C	tomato, onion, and pepper	D	basil, garlic, and oil

08	Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It was created in honor of Queen Margherita	B	It was made in Naples
	C	Its toppings represent the Italian flag	D	It was invented in France

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
C	A	A	A	D	C	A	D

79. Graph – Spending distribution



01	What percentage of spending was on food in 1929?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	10%	B	15%
	C	24%	D	27%

02	In which year was the percentage of spending on transportation highest?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	1929	B	1965
	C	2001	D	2011

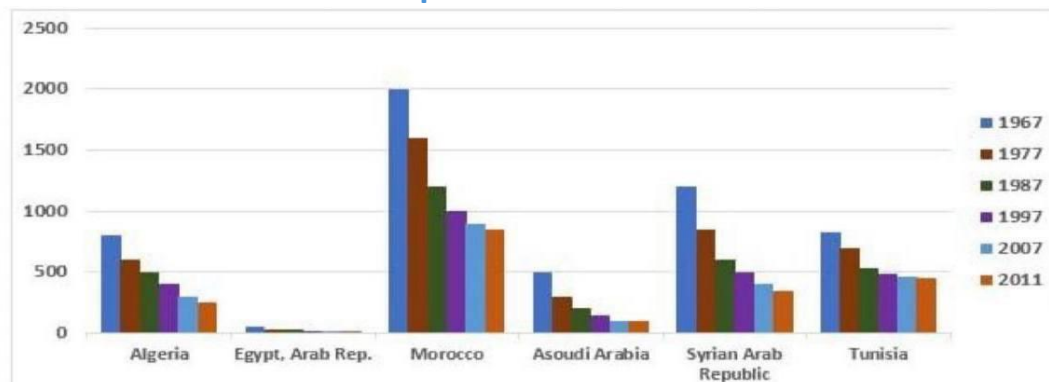
01

02

D

B

80. Graph – freshwater level



01

In which year was the freshwater level the highest in Morocco?

تجميعات
STEP
يلو

A

1967

B

1997

C

2010

D

2011

02

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

تجميعات
STEP
يلو

A

about 800 cubic meters

B

about 500 cubic meters

C

about 400 cubic meters

D

about 250 cubic meters

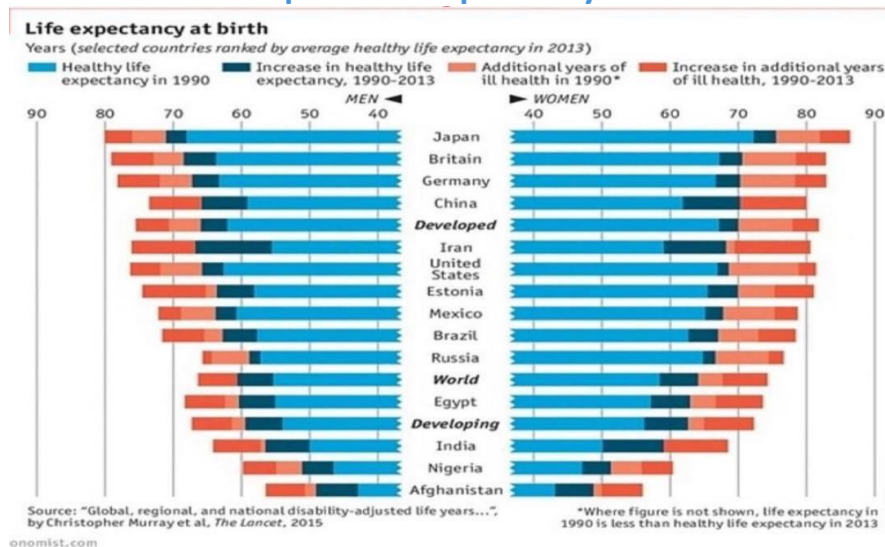
01

02

A

A

81. Graph – Life expectancy at birth



01

What was the healthy life expectancy for men in Germany in 1990?

تجميعات
STEP
يلو

A

about 47 years

B

about 55 years

C

about 63 years

D

about 70 years

02

How much did women's healthy life expectancy increase in India from 1990 to 2013?

تجميعات
STEP
يلو

A

by about 4 years

B

by about 6 years

C

by about 7 years

D

by about 9 years

01

02

C

D

82. Language Learning Tips نصائح لتعلم اللغات

Matthew and I have been friends for many years. He's a really good language learner. He speaks nine languages, and he can understand another ten without even living in another country. So, I asked him for some ideas on learning foreign languages. Here are some of **them**:

- 1- Think about why you want to learn a language. Maybe there is a book that you want to read in another language.
- 2- Find a partner with whom you can practice the language. For example, if you want to learn Chinese, try to find a Chinese speaker.
- 3- If you can't find a partner, practice new words or phrases by speaking to yourself.
- 4- Have fun: make a short film with a friend, write a story, or just talk to anybody about anything.
- 5- Act like a child. I mean, learn the way children do. For example, don't worry if other people are watching you, and don't be afraid to make mistakes.
- 6- Listening to the sounds of things helps you learn how to **pronounce**. This is a useful way.

01	The ideas in the Passage come from a person who:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	teaches languages	B	speaks many languages
	C	lives in a foreign country	D	often travels to foreign countries

02	The pronoun "them" in the Passage refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	ideas	B	friends
	C	countries	D	languages

03	Why is it important to learn like children?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They DO NOT have to write stories.		
	B	They learn to listen before they speak.		
	C	They DO NOT worry about their mistakes.		
	D	They like talking to anybody about anything.		

04	The word "pronounce" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	say	B	write
	C	listen to	D	remember

01	02	03	04
B	A	C	A

83. Oud العود

(1) Oud, a fragrance well known and treasured throughout the Middle East, has been associated with Saudi Arabian culture since the days of the Prophet (peace be upon him). Burning Oud chips and passing the Oud burner around has been used as a means of greeting guests as well as signaling the end of an evening visit. Additionally, it is used in traditional medicinal treatment of health problems. However, clinical medicine considers excessive use of Oud to be harmful.

(2) Oud is produced from the family of large evergreen trees called Aquilaria or Gyrinops, native to many Asian countries. While there are 15 species of trees in this family, Oud is made from only four or five of the species. The resin that produces the aromatic fragrance is the result of an infection from a fungus in the tree. When Aquilaria trees are exposed to a common environmental fungus, the reaction produces resin chips on the bark of the tree. The chips are **harvested** by peeling them from the bark and can be used, burned, or distilled to create perfumes. Infection in the trees by the fungus occurs in only about seven percent of the trees, which increases the rarity and value of the fragrance-producing chips.

(3) Processing Oud through distillation produces extracts used in perfumes. As part of the distillation process, Oud chips are heated in water. As the water evaporates and forces vapor into coiled pipes, the remaining liquid separated from the water is the Oud oil. From this liquid, perfumes are created that can then be applied directly to the body or hair. By-products from the distillation can then be mixed and used to form weaker versions of the scent in compressed incense mixed with other fragrances.

(4) Oud has a unique fragrance that is highly valued among perfume makers. Fragrances often combined with Oud are jasmine, rose, and sandalwood to enhance the fragrances used for men and women. Today's international perfume makers are embracing the scent of Oud. Annani, Kilian, and Tom Ford are three well-known international brands that include Oud in their perfume bases. In addition, many well-known international brands have begun including Oud in their signature scents. Today, Oud is expanding its fragrance signature beyond the Middle East and becoming a favorite among many people around the globe.

01	Where does oud come from?			
تجميعات	A	Europe	B	America
STEP	C	Africa	D	Many Asian countries
يلو				

02	The Oud used in incense is in the form of:			
تجميعات	A	dehan	B	Bark
STEP	C	chips	D	oil
يلو				

03	What are the uses of Oud?			
تجميعات	A	oil and Bakhoor	B	cream
STEP	C	salve	D	unction
يلو				

04	What process changes Oud to perfume?			
تجميعات	A	boiling	B	condensation
STEP	C	fumigation	D	distillation
يلو				

05	According to Paragraph (2), what percentage of trees become infected by the fungus?			
تجميعات	A	about 70%	B	about 7%
STEP	C	about 50%	D	about 15%
يلو				

06	What fragrances are often combined with Oud?			
تجميعات	A	Dehan and Bakhoor	B	Jasmine, rose, and sandalwood
STEP	C	Only rose	D	Only sandalwood
يلو				

07	According to Paragraph (1), Oud has NOT been used for:			
تجميعات	A	cleaning	B	perfume
STEP	C	medicine	D	greeting
يلو				

08	According to Paragraph (2), to produce Oud, the trees:			
تجميعات	A	Healthy and free of infection	B	Old and produces resin
STEP	C	Infected by a fungus	D	Covered in bark
يلو				

09	According to Paragraph (2), Oud may come from:			
تجميعات	A	4 or 5 species of trees	B	15 species of trees
STEP	C	Most evergreen	D	Most kinds of trees
يلو				

10	The word "harvested" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات	A	cut	B	used
STEP	C	applied	D	collected
يلو				

11	According to Paragraph (1), burning Oud is used to:			
تجميعات	A	cook food	B	greet guests and mark the end of a visit
STEP	C	clean the home	D	heat water
يلو				

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
D	C	A	D	B	B	A	C	A	D	B

84. Airplanes vs. Motorcycles الطائرات والدراجات النارية

"Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycles."

01	What do you understand from this phrase?			
تجميعات	A	Airplanes are more dangerous than motorcycles.		
STEP	B	Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.		
يلو	C	Motorcycles are as dangerous as airplanes.		
	D	Motorcycles are NOT dangerous.		

01

B

85. Firefighter Mike مايك الاطفائي

(1) Mike struggled as he fought the fierce wildfire. His arms were strained and painful from gripping heavy equipment, yet his mind focused solely on one goal: to stop the blazing fire from spreading further. The flames roared like terrifying **"flaming monsters," greedy** and hungry, consuming everything in their path. Despite the pain, Mike kept swinging his axe and directing the hose toward the fiery front. The intense heat and smoke made it difficult, but he refused to back down. **It**—the fire—seemed to grow louder, threatening the surrounding forest.

(2) Working alongside Mike was Ben, a seasoned smoke jumper. Together, they dug a firebreak, a trench cleared of vegetation, designed to stop the fire from advancing. Both men were covered in sweat and black ash, exhausted from the battle. Mike was too exhausted to move, having given everything he had to contain the flames. When a call for help reached them, Mike wanted to rescue the trapped man but was limited because his injured arm prevented him from acting alone. This injury was the initial problem that stopped Mike from saving the person by himself.

(3) Ben stepped in to help without hesitation. He showed Mike that true bravery isn't just about facing danger but also about caring for others. **His** courage—the courage of the man helping Mike—was what made the difference in the crisis. Mike learned that teamwork and compassion are as vital as physical strength in firefighting. After the fire was finally extinguished, Mike felt proud and happy. Though he didn't seek praise, his teammates recognized that he was the one who truly looked after his mates.

01	According to Paragraph(1), it was hard for Mike to do his job because:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	His arms were strained and painful.	B	He COULDN'T think very well
	C	He was busy with other things	D	He DIDN'T work with others

02	According to Paragraph(1), Mike's only thought as he tried to put out the fire was:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	To please his boss	B	To pump more water
	C	To stop the blazing fire	D	To get something to drink

03	According to Paragraphs(1) and(2), the smokejumpers built a to stop the fire from spreading.			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Fence	B	A water hose
	C	Firebreak	D	Water line

04	The word "greedy" in Paragraph(1) means wanting:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	More	B	Less
	C	Some	D	A little

05	The pronoun "it" in Paragraph(1) refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The axe	B	The fire
	C	The roar	D	The smoke

06	According to Paragraph(2), Mike was too exhausted to move because:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	He had sweat all over him	B	He was covered with black ash
	C	Ben did NOT give him much help	D	He had given so much to fight the fire

11	What was the initial problem Mike faced that prevented him from saving the person alone?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	His arm was hurt.	B	He was lazy.
	C	He hated the man.	D	He was not a firefighter.

12	What was Ben's job?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	a smoke jumper	B	a police officer
	C	a doctor	D	a truck driver

13	Why was Mike happy after the incident?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	He was rescued by another man.	B	He succeeded in extinguishing the fire.
	C	He earned a lot of money for his work.	D	He did NOT die in the fire.

14	What tools did Mike use against the fire?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	an axe and a hose	B	a ladder and a net
	C	a shovel and a bucket	D	a rope and a saw

15	How did Mike feel after the fire was put out?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	angry	B	proud and happy
	C	bored	D	afraid

16	What did the call for help ask Mike and Ben to do?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	rescue a trapped man	B	put out a second fire
	C	evacuate a town	D	repair equipment

17	What lesson did Mike learn from the fire?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	to work faster alone	B	teamwork and compassion matter as much as strength
	C	to avoid dangerous fires	D	to buy better tools

07	According to Paragraph(3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Working with proper tools	B	Avoiding fire hazards
	C	Losing one's courage	D	Caring for others

08	The pronoun "his" in Paragraph(3) refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	A man	B	A fireman
	C	Mike	D	Ben

09	What is Mike's job?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	firefighter	B	plumber
	C	electrician	D	Engineer

10	The expression "flaming monsters" refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the fire.	B	the wind.
	C	the forest.	D	firefighters.

18	Who recognized that Mike looked after his mates?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	the fire chief	B	his teammates
	C	a news reporter	D	the trapped man

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
A	C	C	A	B	D	D	D	A
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	B

86.wisdom الحكمة

Jack's voice began **forcefully** and then lost purpose - as if he thought it was wiser not to **express** what was on his mind.

01	What does the word "forcefully" mean?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	smart	B	powerful
	C	mindful	D	happy

02	What does the word "express" mean?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	hide	B	lose
	C	explain	D	discover

01	02
B	C

87.Prohibition of Fire Activities منع أنشطة النار



01	This sign means not to?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	run	B	smoke
	C	swim	D	speed

01
B



88.Key Discoveries in Human History الاكتشافات الرئيسية في تاريخ البشرية

Throughout history, **mankind** has made a **myriad** of discoveries that changed life forever. Some of these discoveries happened a long time ago, but they still affect how we live today. Among the greatest early discoveries were fire, the wheel, and writing.

Fire was one of the first powerful forces that humans learned to use. At first, it was wild and dangerous, but people eventually **tamed** it. They learned to control fire and use it for cooking, staying warm, and protecting themselves from danger.

The wheel helped people move objects more easily. It also led to major changes in travel and transportation. The invention of the wheel marked a new step in human development.

Writing was also a major discovery, but unlike fire and the wheel, it was not a destructive force. It allowed people to record knowledge, communicate, and pass information to others. Writing helped societies grow and made learning easier.

These early discoveries created a strong base for later progress. Even though modern technology has introduced new tools, the importance of early inventions cannot be forgotten.

01	The word " myriad" is closest in meaning to?			
تجميعات	A	Single	B	Few
STEP	C	Multiple	D	None
يلو				

02	The word " tamed" is closest in meaning to?			
تجميعات	A	Wild	B	Free
STEP	C	Controlled	D	Broken
يلو				

03	The word " mankind" is closest in meaning to?			
تجميعات	A	female.	B	male.
STEP	C	living creatures.	D	human beings.
يلو				

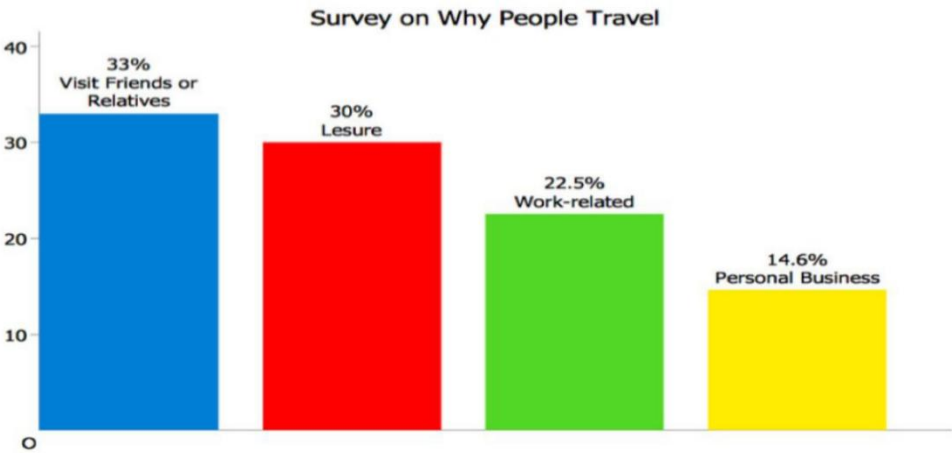
04	When were these discoveries made?			
تجميعات	A	a long time ago.	B	by great progress.
STEP	C	in a short time.	D	by modern people.
يلو				

05	What was NOT considered a destructive power in the passage?			
تجميعات	A	fire	B	engine
STEP	C	writing	D	wheel
يلو				

06	Which of the following is mentioned as one of the three great discoveries?			
تجميعات	A	Electricity	B	The printing press
STEP	C	Fire	D	The internet
يلو				

01	02	03	04	05	06
C	C	D	A	C	C

89. Graph – Survey on why people travel



01	How many people travelled for leisure?			
تجميعات	A	30%	B	22.5%
STEP	C	50 people	D	300 people
يلو				

01
A

90. Tourism in Jamaica السياحة في جامايكا

(1) Tourism has become a **major** industry in Jamaica, contributing significantly to the country's economy. In 2019, tourism generated over \$1.3 billion in revenue and employed approximately 170,000 people. With its stunning beaches, vibrant culture, and tropical climate, Jamaica attracts millions of visitors from around the world each year.

(2) However, the tourism industry can also be unpredictable, and workers who depend on it for their livelihoods may be left unemployed for months during periods of low tourism. This was particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a significant decrease in tourism and left many workers struggling to make ends meet. To mitigate the impact of these downturns, the Jamaican government has sought to diversify the economy and create alternative employment opportunities.

(3) Despite the challenges, Jamaica's tourism industry remains an important part of the country's **identity** and culture. The industry has helped to showcase Jamaica's unique cultural heritage, including its music, cuisine, and traditions, to the world. In recent years, the country has also focused on promoting sustainable tourism practices that prioritize environmental preservation and community development, ensuring that the industry continues to benefit both tourists and locals alike.

(4) Overall, tourism has played a major role in Jamaica's economic and cultural development. As the country looks to the future, it will continue to seek ways to strengthen and diversify its tourism industry, while also ensuring that the benefits are shared by all.

01	What did tourism lead to in Jamaica?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Entry fees to parks.	B	Increase in prices of homes.
	C	\$1.3 billion added to the economy.	D	Unemployment rate of 25% among hotel employers.

02	What happened to workers who depended on tourism?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	They receive better wages and more leisure time.		
	B	They receive better health benefits.		
	C	They pay taxes that are used to improve roads.		
	D	They are unemployed for months when there are few tourists.		

03	The word "major" is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Important	B	Basic
	C	Tiny	D	Secondary

04	The word "identity" is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Destroy	B	Relax
	C	Name	D	Sell

01	02	03	04
C	D	A	C

91. Dopamine الدوبامين

(1) Dopamine is a neurotransmitter that plays an important role in the brain. **Neurotransmitters** are chemical messengers that carry information from one cell to another. They are important for the normal functioning of the brain and are involved in various processes such as mood regulation, movement control, and reward processing.

(2) One of the most well-known functions of dopamine is its role in movement control. For example, people with Parkinson's disease have a deficiency of dopamine in the brain, which leads to movement problems such as tremors, stiffness, and difficulty initiating movements. This is why dopamine is often associated with health, and its role in maintaining health and well-being is crucial.

(3) Apart from its role in movement control, dopamine is also involved in the brain's reward system. When we experience something pleasurable, such as eating delicious food or receiving a compliment, dopamine is released in the brain. This creates a feeling of pleasure and reinforces the behavior that led to the reward. This is why dopamine is often referred to as the "feel-good" neurotransmitter.

(4) However, dopamine is not always a good thing. Abnormal levels of dopamine have been linked to various mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, and addiction. For example, people with depression may have lower levels of dopamine in the brain, which can contribute to their low mood and lack of motivation.

(5) There are several ways to boost dopamine levels naturally. Exercise, for example, has been shown to increase dopamine release in the brain. Eating a healthy diet rich in protein, omega-3 fatty acids, and antioxidants can also help boost dopamine levels. Additionally, activities that bring pleasure, such as listening to music or spending time with loved ones, can also stimulate dopamine release.

(6) In conclusion, dopamine is an important neurotransmitter that plays a crucial role in maintaining health and well-being. Its effects on movement control, reward processing, and mood regulation make it a key player in the brain's functioning. By understanding the role of dopamine in the brain, we can take steps to boost its levels naturally and promote overall health and happiness.

01	What is the important idea related to "neurotransmitters"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Make people ill.	B	Control dopamine levels.
	C	Take information from cell to cell.	D	Affect people's feelings.

02	What do writers want to show by the example of Parkinson's?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Neurotransmitters and movement.	B	Neurotransmitters and cells.
	C	Dopamine and the brain.	D	Dopamine and digestion

01	02
C	A

92. السرطان Cancer

(1) Cancer is a disease that occurs when abnormal cells in the body begin to divide and grow uncontrollably. In many cases, cancer can be treated and even cured through surgery, which involves the removal of the affected tissues or organs. Depending on the stage of cancer and other factors, additional treatments like chemotherapy or radiation therapy may also be necessary.

(2) One challenge in treating cancer is avoiding damage to healthy cells in the process. To address this, scientists are continually working to improve their understanding of cell-cycle proteins, which play a critical role in regulating cell growth and division. By better understanding these proteins, researchers hope to develop more targeted therapies that can selectively kill cancer cells while leaving healthy cells unharmed.

(3) **However**, it's important to note that chemotherapy, while effective in many cases, also has its dangers. Chemotherapy drugs can cause a range of side effects, including nausea, hair loss, and weakened immune function. Despite these challenges, ongoing research and advances in cancer treatments give reason for hope that we will continue to improve our understanding and treatment of this complex disease.

01	What does paragraph (1) say about cancer?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	It's less frequent than other cancers.	B	It can normally be removed by surgery.
	C	People get it from sunbathing.	D	Melanomas are easy to notice.

02	How can scientists avoid destroying healthy cells?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	By treating cancer very early.	B	Copying DNA in cancer cells.
	C	Using chemotherapy.	D	Better understanding of cell cycle proteins.

03	Why does the writer use "however"?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	To say chemotherapy has its dangers.	B	To give an example of how chemotherapy works.
	C	To repeat the previous sentence.	D	To say the previous sentence is important.

04	How does the writer feel about our understanding of cancer?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Excited	B	Hopeful
	C	Angry	D	Disappointed

01	02	03	04
B	D	A	B

93. The Aral Sea بحر آرال

(1) The Aral Sea is a large lake located in the former Soviet Union (today's Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan). It was once a beautiful lake, surrounded by trees. It supported a large population of fishermen and farmers, but now living near the Aral Sea is difficult. The fishing industry is almost gone, and farming is impossible.

(2) In the 1950s, the Soviet government started several huge national **agricultural** projects in the region around the Aral Sea. It wanted to produce cotton for export. It **extracted** the water needed to produce this valuable crop from the rivers that feed the Aral Sea. This was good for the national economy, but terrible for the region. First, the climate around the Aral Sea changed. Land adjacent to a large body of water tends to be warmer in winter and cooler in summer than land farther from water. By 1990, the Aral Sea had lost 60% of its volume and had halved in area. Due to this change, summers in the area became hotter and winters colder. Second, the government farms used harmful chemicals that were bad for the environment. These caused the water to become toxic, killing fish and making it more difficult to get clean drinking water. The worst effect, however, has been on public health. In summer, when the Aral Sea dries up, the wind blows toxic sand into towns, causing several serious health problems, including asthma, cancer, and diabetes.

01	What caused the climate around the Aral Sea to change?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	The Aral Sea is small.	B	energy
	C	The water in the sea got warmer.	D	tourism
				The fishermen and farmers left the area.

02	What is the main reason people living near the Aral Sea have poor health?			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	Many people have no work.	B	The drinking water is dirty.
	C	Summers are too hot.	D	The sand is toxic.

03	The word "agricultural" in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	energy	B	building
	C	tourism	D	farming

04	The word "extracted" in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	took	B	checked
	C	boiled	D	tasted

01	02	03	04
A	D	D	A

94. Tuna and salmon التونة والسلمون

(1) Some estimates report that the world's oceans are home to 20,000 species of fish. Ocean fish come in all shapes, sizes, and colors and live in drastically different depths and temperatures. Two of the most commonly known fish are tuna and salmon.

(2) Salmon are fish that are known for making long, difficult journeys to breed. Salmon belongs to the scientific family Salmonidae, which also includes trout. There is a single species of Atlantic salmon. There are six species of Pacific salmon: coho, chum, king, pink, sockeye, and cherry.

(3) Tuna are large fish that live in most parts of the world's oceans. They belong to the same family of fish as mackerel. Tuna is one of the most popular seafoods. Most of the tuna that fishers catch is canned. There are seven different species, or types, of tuna: bluefin, albacore, yellowfin, bigeye, blackfin, longtail, and southern bluefin. Skipjack tuna is related to these species but belongs to a distinct group of fish.

(4) The Atlantic salmon lives mainly in the North Atlantic Ocean. It breeds in the rivers of North America and Europe. Pacific salmon are found in the waters of the North Pacific. They breed in rivers near both the North American and Asian coasts.

(5) Salmon comes in a range of sizes. The Atlantic salmon weighs about 12 pounds (5.5 kilograms). The pink salmon usually weighs 3 to 6 pounds (1.4 to 2.7 kilograms). The king salmon may weigh 25 pounds (11 kilograms) or more. In the ocean, salmon are silver with spots on their backs and fins. During the breeding season, they undergo color changes that vary by species.

(6) A tuna has a long, round body. It is usually dark on top and silvery underneath. Some species have spots or stripes. Unlike other types of fish, a tuna can keep its body warmer than the temperature of the surrounding water. Many species of tuna are about 35 inches (90 centimeters) long. The bluefin tuna is the largest species. It can grow to a length of 14 feet (4 meters) and weigh up to 1,800 pounds (800 kilograms).

(7) After being born in freshwater, salmon travel to the ocean. They live there for one to three years. Then they return to the site where they hatched to breed. For some salmon, this can mean a trip of more than 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers). Salmon may leap over waterfalls and cut through churning rapids to reach their home waters again. Once in freshwater, salmon cease feeding and rely on their body fat. The males fight for a mate. After a male and a female are paired, the female digs a pit and lays thousands of eggs. Most Pacific salmon die shortly after mating. Many Atlantic salmon, however, return to the sea and may breed again.

(8) Tuna travel in large groups called schools. Some species travel long distances. Tuna feed on other fish, including herring, menhaden, and mackerel. Some species also eat small, spineless animals such as squid. Some types of tuna return to the waters where they hatched to spawn or produce eggs.

01	How many types of Atlantic salmon are there?			
تجميعات	A	one	B	six
STEP	C	ten	D	seven
يلو				

02	How much does the Atlantic Salmon usually weigh?			
تجميعات	A	25 pounds	B	12 pounds
STEP	C	10 pounds	D	6 pounds
يلو				

03	Which of the following is the largest species of tuna?			
تجميعات	A	The bluefin Tuna	B	The longtail Tuna
STEP	C	The black Tuna	D	The yellowfin Tuna
يلو				

01	02	03
A	B	A

95.Space junk مخلفات الفضاء

(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 vast amounts of space debris in orbit around the planet.

(2) There are more than 22,000 pieces of junk in space around the Earth. These are only 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 space junk, countries around the world have agreed to limit the time their tools stay in space to 25 years. Each tool must be designed to fall safely into Earth's atmosphere or into the gases surrounding Earth.

Subsequently, in the upper 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 space debris back into 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.

01	What does the passage say about the problem of "space junk"?			
تجميعات	A	Countries around the world have agreed to limit space travel		
STEP	B	Garbage is a big problem on Earth		
يلو	C	Garbage is damaging the Earth's atmosphere		
	D	Many countries are working to find a solution		

02	How will countries prevent the increase of "space junk"?			
تجميعات	A	by reducing the time equipment can stay in space		
STEP	B	by bringing their trash back to earth to destroy it		
يلو	C	by reducing space missions		
	D	by using fewer tools		

03	Why does the writer use the phrase "Subsequently" in paragraph (3):			
تجميعات	A	to show how long tools stay in space		
STEP	B	to show how tools should NOT be built.		
يلو	C	to show tools won't stay in Earth's atmosphere.		
	D	to show the Earth atmosphere is different from space.		

04	Which word can we use to replace the words "as well" in paragraph (5):			
تجميعات	A	therefore	B	though
STEP	C	still	D	too
يلو				

05	What does the Italian Space Agency think about space junk?			
تجميعات	A	Researchers need 25 years to solve the problem.		
STEP	B	The smaller pieces are the most dangerous.		
يلو	C	The problem needs a fast solution.		
	D	It is destroying the atmosphere.		

01	02	03	04	05
D	A	C	D	C