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Model 5

Passage 1

(تقرير السفر)

(1) In the year 2000, people spent $3.2 trillion dollars on travel. In 2005, they spent $3.4 trillion. In 2016, they will probably spend about $4.2 trillion. What is the most popular country that people go to? France is the most popular: 62.4 million people went to France in 2006. The United States is the second most popular country to visit: 46.3 million people went there in 2006.Spain was third, with 41.3 million visitors. Italy and Britain came next, and China was sixth.

(2) Who travels? Europeans and some Asians travel to other countries the most. But Americans spend the most money in other countries. In 2006, Americans spent 52.6billion in other countries. Germans were next: they spent $49.8 billion in other countries. Japanese were third: they spent $37.0 billion.

(3) Where do the big spenders go? In 2006, Americans went mostly to Mexico 206) and Canada 136), but they also went to Europe and the Caribbean. Germans went mostly to other countries in Europe, but about 26of them came to the United States. Japanese recycling travelers went all over the world: The United States, Europe, and Asia.

(4) Why do people travel so much? Some people want to learn about other cultures business immigrants. They travel to their home countries to visit. Some people travel to the United States. many people are their families.

21 How much did people spend on travel in 2005?

A 3.2 billion
B 4.2 trillion
C **3.4 trillion**
D 3.2 trillion

22 The third most popular country people visit is...

A France
B China
C Italy
D **Spain**

23 Who spends the most money on trips?

A **Americans**
B Germans
C Japanese
D French

24 To what country do Americans travel the most?

A France
B Japan
C Canada
D **Mexico**

25 Germans like to visit the most.

A countries in Asia
B Mexico and Canada
C **countries in Europe**
D United States and France

26 Who travel more than other people?

A Europeans and some Asians
B Japanese and Germans
C Americans
D Europeans

Passage 2

(اعلان البستانى)

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

For residential gardens only
Planting, design, irrigation, innovation
Call 4531122
Weekdays only, after 7 PM
Min. SR 50 per hour

27 This gardener wants to work at

A a residence
B a hospital
C an office
D a farm

28 When can the gardener be contacted?

A weekday evenings
B weekend evenings
C any time
D Saturday

Passage 3

(القائد البحري العثماني بيري ريس)

(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.

29 What is the book of Piri Reis about?

A Sultan Suleiman
B the Turkish navy
C ships and sea travel
D libraries and museums

30 In which fields did Piri Reis contribute to knowledge?

A navigation and geography
B geology and cartography
C exploration and science
D history and literature

31 When did Piri Reis give a copy of Kitab-Al- Bahriye to Sultan Suleiman?

A 1513
B 1525
C 1531
D 1552

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

A ship maker
B map maker
C navigator
D sailor

Passage 4

رحلة طيران وهبوط اضطرارى

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.

33 The flight was going to.....

A Abu Dhabi
B Karachi
C Nawabshah
D **New Delhi**

34 The word unscheduled in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A **NOT planned**
B NOT timed
C extra
D long

Passage 5

(شركة حجز خدمات جوية اضافيه)

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

35 Which method of travel does the passage talk about?

A road
B rail
C sea
D **air**

36 What does the passage give information about?

A valuable items
B booking methods
C **personalized services**
D product requirements

Passage 6

(دمى الماتريوشكا)

(1) A matryoshka doll refers to a set of dolls of decreasing word size placed one inside the other, The word a diminutive form of the Russian female first name 3 “atryoshka”, “Matryona”. The first doll set in Russia was **carved** in1890 by VasilyZvyozdochkin from a design by Sergey Malyutin, who was a folk crafts painter. Traditionally the outer layer is a woman, dressed in a sarafan, a long traditional Russian dress.

(2) A set of matryoshkas consists of a wooden figure which separates, top from bottom, to reveal a smaller figure of the same sort inside, which has, in turn, another figure inside of it, and so on. The number of nested figures is traditionally not less than five, but can be much more, up to several dozen with sufficiently fine craftsmanship. Modern dolls often yield an odd number of figures but **this** is not an absolute rule; the fine craftsmanship. Modern dolls often yield an odd number of figures but this is not an absolute rule; the original set, for instance, had an even number. The form is approximately cylindrical, with a rounded to be for the head, tapering toward the bottom.

(3) It is believed Zvyozdochkin and Malyutin were inspired as no protruding features by a doll from Honshu, the main island of Japan. Sources differ in their descriptions, describing either a round, hollow doll or a nesting doll, portraying a bald old Buddhist monk.

(4) Zvyozdochkin’s creations were first presented at the Exposition Universal in the year 1900 in Paris, where the toy earned a bronze medal. Soon after, matryoshka dolls were being made in several places in Russia and shipped around the world including to Europe, Asia and America.

(5) Matryoshka dolls are often designed to follow a particular theme, and during Perestroika, the leaders of the Soviet Union became a common theme of matryoshkas. In one such example, the largest, outside figure was that of Mikhail Gorbachev, followed by Leonid Brezhnev Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chemenko almost never appear due to the short length of them of their respective terms), Nikita Khushchev, Joseph Stalin and finally the smallest, Vladimir Lenin.

37 **The best title for this passage is.....**

A Arts and Crafts
B Children’s Toys
C Modern Handicrafts
D **Russian Wood figurines**

38 **The purpose of Paragraph (1) is to.....**

A describe traditional Russian clothes.
B **describe the origin and appearance of the dolls in Russia.**
C provide a profile of Zvyozdochkin and Malyutin.
D provide an explanation of the Russian name Matryona.

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

A sourced
B planned
C **shaped**
D copied

40 According to Par. (2), what is required for a set to have a large number of nesting dolls?

A wooden figures
B **expert workmen**
C cylindrical form
D NO protruding features

41 The word this in Paragraph (2) refers to.....

A modem dolls
B several dozen
C absolute rule
D **odd numbers**

42 According to Paragraph (3), the idea of nesting dolls most likely started in.....

A Paris
B **Japan**
C Russia
D America

43 According to Paragraph (5), some rulers are excluded from being made into dolls because they.....

A were the smallest
B were NOT Soviet leaders
C **were NOT in power for long**
D are NOT part of the common theme

Passage 7

(تلوث الهوا)

(1) Air pollution is a major problem all over the world today. Scientific research now shows us that indoor air pollution may be a much greater danger than outdoor pollution. In one 2009 study, researchers found 586 chemicals in the air of 52 typical homes in Arizona, USA. This led them to conclude that indoor air quality can be five times worse than outdoor air. Offices, factories and other places of work can be just as polluted as homes, maybe more so. In today's society most people spend up to 90% of their time indoors. We seal our buildings tightly to reduce energy costs. Equipment and buildings themselves, give off an increasing amount of synthetic man-made) chemicals and gases. There is inadequate ventilation and no access to fresh air, all these harmful elements are kept inside. This condition is known as "sick building syndrome" furnishings in buildings, and this condition is known as "sick building syndrome"

(2) The sources of indoor air pollution can be easily pollen, identified. Air pollutants fall into three main categories: biological particles mold, bacteria, viruses, pollen, etc.). non-biological particles smoke, dust, heavy metals, radioactive isotopes, etc.), and gases carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, radon, etc.). In homes, there are four major sources of these pollutants: pressed wood products, carpets, paints, and furniture. Addition, the indoor air space of offices is full of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) produced by photocopiers, computers and other equipment. Dangerous pollutants can also be found in air-conditioned rooms in summer and rooms heated by coal or wood fires in winter. The kitchen is another place where the air may contain harmful gases from cooking stoves and non-stick Teflon) cooking pans.

(3) Poor indoor air quality can cause a number of health problems. These include asthma, allergies, headaches, memory loss and fatigue tiredness). Eye and irritations can also result from bad indoor air. People who spend a lot of time indoors away from fresh air skin may suffer more from sore throats, colds and flu as well. The more serious long-term effects of breathing toxic airborne particles include heart and respiratory diseases in addition to different kinds of cancer.

(4)There are a number of ways to improve our indoor air very simple and make our buildings healthier. One very simple solution is to get some houseplants. In India, people are already using plants to take the place of air filters.One business center in New Delhi has successfully used this method for fifteen years. For a building with 30 people, they used over 1,200 plants to clean the air. There are other things we can do in our homes. Open a few windows every day for five or ten minutes to change the air and do not allow smoking inside. Do not use non-stick cookware. Do not use synthetic materials for carpets and buy real wood furniture. Use natural materials such as cotton and wool for curtains and bedding. Do not use toxic cleaning materials or paints in your home. Finally, be sure to keep heating stoves and air conditioners in good repair and clean them often.

٤٤ Which Paragraph discusses the origins of indoor air Pollution?

A Paragraph (1)
B Paragraph (2)
C Paragraph (3)
D Paragraph (4)

45 What is the main idea of Paragraph (1)?

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.

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

A 52
B 90
C 300
D **586**

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

A cooking stoves and Teflon pans
B **photocopiers and computers**
C radon and formaldehyde
D paints and furniture

48 According to Par 4, where are plants being used successfully to keep the air healthy?

A in a research center in the USA
B **in a business center in India**
C in offices in America
D in typical homes in Arizona

49 Which word in Paragraph (4) is the opposite of synthetic in meaning?

A toxic
B wood
C simple
D **natural**

50 According to the passage, which of the following are NOT air pollutants?

A **allergies**
B viruses
C smoke
D gases

51 The passage suggests we should NOT use.... in our homes

A furniture
B computers
C heating stoves
D **synthetic materials**

Passage 8

(اللغة العربية الرسمية واللهجات)

(1) The Arabic language has official status in over 20countries and is spoken by more than 250 million people. However, the term “Arabic language” itself is used rather loosely and refers to different varieties of the language. Arabic is characterized by an interesting linguistic dichotomy: the written form of the language, Modem Standard Arabic MSA), differs in a non-trivial fashion from the various spoken varieties of Arabic, each of which is a regional dialect. MSA is the only variety that is standardized, regulated, and taught in schools. This is necessitated because of its use in written communication in formal settings. The regional dialects, used primarily for day-to-day dealings and spoken communication, are not taught formally in schools, and remain somewhat absent from traditional, and certainly official, written communication.

(2) A regional dialect doesn’t have an explicit written set of grammar but there is certain authoritative organization. Furthermore, even though they are spoken varieties it is certainly possible to produce dialectal Arabic text by spelling out words using the same spelling rules used in MSA, which are mostly phonetic

(3) There is a reasonable level of mutual **intelligibility** across the dialects, but the extent to which a particular individual is able to understand other dialects depends heavily on that person’s own dialect and their exposure to Arab culture and literature from outside of their own country. For example, the typical Arabic speaker has little trouble understanding the Egyptian dialect, thanks in no small part to Egypt’s history in literature, movie-making and television show production, and their popularity across the Arab world. On the other hand, the Moroccan dialect, especially in its spoken form, is quite difficult to understand by a Levantine Syrian or Lebanese) speaker. Therefore, from a scientific point of view, the dialects can be considered separate languages in their own right, much like North Germanic languages Norwegian/Swedish/Danish) and West Slavic languages Czech/Slovak/Polish).

52 The word This in Paragraph (1) refers to.....

A speaking in MSA
B **teaching MSA in schools**
C speaking in regional dialect
D teaching regional dialect in schools

53 In Paragraph (2), the author suggests that.....

A **it is possible to write in dialects**
B there is a formal grammar in dialects.
B there is only a spoken form of dialects.
D an organization checks the grammar of dialects.

54 The words mutual intelligibility in Paragraph (3) are closest in meaning to.....

A uncertainty
B difference
C **similarity**
D matching

55 According to Par (3), the dialect best understood by most Arabic speakers is.....

A Syrian
B Moroccan
C **Egyptian**
D Lebanese

56 The author refers to North Germanic and West Slavic languages to show the.....

A difference between them and MSA
B difference between them and Arabic dialect
B similarity to the situation with MSA
D similarity to the situation with Arabic dialects

Passage 9

(جراحة جديدة لرجل أصيب في حادث سيارة)

(1) A man who was paralyzed in a car crash four years ago has regained some use of his hands. Surgeons at Washington University School of Medicine in the U.S. took healthy nerves from other parts of the man and used them to rewire the nerves in his arm.

(2) The 71-year-old broke his neck in the accident and was left unable to walk. Though he could still move his arms, he had lost the ability to grasp or hold things in either hand. The university doctors said the pioneering operation may prove to be a breakthrough for some patients with spinal cord injuries.

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

57 The man got injured when.....

A he was using his hands
B he had his nerves rewired
C he was in a traffic accident
D healthy nerves were being removed

58 In Paragraph (2), the word pioneering means that they used .....

A an American procedure
B surgery on an older patient
C an earlier method of surgery
D this technique for the first time

59 Which of the following is TRUE?

A The operation may improve the situation for other people with similar injuries.
B The reason the operation was successful is that he had hurt his spinal cord and not his arms or hands.
C The doctors think that it took the man quite a longtime to recover after the operation.
D The real reason the man was able to recover was the therapy, not the surgery itself

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

A 8 months
B 10 months
C 18 months
D 22 months

Model 5

61 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A To push each other around, the children like, on the chairs until one of them falls and start to cry.

B On the chairs until one of them falls, the children like to push each other around, and start to cry.

C **The children like to push each other around on the chairs until one of them falls and starts to cry.**

D One of them falls and starts to cry until the children like to push each other around on the chairs.

62 **We.....football three days ago.**

A play

B **played**

C have played

D had play

63 **Adam lives..... New York. He is a student.....New York University.**

A on / at

B **in / at**

C in on

D at/ in

64 **Lucy could have gone to London with her family.....,**

A **but she didn't**

B so, she didn't

C and she did

D but she did

65 **Anna's family is very worried about her .....she hasn't called them since she left to study abroad.**

A she

B **because**

C unless

D until

66 **Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph:**

(1) She practiced with the flash cards until she memorized the entire Arabic alphabet
(2) Eventually, with lots of practice she was able to converse quite well with her Arab friends
(3) Then she bought children's books to read until she built up her vocabulary and learned basic sentence structures.
(4) Sara wanted to learn Arabic
(5) To start, she made a flash card for each letter with an English transliteration written on the back

A (4), (5), (2), (1), (3)

B (5), (4), (3). (2), (1)

C **(4), (5), (1), (3), (2)**

D (5), (4), (1), (2), (3)

67 ..... you play many sports?

A Are
B Have
C Had
D **Do**

68 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A My School Year begins on Saturday in late August.
B My School year begins on Saturday in late august.
C My school year begins on Saturday in late august.
D **My school year begins on Saturday in late August.**

69 The man had.....for the furniture in full, but when it was delivered some items were missing.

A pay
B Paying
C **paid**
D pays

70 If I have snacks, I always ..... them with my friends.

A **share**
B shared
C had shared
D am going to share

71 At the moment, I..... anything, Let's go to the coffeehouse.

A do not do
B did not do
C **am not doing**
D have not done

72 The second exam was.....than the first one.

A easy
B **easier**
C easiest
D easily

73 John's teacher told him that he.....an excellent presentation yesterday.

A give
B gives
C giving
D **gave**

74 When Lisa.....a child, she learned to read Arabic.

A has been
B had been
C is
D **was**

75 I need to conduct some research for my marketing course. ..... author's books would you recommend?

A Who
B Where
C **Which**
D Whose

76 Although some of the students disagreed with the instructor, they respected.....he said.

A which
B **what**
C that
D Whose

77 Excuse me, Paul. "Could I borrow..... money until next week?"

A a
B few
C a bit
D **some**

78 Dave always..... the watch that was given to him by his father.

A **wears**
B will wear
C was to wear
D has been wearing

79 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A The student came in late for the exam and also forgot to bring a pen, or else be marked absent, so the teacher gave him five minutes to go buy a pen and come back.
B **The student came in late for the exam and also forgot to bring a pen, so the teacher gave him five minutes to go buy a pen and come back, or else be marked absent.**
C The teacher gave him five minutes to go buy a pen and, so come back, or else be marked absent, the student came in late for the exam and also forgot to bring a pen.
D The teacher gave him five minutes to go buy a pen and come back, so the student came in late for the exam and also forgot to bring a pen. or else be marked absent.

80 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A To talk to people who have traveled to many other countries I find it interesting.
B **I find it interesting to talk to people who have traveled to many other countries.**
C People who have traveled to many other countries I find it interesting to talk to.
D Who have traveled to many other countries people, I find it interesting to talk to.

81 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

My brother explained me the difficult math problem so I was able to finish my homework on time.

A explained me
B so
C my
D on time

82 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

One of the biggest problems in developed countries today are the traffic.

A problems
B countries
C are
D traffic

83 **To which sentence from the paragraph can we add the following clause? ....., so that he had plenty of time to get ready.**

[1] Everyday, Ahmad woke up one hour before the school bus arrived.
[2] First, he spent about fifteen to twenty minutes to wash up and dress.
[3] Then, he spent about twenty minutes to pack breakfast, lunch, tea, and a snack in a bag to bring with him.
[4] Before walking out of the door, Ahmad always checked his bag to make sure he didn't forget anything

A [1]
B [2]
C [3]
D [4]

84 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A Had a snack with a glass of water, the girls played outside all morning, and then took a nap.
B The girls played outside all morning, and then took a nap, had a snack with a glass of water.
C The girls played outside all morning, had a snack with a glass of water, and then took a nap.
D Had a snack with a glass of water, and then took a nap, the girls played outside all morning.

85 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A My favorite animals include cats goldfish birds and, horses
B My favorite animals include: cats goldfish birds, and horses.
C My favorite animals include, cats, goldfish, birds, and, horses.
D My favorite animals include: cats, goldfish, birds, and horses.

86 Roger: Do you travel a lot?
Steve: Oh yes. I spend eight or nine weeks travelling every year.
Roger: So, how many countries .....so far

A have you been visiting
B **have you visited**
C do you visit
D you visit

87 The city has really changed over the last few years; many new buildings.....

A built
B were built
C have built
D **have been built**

88 While I.....in the medical college, I earned extra money as a cook in a restaurant.

A **was studying**
B am studying
C would study
D will study

89 I finished.....the mystery novel I bought last month.

A read
B to read
C **reading**
D to reading

90 The mechanic.....works on my car is very experienced.

A who he
B that he
C which
D **who**

91 Alex: Is this Eric's car?
Will: Yes, it's.....

A him
B **his**
C he's
D he

92 Jenny wasn't able to come to yesterday's meeting. She.....take her mother to the dentist.

A could
B would
C **had to**
D must to

93 The cake was sitting on the table as the group of children.....excitedly.

A **entered**
B enter
C are entering
D will enter

94 My mother and ..... will finish the shopping and come home by taxi.

A myself
B mine
C me
D I

95 If I get my car back from the mechanic tomorrow, I.....to Jordan for the weekend.

A am driven
B am going drive
C will drive
D will driving

96 Typically, Naïf makes breakfast while lunch ..... by his wife.

A made
B makes
C is made
D has made

97 I..... do it if I could, but I am already busy with something else.

A can
B will
C shall
D would

98 Please remember to say, "Thank you," and "You're welcome", when....to the host

A speaking
B you speaking
C are speaking
D was speaking

99 Mr. Brown: What are you doing?
Mr. Davis: I'm..... my car.

A fix
B fixing
C fixen
D fixed

100 Female lions..... two thirds of their adult size by the time they are two years old.

A reach
B reached
C have reach
D are reaching

Model 6

Passage 1

(كورس الإنقلش 134)

Class Offering

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

21 Medical students will take this class .....

A | with business majors
B | prior to taking English 133
C | after completing English 133
D | only with permission of the instructor

22 The passage says that the course will .....

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

Passage 2

(الذهب واستخدامه التاريخي كمخزن ثروة)

While gold is used in industry, its main historical use has been as a means of maintaining the value of wealth, usually in the form of jewelry and money. Gold, measured and priced in a troy ounces or grams, has been used as a store of value for at least 5,000 years. About 2,000 years ago, one troy ounce of gold might purchase a high quality, custom-made outfit. Today, the same amount of gold would probably be able to purchase a similar high-quality outfit, plus all of the matching accessories.

23 What does the passage say about the historical use of gold?

A It was always used to buy custom-made clothing.

B It was widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

C It was frequently used in industrial application

D It was a store of wealth, usually as jewelry or money

Passage 3

(لوحة تحذيرية هدي السرعة)

SLOW

CHILDREN

PLAYING



24 This sign tells you that you must NOT ..... in this area.

A drive fast

B make noise

C park your car

D use your phone

Passage 4

(ماركوبولو والايس كريم)

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

(2) The first wholesale manufacture of ice cream was in 1851 in Baltimore, Maryland by Jacob Fussel. He had a dairy business that had excess cream which he decided to add to his ice cream. Soon after that, his ice cream outsold all of his other dairy products.

(3) The making of ice cream slowly evolved for the next few decades. Manufacturing methods and ingredients improved and refrigeration technology became cheaper and more efficient. By the 1920s, home refrigerators and freezers became more common. This gave the ice cream industry another boost. A problem developed during World War I in the U.S., when most sugar was shipped to Europe and people were therefore only allowed to buy limited amounts of it convinced the government that ice cream was an "essential food". Ice cream factories were given sugar and production continued.

(4) Sales increased in the years leading up to World War II before leveling off in the post-war years. The rise of giant supermarkets created a demand for cheaper, 1960s saw a resurgence in "premium" ice cream, while the following decades saw the market fragment into low-fat varieties for the health-conscious. Including frozen yogurt, fruit bars. ice milk, fat-free ice cream, and mass-produced ice cream, but quality suffered. Many researchers stated that 60% of frozen desserts are ice cream.

25 What is the best title for this passage?

A Varieties of Ice Cream
B **The History of Ice Cream**
C The Demand for Ice Cream
D Ice Cream During the Wars

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

A life
B invention
C experience
D **journey**

27 According to Paragraph (1), fruit flavored ices were first made by.....

A **Asians**
B royalty
C Marco Polo
D French people

28 According to Paragraph (3), during World War I, in the U.S.

A refrigerators and freezers were NOT available
B ice cream production was stopped
C **there was NOT enough sugar**
D ice cream became cheaper

29 According to Paragraph (4), 60% of frozen desserts are.....

A ice milk
B fruit bars
C frozen yogurt
D **ice cream**

Passage 5

(تأثير الأعاصير الاستوائية والتوازن البيئى)

Although <u>their</u> effects on human populations are devastating, tropical cyclones can relieve drought conditions. They also carry heat energy away from the tropics and transport it toward temperate latitudes, which makes them an important part of the mechanism. As a result, tropical cyclones help to maintain <u>equilibrium</u> in the Earth's troposphere, and to maintain a relatively stable and warm temperature worldwide.

30 The word <u>their</u> in the passage refers to.....

A **tropical cyclones**
B coastal flooding
C storm surges
D drought conditions

31 The word <u>equilibrium</u> in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A equality
B pressure
C airflow
D **balance**

Passage 6

(بيتر وغرفته الفندقية الجيدة واعجابه بطعام الفندق)

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

32 According to the passage, Peter.....

A enjoyed everything
B **liked the food most of all**
C had to drive to the city center
D enjoyed swimming in the pool

33 The word location in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A bus
B view
C place
D shopping

Passage 7

(البروفيسور الذى يعمل لساعات طويلة)

Daniel Smith is an old-fashioned and hard-working professor of Linguistics. He is not quite popular among his students because he foolishly expects everyone else to work the long hours that he does.

34 Who works long hours?

A everyone
B the students
C the linguists
D the professor

Passage 8

(قطعة صغيرة عن تطور صناعة الورق بين الصين واليابان)

Not long after paper was invented in China in the first century C.E., the art of folding paper emerged. Paper spread to Japan by the sixth century where the rich, who were able to buy the little paper that was available and had the leisure time to practice, developed origami Japanese for folding, “ori,” and paper, “kami”).

35 The word leisure in the passage is closest in meaning to....

A free
B ease
C holiday
D relaxation

Passage 9

(جزيرة موريشيوس ومن اكتشفها)

In the Alberto Cantino map of 1502, the Arab name of Mauritius Island appeared as Dina Arobi. Historians claim that the Arabs communicated this name to the Portuguese, and based on this fact they concluded that **the former** had already discovered Mauritius by that time.

36 The word the former in the passage refer to.....

A Mauritius Island
B Dina Arobi
C Portuguese
D Arabs

Passage 10

(الخل)

I'm sure you've eaten vinegar on your salad or perhaps used it as a dip for bread, but have you ever wiped it on your underarms or used it to clean a toilet seat? If not, you should give it a try! `Vinegar is most commonly used as a food condiment, but it has far more uses than just that. Because it is safe, natural, and eco-friendly, it makes a great alternative for chemical-laden cleaning and sanitizing products. In addition to being able to dissolve mineral deposits on steel, and other surfaces, vinegar is also effective at killing mold and bacteria.

37 At the beginning of the passage, the author assumes that the reader has used vinegar.....

A to kill bacteria
B as a food seasoning
C for personal hygiene
D for cleaning purposes

Passage 11

(هيئة الغذاء والدواء السعودية ومسؤوليتها عن البضائع المحلية والمستوردة)

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

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

A controlled
B foreign only
C Saudi and foreign
D manufactured only

Passage 12

(إعادة صياغة الكلام بطريقة مختلفة)

"Less is known about the cause of the common cold than about the causes of many more serious diseases."

39 Which of the following statements is the most accurate?

A The causes of less serious diseases than the common cold are better known.
B We know less than we should about the causes of the cold and more serious diseases.
C The cause of the common cold is better known than the causes of more serious diseases.
D We know less about the cause of the common cold than we do about the causes of more serious diseases

Passage 13

(جولييت لو وعبورها الجسر)

Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scout movement, had a way of motivating others to help her with her goals. One encounter that required her persistence happened while she was walking along a road and came by a stream. The only way to get to the other side of the stream was by a very narrow foot bridge, and Juliette was afraid to walk across it alone. She saw an old man coming down the road and told him to go across the bridge first, while she followed. Although the old man started to protest, her stubborn insistence again worked and he led her across the footbridge. Once they crossed safely, the old man explained to her that he was blind!

40 The word it in the passage refers to.....

A stream
B other side
C road
D way

Passage 14

(فهرس وحدات كتاب عن حضارة قديمة)

Literature and Art: Intermediate Spanish

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Unit 1 Aspects of the Family in the Hispanic World.....1
Unit 2 Man and Woman in Hispanic Society.....20
Unit 3 Customs and Traditions in Hispanic Society.....35
Unit 4 Economic Aspects of Hispanic America.....60

41 Which unit would most likely discuss the importance of respect for parents in Hispanic culture?

A Unit 1
B Unit 2
C Unit 3
D Unit 4

42 Which unit would most likely give examples of key forms of trade and business in Hispanic society?

A Unit 1
B Unit 2
C Unit 3
D Unit 4

Passage 15

(البيزنس وكيف يخطط لينجح)

(1) Around the world, people start millions of new businesses every year and most of them fail in the first year. Lack of proper planning is a common reason for this problem. The fact is, many people simply don't make or follow a good plan, one that takes risks into account, when they start their business. Starting a new business always involves taking risks, but some risks can be avoided. A good business plan shows you and your possible financial backers-that you have thought carefully about potential problems you might face and that you have ways to solve them carefully about potential problems you might face and that you have ways to solve them.

(2) Here are some crucial questions a business plan should answer. Start with these, as they are essential to your success. Is there a market for your product? How big is that market? Are people willing to pay a reasonable price for your product? How big an investment will you need to make to start? What will your operating expenses rent, raw materials, labor, taxes, utilities, etc.) be? How might they change? Why will customers choose you over your competitors? Do you have a marketing plan?

(3) Next you must ask yourself if the answers you gave to these questions are based on valid research and facts, or as is more usual, are they just guesses and wishful thinking? Guesses are dangerous, but even the best research can be wrong. Things change quickly in the business world. Do you have a "plan B" for unexpected problems? For example, if you need to lower your prices to get more business, will you still be able to make a profit? If sales are lower than you expect, do you have enough money set aside to advertise?

(4) If you can't give a good answer to one or more of these questions, your new business can quickly be in big trouble. So anyone who is thinking about starting a new business should create a good business plan. It is the best way to avoid unnecessary problems.

43 According to Paragraph (1), what does a good business Plan do.....

A focuses on problems
B removes failures
C reduces finances
D considers risks

44 The word "risks" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A decisions
B dangers
C choices
D loans

45 The word crucial in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A fair
B difficult
C important
D complicated

46 According to Paragraph (3), what should the owner of a new business do?

A keep some money for emergencies
B have a big advertising budget
C hire someone to do research
D increase prices a lot

47 The pronoun <u>they</u> in Paragraph (3) refers to.....

A questions
B answers
C projects
D facts

48 The author's main purpose in the passage is to.....

A make money
B ask questions
C predict success
D give information

Passage 16

(فاست فوود وضرره وتجربة سالى دافيس على وجبة الأطفال)

(1) Fast food restaurants, especially some American chains, One of have become very popular all over the world. the most famous produces a meal especially designed for children called a "Children's Meal." The package contains not only a hamburger and French fries, but also a plastic toy as a prize. Most children beg their parents to take them out for such a treat, preferring it to the more nutritious, if boring, home-cooked meal.

(2) What is so special about this fast-food favorite? Well, for one thing, it will last forever, will not rot or mold, and even bacteria will not eat it! It is **<u>essentially</u>** no different from the plastic toy included with the meal. In April, 2010, New York artist and photographer Sally Davies bought a Children's Meal and left it out on her kitchen shelf to see what would happen to it. She photographed it each week, and by October six months later, it appeared to be exactly the same! The only thing she noted was that the "food" had become as hard as a rock and looked like plastic. Her experiment became famous and is known as "The Children's Meal Art Project."

(3) Sally Davies was not the first one to test the durability of a fast-food hamburger. In 2008, a teacher named Karen Hanrahan posted photos on the Internet of a hamburger she purchased at the famous fast-food chain in 1996. After 12 years, the burger looked exactly the same as the day she bought it. The bun was a bit harder, and the burger itself was beginning to crumble, but essentially, it was unchanged. She still keeps this hamburger and shows it to her classes to teach them about the dangers of eating such "non-food". she tells them that this is a chemical food, and there is absolutely no nutrition in it, nothing of value for the health of the human body. stomach. It does nothing more than fill your stomach. It is certainly not a treat," she says.

(4) When we read the list of ingredients in all these so-called meals and burgers, we must wonder why there are tens of different chemicals, preservatives artificial flavors and so on along with the potato, meat, cheese and bread ingredients. This American-based fast food chain ships all its food from large central factories to branches throughout the entire world. One of their hamburgers here tastes exactly the same as it does in China and probably lasts just as long as well.

49 What is the main idea of the passage?

A making discovers takes time.
B Fast food is popular around the world
C We need to be more aware of what we eat
D Photograph is an effective way to communicate

50 According to Paragraph (2), how long did Sally Davies photograph the same "Children's Meal"?

A until it was just like the toy
B **every week for 6 months**
C until it looked different
D every day for 6 weeks

51 The word <u>essentially</u> in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A closely
B **basically**
C normally
D strongly

52 Which Paragraph discusses using a hamburger to teach about bad eating habits?

A Paragraph (1)
B Paragraph (2)
C **Paragraph (3)**
D Paragraph (4)

53 Which of the following is TRUE?

A **Several people have proven the durability of fast-food burgers.**
B Parents prefer home-cooked food to fast food burgers.
C Fast food Burgers are cheap and widely available.
D Children's Meals are very popular in China.

54 According to the passage, why do hamburgers stay the same after a long period?

A They are of very high quality.
B **They contain a lot of chemicals.**
C They are produced in large factories.
D They have many different ingredients.

Passage 17

(قياس النشاط البركانى وسبب قوة بركان 79)

(1) Volcanologists constantly monitor any changes in levels of seismic activity on Vesuvius because they know that the increase of activity in the deep reservoir of magma causes both earth tremors and volcanic eruptions. Through measuring seismic activity, these scientists expect to predict an approaching eruption months before it happens.

(2) The seismic activity of Mount Vesuvius happens again and again, and 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 build-up of pressure. The catastrophic magnitude of the eruption of AD 79 was connected with the extended period of inactivity before it.

55 According to Paragraph (1), which of the following is TRUE?

A Seismic activity is NOT linked to volcanic eruptions.

B **By measuring seismic activity, it is possible to predict a volcanic eruption.**

C It is NOT possible to predict when a volcanic eruption may occur in Vesuvius.

D Earth tremors and volcanic eruptions happen in Vesuvius every couple of months.

56 According to Paragraph (2), why was the eruption in 79AD so severe?

A There is evidence that the pressure released over centuries.

B There is always a severe eruption there every hundred years.

C **There was a long period without seismic activity and then it started again.**

D There was a continuous but growing amount of seismic activity in the area.

Passage 18

(السفن والتحسينات التي ادخلها العرب على صناعتها)

(1)There are few ships as beautiful and graceful as an Arab dhow under full sail. They are sleek, fast, and easy to control with these vessels, Arab sailors maintained extensive trade links in dangerous seas all the way from Africa to China. The great contribution **they** made to Europe's development was simple-their triangular lateen" sail.

(2)In the 15th century, most European ships used only square sails. Because of this they were only able to sail1 effectively when the wind was almost directly behind them. Prince Henry of Portugal borrowed ideas from the Arab dhow and designed ships that used Arab lateen sails on European hulls. With **this improvement,** European explorers could go farther faster and sail into the wind. Consequently, they became much more effective. Columbus's three ships all used this borrowed technology on their first voyage to America.

57 The pronoun they in Paragraph (1), refers to.....

A seas
B links
C vessels
D Africa and China

58 The phrase this improvement in Paragraph (2), refers to...

A square sails
B using European hulls
C using Arab lateen sails
D sail with the wind directly behind the ship

59 The author's purpose in Paragraph (2) is to.....

A describe
B criticize
C persuade
D argue

Passage 19

(الطعام القديم انتشر مجددا)

Most old people are very pleased that our traditional foods, which disappeared from our society for some time, are now returning.

60 Traditional foods are now.....

A tasting much better
B becoming popular again
C disliked by young people
D seldom served in restaurants

Model 6
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Sara: Help! I lost my key and can't get into my house!
Mona: Don't worr y, I..... send my son to help you.

A have
B **will**
C should
D would

62 If you want to become a doctor, you..... go to the college of medicine.

A **should**
B might
C ought
D would

63 Many students from different parts of the world attend my classes at the university; .....

A **some of them are Arabs but the rest are from the Far East**
B all of them are from Bahrain
C some of them are Arabs but the rest are from Bahrain
D all of them are from the Far East

64 Eric: Is this..... car? Matt: No, it's not. My car is over there.

A my
B mine
C **your**
D yours

65 Don't stop, Dave. Keep.....

A to run
B **running**
C run
D ran

66 The weather..... warm these days.

A gets
B **is getting**
C was getting
D gotten

67 I think I..... take an English course next summer.

A **will**
B have
C going to
D might to

68 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT

My father he gave that watch to me when I graduated from high school

A | he
B | to me
C | graduated
D | high school

69 By this time next week, I..... on a beach in Malaysia.

A | relax
B | will relax
C | am relaxing
D | will be relaxing

70 The weather..... September was very warm this year.

A | in
B | with
C | at
D | to

71 Nouf is having trouble with math at school, so she.....to find a tutor.

A | is try
B | trying
C | is trying
D | tries

72 Essam flew to Riyadh from Jeddah and then he.....

A | a taxi to my house took to surprise me
B | to surprise me to my house took a taxi
C | took a taxi to surprise me to my house
D | took a taxi to my house to surprise me

73 My friend was sick, so I had to go to the party.....

A | with myself
B | by myself
C | for myself
D | to myself

74 The doctor introduced.....to us.

A | ourselves
B | yourself
C | himself
D | itself

75 The football game started at 8 o' clock,.....

A | and we arrived just in time for the second half

B | and we for the second half just arrived in time

C | and just in time we arrived for the second half

D | and just for the second half in time we arrived

76 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Today we are going to review some of the chapters we discuss in our **last lecture.**

A | Today

B | to review

C | discuss

D | last

77 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A | he arrived on Monday, September 3.

B | He arrived on Monday, september 3.

C | He arrived on monday, September 3.

D | He arrived on Monday, September 3.

78 Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?

Walk along the road. I saw something strange in the nearby forest.

A | Walking along the road

B | Walks along the road

C | Along the road walk

D | The road along

79 To which sentence can we add the following clause?

..... until it boils.

(1) Making a cup of tea is easy.

(2) First, you heat the water.

(3) Then, pour it into a cup with a teabag and wait a couple of minutes

(4) Now, you can remove the teabag and drink it.

A | (1)

B | (2)

C | (3)

D | (4)

80 Jack was preparing the hamburgers.....John was lighting the barbeque fire.

A | while

B | until

C | so that

D | even if

81 The soldiers returned from the war.....they had fought bravely for many months.

A before
B **after**
C until
D unless

82 I think I took your book yesterday, and you took.....

A me
B myself
C my
D **mine**

83 Please do not touch..... that I put on the table as I want to take it to my class party.

A cake
B a cake
C all cake
D **the cake**

84 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

I often help my mother. When she's busy, I look after my younger brother and make sure he doesn't get into trouble. I think all childs should help their parents.

A look after
B doesn't
C **childs**
D their

85 I want..... to the store because I need some food.

A **to go**
B going
C to going
D that I go

86 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A Although Chinese, Korean, Japanese and other east asians are very distinct, many people seem unable to tell them apart.

B Although Chinese, Korean, Japanese and other east Asians are very distinct, many people seem unable to tell them apart.

C **Although Chinese, Korean, Japanese and other East Asians are very distinct, many people seem unable to tell them apart.**

D Although chinese, korean, japanese and other east asians are very distinct, many people seem unable to tell them apart.

87 Go to the shop..... is next to the pharmacy.

A **which**
B where
C who
D what

88 I have known Alex.....ten years.

A since
B from
C in
D **for**

89 An earthquake happened while I..... in my office.

A work
B worked
C am working
D **was working**

90 I usually .....before bedtime.

A reading
B am reading
C **read**
D to read

91 My doctor told me that I should..... more vegetables.

A eating
B to eat
C **eat**
D ate

92 Mona and I ..... up at my house tomorrow.

A will to meet
B **are going to meet**
C be meeting
D meeting

93 I'm so..... I'm going to Australia next week.

A excite
B **excited**
C exciting
D excitement

94 Bob enjoys..... games on his PC.

A play
B to play
C **playing**
D will play

95 Anna watched TV and then..... to a friend on Skype.

A speak
B speaking
C spoken
D **spoke**

96 Paul is a bad roommate. While I clean the apartment on the weekends, he just..... videogames.

A | is playing
B | playing
C | is plays
D | **plays**

97 His breathing problems.....by smoking.

A | caused
B | **were caused**
C | are causing
D | causing

98 Alex..... in the face by his little brother.

A | kicked
B | had kicked
C | was kicking
D | **was kicked**

99 My friend got a good job after..... from university last year.

A | graduates
B | **graduating**
C | to graduate
D | has graduated

100 If I..... a bird, I would fly far away from this cold weather.

A | be
B | am
C | been
D | **were**

vr.qa52@gmail.com

Model 7

Passage 1

(صورة الشيف)



21 If Khalid has 10 riyals he could buy ....

A Meat
B Fish
C Chicken
D **Sandwich**

Passage 2

(تلوث الهواء الداخلى)

(1)Air is the ocean we breathe. It supplies us with oxygen which is **essential** for our bodies. Air is made up of a mixture of nitrogen, Oxygen, water vapor and inert gases. Human activities release substances into the air and some of these can cause problems for humans, Plants and animals. These Problems are usually referred to as air pollution.

(2)There are several problems that result from air pollution. The main ones we usually hear about are smog, acid rain, the greenhouse effect and "holes" in the ozone layer. Each of these problems has serious implications for our health and well-being as well as for the environment as a whole.

(3)The release of particles into the air from burning fuel for energy is often discussed as a huge problem. Diesel smoke is a good example of the particulate matter that results in this pollution. The particles are very small pieces of matter measuring about 2.5 microns or 0.0001 centimeter. This type of pollution is sometimes referred to as "Black Carbon" pollution. The exhaust from burning fuels in automobiles, homes, and industries is a major source of pollution in the air Authorities also believe that the burning of the wood and charcoal in fireplaces and barbeques release significant quantities of soot into the air.

(4)Another type of pollution is the release of noxious gases, such as sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, as well as chemical vapors. These take part in chemical reactions once they are in the atmosphere, resulting in smog and acid rain.

(5)We must also consider air pollution inside our homes, offices, and schools. Some pollutants are created by indoor activities such as smoking and cooking. Most people spend about 80-90% of their time inside buildings. That means our exposure to harmful indoor pollutants can be serious. It is therefore important to consider both indoor and outdoor air pollutions.

22 According to Paragraph (1), which of the following are constituents of air?

A nitrogen and water vapor, but **NOT** oxygen.
B nitrogen and oxygen, but **NOT** water vapor.
C **nitrogen, oxygen and water vapor**
D nitrogen, oxygen, and fuel.

23 The word <u>essential</u> in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A healthy
B important
C dispensable
D comprehensive

24 What is a good example of particles released into the air that are a source of pollution?

A indoor pollution
B human activity
C diesel smoke
D acid rain

25 What is pollution resulting from diesel smoke called?

A black carbon
B burning fuel
C exhaust
D micron

26 Indoor air pollution can be more serious than outdoor pollution because people.....

A spend most of their time in buildings
B often bum charcoal for cooking
C sleep, smoke and cook indoors
D often bum wood for heating

Passage 3

(نوم الحيوانات)

(1) All animals must rest, but do they really sleep as we know it? The answer to this question seems obvious. If an animal regularly stops its activity and stays quiet and unmoving - if it looks as though it is sleeping - then why not simply assume that it is in fact sleeping? But how can observers be sure that an animal is sleeping?

(2) They can watch the animal and notice whether its eyes are open or closed, whether it is active or lying quietly, and whether it responds to light or sound. These factors are important **clues**, but they often are not enough. Horses and cows, for example, rarely close their eyes whereas fish and snakes cannot close them. Yet this does not necessarily mean that they do not sleep. Have you ever seen a cat **dozing** with one eye partly open? Even humans have occasionally been observed sleeping with one eye or both eyes partially open. Animals don't necessarily lie down to sleep either Elephant for example often sleep standing up with their tusks resting in the fork of a tree. Finally, while sleeping animals often seem unaware of changes in the sound and light and other **stimuli** around them, that does not really prove they are sleeping either.

(3) Observation alone cannot fully answer the question of whether or not animals sleep. The answers come from scientists doing experiments in sleep laboratories using a machine called the electroencephalograph (EEG). The machine is connected to the animals measures **their** brain signals, breathing, heartbeat and muscle activity. The measurements are different when the animals appear to be sleeping than when they appear to be awake. Using the EEG, scientists have confirmed that all birds and mammals studied in laboratories do steep.

(4) There is some evidence that reptiles, such as snakes and turtles, do not truly sleep, although they do have periods of rest each day, in which they are quiet and unmoving. They also have discovered that some animals like chimpanzees, cats and moles who live underground) are good sleepers while others like sheep, goats and donkeys are poor sleepers. Interestingly, the good sleepers are nearly all hunters with resting places that are safe from their enemies. Nearly all the poor sleepers are animals hunted by other animals; they must always be afraid.

27 Which of the following statements gives the main idea of the passage?

A Animals and humans differ with regard to their sleeping behavior.

B Some animals lie down to sleep while others sleep standing up.

C How animals rest and sleep.

D Scientists have been able to study animals' sleeping behavior.

28 All animals.....

A A react to sound while sleeping

B sleep some time each day

C spend some time resting

D close their eyes to rest

29 The word clues in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A signs
B results
C factors
D procedures

30 According to Paragraph (2), cows and horses, while sleeping, are two examples of animals that .....

A **NEVER** close their eyes
B always close their eyes
C usually open their eyes
D seldom open their eyes

31 The word dozing in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A opening only one eye
B waking up
C dreaming
D sleeping

32 According to Paragraph (2), the elephant is an example of an animal that .....

A is a good sleeper
B sleeps with its eyes open
C wakes to dangerous sounds
D does NOT always sleep lying down

33 The word stimuli in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A animal reaction to sound
B reactions produced by living things
C light changes to which animals do not react
D things which produce a reaction in living organisms

34 Which of the following sentences is NOT TRUE according to Paragraph (2)?

A In order to Study animals sleeping manners, the EEG must be attached to their bodies.
B Scientists have used the EEG to study animals' sleeping behavior.
C Fish and snakes sleep with their eyes open because they DON'T like to close them.
D Snakes have some resting periods during the day.

35 The word their in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A animals
B scientists
C experiments
D laboratories

36 According to Paragraph (3), what is the best way to tell if an animal is asleep?

A Observe if it's moving.
B See if its eyes are open.
C Use the electroencephalograph.
D Check if it reacts to light or sound.

37 According to Paragraph (4), snakes .....

A may NOT really sleep
B may **NOT** need to rest
C **CANNOT** be studied with the EEG
D are **NOT** studied in sleep laboratories

38 According to Paragraph (4), which of the following animals DON'T sleep much?

A cats
B sheep
C moles
D chimpanzees

39 According to Paragraph (4), some animals are better sleepers than others because they....

A can lie down
B have safe places to sleep
C sleep faster than other animals
D are often tired from being hunted

Passage 4

(جائزة الملك فيصل)

The King Faisal Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation allocates to "dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference".

It is held once a year in January of each year and the handover ceremony is within two months of the announcement of the winner.

The foundation awards prizes in five categories: Service to Islam; Islamic studies; the Arabic language and Arabic literature; science; and medicine.

The prize in each of the five categories consists of: cash, medal, or even certificates.

The number of people who received the Faisal Prize 253 represents 44 countries. A son of King Faisal Serves as chairman of the King Faisal Prize.

40 According to Paragraph (1), the King Faisal Prize is awarded .....

A Once every two years
B Once a year
C Twice a year
D More than twice a year

41 The recipients of the King Faisal Prize receive.....

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

42 According to Paragraph (2), a son of King Faisal .....

A Won the first King Faisal Prize

B Limits the Foundation activities for the Prize

C Donates his own money for the King Faisal

D **Serves as chairman of the King Faisal Prize**

43 The word "allocates" in Paragraph (2), is closest in meaning to .....

A Locating something missing

B Naming candidates for the Prize

C **Assigning the money for the Prize**

D Specifying the money for the ceremony

Passage 5

(وصف المعدة)

" It's inside the body, and it is where food goes after you eat. "

44 Which body part is being described?

A **Stomach**

B Mouth

C Heart

D Brain

Passage 6

(الزراعة بين الماضى والحاضر)

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

45 The word "themselves" in Paragraph (1) refers to .....

A Agriculture

B Americans

C Labor force

D **Farmers**

46 Which of the following does NOT characterize farming in 1900?

A The typical farmer produced food for five people

B Farmers were less productive than farmers today

C **Only half the labor force worked in agriculture**

D Farmers used manual methods to do chores

Passage 7

(فصائل الدم)

(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 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 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 only can donate to people with type AB blood.Type O blood receives only from O.
  Blood type O negative is given to all blood types

47 Which of the following is not TRUE about the ABO system?

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 types

48 The word "compatible" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A Available

B Matching

C Common

D Identical

49 Which blood type can accept from any other blood type?

A Type A

B Type B

C Type O

D Type AB

Passage 8

(جسر الملك فهد \ جسر البحرين)

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

(4) In the summer of 1973, King Faisal, in a meeting which included Amir ShaikhIsa bin Salman Al Khalifa as well as the then prince, Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and Shaikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, suggested that 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.

(6) 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

50 The best title for this passage is .....

A Global Engineering
B Saudi Arabian Highways
C Visiting the Kingdom of Bahrain
D **Building Bridges Between Nations**

51 According to Paragraph (1) and 2), the plan to build a bridge was first visualized by..

A **King Saud**
B King Faisal
C Sheikh Salman
D Sheikh Khalif

52 The word "it" in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Saudi
B Bahrain
C The project
D **The joint committee**

53 It can be understood from Paragraph (3) that the World Bank provided .....

A Relevant studies and advice
B Financial aid and assistance
C Contractors and construction workers
D Geographical and environmental factors

57 According to the passage which of the following is NOT found at the border station?

A Dining facilities
B Shopping facilities
C Official buildings
D Religious buildings

58 An additional Paragraph at the end of the passage would most likely be about ....

A Repairs that need to be carried out on the causeway
B New causeways to be constructed to other countries
C Passport and visa requirements to cross the causeway
D Statistics for projected causeway traffic for the next ten years

Passage 9

(تمثال الحرية)

Statue of Liberty. The official name of this statue is "Liberty Enlightening the World." It represents democracy or Liberal Thought.

It is a sculptural artwork that France gifted to the United States of America on October 28, 1886 as a memorial gift, with the aim of strengthening friendship between the two countries on the occasion of the centenary of the American Revolution 1775-1783).

Surrounding the statue as a whole is a star shaped wall a star with 10 heads).

The Statue of Liberty is very popular with many visitors around the world, especially New York City, and visitors can take a great experience by going up to the huge crown above the statue's head.

59 The purpose of the passage is to give a...

A Narrative
B Description
C Definition
D Comparison

60 What does the passage say about the statue of liberty?

A There is NO significance to the number of spikes in the crown
B Her hands are by side holding a torch and a book
C It is recognized by people around the world
D It was completed in 1776

Model 7

61 Mark is ..... than Sami.

A smart
B smarter
C smartest
D smartly

62 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A All in all; this is a great achievement, indeed.
B All in all, this is a great achievement: indeed.
C All in all this is a great achievement; indeed.
D All in all, this is a great achievement indeed.

63 Could you please open the windows? We need .....

A fresh air
B fresh airs
C a fresh air
D an air fresh

64 I'm really sorry George. I don't have ..... money with me, but I can bring you some tomorrow.

A any
B some
C a few
D many

65 Dr. Carter was unable to read the letter ..... he spilled water on it.

A because
B also
C that
D but

66 We should listen to other people. We can learn many things from .....

A it
B their
C them
D his

67 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A King Khalid Mosque is in Riyadh.
B king Khalid mosque is in Riyadh.
C King Khalid Mosque is in RIYADH.
D King Khalid mosque is in riyadh.

68 Ali is fixing his brother's bicycle, and he..... some help. Can you help him?

A is needing
B needed
C needs
D need

69 If we.....up early, we will miss the flight. We have to be at King International Airport at 7 AM.

A Get
B don't get
C did not get
D had not get

70 Does everyone..... that the final exam will be on Thursday?

A knew
B know
C known
D knowing

71 That old man sitting on the green bench.....a popular TV show when you were a little child.

A use to host
B uses to host
C used to host
D used to hosting

72 Hey,.....ate my sandwich?

A whom
B who
C which
D whose

73 I have been living in Dammam ..... three years now.

A for
B yet
C since
D about

74 Would you be able to wait..... tomorrow for the delivery?

A to
B until
C since
D through

75 We need ..... butter to make this cake.

A any
B much
C many
D some

76 A: Did you enjoy .....
B: Yes, we did.

A yours
B yourself
C ourselves
D yourselves

77 A well-known athlete ..... in the park right now.

A exercises
B exercised
C **is exercising**
D has exercised

78 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?
The decision to go nor stay was difficult to reach.

A to go
B **nor**
C was
D to reach

79 Children should always clean their rooms by _____.

A **themselves**
B theirselves
C himself
D herself

80 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After they traveled the world, they returned home to their families; and went back to their old routines.
B After they traveled the world, they returned home, to their families, and went back, to their old routines.
C After they traveled the world: they returned home, to their families and went back, to their old routines.
D **After they traveled the world, they returned home to their families and went back to their old routines.**

81 There are several steps a student should follow before starting to answer an exam..... , he or she should read the question carefully.

A **First**
B Also
C Then
D Next

82 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A And tried to fall asleep, they could hear the pattering of the rain on the roof at night while they lay in their beds.
B On the roof at night while they lay in their beds, they could hear and tried to fall asleep, the pattering of the rain.
C **They could hear the patterning of the rain on the roof at night while they lay in their beds and tried to fall asleep.**
D At night, they could hear while they lay in their beds, the pattering of the rain on the roof, and tried to fall asleep.

Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph

83
(1) Near them is a man fishing.
(2) There is a shady place near the river.
(3) He is holding a wooden pole.
(4) Two children are sitting there under a tree.

A (4), (2), (1), (3)
B (4), (3), (2), (1)
C (2), (1), (3), (4)
D **(2), (4), (1), (3)**

84 **Fruits and vegetables provide lots of vitamins and minerals in our diet....., they contain a lot of fiber.**

A **In addition**
B In contrast
C For example
D As a result

85 **When you call the office, you should give your message to anyone ..... answers the phone.**

A who he
B whose
C **who**
D he

86 **The manager ..... we met was really interesting.**

A Whose
B **Whom**
C When
D Where

87 **Shh! There is a noise outside. ..... that?**

A Are you hearing
B **Do you hear**
C Are you hear
D You hearing

88 **Reaching the summit of the mountain was ..... challenge of Ali's life.**

A big
B bigger
C the bigger
D **the biggest**

89 **My doctor told me that I should ..... more vegetables.**

A eating
B to eat
C **eat**
D ate

90 **Yesterday, the teacher..... listening for her twin sister Kate.**

A mistakes
B **mistook**
C mistaking
D mistaken

91 **Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into paragraph:**

(1) As a result, the ostrich cannot fly.
(2) The largest bird in the world is the ostrich.
(3) This is a lot of weight to lift in the air.
(4) It can weigh as much as 135 kilograms.

A (4), (2), (1), (3)
B **(2), (4), (3), (1)**
C (2), (1), (3), (4)
D (4), (3), (2), (1)

92 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT**

My sister loves shopping. She doesn't buy many, but she likes wandering round the shopping malls, looking for bat gams. I keep telling her that it's a waste of time, but she doesn't listen to me!

A **Many**
B Wandering
C Looking for
D Waste of time.

93 **Student: Sir, I have finished the quiz.**
Teacher: What? We only started ten minutes ago. You_____ possibly have finished

A shouldn't
B wouldn't
C **couldn't**
D won't

94 **Mike: What do you do on weekends?**

Roger: Well, normally I'm busy, but I have _____ hours to go out with my friends for entertainment

A little
B a little
C **a few**
D much

95 **If Chris had wanted to go on the trip, he would _____to you.**

A **have responded**
B be responding
C responding
D responded

96 **Jack: where did Mike go?** **Eric: I don't know where .....**

A Did go he
B Went he
C He did go
D **He went**

97 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

(1) Thoughtlessly destroying our environment, the book states that if we continue at the present pace, the extinction of many species is inevitable.

(2) If we continue at the present pace, the book states that extinction of many species thoughtlessly destroying our environment is inevitable

(3) At the present pace, the book states that thoughtlessly destroying our environment is inevitable if we continue the extinction of many species.

(4) The book states that the extinction of many species is inevitable if we continue thoughtlessly destroying our environment at the present pace.

A (1) B (2)

C (3) D **(4)**

98 **We.....an afternoon of sightseeing until it started raining heavily.**

A enjoy B were enjoy

C **were enjoying** D have been enjoying

99 **It is 3 pm, and I _____ for Peter for over 30 minutes.**

A Wait B Am waiting

C had waited D **Have been waiting**

100 **I lost my wallet at the mall. I walked around asking if anyone _____ it.**

A seen B was seeing

C is seeing D **had seen**

Model 8

Passage 1

(اعلان بيع سيارة)

For sale

model 2011 / 5-door / manual

White

88.500 km

No accidents

For sale
model 2011 / 5-door / manual
White
88.500 km
No accidents

21 This is an advertisement for a .....

A car
B laptop
C camera
D motorbike

Passage 2

(جداول إحصاءات استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي)

The following are the results of a survey conducted on the forms of social media.

What type of social media do you use?

	Men	women	total
Twitter	34	42	76
Instagram	36	41	77
Linked in	11	3	14
Our square	9	6	15
Facebook	24	36	60

How many hours a day o you spend on social media?

	Men	women	total
0-1	2	3	5
1-3	17	24	41
4-6	19	28	47
7+	5	2	7

22 Which form of social media is least popular among women?

A Twitter
B Linked in
C Instagram
D Facebook

23 Which form of the social media is the most popular?

A Twitter
B Linked in
C Instagram
D Facebook

24 How much time do most men spend on social media?

A 0-1
B 1 – 3
C 4 – 6
D 7 +

25 How much time do most people spend on social media?

A 0-1
B 1 – 3
C 4 – 6
D 7 +

Passage 3

(لوحة تحذيرية معناها توقف هنا ان كنت لا تجيد السباحة)

Non swimmers are not allowed beyond this point



26 What does this sign mean?

A You are entering a children's play area
B All swimmers must enter the pool here
C NO ONE is allowed to go further
D Stop here if you CANNOT swim

Passage 4

Workshop and Khalid

(1) Khalid attended a weekend workshop on mind fullness training and it had been 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 keep all details on how we spend our energy in a state of conscious awareness. 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 and conducted the workshop. He also thanked the other participants who had shared the weekend with him. He affirmed that he valuable lessons in maintaining who had made presentations had indeed learned. They would like 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 turnaround and go back to the hotel to get it. His four-hour drive would now be considerably longer than four.

27 When was the workshop?

A before the end.
B during the week.
C on a weekend.
D at the end of the weekend

28 The word effortless in Paragraph (1) , is closest in meaning to.....

A Without goals.
B Without details
C Without working.
D Without significance

29 According to Paragraph (2), to whom did Khalid expected his appreciation for the workshop?

A Only the presenters at the workshop.
B Only the businessmen at the workshop.
C Some of his colleagues at the work-shop.
D Everyone who was present at the work-shop.

30 According to Paragraph (1) , Khalid will use what he learned at the workshop to control.....

A His time at the office.
B The maintenance of memory.
C the different areas of his life.
D All aspects of his employment.

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

31 The word pleased in Paragraph (2) , is closest in meaning to.....

A Good
B Happy
C Certain
D Special

32 According to Paragraphs (3) , how long will it take Khalid to drive home?

A about 4 hours.
B exactly 4 hours
C much less than 4 hours.
D much more than 4 hours

Passage 5

Fish (السمك)

(1) Fish are cold-blooded vertebrates that live in water. They differ greatly in size, shape, color and habits. Some fish may look like worms, while others may **resemble** rocks. All the colors of the rainbow can be found in fish. Some fish are very brightly colored while others can be very dull.

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

(3) Scientists have found over 21,000 different kinds of fish. They continue to find more species each year. Scientists who study fish are called ichthyologists. Fish are truly amazing animals to study and observe.

33 What is the main idea of the passage?

A the types of fish
B the colors of fish
C fish are fascinating animals
D how fish live and play in water

34 The word resemble in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A differ from
B look like
C live in
D move

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

A fish
B water
C a river
D oxygen

36 According to Paragraph (3), it is expected that in the new Norma the scientists will find more .....

A fish
B animals
C kinds of animals
D species of animals

Passage 6

Salt (اسطورة الملح والاميرة والخاتم)

(1)According to a 700-year-old **legend**, a princess called the Blessed Kinga threw her ring into a salt mine at Marmaros in Hungary. While travelling from Marmaros to Cracow, she stopped at the neighbour and her servants were told to dig a well. Instead of water, the salt was discovered-and in the first lump of salt which was taken out, Kinga's ring was found!

(2)The legend is just a story - but it is true that for over seven centuries salt has been mined from the rock below the town of Wieliczka. The salt used to be dug out by hand, and until 1620 it was carried up to the surface by the miners. After the chamber was destroyed by fire in 1697, the miners were not allowed to take the wooden statue of the mine, so they began to carve sculptures of rock salt.

(3)Nowadays visitors are shown how salt was mined long ago, and can see the enormous chambers which have been dug out of the solid rock. They can also see pretty green lakes, and chapels with beautiful carvings.

37 The word legend in Paragraph (1), is closest in meaning to.....

A a tale
B an epic.
C an episode.
D a mystery

38 According to Paragraph (1), the legend states that princess Kinga asked her servants to.....

A dig a mine
B bring her some salt
C bring her some water
D make a source of fresh water.

39 According to Paragraph (1), Kinga's ring was found in.....

A Gold mine.
B Sound lump.
C Salt mine.
D Water well.

40 According to Paragraph (2), the story about princess Kinga is.....

A Romantic
B Fictitious
C Religious
D Real

41 According to Paragraph (2), what happened in 1697?

A Some miners were fired.
B The mine was destroyed.
C A chamber burned.
D A chamber broke.

42 According to par 2, miners made their statues from the rock Salt because it is.....

A Easier to burn.
B Easier to make.
C Safer than wood.
D Heavier than wood

Passage 7

(اديسون المخترع العظيم)

(1)Thomas Alva Edison **lit up the world with his invention of the electric light**. Without him, the world might still be a dark place. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and over 1,200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.

(2)Thomas A. Edison was born in Mila, Ohio, on February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electrical and mechanical things at home.

(3)When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments inexperience did not end well. **Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car.**

(4)Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time on the job conducting experiments. He got his first patent in1868 for a vote recorder run by electricity. However, the vote recorder was not a success. In 1870, he **sold another invention, a stock-ticker**, for $40,000.stock-ticker is a machine that automatically prints stock prices on a tape. He was then able to build his first shop in Newark, New Jersey.

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

43 The best title for the passage is.....

A Edison: a man of clumsy inventions
B Edison: an academic mind.
C **Edison: a great inventor.**
D Edison: a man of unfulfilled dreams.

44 According to Paragraph (1), Edison’s most important invention was the.....

A Motion picture camera.
B Phonograph
C Stock ticker.
D **Light bulb.**

45 According to Paragraph (3), Edison lost his first work because he.....

A **accidentally started a fire.**
B occasionally spared time.
C Created something new.
D Was too young.

46 According to Paragraph (4), Edison was able to build his first shop because he.....

A Worked as a telegraph operator.
B Earned his first patent.
C Sold his vote recorder.
D **Sold his stock ticker.**

47 According to Paragraph (5), Edison considered his deafness to be.....

A disadvantage.
B **An advantage.**
C A necessity.
D A charm.

48 The pronoun it in Paragraph (5), refers to his.....

A Blessing
B **Deafness**
C Thought
D Ear

Passage 8

Dolphin (الدولفين)

(1)Welcome to Dolphin Ocean Park. We're really happy that you are here to learn about the amazing animals we call dolphins. Dolphins are highly intelligent marine mammals and are part of the toothed whale family.

(2)They are found worldwide, some in freshwater rivers, but most species live in shallow areas of oceans worldwide. They are carnivores, eating mostly fish and squid. They use echolocation, bouncing sound off underwater objects, to hunt together. Dolphin coloration varies, but they are generally gray in color with darker backs than the rest of their bodies.

49 The people reading this notice are most likely.....

A **Visitors about to see dolphins.**
B Visitors of a museum.
C Experts on dolphins.
D Students in a school.

50 It can be understood from the passage that dolphins.....

A Avoid eating other animals.
B Are always the same color.
C Hunt individually.
D **are very smart.**

Passage 9

Currencies (العملات المعدنية أصولها وأسباب تسميتها)

(1) There are so many currencies in the world with differing names. The origins and development of these names and uses have an interesting history.

(2) The dollar is one of the most common currencies in the world used by the US, Australia, Canada, Fiji, New Zealand, and Singapore to name a few. The origin of the dollar, also the Slovenian tolar, is from a German coin called the Joachimsthaler, shortened to Thaler or dalerin Low German). It was named after the valley in which the silver it was made from was mined, the Joachimsthal, literally Joachim"s valley. The term began to be used in other languages, especially Dutch, and was later applied to the most widely used coin in the American colonies.In 1792, it was adopted as the official name of the US monetary unit.

(3) Many countries use the dinar, which comes from the Latin denarius, an ancient Roman silver coin: The Jordanian dinar. Algerian dinar, Serbian dinar, and Kuwaiti dinar among others.

(4) The Indian and Pakistani rupee as well as the Indonesian rupiah derive from the Sanskrit rupya, meaning 'wrought silver, which is what they were originally made of.

(5) The Malaysian mggit is from the Malay for jagged and refers to the serrated edges of the Spanish silver dollars used as currency in Malaysia before the ringgit was introduced. Serrated edges on coins became popular when coins were made of precious metals like gold and silver because the ridges made it harder for people to scrape off metal and devalue the coins.

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

(7) Many Scandinavian countries use currency whose name is ultimately derived from the Latin corona meaning crown': Swedish krona, Norwegian krone, Danish krone, and the Czech koruna.krone, Danish.

(8) The Spanish real, a former currency of Spain derived from the Latin regalis meaning royal, which is the origin of a number of Middle Eastern currencies such as the Omani and Iranian riyal, and the Qatari, Yemeni, and Saudi riyal. The riyal has been the currency of Saudi
Arabia since the country came into being and was the currency of Hejaz before Saudi Arabia was created.

51 According to the passage, which of the following is true about currencies?

A Some are named after kings.

B Some are named after places.

C Some were named based on the metal uses.

D Some were named based on how heavy they were.

52 We can understand from the Paragraph (2), that the Dollar has its name from the.....

A Australians
B Americans
C Canadians
D **Germans**

53 According to Paragraphs (3)and(4), what did the Dinar and Rupee have in common?

A **The material form which they were made.**
B The similar origin of the names.
C The countries they are used in.
D The value that they held.

54 The word it in Paragraph (6), refers to...

A **Peso**
B Spain
C Weight
D Markka

55 The expression derived from in Paragraph (7), is closest in meaning to....

A **Originated**
B Translated
C Explained
D Produced

56 According to Paragraph (8), the origin of the word Riyal is.....

A Hejazi
B **Spanish**
C Yemeni
D Ottoman

Passage 10

(رسالة الى توم)

Message to Tom

“Steve: Can I come and see you next weekend?

Tom: on Friday I am busy, but Saturday will be OK.”

57 What did Steve ask in his message to Tom?

A Are you usually busy at weekends?
B What do you usually do on Fridays?
C What are you going to do on Saturday?
D **Can I come and see you next weekend?**

vr.qab52@gmail.com

Model 8

61 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A I heard that mr. Davis is traveling to japan next Friday.

B I heard that mr. Davis is traveling to Japan next Friday.

C I heard that Mr. Davis is traveling to Japan next friday.

D **I heard that Mr. Davis is traveling to Japan next Friday.**

62 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A Instead of taking the elevator to the top I decided, to take the stairs.

B **Instead of taking the elevator to the top; I decided to take the stairs.**

C Instead of taking the elevator to the top I decided to take the stairs.

D Instead of taking the elevator to the top. I decided to take the stairs.

63 Let's meet.....9.00 a.m.

A **at**

B in

C on

D to

64 You are ..... teacher I've ever had.

A best

B better

C **the best**

D better than

65 Ahmad and Ali are friends but they treat each other..... brothers.

A **like**

B for

C good

D same

66 A. Excuse me. Is this Dave's?
B. No, it's.....

A I

B Me

C My

D **Mine**

67 I've been..... University since six o'clock in the morning.

A over

B by

C on

D **at**

68 will: Do you want me to fix the window?
Ben: No, I'll do it.....

A myself
B mine
C my
D me

69 Before ..... To bed every night, remember to brush your teeth.

A go
B to go
C going
D gone

70 Friend: Can John come out to play?
Father: I'm sorry. He.....his homework at the moment.

A does
B is doing
C was doing
D will be doing

71 Would you like ..... more coffee?

A some
B many
C a
D lot

72 .....She heard the good news; Julia ran out of house to tell her friends all about it.

A While
B When
C Already
D Just

73 The lunch was delicious. .....enjoyed it.

A Anybody
B Anybody of us.
C Everybody
D Everybody of us.

74 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A The Jupiter and mars exhibits at the London planetarium are fascinating.
B The jupiter and mars Exhibits at the London planetarium are fascinating.
C The jupiter and mars exhibits at the London Planetarium are fascinating.
D The Jupiter and Mars exhibits at the London Planetarium are fascinating.

75 If you.....me, I can solve the math problem.

A had taught
B teach
C have taught
D teaching

76 A: ..... a chain smoker. B: Really? When was that?

A I am using to be
B **I used to be**
C I'm used to
D I use to be

77 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?
Evening classes are the worse part of my class schedule this semester

A Evening
B Are
C **Worse**
D Of

78 Jack is not a hard-working student. .....,he always gets excellent grades.

A Although
B Therefore
C Moreover
D **However**

79 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A **Mrs. Nora always began her English lesson by asking the students, "How are all of you this Monday morning?"**
B Mrs. Nora always began her English Lesson by asking the student, "how are all of You This Monday morning?"
C Mrs. Nora always began her English Lesson by asking the students, "how are all of you this Monday Morning?"
D Mrs. Nora always began Her English lesson by asking the students. "How are all of you this monday Morning?'

80 When they....., we'll all go together to the end-of-the-year party.

A had arrived
B **arrive**
C arrived
D will arrive

81 Wife: did you forget to buy milk?
Husband: I didn't forget. But by the time I arrived to the shop, they.....

A already close
B **had already closed**
C have already closed
D would already close

82 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?
- In my spare time I enjoy taking care of my garden and to read short stories.

A I
B taking care
C my
D **to read**

83 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A | I tried to explain why I borrowed the umbrella

B | I tried explain to why I borrowed the umbrella

C | I tried to explain why the umbrella I borrowed

D | tried why I borrowed the umbrella to explain

84 It was ..... cold to go outdoors today.

A | enough

B | much

C | a lot

D | too

Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into paragraph:

85
(1) if they wanted him to explain
(2) the answer in more detail.
(3) the teacher asked the students
(4) At the end of the lesson.

A | (4), (3), (2), (1)

B | (4), (3), (1), (2)

C | (3), (4), (1), (2)

D | (3), (4), (2), (1)

86 My vacation begins ..... June 22.

A | On

B | For

C | at

D | at

87 If you want to see your writing grades, come by ray office tomorrow morning. I.....your essays by then.

A | mark

B | am marking

C | have marked

D | will have marked

88 I..... for the exam last night.

A | study

B | studied

C | had studied

D | would study

89 The chocolate cake ..... before my father came home.

A | at

B | was eating

C | eaten

D | was eaten

90 It normally takes me..... minutes to shave, but today I'm taking my time.

A much
B some
C a few
D lot of

91 The man..... you spoke to at the party last night used to be my roommate.

A which
B whose
C who
D where

92 Mom: George! I..... for you since 5:00 to help me.
George: sorry, mom I was in the basement.

A have been looking.
B am looking.
C looking
D look

93 I ..... my pen. Have you seen it?

A lost
B am lose
C have lost
D am losing

94 Which one of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A In the world affected by climate change, Peru likely to be the most top three nations is rated among.
B Among the top three nations is most likely Peru rated to be change affected by climate in the world.
C Peru is rated among the top three nations likely to be most affected by climate change in the world.
D Climate change in the world is most likely to be affected by Peru rated among the top three nations

95 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Jane was very pleased that much of her friends helped her in her time of need, except for a few who were too busy handling their own problems.

A much
B except
C who
D handling

96 Since the property is very old and needs many repairs, landlord..... the rent at the beginning of the coming year.

A might reduce
B might reduces
C might reduced
D might reducing

Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into paragraph

97

(1) Her mother bought a special wooden frame for it.
(2) One of her paintings reminded her mother of the busy activity of a city.
(3) Once a week, she would create an abstract painting with intricate patterns.
(4) Whenever guests came, they would admire the beauty of that painting.
(5) Jenny loved to paint with watercolors.

A (5), (1), (3), (2), (4)
B (5), (2), (1), (4), (3)
C **(5), (3), (2), (1), (4)**
D (5), (4), (3), (2), (1)

98 **Mark likes the book I gave him so much, he ..... it three times.**

A reads
B **has read**
C have had
D had have

99 **If they ..... enough money, they would have built modern villas.**

A have got
B **had had**
C have had
D had have

100 **Jane: Hey Lisa, ... Kate lately? She's lost a lot of weight. Lisa: I can't wait to see her.**

A did you see
B do you see
C **have you seen**
D are you seeing

vr.qa852@gmail.com

Model 9

Passage 1

(محمد علي كلاي- القطعة الكاملة)

(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 timers. The first time was when he beat the former champion, Sonny Liston, in 1964. In the same year, he became a Muslim and assumed the name Muhammad Ali.

(3) 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 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 All fought his last professional fight in 1981 against Trevor Berbick and then retired from boxing

(5) Heavy weight boxers ate 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 the Louisville Lip.

21 Ali won an Olympic gold Medal in .....

A Kentucky. B Louisville.
C **Rome.** D Zaire.

22 According to Paragraph (1), when Ali won the gold medal, he was .....

A a professional boxer. B a heavyweight boxer.
C **an amateur boxer.** D a strong boxer

23 According to Paragraph (2), Ali changed his name .....

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.

24 The word assumed in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A **took.** B threw
C posited D suspected

25 According to Paragraph (3), who supported Ali when he refused to join the army?

A his fans. B the jury.
C the Vietnamese. D **the supreme court.**

26 Ali became heavyweight champion for the third time after beating .....

A Leon Spinks. B Sonny Liston.

C George Forman. D Trevor Berbick

Passage 2

(رد ديف انه يعمل)

Alex: Hi Dave, do you want to come over for dinner tonight?

Dave: Sorry Alex, I can't talk right now because I'm .....

27 What is Dave's reply?

A Working. B Looking.

C Read. D Fast.

Passage 3

Required (شركة سياحة تطلب شغل وظائف شاغرة)

A reputable travel and tourism company requires the following in the areas of Abha – Jizan - Kliamis Mushait – Jeddah - Dammam:

Tour and Hotel Consultant

- Bachelor's degree in Hotel Management and Tourism
- Previous experience with travel and tourism agents
- Knowledge of and experience with visa procedures
- Fluency in English, spoken and written
- Proficiency in dealing with people

Airline Reservation Consultant

- Bachelor's degree
- Familiarity with reservation systems
- Fluency in English. spoken and written
- Neat appearance

Accountant

- Bachelor's degree in Accounting
- Experience in dealing with the IATA system
- Fluency in English, spoken and written

Preference is given to Saudi nationals

28 Which qualifications are required for all three positions?

A fluent English and Saudi nationality. B ability to deal with people and a good appearance.

C a bachelor's degree and fluent English. D job experience and fluent English.

29 What kind of company is trying to fill these positions?

A a hotel chain.
B an accounting firm.
C an airlines company.
D **a travel and tourism company.**

30 What information is NOT given in the passage?

A academic requirements.
B **salaries and benefits.**
C job titles.
D Locations.

Passage 4

(استبيان لطلاب الجامعة)

The University administration asked questions to find out about their services at the Student Union. The professors were all told to ask their students to fill out the questionnaires and return them by the end of the semester.

31 Who should respond to the questionnaires?

A NEITHER the students NOR the professors.
B the students and the professors.
C the professors.
D **the students.**

Passage 5

(مرق العظام)

Many food professionals consider bone broth to be a super-food that should be in stock every day in every kitchen. Bone broth is a traditional food that provides the human body with forms of calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and other minerals **that** are easy to consume, digest, and absorb. All of these minerals and nutrients arc usually **lacking** in most people's diets today, leading to weak teeth, bones, immune systems, and bodies in general.

32 The word that in the passage refers to .....

A phosphorus.
B magnesium.
C **minerals.**
D Calcium.

33 The word lacking in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A removing
B existing.
C **missing.**
D changing.

Passage 6

(مشاهدة التلفزيون واثارها السيئة)

(1) Is your television killing you? Did you know that every hour you spend watching it can take 22 minutes off of your life? This means that viewing for an average of six hours a day can cut short your life by five years!

(2) The above information is based on a study done by a group of researchers at the University of Queensland, Australia. The inactivity associated with TV viewing is dangerous and gives greater opportunities for unhealthy overeating. The researchers also showed that a sedentary lifestyle is as bad for health as smoking cigarettes. The scientists calculated that half an hour of watching TV' is equivalent to smoking one cigarette, with both cutting 11 minutes off a lifespan. Australians watch TV for an average of six hours per day and health effects are likely to be similar in other industrialized countries: the average amount of time spent watching TV daily is four hours in the UK and live hours in the United States.

(3) An earlier study associated television viewing with the risk of developing type-2 diabetes and heart disease, as well as with the risk of early death. That research showed that these risks rose by 20% for people who spend just two hours a day in front of the TV.

(4) The good news is that exercising for just 15 minutes a day can increase your lifespan by up to three years. It can also reduce the risk of **premature** death by 14%. Each extra 15 minutes of exercise added to that can decrease this risk by another 4%.

34 What activity can increase the health risks of diabetes and heart disease by 20%?

A watching TV for two hours a day.
B a generally inactive lifestyle.
C unhealthy overeating.
D smoking.

35 The word premature in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to .....

A late.
B early.
C final.
D developing

36 According to Paragraph (4), exercising for 15 minutes daily can .....

A add three years to your total life time.
B lengthen your life by 22 minutes.
C decrease the risk of death by 4%.
D lower heart disease by 4%.

Passage 7

(رسالة احمد المدير ل حمد السكرتير وغضبه من وصوله المتأخر)

From: <ahmad.adbullah@globalconsiiltants.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.

37 Why was Mr. Ahmad NOT pleased with Mr. Hamad?

A Mr. Hamad forgot to bring extra materials at a past event.

B Mr. Hamad arrived later than him at a past event.

C Mr. Hamad was unable to attend a past event.

38 When did Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Hamad have their last meeting?

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.

Passage 8

Cupping (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.

39 According to Paragraph (1), what is one benefit of Hijama?

A refreshed blood.
B an energized body.
C Satisfactory results.
D cupping blood.

40 According to Paragraph (2), Hijama is used to treat all of the following EXCEPT

A signs of toxicity.
B indigestion.
C lethargy.
D cuts on the body

41 According to Paragraph (2), what is the cause of some headaches?

A cleansed blood.
B sleeping programs.
C toxins in the body.
D failed medication.

42 According to Paragraph (3), how often should Hijama be performed on a person?

A 3 days every month.
B once every lunar month.
C every other month.
D once a year or more.

43 What can we understand about Hijama?

A It should NOT be used along with exercise.

B It can give relief which 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.

Passage 9

(معنى كلمة قوى)

If a person wants to be **forceful**, and really get his message across, then he should be bried; because words are like sunbeams – the more they are condense, the deeper they burn.

44 The word forceful in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A sharp.

B smart.

C mindful.

D powerful.

Passage 10

(الحمام وشعور الكاتب المختلط تجاهه)

(1) When I see pigeons all around outside, a part of in admires them while another part is disgusted by them, admire them for their ability to adapt to and flourish in their environment, no matter where they are and I am disgusted by how dirty they can be!

(2) In all the places I have travelled, whether it is North America. Europe, the Middle East, Africa, or East Asia, pigeons are always a natural part of the scenery. They build nests wherever there is a suitable space in the urban or country environment. In the city, you'll find them on window ledges or any other relatively safe nook or cranny. On the countryside, they build nests in trees, bushes, or on the ground.I

(3) In addition to living in many different locations, pigeons also come in numerous sizes and colors. The smallest pigeons are the size of sparrows, whereas the largest can grow up to the size of a turkey! Some fruit-eating pigeons are very brightly colored, with red. pink, or orange feathers. Some pigeons even have crests or other distinctive ornamentation. Most pigeons I see in the city, however, are a dull-colored gray, with occasional splash of subtle dark green or purple plumage around the neck.

(4) While perhaps pigeons mind their own business in their natural green environment. in the city they are often considered pests. I myself have often thought of them as "rats with wings." Like rats, they show up wherever there are scraps of food to be eaten, but unlike nocturnal rats, they do it during all times of the day. Many pigeons are also not afraid of humans, but will walk very close to them to peck up any crumbs.

(5) The worst aspect of pigeons living alongside us in the city is that they produce a lot of smelly waste! I hate having to walk over sidewalks that are coated in pigeon droppings, and have more than once had to hold my breath to avoid the stench. Often, urban pigeons also look very dirty. because their feathers are coated with particulate matter from the city's polluted air

(6) Despite their negative characteristics, though. I respect pigeons because they are useful to people in several ways. They have served as a cheap form of protein and have also been successfully trained to carry important messages. Furthermore, they are a form of entertainment for young children at the park who love watching them walk around with their characteristic head bobbing. Pigeons also help clean up dropped food that would otherwise go to waste. If only they didn't also leave their own waste everywhere as a result.

45 In Paragraph (1), the writer wants to tell the reader about .....

A his mixed feelings toward pigeons.

B the benefits of pigeons to human beings.

C how pigeons can sometimes get very dirty.

D the ways pigeons adapt to all environments.

46 According to Paragraph (2), pigeons .....

A Always build nests on window ledges in the city.

B Prefer the countryside to the city for building nests.

C Find ways to survive on all of the continents on earth.

D **Build their nests and thrive in any place they inhabit.**

47 In Paragraph (4), the author considers pigeons "rats with wings" because they ..

A **feed on fallen food scraps.**

B are NOT afraid of humans.

C are nocturnal foragers.

D look just as dirty.

48 The word nocturnal in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to .....

A used to light.

B **active at night**

C scared of humans.

D efficient at foraging.

49 In Paragraph (5), the author holds his breath to avoid .....

A Sensing dirty pigeons.

B Breathing air pollution.

C **Smelling pigeon waste.**

D Inhaling particulate matter.

50 According to Paragraph (5), urban pigeons look dirty because they .....

A **are coated with the city's air pollution.**

B usually have dull, gray-colored feathers.

C have feathers that are hard to keep clean.

D walk on sidewalks covered with droppings.

51 According to Paragraph (6), which is NOT a way pigeon have benefited humans?

A **They are kept as pets.**

B They can be consumed.

C They eat up littered food.

D They provide amusement.

Passage 11

(النمل)

(1)Like all insects, ants have six legs. Each leg has three joints. The legs of the ant arc very strong so they can run very quickly. If a man could run as fast for his size as an ant can, he could run as fast as a racehorse. Ants can lift 20 times their own body weight. An ant brain has about 250.000 brain cells. A human brain has 10 billion brain cells, so a colony of 40.000 ants has collectively the same number of brain cells as one human brain.

(2)The average life expectancy of an ant is 45-60 days. Ants use their antennae not only for touch, but also for smell the head of the ant has a pair of large, strong jaws. The jaws open and shut sideways like a pair of scissors. Even adult ants cannot chew and swallow solid food. Instead, they swallow the juice which they squeeze from pieces of food and throw away the dry part that is left.

(3)The ant has two eyes, each of which is made of many smaller eyes, so they are called compound eyes. The abdomen of the ant contains two stomachs. One stomach holds the food for itself and the second stomach is for food to be shared with other ants. Like all insects. the outside of their body is covered with a hard armor called the exoskeleton. Ants have four distinct growing stages, the egg. larva, pupa and the adult are classified as a special group of wasps.

(4)There are over 10.000 known species of ants. They all live in social groups usually called colonies. A colony has one or more queens. The sole duty of a queen is to lay eggs. The worker ants, all of whom are female, cannot produce eggs; they take care of the queen and the eggs she produces. Since the worker ants are sterile, their roles within the colony might be looking after the young, providing food, or defending the nest from unwanted visitors. Ants are clean and tidy insects, so some worker ants are given the job of taking the rubbish from the nest and putting it outside in a special rubbish dump. Each colony of ants has its own smell. In this way, intruders can be recognized immediately. Many ants, such as the red species, have stingers which they use to defend their nest. However, some ants - like black ants and wood ants - have no stingers, but can squirt acid to defend themselves and the colony.

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

52 What is the main idea of the passage?

A There are different kinds of ants.

B Ants are similar to other insects.

B **Ants are fascinating creatures.**

D Ants present a good example for other insects

53 According to Paragraph (2), which of the following is TRUE?

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.

54 According to Paragraph (2), adult ants can only swallow food that is .....

A dry.

B solid.

C chewed.

D **liquid**

55 According to Paragraph (3), an exoskeleton is common to .....

A larva.

B **all insects.**

C only wasps

D only ants

56 The word <u>compound</u> in Paragraph (3), is closest in meaning to .....

A **complex.**

B whole.

C round

D complete.

57 According to Paragraph (4), all worker ants can .....

A lay eggs

B squirt acid.

C sting their intruders.

D **protect their territory.**

58 According to Paragraph (4), ants live in .....

A families

B **colonies.**

C isolation.

D small group

59 According to Paragraph (4), ants can know outsiders by their .....

A size.

B **smell.**

C sound

D behavior.

60 The pronoun <u>they</u> in Paragraph (5) refers to .....

A **ants**

B pests

C bodies

D people.

Model 9

61 What.....your father's job?

A Is
B be
C can
D does

62 She always likes to visit London in the summer; London is..... favorite city.

A she
B her
C hers
D its

63 If they have the resources, they ..... a public park.

A built
B had built
C will build
D would build.

64 Hannah: Excuse me. I am looking for my backpack. Librarian: there are three backpacks on the lost and found shelf. Could you tell me.....one is yours?

A that
B which
C what
D this

65 In which sentence Is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A Not all muslims speak Arabic or are from the middle east; Indonesia and Malaysia are two asian countries with millions of Citizens who practice Islam.
B Not all Muslims speak Arabic or are from the middle East; Indonesia and Malaysia are two Asian Countries with Millions of citizens who practice Islam.
C Not all muslims speak Arabic or are from the Middle East; Indonesia and Malaysia are Two Asian Countries with millions of citizens who practice islam.
D Not all Muslims speak Arabic or are from the Middle East; Indonesia and Malaysia are two Asian countries with millions of citizens who practice Islam

66 Roger wanted..... a new phone.

A buy
B to buy
C that he buys
D that he will buy.

67 How did you respond when the policeman asked you.....him your driver's license?

A give
B to give.
C giving
D to giving.

68 Don't take that book. It's.....

A me
B my
C **mine**
D myself

69 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A **Matt had a stressful day at work, so when he came home, he didn't want to talk to anyone.**
B Matt had a stressful day at work, so when he came home; he didn't want to talk to anyone.
C Matt had a stressful day at work so when he came home: he didn't want to talk to anyone.
D Matt had a stressful day at work, so when he came home : he didn't want to talk to anyone.

70 Jack couldn't afford to buy that expensive watch.....

A and he bought a cheaper one too.
B **so he bought a cheaper one instead**
C until he bought a cheaper one instead.
D although he bought a cheaper one too.

71 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Mrs. Wilson put them away in the cupboard, after lunch was over, and washed the dishes, dried them.
B **After lunch was over, Mrs. Wilson washed the dishes, dried them, and put them away in the cupboard.**
C Mrs. Wilson washed the dishes, dried them, after lunch was over, and put them away in the cupboard.
D Dried them, Mrs. Wilson put them away in the cupboard, after lunch was over, and washed the dishes.

72 The water in the lake.....last winter.

A freeze
B **froze**
C freezes
D frozen

73 What are you doing.....home?

A In
B **at**
C to
D on

74 Paul: I left my coat in the car.
Will: here, you can borrow.....

A **mine**
B my
C our
D it

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

75 Bob and Tom enjoyed ..... so much on the school trip.

A ourselves
B oneselves
C theirselves
D **themselves.**

76 Sara: I finally saw my doctor last week. Jane: What did she say?
Sara: She told me.....some new medication.

A **to take**
B taking
C to taking
D that I take

77 When they..... their examinations, the students will go on summer holiday.

A **finish**
B finished
C will finish.
D would finish

78 Because they had been out in the desert all day, they needed to drink.....water.

A a
B few
C many
D **some**

79 In which sentence Is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A When I was younger my mother said my messy hair looked like a rat's nest.
B When I was younger my mother said, my messy hair looked like a rats nest.
C When I was younger. My mother said my messy hair looked like a rats' nest.
D **When I was younger, my mother said my messy hair looked like a rat's nest.**

80 In which sentence Is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A At First, my eldest sister, Sara, wanted to study chemistry at King Saud University, but one of her professors, doctor Hilda, persuaded her to join the College of medicine after she finishes the First Semester in January.
B At first, my eldest Sister, Sara, wanted to study Chemistry at King Saud University, but one of her Professors, doctor Hilda, persuaded her to join the College of medicine after she finishes the First Semester in January.
C At first, my eldest sister, sara. wanted to study Chemistry at King saud university, but one of her Professors, Doctor Hilda, persuaded her to join the college of Medicine after she finishes the first semester in January.
D **At first, my eldest sister, Sara, wanted to study chemistry at King Saud University, but one of her professors, Doctor Hilda, persuaded her to join the College of Medicine after she finishes the first semester in January.**

81 **In which sentence is CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A This semester, Mark is taking Math, Geography, Geology, french, and english.

B **This semester, Mark is taking math, geography, geology, French, and English**

C This Semester, Mark is taking Math, geography, geology, French, and English.

D This Semester, Mark is taking Math, Geography, Geology, French, and English.

82 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases Is INCORRECT?**

Young children love jump, running, skipping, and tumbling to practice their glowing motor skills. Furthermore, they develop a better sense of balance and increase in confidence when their skills improve over time.

A **jump**

B their

C Furthermore

D over time

83 **Mary was too tired to watch television last night,..... she went to bed early.**

A **so**

B but

C why

D because

84 **In which sentence Is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A “Watch out!” the girl screamed at her sister. Who was about to walk straight into a pole.

B “Watch out!” the girl screamed at her sister, who was about to walk; straight into a pole.

C **“Watch out!” the girl screamed at her sister, who was about to walk straight into a pole.**

D “Watch out!” the girl screamed, at her sister, who was about to walk straight into a pole?

85 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A He said he would like to travel, after he has finished his studies and paid off all of his debts, to China one day.

B He said he would like to travel to China one day, and paid off all of his debts, after he has finished his studies.

C He said he would like to travel, and paid off all of his debts, to China one day after he has finished his studies.

D **He said he would like to travel to China one day, after he has finished his studies and paid off all of his debts.**

86 In which sentence Is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A | Traveling south on King Fahad Road is the quickest route to Baha.

B | Traveling South on King Fahad road is the quickest route to Baha.

C | Travelling South on king Fahad Road is the quickest route to baha.

D | Travelling south on king fahad road is the quickest route to baha.

87 Helen isn't here. She..... from her dental appointment yet.

A | wasn't return

B | won't return.

C | not returned

D | hasn't returned

88 Peter's mother kept looking at him while he..... lectured by his father.

A | is

B | been

C | has been

D | was being

89 Writing long letters ..... very common a hundred years ago

A | is

B | was

C | has been

D | had been

90 I really enjoy.....in malls.

A | to shop

B | going shop

C | shopping

D | to shopping

91 The girl was holding the knife carefully because her parents..... her how to do it.

A | they shown

B | they show

C | had shown

D | have showed

92 As a rule, my father never..... out in the evenings. He likes to stay at home.

A | went

B | goes

C | going

D | is going

93 We.....in the hot sun for nearly an hour and the bus still has not come.

A | waited

B | are waiting

C | were waiting

D | have been waiting

94 Physics is the science which..... light, heat, sound and electricity

A studies
B studying
C study
D is studying

95 Eric wanted to stop to eat but the rest of the passengers on the bus wanted to keep .....until they reached their destination.

A go
B to go
C going
D to going

96 Lexus cars ..... by a Japanese company.

A are making
B are make
C are made
D made

97 The three boys seem.....everywhere together.

A that they go
B they will go
C to go
D going

98 If he.....harder, he would have passed his examinations.

A works
B will work
C worked
D had worked

99 The nurse asked the lady how she.....after taking the medication.

A felt
B feel
C feeling
D has felt

100 The lifeguard told the children.....into the water because the waves were too high

A not go
B no going
C not to go
D don't go

vr.qab52@gmail.com

Model 10

Passage 1

(من خمس سنوات اكتشف العلماء شيئا عن المريخ)

Just five years ago, astronomers viewed Mars as an essentially dead world. Recent discoveries made by the Mars Global Surveyor spacecraft and gleaned from Martian meteorites have changed that opinion.

21 When did scientists discover Mars Global?

A Less than five ago.
B **Exactly five years ago.**
C More than five years ago
D More than ten years ago

Passage 2

(محمد على كلاى القطعة الصغيرة)

(1) Muhammad Ali is a famous heavyweight boxer. He was born as Cassius Clay in Louisville, Kentucky, in the USA in 1942.

(2) He had a very successful professional boxing career. In fact, he won the world heavyweight championship three times. The first time was when he beat the former champion, Sonny Liston, in 1964. In the same year, he became a Muslim and assumed the name Muhammad Ali.

(3) Ten years later, in 1974, he became world champion again when he beat George Foreman in Zaire. He became champion for the third time in 1978 after beating Leon Spinks. Ali fought his last professional fight in 1981 against Trevor Berbick and then retired from boxing.

22 How old was Muhammed Ali when he became Muslim?

A 34
B 36
C **22**
D 1960

23 How old was Ali when he won the championship for the third time?

A 34
B **36**
C 22
D 62

Passage 3

(جدول مندليف وكتاب ميور المشهور)

Dmitri Mendeleyev has been hailed as the "genius who discovered the periodic table". However, Mendeleyev wasn't even the third person to come up with the idea of the periodic table. That honor belongs to the German chemist and physician Lothar Meyer 1830-1895). Meyer wrote a popular book, The Modern theory of chemistry published in. While he was preparing the book, he noticed the relationship between the properties of a chemical element and its atomic weight.

24 What does the passage say about Meyer?

A He worked with Mendeleyev.
B He knew about Mendeleyev.
C He wrote a famous textbook.
D He read many books.

Passage 4

(التلال اخفض من الجبال)

A mountain is a landform that extends above the surrounding area. A mountain is generally higher and steeper than a hill.

25 What does the passage say about hills?

A They are lower than mountains.
B They are as high as mountains.
C They are higher than mountains.
D They are steeper than mountains.

Passage 5

(كلمة احتفل تعنى استمتع)

The ashes is a test cricket series played between England and Australia. It is one of the most celebrated rivalries in international cricket and dates back to 1882.

26 The word celebrated in the passage is closest in meaning to -------.

A enjoyed
B preserved
C performed
D recommended

Passage 6

(king Faisal prize)

The King Faisal International Prize is awarded annually to a person or group of persons who have done distinguished work in different fields. Nominations for recipients of the Prize are accepted from scientific and academic institutions worldwide, irrespective of race, nationality or creed.

27 Where do the King Faisal Prize nominations come from?

A the sons of King Faisal

B governmental agencies

C philanthropic organizations

D **universities and scientific institutions**

Passage 7

(المسواك)

(1) Before disposable, plastic toothbrushes were invented, some people might not have cleaned their teeth at all, while other might have just done their best by washing their mouths with water and rubbing their teeth with some cloth or a finger. But for Muslims way back in the 6th century, dental hygiene was a very important matter.

(2) While the practice of cleaning one' teeth with a piece twig from the Slavadorapersica tree predated Islam, it is the Prophet Muhammad – peace be upon him – who commended its regular use and had Muslims start it. The twig, called a MISWAK or SIWAK in Arabic, was described by him as a purification of the teeth and a means of pleasing God. The Prophet himself – peace be upon him – used the miswak to clean teeth before every prayer, and said that he would order his followers to do the same, had he not at it might over-burden them.

28 What is the purpose of Paragraph (2)?

A To criticize people who did NOT clean their teeth very well.

B To introduce the reader to good dental hygiene practices.

C To show how plastic toothbrushes were an important invention.

D **To create interest in a method for cleaning teeth used by Muslims.**

29 What does Paragraph (2) say about Muslims use of the miswak?

A **Muslims used it regularly because of the prophet's (peace upon him) recommendation.**

B The Muslims who used it had already used it before becoming Muslim.

C Only the most devoted Muslims used it regularly, while others did not clean their teeth.

D Some considered it a burden

Passage 8

(حيرة العلماء حول 512 بطريق ميتين على شواطئ البرازيل)

Partly, 512 penguins have washed up dead on the shores in southern Brazil. Marine biologists and veterinarians are working together to determine the cause of the mysterious deaths. But so far, details remain hazy. The penguins don't pearl physically injured or malnourished, and the researchers have no traces of oil on their bodies. The lack of clues, and with the sheer number of the penguins, have left puzzled.

30 What did the scientist find out about the dead penguins?

A They were killed by oil.

B They died on the beaches.

C **They DON'T know what killed them.**

D They were NOT killed while migrating.

Passage 9

(المقاهى التقليدية والكافيات الحديثة تزدهر فى الشرق الأوسط)

Coffee shops and cafés are a big industry in the Middle East, cabining to form a USA billion market in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Deeply-ingrained coffee-drinking actions have collided with investment from international creating a thriving segment of modern coffee shops are now battling with traditional cafés. Growth is high and competition is fierce, but unlike in most major markets, cafés coffee shop chains are both finding impressive growth.

31 What can we understand from the passage?

A Cafés are causing coffees decline

B Coffee shops are causing Cafés to decline

C Coffee shops and cafés are thriving around the world.

D **Coffee shops and cafés are thriving in the Middle East.**

Passage 10

(محتوى برامج تلفزيونيه ومقاطع موسيقية تقدم للحيوانات)

(1) The cat TV program Meow TV features squirrels running up and down trees to fast-paced music. DOG TV, on the other hand, shows three kinds of programs: calming, stimulating, and good behavior reinforcement. All their programs use the colors and sounds that dogs can see and hear. The idea is to keep dogs calm and occupied when their owners have to leave them home alone.

(2) Dogs and cats in America are not the only animals being exposed to television these days. On a Russian dairy farm near Moscow, the cows are watching TV. Farm workers installed six large plasma screens in the cow farm. Then they selected 20 cows for an experiment. They divided them into two equal groups. There is no special channel or program designed for cows, so the farmer showed non-stop videos of beautiful, green grassy meadows and landscapes to the first group. The other group got only the background music without the video. After a month, the cows that were watching television produced on average three liters more milk than those that were not. Veterinarians say the images relax the cows and put them in a good mood for milking.

32 What is the topic of Paragraph (1)?

A Squirrels and wild cats on TV

B How TV shows can train dogs.

C How dogs perceive sound and color.

D **The content of pet programs and TV shows**

33 According to Paragraph (2), why did the one group of cows give more milk?

A The farmer showed them movies about cows.

B The farmer kept them in the barn.

C **They were happy and relaxed.**

D They liked the music.

Passage 11

(محمد يونس مؤسس بنك بنجلاديش لمساعدة النساء والفقراء)

Since Muhammad Yunus founded Grameen Bank, it has made about 5.7 billion dollars in micro-credit loans to more than six million people in Bangladesh. The program has enabled millions of Bangladeshis, almost all women, to buy everything from cows to cell phones in order to start and run **their** own businesses. Yunus' strategy has been the opposite of traditional banks. He would say: "If the banks lent to the rich, lent to the poor. If banks lent to men, I lent to women. If banks required collateral, my loans were collateral free. If banks required a lot of paperwork, my loans were illiterate friendly. if you had to go to the bank, my bank went to the village."

34 The word their in the passage refers to .....

A banks

B millions

C businesses

D **Bangladeshis**

35 What can we understand from the passage?

A Banks in Bangladesh require their clients to be illiterate.

B **Traditional banks in Bangladesh have failed to help women and the poor.**

C Micro-credit has a strong focus on lending to men

D The majority of the micro-credit loans bought cows and mobiles.

Passage 12

(سباق الهجن)

A **champion camel** can be worth hundreds of thousands of royals in price money to be owner, rider, and trainer. Also, it is important to the partly celebrated prestige and distinguished honor of having a winner.

36 The word winner in this passage refers to

A Owner

B Rider

C **Camel**

D Trainer

Passage 13

(تاريخ اللغة الإنجليزية فى جنوب افريقيا)

The English language history of South Africa has many strands. There was initially a certain amount of regional dialect variation among the different groups of British settlers, with the speech of the London area predominant in the Cape, and Midlands and Northern speech strongly represented in Natal; but in due course a more homogenous accent emerged – an accent that shares many similarities with the accents of Australia, which was also being settled during this period. In addition, English came to be used, along with Afrikaans and often other languages, by those with an ethnically mixed background; and it was also adopted by the many immigrants from India, who arrived in the country from around 1986.

37 Which English dialect was similar to the one in the Cape?

A **London**

B Midlands

C Northlands

D Australian

38 What word best describes the history of the English language at South Africa?

A short

B simple

C **Complex**

D marginal

Passage 14

Vegetarian Indian immigrants to Great Britain began to suffer from pernicious anemia not long after their arrival. It was discovered that the cause of the disease was the overly-hygienic dried fruits and packaged foods they were consuming in Britain. Back in India, there were minute amounts of insect parts in the dried fruits, and this provided them with enough Vitamin B, to prevent anemia. Once food is sterilized, sanitized, freeze-dried, artificially colored and preserved (all untouched by human hands), it is probably no longer fit for consumption anyway.

39 What causes pernicious anemia?

A freeze-dried foods
B **lack of Vitamin B12**
C insect parts in food
D too many dried fruits

Passage 15

(العود القطعة الصغيرة)

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 piped 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.

40 The processing of Oud for perfumes requires ..... the chips.

A evaporating
B coiling
C burning
D **distilling**

Passage 16

(حركة البروليتاريا كانت حركة مجتمعيه)

In its modern form, communication grew out of the socialist movement of 19th century Europe. As the Industrial Revolution advanced, socialist articles planned capitalism for the misery of the proletariat a new class of urban factory workers who labored under often hard conditions. Foremost among these critics were Marx and his associate Friedrich Engels. In 1848, Marx and Engels offered a new definition of communication and proletariated the term in their famous pamphlet the Communist.

41 Which of the following is TRUE?

A **The proletariat was a communist movement**
B Marx and Engels wrote about Communism
C Factories were safe places to work
D Engels opposed the proletariat

Passage 17

(الجرافيم)

(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 grapheme, and physicists were wildly excited when the first research article about grapheme describing the newly developed carbon material appeared the following year.

(2) Grapheme 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 <u>transfigure</u> the field of electronics and nanotechnology.

(3) The man who first isolated grapheme 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.

42 what does grapheme (1) say about graphene?

A it is a form of carbon
B it is a kind of copper
C it is made of scotch tape
D it is more precious than diamond

43 The word <u>transfigure</u> in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A replace
B inform
C deform
D change

44 According to Paragraph (3), where is Andre Geim employed?

A in Cherngolovka
B in Moscow
C in England
D at IBM

Passage 18

(جزر الهاواى ظهورها وسبب تكونها)

(1) The formation of the Hawaiian Islands was very different from the formation of the continents. Geologists believe that the islands appeared separately and more recently. According to the geological evidence, they were formed by volcanoes only about 30 million years ago.

(2) These volcanoes began when some cracks appeared on the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. Deep under the earth's surface, the rocks are very hot, so hot that they are in a liquid from called lava. This lava can sometimes come up through openings on the surface of the earth. The piles of lava slowly build up and become mountains. When the openings are on the ocean floor, the mountains are at first underwater. They may eventually become tall enough to rise above the water and form islands. This is how the Hawaiian Archipelago was created.

(3) Younger Hawaiian Islands are still growing. The Big Island of Hawaii has two active volcanoes which are still adding new lava to the island. There are also new islands in the archipelago in the process of formation. Geologists have found an underwater volcano about 30 miles south of the island of Hawaii. Now about 3.000 feet below the surface of the ocean, it will probably rise above the water. Someday, this volcano could become another Hawaiian island.

45 What is the main topic of the passage?

A How geologists discovered volcanoes in the Hawaiian Islands.

B **How the Hawaiian Islands appeared and were formed in the sea.**

C How a beautiful semi-circle reef surrounds the Hawaiian Islands.

D How mountains can be seen underwater near the Hawaiian shores

46 According to Paragraph (1), how and when do geologists say that the islands emerged?

A all at once less than 30 million years ago

B **one by one less than 30 million years ago**

C at all once more than 30 million years ago

D one by one more than 30 million years ago

47 The word piles in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A files

B bands

C **stacks**

D assortments

48 The word it in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A **volcano**

B ocean

C island

D surface

49 According to Paragraph (3), volcanoes cause .....

A the Hawaiian Island to disappear
B more Hawaiian Islands to form
C the ocean water to be warmer
D coral reefs to form

Passage 19

(قناة السويس و أهميتها لأوروبا)

(1) In 1859, thanks to the efforts of a French diplomat and politician, Ferdinand de Lesseps, work started on the Suez Canal. Though he was not an engineer, he had been haunted by the idea of the canal since his youth. De Lesseps spent a decade supervising the massive operation that involved the excavation of about 97 million cubic yards of earth.

(2) De Lesseps first established an artificial harbor at Port Said as a base and had a canal dug from the Nile to the Suez to provide fresh-water for the 20.000 laborers.

(3) The official opening 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 and de Lesseps' dream was finally a reality. 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 value of the canal to world trade.

50 According to Paragraph (1), De Lesseps was everything EXCEPT....

A an engineer
B a diplomat
C a politician
D a Frenchman

51 According to Paragraph (2), what was Port Said?

A a Mediterranean port
B a useful natural harbor
C a large new city
D a man-made harbor

52 What does Paragraph (3), say about building the Suez Canal compared to modern standards?

A It was very important politically.
B It was extremely inexpensive.
C It was very time-consuming.
D It was extremely inefficient.

53 According to Paragraph (3), to whom was building the canal the most important?

A the Arab world
B the Europeans
B the Egyptians
D the royalty

Passage 20

(لعبة العجلة الدوارة وتطبيقاتها الفيزيائية)

(1) If you're studying physics, there are few more exhilarating things to learn about than a roller coaster. Roller coasters are driven almost entirely by basic inertial and gravitational forces, all manipulated in the service of a great ride.

(2) Roller coasters have a long, fascinating history. The direct **ancestors** of roller coasters were monumental ice slides that were popular in Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries.

(3) Roller coaster historians diverge on the exact evolution of these ice slides into actual rolling carts. The most widespread account is that a few entrepreneurial Frenchman imported the ice slide idea to France. **The warmer climate of France tended to melt the ice**, so the French started building waxed slides instead, eventually adding wheels to the sleds.

(4) The first American roller coaster was the Mauch Chunk Switchback Railway, built in the mountains of Pennsylvania in the mid-1800s. the track, originally built to send coal to a railway, was reconfigured as a "scenic tour." For one dollar, tourists got a leisurely ride up to the top of the mountain followed by a wild, bumpy ride back down. Over the next 30 years, these scenic rides continued to thrive and were joined by wooden roller coasters similar to the ones we know today.

54 According to Paragraph (1), why are roller coasters of interest to physics students?

A They offer a great ride.
B They are fast and complex.
C They run on various fascinating forces.
D **They all work on the same fundamental principles.**

55 The word ancestors in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A developments
B **predecessors**
C competitors
D link

56 According to Paragraph (3), why did the French change to rolling carts?

A they were entrepreneurial
B **France is warmer than Russia**
C the ice slides evolved over time
D ice slides COULDN'T be imported

57 What of the following can we understand from Paragraph (4)?

A **Switchback is no longer used to send coal to the railway.**
B The Switchback Railway was built for scenic tours.
C The ride from the top of the mountain was calm and leisurely.
D Very little development took place in the roller coaster industry after Switchback.

Passage 21

With lignin and appropriate architecture, we truly have wood. It is wood that makes trees. In practice, it is mainly the cells of the conducting vessels that become lignified, and they and their surrounding supporting cells are the main ingredient in timber.

58 The word they in the passage refers to .....

A cells
B vessels
C trees
D lignin and architecture

Passage 22

(1) All applicants for graduate study at Central Institute of Technology (CIT) are required to submit a personal statement of educational objectives.

(2) You may wish to address: (1) why you are applying to your chosen degree program, (2) what you hope to achieve through your education, (3) how your degree program will relate to your long-range career objectives, (4) what personal or non-academic qualities you will contribute to the learning environment in your program, (5) what (if any) prior experience you have with respect to your chosen program, and (6) specifically, why you want to attend CIT.

59 The word address in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A talk about something
B send to a destination
C research
D conclude

60 What is NOT included in the list in Paragraph (2)?

A Reasons for choosing the program
B Future professional goals
C Teaching experience
D Personal qualities

Model 10

61 Paul works ----------.

A careful
B **carefully**
C more careful
D most careful

62 Muhammad: Are they your children? Ahmad: No, they aren't. they're.....

A Alis'
B **Ali's**
C Ali'z
D Aliz

63 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD Order?

A Did you finish your homework when?
B **When did you finish your homework?**
C Did your homework finish you when?
D When you did finish your homework?

64 "How..... do you study?" the teacher asked the student

A a little
B few
C far
D **long**

65 At our local market, it is possible to buy..... things, but people usually go there when they want to buy gold.

A much
B **many**
C a lot
D no

66 They.....yesterday morning

A arrive
B **arrived**
C are arriving
D were arrived

67 After graduating, Turki got a job as.....in the Ministry of Transport.

A official
B officials
C a official
D **an official**

68 When I was 25 years old, I..... lift 30 kilograms with one hand.

A should
B **could**
C may
D can

69 Egyptians and Qataris ..... speak Arabic.

A any
B two
C **both**
D each

70 The first time Bob met his aunt; he immediately began to tell her all about..... and what he enjoyed doing.

A **himself**
B him
C he
D she

71 Excuse me, can you ..... me the way to the police office?

A to showing
B showing
C to show
D **show**

72 Would you take out the garbage when you leave.....party today?

A for
B For an
C For one
D **for the**

73 The second half has already begun, so the game.....in about 45 minutes

A finish
B Finished
C **will finish**
D has been finished

74 This book ..... for university students

A written
B had written
C being written
D **has been written**

75 Yesterday, all passengers.....free meal because of the flight delay.

A receive
B **received**
C receiving
D are receiving

76 This old computer is broken! I ..... it.

A replace
B replacing
C **must replace**
D ought replace

77 **Have you seen my new book.....?**

A where
B nowhere
C **anywhere**
D Everywhere

78 **Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?**

Mona: sorry, I can't join you tonight.
Amy: Let's go swimming.

A You tell we why?
B How about swimming?
C I very pleased to hear this
D **OK, Maybe some other time.**

79 **Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?**

Mr. Brown: Thank you very much. You have been of great help.
Carter: I'll tell you later.

A Please take another
B **It was my pleasure**
C I am very sorry
D Worry about it

80 **We won't see Ali on Friday because he ..... into a new house next weekend.**

A moves
B moving
C **is moving**
D has moved

81 **I always ..... my grandmother on the weekend**

A **visit**
B visits
C visiting
D will to visit

82 **Tom's mother asked him ..... the dishes for her**

A dry
B **to dry**
C drying
D to drying

83 **Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?**

Helen: I think I should go to work early tomorrow; I have some work to finish.
Emma: Why do you have to do that?

A I very glad to hear that
B Aren't you late already?
C Did you plan for that?
D **That's a good idea**

vr.q8852@gmail.com

84 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Health authorities claim that one reason diseases get spread are that people do not wash their hands property after using.

A claim
B get spread
C **are that**
D after using

85 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A **Yuri Gagarin, the Russian cosmonaut, is remembered as the first human to fly into outer space, having spent one hour and forty-eight minutes in a complete orbit around the earth.**

B Around the earth, as the first human to fly into outer space, is remembered Yuri Gagarin, the Russian cosmonaut, having spent one hour and forty-eight minutes in a complete orbit.

C Having spent one hour and forty-eight minutes in complete orbit around the earth. Yuri Gagarin, the Russian cosmonaut, as the first human to fly into outer space, is remembered.

D As the first human to fly into outer space, is remembered Yuri Gagarin, the Russian cosmonaut having spent one hour and forty-eight minutes in complete orbit around the earth.

86 **Sara: I have 1.000 riyals, and that necklace costs 11000 riyals. I can't afford it.**
Mona: No, you can't. it's ..... expensive.

A **too**
B any
C much
D more

87 **Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentence into a paragraph:**

(1) Then, pour it into a cup with a teabag and wait a couple of minutes.
(2) Now, you can remove the teabag and drink it.
(3) First, you heat the water.
(4) Making a cup of tea is easy.

A (4), (3), (2), (1)
B (4), (1), (2), (3)
C (3), (1), (4), (2)
D **(4), (3), (1), (2)**

88 **To which sentence can we add the following phrase ?**
Having always spent their money to help others, ...

(1)Sara and Ahmad were never able to save enough to perform their hajj.
(2)Their granddaughter, Mona, was living in Makkah with her family.
(3)She decided to invite them to come and stay with her.
(4)Their pilgrimage would be possible at last, so the old folks were overjoyed.

A **1**
B 2
C 3
D 4

89 **Our boss ..... important people every Tuesday.**

A meeting
B was met
C is meet
D **meets**

90 **Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A In the world affected by climate change, Peru likely to be the most top three nations is rated among.
B Among the top three nations us most likely Peru rated to be change affected by climate in the world.
C **Peru is rated among the top three nations likely to be most affected by climate change in the world.**
D Climate change in the world is most likely to be affected by Peru rated among the top three nations.

91 **In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION CORRECT?**

A Maryam was tired of walking around all day at the mall, however, when she saw the sale sign at her favorite store, she immediately felt energized.
B Maryam was tired of walking around all day at the mall, however, when she saw the sale sign at her favorite store she immediately felt energized.
C **Maryam was tired of walking around all day at the mall; however, when she saw the sale sign at her favorite store, she immediately felt energized.**
D Maryam was tired of walking around all day at the mall; however, when she saw the sale sign at her favorite store she immediately felt energized.

92 **How long .....to fly from London to New York?**

A **does it take**
B does it takes
C is it takes
D takes it

93 **If you had turned up the volume, I ..... the TV much better.**

A **would have heard**
B am hearing
C could hear
D heard

94 **The boy, ... bicycle was stolen, got a new one yesterday.**

A who
B that
C which
D **whose**

95 The man.....by a dog when he climbed over a wall and reached safely.

A | is being chased
B | has been chased
C | was being chased
D | have been chased

96 Physics is the science which ..... light, heat, sound and electricity.

A | studies
B | studied
C | studying
D | is studying

97 The pilot landed the plane safely despite the fault with.....controls

A | him
B | he
C | its
D | it

98 when Chris was living in Riyadh, he.....around the neighborhood every evening dinner.

A | used to jog
B | is jogging
C | has to jog
D | jogging

99 the boy walked ..... down the street.

A | calm
B | calmly
C | calmed
D | calming

100 ..... we were not allowed to take the test, was annoying

A | That
B | since
C | after
D | Because

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

Model 11

Passage 1

(مايك الإطفائى وتجربة إطفاء منهكة)

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smokejumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest

(2) At last, the smokejumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working

21 According to Paragraph (1), it was hard for Mike to do job because .....

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

22 According to Paragraph (1), Mike’s only thought as he tried to put out the fire was.....

A to please his boss
B to pump more water
C to stop the blazing fire
D to get something to drink

23 According to Paragraphs (1) and (2), the smokejumpers-built a ..... to stop the fire from spreading.

A fence
B trench
C firebreak
D water line

24 The word greedy in Paragraph (1) means wanting .....

A more
B less
C some
D a little

25 The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to .....

A the axe
B the fire
C the roar
D the smoke

26 The words the flaming monster in Paragraph (1) refer to.....

A Ben
B the fire
C the burning forest
D the smokejumpers

27 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because .....

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

28 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves .....

A working with proper tools
B avoiding fire hazards
C losing one's courage
D caring for others

29 The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A a man
B a fireman
C Mike
D Ben

Passage 2

(الباندا مي لان صينية الأصل)

(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.

30 The word tutor in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A speaker
B scientist
C keeper
D teacher

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers
B so that she will feel at home in China
C so that she can forget her English
D so that she will like her new diet

32 According to Paragraph (2), Where has Mei Lan been living?

A in the Chengdu Panda Research Center
B in an American research center
C in Atlanta, Georgia
D in Sichuan, China

Passage 3

(النجوم الوانها واحجامها وبعدها وطرق تصنيفها)

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

(2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color. They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest. However, there are a few stars which cannot be classified in this way. These are the superstars. For example, Ryiejol is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns and Beetle juice is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns.

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

33 The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to the ----------

A photograph
B exposure
C camera
D star

34 According to Paragraph (1), the exposure time needed to photograph the night sky in color is.....

A 10 seconds
B 15 seconds
C 20 seconds
D 30 seconds

35 The word sufficient in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A enough
B necessary
C required
D significant

36 According to Paragraph (2), Beetle juice is a superstar .....

A as big as the sun
B smaller than the sun
C as big as 17,000 suns
D as big as 40,000 suns

37 The word brighter in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A more colorful
B more shiny
C smaller
D larger

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

A size
B color
C shape
D brightness

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

A green
B yellow
C blue
D red

40 What is the main idea of the passage?

A Astronomers have been able to measure how far the stars are from each other.
B Astronomers have certain instruments to measure the color of the stars.
C We can know the color of the stars by taking a photograph of the sky at night.
D Stars can be categorized according to color and size.

Passage 4

(المادة الجيلاتينية البرتقالية وحيرة العلماء من تفسير كنيتها وسبب لونها)

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

(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.

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

A on the beaches of Kotzebue
B on the beaches of Point Hope
C close to a compound in Alaska
D between Kotzebue and Point Hope

42 The word far-fetched in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A difficult to believe
B easy to believe
C definite
D clear

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

A traces of oil
B a microscope
C the unknown substance
D one of Alaska's laboratories

44 **According to Paragraph (2), the gel is orange in color because it .....**

A is microscopic
B contains eggs
C **contains oil**
D is sticky

45 **Which of the following is TRUE?**

A Scientists have identified the species of animals that produced the strange gel.
B **OB 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.

Passage 5

(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 Naves 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 Roman's 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 earth tremors 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 build-up 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.

46 The pronoun we in Paragraph (1) shows that the writer----

A believes that his feelings will be shared by many others.

B is distancing himself from the experience he describes.

C is describing the experience of someone else.

D is speaking to one particular person.

47 **The phrase in retrospect in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to ----------.**

A looking out
B **looking back**
C looking away
D looking forward

48 **From Paragraph (2) we understand that Pliny the Younger------.**

A explained exactly how the eruption happened.
B survived the eruption and told his uncle.
C wrote his account as though it was a drama not really happening.
D **gave detail about the eruption and the effect it had on the population.**

49 **we can understand from Paragraph (6) that the eruption in 79AD was so severe because**

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.

Passage 6

(النحل)

(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, has 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 similar to 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 the 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 the 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.

50 The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to --------

A bees
B insects
C scientists
D communities

51 Why are bees important to humans?

A They have communities and can communicate
B They are necessary to produce our food crops.
C They are becoming more numerous than us.
D They have feelings like us.

52 Which Paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?

A Paragraph (1)
B Paragraph (2)
C **Paragraph (3)**
D Paragraph (4)

53 What can we understand about optimists in Paragraph (3)?

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.

54 What is the main idea of Paragraph (4)?

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.

Passage 7

(تسريب المياه فى موقع العمل)

(1) he damage you described in your letter dated Jury 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 most hardwearing 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) I am sorry about the inconvenience you have experienced and will tell the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

55 The passage is .....

A a complaint
B **a reply to a complaint**
C a work order
D a reply to an enquiry

56 According to Paragraph (1), the problems with wiring were caused by ..... .

A the electrical contractor
B the new wires
C the old wires
D leaking water

57 According to Paragraph (1), the floor problems were caused by ----------

A poor workmanship
B normal wear and tear
C the use of faulty material
D the employees working in that area

58 According to Paragraph (2), which of the following is TRUE?

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.

59 According to Paragraph (4), the replacement of the damaged floor surface .....

A is going to begin when the customer notifies the contractor.
B is going to begin when the workmen are available.
C has already finished.
D has already begun.

60 The word inconvenience in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to .....

A time pressure
B coincidence
C bad luck
D trouble

Model 11

61 If it rains tomorrow, I ---------- my raincoat.

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 When you were in Paris last year, ---------- the Eiffel Tower?

A have you visited
B were you visit
C **did you visit**
D you visited

63 Guided tours---------- be given by the Ministry of Information in the coming Janadriyah Festival next month.

A **will**
B ought
C Must to
D Could to

64 People over forty need ---------- regular check-ups at least once a year

A get
B **to get**
C getting
D that they get

65 King Abdul Aziz regained Riyadh --------- 1319 H

A at
B **in**
C on
D to

66 Adam---------- a book now.

A reads
B reading
C is reads
D **is reading**

67 Now it is 10:00 PM. The train ---------- at 11:00 pm

A arriving
B arrived
C has arrived
D **will arrive**

68 If you promise to keep a secret, I ---------- you what happened.

A tell
B telling
C **will tell**
D would tell

69 When I go to King Saud University Library, I usually ----------.

A study
B studied
C will study
D am studying

70 Which is the BEST WAY to combine the two sentences?

There was a discussion in class today. It was very interesting."

A There was a discussion in class today, but it was very interesting
B Since it was very interesting, there was a discussion in class today.
C It was very interesting the discussion in class today.
D The discussion in class today was very interesting.

71 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A A lot of protein both fish and meat contain, but the oils in fish than the fat in meat are healthier.
B Fish and meat contain protein both a lot of, but in fish are healthier the oils than in meat the fat.
C But in fish the oils are healthier than in meat the fat, a But in fish the oils lot of protein both fish and meat contain.
D Both fish and meat contain a lot of protein, but the oils in fish are healthier than the fat in meat

72 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the exams are finished, whos going to be the first in the class.
B After all the exams are finished, who's going to be the first in the class.
C After all, the exam's are finished, whos' going to be the first in the class?
D After all the exams are finished, who's going to be the first in the class?

73 Mary and Jane like ---------- to the science museum together.

A go
B going
C They go
D To be going

74 **Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A Before buying a new computer, Susan waited until her paycheck was deposited into her bank account, for her parents.

B Until her paycheck was deposited into her bank account, Susan waited for her parents, before buying a new computer.

C Susan waited until her paycheck was deposited before buying a new computer for her parents, into her bank account.

D **Susan waited until her paycheck was deposited into her bank account before buying a new computer for her parents.**

75 **Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A He burned incense so that his house would smell nice, for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.

B So that his house would smell nice, he burned incense for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.

C Through the rest of the day he burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice

D **He burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice through the rest of the day**

76 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

I don't had enough money to buy a bus ticket, so I'll have to walk to school today.

A **had**

B to buy

C so

D Have to

77 **Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Last night, Lisa makes Vietnamese rice pudding with black eyed peas for dessert.

A **makes**

B with

C for

D dessert

78 **Which sentence is correct?**

A **Your appointment will be next Monday.**

B You're appointment will be next Monday.

C You're appointment is next Monday.

D Your appointment has next Monday.

79 If she had more talent, she ..... in art school.

A enrolls
B would enroll
C had enrolled
D is going to enroll

80 He did not have.....money in his wallet, so he stopped by the cash machine.

A lots
B much
C plenty
D many

81 A: Is it John's turn to start the game?
B: No, it isn't. It's ----------.

A you
B you're
C your
D yours

82 The teacher will leave the classroom when her students --------- their exams.

A finish
B finished
C finishes
D finishing

83 It takes ---------- of steel to build a skyscraper.

A a lot
B So much
C Too much
D Large amount

84 The lady ---------- wrote this book lives in Riyadh.

A Which
B whom
C who
D What

85 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Either the chocolate cake or the lemon pie are going to be served for dessert after dinner tonight.
Which one do you prefer?

A Either
B are going
C one
D prefer

86 **Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph:**

(1) Steve always took a bus home from work and then walked to his house.
(2) He bought ice cream cones as a surprise for his family.
(3) When he walked in the door, his family greeted him as usual.
(4) On one hot day, he decided to stop by the store along his way home.
(5) Then they all happily enjoyed the ice cream cones together.

A (1), (2), (4), (3), (5)
B (1), (3), (4), (2), (5)
C **(1), (4), (2), (3), (5)**
D (1), (4), (2), (5), (3)

87 **Yusuf lost his entire research project ---------- his computer crashed.**

A so
B **when**
C during
D although

88 **In the game of Monopoly, if a player gets a "go to jail card", he..... directly to jail.**

A must going
B must to go
C **must go**
D must

89 **Would someone please tell him the correct answer to the question that he.....?**

A **asked**
B asking
C asked it
D is asking it

90 **Airplanes usually travel ---------- helicopters.**

A **faster than**
B fastest than
C the fastest than
D more faster than

91 **We ---------- be brave in the face of danger.**

A must to
B have
C **must**
D Could to

92 **He just ..... the bread that his father requested this morning.**

A Buy
B buying
C **bought**
D Had bought

93 **Many Saudis enjoy eating Chinese food. However, they don't like it as ..... as their traditional dishes.**

A plenty
B **much**
C many
D more

94 If Sara ..... earlier, she would not have missed the first lecture

A | had arrived
B | arrived
C | has arrived
D | would arrive

95 All members of my family.....the pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in their lives

A | are performed
B | have performed
C | were performed
D | have been performed

96 Ali ..... work and at present is having a cup of coffee with his friends.

A | just getting off
B | has just got off
C | is just get off
D | just gets off

97 The majority of smartphones ---------- in factories in China.

A | produce
B | are producing
C | are produce
D | are produced

98 The strawberries ---------- by the children who picked them.

A | have all eating
B | were all eaten
C | were all eating
D | had all eaten

99 Mr. Amir, ---------- the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.

A | He
B | him
C | whom
D | Which

100 If I ---------- more time, I ---------- more languages.

A | had / learn
B | have / learn
C | had / would learn
D | have / would learn

Model 12

Passage 1

(الحرب العالمية الثانية قوتها التدميرية واثارها)

(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 in 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.

21 The word occur in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A go
B fight
C stand
D **happen**

22 Why can some weapons destroy a whole city?

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.

23 According to Paragraph (1), World War II started in .....

A 1936
B **1939**
C 1945
D 1954

24 Compared to other wars, which of the following statements is true concerning World War II?

A Fewer cities were destroyed
B **More destruction happened.**
C Less destruction happened.
D Fewer people died.

25 How many deaths in the military were there in World War II?

A less than 25 million
B **more than 25 million**
C about 30 million
D more than 30 million

26 According to Paragraph (1), the cost of World War II was .....

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

27 When World War II ended, ...

A life went back to normal
B life became simpler
C disasters remained
D disasters stopped

28 According to Paragraph (2), which of the following increased after World War II?

A communication and transport
B industry and production
C crime and law-breaking
D work and jobs

29 After the war, people did NOT think about their long-term future because .....

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

30 Strikes occurred during the winter of 1946-1947 because .....

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

Passage 2

(شخص (ربة منزل) مشغولة بأعمال المنزل مثل غسل الأرضية)

Every morning, I get up and make my son's lunch to take to school. Then I do some housework to keep our home clean and tidy. Next, I wake up my son, Muhammad, and make his breakfast. I'm always in a hurry in the morning.

31 This person is .....

A busy
B bored
C angry
D unhappy

32 An example of housework is to .....

A spend time with the family
B study for school
C wash the floor
D go shopping

Passage 3

(تغير عادات الغذاء عالميا وتأثير الاكل الغربى فى اليابان والتشيك)

(1) The growing similarities in diet and eating habits around the world are influencing people of various cultures in different ways. For example, Western foods are damaging health in the industrialized island country of Japan. Instead of small meals of seafood, rice, and vegetables, the typical Japanese diet now includes large amounts of meat, dairy products like whole milk, ice cream, etc.) and desserts like tiramisu, a rich Italian dessert full of chocolate, cheese, and sugar. According to Japanese health researchers, such changes in eating habits are related to a great increase in health problems such as heart disease, strokes, cancer, and diabetes.

(2) On the other hand, the changing global diet is having the opposite effect on the people in the Czech Republic. The government of this European nation no longer supports meat and dairy products financially. so the cost of **these foods** is going up. In contrast, fresh fruits and vegetables are becoming more widely available from private markets and stands. Cooks are even serving salads to schoolchildren, and families are eating more **nutritious**, home-cooked meals. For these reasons. fewer Czech men are having heart attacks. the women are losing a lot of weight, and most people are living healthier lives.

33 A good title for the passage would be .....

A Japan and the Czech Republic
B Cultures Around the World
C **Changes in Global Diet**
D Health Problems

34 According to Paragraph (1), Western foods are .....

A making health much better in Japan
B **making health much worse in Japan**
C NOT becoming available in Japan
D having NO effect on the Japanese

35 Because people in the Czech Republic eat more nutritious, home-cooked meals, ...

A all people are living healthy lives
B **more people are living healthy lives**
C fewer people are living healthy lives
D more people are having heart attacks

36 The words “these foods” in Paragraph (2) refer to .....

A OA Western foods
B Japanese foods
C **meat and dairy products**
D fresh fruits and vegetables

37 The word nutritious in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to having .....

A **high food value**
B medium food value
C low food value
D no food values

Passage 4

A&B نمط الشخصية

(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 his 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 for 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.

38 The word individual in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A direct
B simple
C separate
D eccentric

39 According to Paragraph (3), Type A personalities are different from Type B personalities in that they always seem to be .....

A hard to irritate
B patient with others
C in a fully collected state
D in a rush to do something

40 According to Paragraph (5), what did a study conducted by British researchers discover about reduced sleep?

A It affects blood pressure.
B It increases the heartbeat.
C It affects mental health.
D It causes sudden death.

41 According to P 6), where do most people fall between Type A and B personalities?

A They are in the middle.
B They are Type A personalities.
C They are Type B personalities.
D They are Type C personalities.

42 According to the conclusion, what should our goal be?

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

Passage 5

معنى كلمة ضروري في قطعة صغيرة عن الغوص

One of the most interesting water activities available is scuba diving. Diving requires some preparation: equipment must be purchased or rented, essential lessons must be taken and certification must be obtained before diving

43 The word essential in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A necessary
B practical
C difficult
D useful

Passage 6

(برامج تشغيل الملحقات وطريقة عملها)

(1) A device driver is software that helps a peripheral device establish communication with a computer. This type of software is used by printers, monitors, graphics cards, sound cards, and modems. Once installed, a device driver usually runs in the background without opening a window on the screen. Suppose you connect a new printer to your computer. You might also have to install a printer driver or select a preinstalled driver. After the device driver is installed, it runs in the background to send data to the printer whenever you begin a print job.

(2) On a Mac, you can click the Apple icon, select About this Mac, and then select More Info to look at a list of devices connected to your computer. By selecting a device, you can view information about it, including the driver version number. It's always important to remain up-to-date, so check the manufacturer's website to make sure that your version is current. On a PC, if you need to update a device driver or change its settings. you can usually access the driver by using the Start menu's Control Panel option and opening the System icon. Then use the Device Manager option to view a list of your computer system hardware and corresponding device drivers.

44 The main purpose of a device driver is to .....

A begin a print job
B run in the background
C connect to the internet
D **connect hardware to the computer**

45 The word current in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A paid
B legal
C **recent**
D registered

46 The main idea of the passage is to explain how .....

A a printer is installed
B **a device driver works**
C to use a personal computer
D important it is to update your device driver

47 A device driver is best described as a .....

A type of printer
B type of modem
C **piece of software**
D peripheral device

Passage 8

(الرحلات الشاملة للوجبات والانتقالات والسكن)

Busy people don't want their vacations to be a hassle. That's why all-inclusive resorts are becoming popular. At these resorts, one price includes all meals, drinks, lodging, and sightseeing. Golf, tennis, and swimming are available for free. Other sports, such as scuba diving, deep-sea fishing, and rock climbing, may require separate fees for equipment rental, but instruction and excursions are included. Many resorts also include children's activities as part of the package

48 What does all-inclusive resort mean?

A It is a large resort.
B It is a family-oriented resort.
C It costs more than other resorts.
D **It covers food, lodging, and activities.**

49 Which of the following might cost extra?

A all meals
B golf and tennis
C **equipment rental**
D excursions and instruction

Passage 9

(الإجتماعات تنظيمها والتخطيط لها لتكون فعالة)

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

50 The main idea of the passage is that meetings .....

A waste a lot of time
B are NOT necessary
C need to be held frequently
D **need to be planned and organized**

51 The word remarks in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A information
B **comments**
C schedules
D time

52 The writer says that .....

A **you should only invite people who are necessary**
B more people make a more productive meeting
C it is NOT necessary to prepare for a meeting
D it is NOT necessary to thank speakers

Passage 10

(الراديو فى السعودية بين الماضى والحاضر)

(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 Hajj season, as they contain a variety of topics supported by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs.

53 Which of the following is TRUE?

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.

54 The word them in Paragraph (1) refers to .....

A radios
B government
C **private players**
D the rest of the people

55 You can understand from Paragraph (1) that .....

A radios are rarely used in Saudi Arabia
B radio broadcasters control media licensing
C the early use for radio was mainly to play music
D **developments in technology made radios cheaper**

56 At what time of day are you most likely to hear the Urdu language service?

A 5 am
B 9 am
C **3 pm**
D 8 pm

Passage 11

(رحلة سياحية ثقافية لإسطنبول لمعرفة تاريخها)



Classical, Byzantine, and Ottoman Turkey

(1) Istanbul is one of the great cities of the world. It began as a city inside the Greek colony of Byzantium, then known as Constantinople, capital of the fabulously wealthy Byzantine Empire. For a further 400 years. Istanbul was the capital of the Ottoman Empire. In the time of Suleyman the Magnificent, it outshone all its predecessors.

(2) New excavations at Troy have revealed so much more of the city and its vast defenses. We shall visit the site. along with the other major classical cities of the Aegean, so many of which, like Miletus, trace their own foundation to heroes returning from the Trojan Wars.

(3) We shall use our own classic boats with Byzantine design, but fitted with the most modern conveniences private bathrooms; chefs to prepare excellent Turkish cuisine; stewards to wait on your every need. It's a perfect way to relax, learn and absorb the ambience of this epic past.

ITINERARY

(4) 24 MAY: Morning check-in at Heathrow for flight to Istanbul. Transfer for a three-night stay to the Sultanahmet Palace Hotel in the heart of the old city

(5) 25 MAY: Walking visit to the "Old City of Constantinople - the Byzantine Hippodrome and the Aya Sofia, built during the reign of Emperor Justinian, who governed during the 6th Century AD. Also visit the Blue Mosque and Topkapi Palace where the treasures of the Ottoman Empire are on display, and the Archaeological Museum with important Greek artifacts and an overview of Byzantine Constantinople.

57 The intended audience for this passage is most likely .....

A geographers
B historians
C students
D **tourists**

58 In the past, Istanbul used to be called .....

A Greece
B Ottoman
C Byzantium
D **Constantinople**

59 The word reign in Paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to .....

A rule
B visit
C year
D history

60 The participants are most likely to take part in .....

A culture and art tours
B beach and water sports
C wildlife and nature spotting
D hiking and mountain climbing

vr.qb52@gmail.com

Model 12

61 When did you buy ..... car?

A you
B Your
C yours
D You're

62 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Please don't forget to put your names on your homework.
B Please don't forget to put on your homework your names.
C Don't forget, please, on your homework to put your names.
D Don't forget on your homework to put your names, please.

63 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A My favorite sport's are hockey, golf, and football.
B My favorite sports are hockey, golf, and football.
C My favorite sports' are hockey, golf, and football.
D My favorite sports are hockey, golf, and football?

64 Customer: May I please speak with the manager?
Clerk: I'm sorry, he ..... with a customer.

A speaks
B speaking
C is speaking
D will spoken

65 Wow! I couldn't understand any of the lecture. It was ..... fast.

A a lot
B too
C much
D enough

66 Can you lower the TV volume? I ..... to put the baby to sleep.

A try
B tried
C am trying
D have tried

67 Mona is busy at the moment. She ..... her homework.

A does
B done
C is doing
D Was doing

68 The man ..... lives next door is a doctor.

A who | B which
C whom | D whose

69 This is the man ..... saved my brother's life last week.

A whose | B Whom
C which | D who

70 -------remain healthy, you need to eat a balanced diet with adequate vitamins and minerals

A So that | B So as to
C because to | D in order to

71 Ben has been here ..... seven years

A For | B from
C since | D During

72 Bob needs ..... quiet.

A to being | B being
C To be | D Be

73 Sara, you must look after ..... in this cold weather.

A yourself | B myself
C herself | D himself

74 Mike: Where are you going?
John: I.....going to the supermarket.

A is | B am
C Would be | D had been

75 George has not seen his children since ..... Week.

A a | B next
C the | D last

76 I'm sorry the soup is not very tasty. I couldn't find ..... spices

A any | B a lot
C some | D much

77 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

I don't had enough money to buy a bus ticket, so I'll have to walk to school today.

A | had
B | To buy
C | so
D | have to

78 **The bookseller has many books that..... Outdated.**

A | am
B | is
C | are
D | were

79 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A | Dave's and Hannah's expectations of marriage couldnt have been more different.
b | Daves and Hannahs expectations of marriage couldnt have been more different.
C | Daves and Hannahs expectations of marriage couldn't have been more different.
D | Dave's and Hannah's expectations of marriage couldn't have been more different.

80 **Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph**

(1) By 6:30 he is outside waiting for his school bus.
(2) When he returns home, he eats his breakfast.
(3) His mother wakes him up so that he can pray Fajr at a mosque in his neighborhood.
(4) Ali's mornings are very busy.
(5) After he finishes his prayer, he reads the Qur'an for about 20 minutes

A | (3), (4), (1), (5), (2)
B | (4), (3), (5), (2), (1)
C | (3), (5), (1), (2), (4)
D | (4), (1), (2), (3), (5)

81 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Evening classes are the worse part of my class schedule this semester.

A | Evening
B | are
C | worse
D | of

82 **Ali just got a job in Japan, ...now he wants to learn Japanese.**

A | But
B | so
C | So that
D | Since

83 Chris.....eggs and cheese every morning.

A use to eat
B **used to eat**
C is used to eat
D used to eating

84 I came across a friend of ..... when I was shopping at the mall

A I
B my
C me
D **mine**

85 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A **When others criticize us, we may have difficulty listening to what they say.**
B When others criticize us we may have difficulty, listening to what they say.
C When others criticize us, we may have difficulty, listening to what they say.
D When others criticize us, we may have difficulty listening, to what they say.

86 Hi, I have a message for Cathy. Can you tell.....I am running a few minutes late?

A **her**
B she
C me
D them

87 Since the time of the Prophet Ibrahim, the Holy Mosque in Makkah ..... by billions of pilgrims.

A was visited
B has visited
C has been visiting
D **has been visited**

88 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

When the waiter asked whether or not Eric will like some bread, he answered, "Yes, please."

A asked
B whether
C **will**
D some

89 Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph:

(1) Finally, it would take him about two minutes to get to the bus stop.
(2) Before walking out of the door, George always checked his bag to make sure he didn't forget anything.
(3) Everyday, George woke up one hour before the school bus arrived.
(4) Then, he spent about twenty minutes to pack breakfast, lunch, tea, and a snack in a bag to bring with him.
(5) First, he spent about fifteen to twenty minutes to wash up and dress

A (5), (4), (3), (2), (1)
B (5), (4), (2), (3), (1)
C **(3), (5), (4), (2). (1)**
D (3). (5). (2), (4), (1)

90 Ali enjoys ..... Arabic short stories.

A to read
B Reading with
C **reading**
D read

91 Two university students ..... a powerful speech last night which met with wild applause from the audience

A have given
B **gave**
C are giving
D give

92 Ali was ..... to the hospital immediately after the accident.

A **Taken**
B took
C takin
D take

93 Every time I stand in front of people, I..... nervous

A **get**
B got
C Have gotten
D am getting

94 I will not go to bed until I ..... all of my homework assignments

A had finished
B will finish
C finished
D **finish**

95 I can see you're out of breath. .....?

A Do you run
B Have you run
C Are you running
D **Have you been running**

96 Professor Brown's presentation was very easy to follow. As a result, only ..... students had questions at the end.

A a little
B **a few**
C several
D many

97 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A The Gulf Council Cooperation Leaders of six member will tomorrow meet in Riyadh to discuss the proposal.
B To discuss the proposal, in Riyadh tomorrow, the six leaders of Gulf Cooperation Council member will meet.
C Tomorrow six member leaders will meet of the Gulf Council Cooperation in Riyadh to discuss the proposal.
D **Leaders of the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council will meet in Riyadh tomorrow to discuss the proposal.**

98 The computer graphics course that ..... this semester is taught by the same teacher who teaches IT

A offered
B be offered
C is offering
D **is being offered**

99 Although I was in great pain, the doctor made me ..... for an hour

A waited
B to wait
C waiting
D **wait**

100 If I ....., I would buy a beautiful house.

A am rich
B **were rich**
C will be rich
D was being rich

vr.qa52@gmail.com

Model 13

Passage 1

(قطعة نصف سطر عن فهم المقارنة والتشبيه)

Adam is not as tall as Eric

21 The passage says that .....

A Eric is taller
B Eric is shorter
C Adam is taller
D Eric and Adam are short

Passage 2

(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 ٩٨٠ A.D. Avicenna was born in Bukhara which is now part of Russia and known as Uzben. By the age of 10, he was already **proficient** in the Qur'an and Arabic classics. By the age of 16, he finished Islamic law studies, geometry, anatomy, logic and philosophy. By the age of 18. he completed the study of medicine. Soon after that, he became the Prime Minister and the physician of the Ruler of Bukhara. The Ruler was impressed by the intelligence and endurance of his Prime Minister and opened for him Library which was unique in its literary richness.

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

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

22 The word proficient in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A skilled
B trained
C dedicated
D disciplined

23 According to par 1) why does the Western world use a different name for Ibn-Sina?

A They did NOT like Arabic names.
B They did NOT want the world to know his nationality.
C Names change when used by speakers of a different language.
D He did NOT speak their language.

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

A manager of the Royal Library.
B assistant of the Prime Minister.
C teacher of the Ruler of Bukhara.
D **doctor for the Ruler of Bukhara.**

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

A He worked mainly during the day.
B He scarcely worked at night.
C He used to travel a lot.
D **He worked very hard.**

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

A **5 volumes**
B 16 encyclopedias
C 21 chapters
D 100 treatises

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

A It has never been translated.
B **It has been translated into many languages.**
C It has been translated into a few languages.
D It has not been translated into the Russian language.

Passage 3

(Mada'in Saleh) مدائن صالح

The buildings and monuments that we can see today at Mada'in Saleh are remnants of the great and very rich Nabatean kingdom. Other famous buildings of this civilization are found in northern Syria and in Petra in Jordan, which was the Nabatean capital.

28 What does the passage say about Petra?

A It is in northern Syria.
B It is the capital of Jordan.
C **It was the Nabatean capital.**
D It was a successful commercial city

Passage 4

الورق (paper)

(1) The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, containing tiny cellulose fibers, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

(2) The first manmade writing material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plant, flattened **them**, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

(3) Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibers. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved onto a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.

(4) Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

(5) Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

29 According to Paragraph (2), what did the early Egyptians use to make their writing material?

A mulberry bark
B wood pulp
C bamboo
D **papyrus**

30 The word them in Paragraph (2) refers to .....

A Ancient Egyptians
B writing materials
C **papyrus stems**
D paper

31 The first real paper was made in .....

A **China**
B Egypt
C France
D Samarkand

32 Who introduced the paper-making process to Europe?

A Ts'ailun
B Chinese traders
C **the Arabs**
D the Spanish

33 Which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

A tree bark
B tree wood
C plant starch
D **fibrous material**

passage 5

(فهرس الوحدات index)

Unit 1 Origin of Hispanic Culture: Europe 1
Unit 2 Origin of Hispanic Culture: America 20
Unit 3 Religion in the Hispanic World 35
Unit 4 Revolutionary Movements of the century 60

34 which unit would most likely discuss prayer in Hispanic Culture?

A Unit 1
B Unit 2
C **Unit 3**
D Unit 4

35 which unit would most likely discuss violent changes in society in Hispanic countries?

A Unit 1
B Unit 2
B Unit 3
D **Unit 4**

Passage 6

(مناخ بعض مدن المملكة)

Strong winds will raise dust and sand, reducing visibility over the northern and central Kingdom between Makkah and Madinah, with the possibility of increasing temperatures over these regions. Suspended haze will spread over Qassim, Hail and northern parts of the Riyadh region, limiting visibility and making driving hazardous. Parts of the central and eastern Kingdom will be partly cloudy, with chances of rain. Storm clouds may form over the southwestern and Western highlands, including Abha, Baha and Taif.

36 Which parts of the kingdom may receive rain?

A **the central and eastern parts.**
B the central and northern parts.
C the northern and eastern parts.
D the northern and western parts.

37 The forecast for Makkah and Medina is.....

A clear and sunny
B stormy and cool
C rainy and cool
D **dusty and hot**

38 **Which city may expect to see storm clouds?**

A Makkah
B Riyadh
C Hail
D **Baha**

39 **Where will it probably be difficult to see clearly while driving?**

A Taif
B **Qassim**
C the western highlands
D the eastern part of the Kingdom

Tel: 533151379

Passage 7

(اللام الكورية)

(1) Language is a way to communicate. We begin to learn language 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 between them.

(3) For example, my three children and they were all born in the States. The eighteen-years- 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 much **Americanized** and **they** cannot understand each other Even when my ant 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 he does to the second canter. 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 fail to understand why he should learn Korean.

(5) Immigrants try to preserve their native language in their new country while string to learn a new language. My aunt was her children to succeed in the US, but she also wants to help them understand the Korean language in order to understand the 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 any reasons. Immigrants must imagine a strong mutual understanding with the family and enable their children to appreciate the 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 the identity.

40 What is the main idea of the passage?

A the importance of second language
B immigrants and their education
C language and identity
D immigrants in the US

41 The word suffer in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to having .....

A accidents
B problems
C injuries
D Skills

42 According to Paragraph (3), which of the following is NOT TRUE about the 18- year old daughter?

A She was born in the U.S.
B She speaks only English very well
C She sometimes misunderstands things in Korean
D She communicates better with her parents than her brother and sister do.

43 The pronoun they in Paragraph (3) refers to the mother and her .....

A second daughter
B eldest daughter
C children
D so

44 the word Americanized in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A living in America
B usually travelling to America
C having American nationality
D speaking and behaving like Americans

45 According to Paragraph 3 and 4, the second daughter is .....

A Older than her brother
B Sympathetic to her cousin
C Not as Americanized as her sister
D Able to understand her mother easily

46 According to Paragraph 3 and 4, the mother speaks Korean to .....

A Her oldest daughter only
B Her two daughters only
C Her son only
D All of her children

47 According to Paragraph (4) , the youngest child.....

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

48 What does the passage say about miscommunication between immigrants and their children?

A It can be only 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**

Passage 8

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.

49 This passage is about.....

A Nurse

B Patient

C **Medical doctor**

D University teacher

50 The word examine in the passage is closest in meaning to ..... closely.

A talking

B **looking**

C listening

D questioning

passage 9

الإقمشة والخياطة

(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 which 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 wrap, with transverse threads called the weft.

(3) Other methods of creating fabric include knitting? 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.

51 the best title of the passage is .....

A A history of Machine-Made fabrics

B Appreciating fabrics in everyday life.

C How to evaluate the quality of fabrics

D Why people still buy handcrafted fabrics

52 What does Paragraph (2) say about the main difference between handlooms and power looms?

A Handlooms produce better quality fabric
B **Power looms produce fabrics more quickly**
C They each use a different weaving method
D Only power looms produce consumer items

53 The word function in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A **Process**
B Part
B Routine
D Relation

54 In Paragraph (3), which of the following is NOT mentioned as a difference between knitting and crocheting?

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 Knitting has been mechanized while crocheting has NOT

55 What does Paragraph (4) say about handmade fabrics?

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

56 According to Paragraph (4), how can people better appreciate fabrics?

A By knowing how much it costs to manufacture them
B By knowing whether they are made by hand or by machine
C By knowing how they are produced in large quantities
D **By knowing how much effort is put into making it**

Model 13

61 My sister's name is Anna. ..... is eight years old.

A | he
B | him
C | **she**
D | her

62 Russia is ..... than Canada.

A | **bigger**
B | the bigger
C | biggest
D | the biggest

63 He went to university in the UK ..... a PhD in physics.

A | get
B | getting
C | **to get**
D | to getting

64 In my opinion, it is not economical.....your money on cheap, poor-quality products.

A | spend
B | spent
C | **to spend**
D | be spending

65 The computer costs so ..... money that the family decided not to buy it.

A | most
B | more
C | many
D | **much**

66 Go outside and ..... the gardener some water. He needs a break.

A | **bring**
B | to bring
C | bringing
D | will bring

67 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A | Running late, he yelled, «Stop! » as he chased after the kingdom university bus that took him to work every morning.
B | Running late, he yelled, «Stop! » as he chased after the Kingdom university bus that took him to work every morning.
C | **Running late, he yelled, «Stop! » as he chased after the Kingdom University bus that took him to work every morning.**
D | Running late. He yelled, «Stop! » as he chased after the Kingdom University bus that took him to work every morning.

68 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A Among John's favorite places to travel were Malaysia, morocco, and any exotic location with a nice, clean beach.

B Among John's favorite places to travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any Exotic Location with a nice, clean beach.

C **Among John's favorite places to travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any exotic location with a nice, clean beach.**

D Among John's favorite Places to Travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any exotic location with a nice, clean beach.

69 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A And then they would start getting ready for bed, after eating dinner, the family used to read books while drinking tea.

B **After eating dinner, the family used to read books while drinking tea, and then they would start getting ready for bed.**

C After eating dinner, and then they would start getting ready for bed, the family used to read books while drinking tea.

D The family used to read books while drinking tea, and then they would start getting ready, after eating dinner, for bed.

70 **George: may I speak to Mr. Ben?**
Secretary: I'm afraid he …… a meeting right now. Could you call back.

A runs B **is running**

C ran D has run

71 **The students had been studying lesson one and the teacher wanted……lesson two.**

A begin B **to begin**

C they begin D that they begin

72 **The boys' mother told them to finish all of their breakfast, …… they stuffed their mouths until their plates were empty.**

A however B since

C as D **so**

73 **At tomorrow's event, a large sum of money …… by an anonymous supporter.**

A have donated B will donate

C **will be donated** D are being donated

74 **A large box of dates ..... from my uncle.**

A have just arrived
B **has just arrived**
C having just arrived
D just have arrived

75 **Bob ..... on holiday last year.**

A **didn't go**
B didn't went
C doesn't go
D not go

76 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A He claimed he was simply meditating, but when asked about it later, Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch.
B **Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch, but when asked about it later, he claimed he was simply meditating.**
C Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch, he claimed he was simply meditating, but when asked about it later.
D While sitting on the couch, but when asked about it later, he claimed he was simply meditating, Adam had obviously fallen asleep.

77 **Steve's watch was not working properly, ... he took it to a repair shop.**

A but
B **so**
C because
D while

78 **To which sentence from the paragraph can we add the following clause?**

Since she was living in Saudi Arabia, ...
[1] Sarah wanted to learn Arabic.
[2] To start, she made a flash card for each letter with an English transliteration written on the back.
[3] She practiced with the flash cards until she memorized the entire Arabic alphabet.
[4] Then she bought children's books to read until she built up her vocabulary and learned basic sentence structures.

A **[1]**
B [2]
C [3]
D [4]

79 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Invented by Thomas Edison, was the electric light bulb, one of the many commercially successful products, an essential element of our modern lives.

B One of the many commercially successful products, an essential element of our modern lives was invented by Thomas Edison, the electric light bulb.

C **The electric light bulb, an essential element of our modern lives, was one of the many commercially successful products invented by Thomas Edison.**

D An essential element of our modern lives, one of the many commercially successful products, was invented the electric light bulb by Thomas Edison.

80 Which one of the underlined words or phrases in the following is INCORRECT?

Did you know that the tree over there might actually been hundreds of years old?

A Did

B know

C there

D **been**

81 Which sentence as the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Catching ants that were crawling around inside the house, the boys spent the whole afternoon and putting them outside in the garden.

B **The boys spent the whole afternoon catching ants that were crawling around inside the house and putting them outside in the garden.**

C Catching ants that were crawling around inside the house and putting them outside in the garden, the boys spent the whole afternoon.

D The boys spent the whole afternoon and putting them outside in the garden, catching ants that were crawling around inside the house.

82 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Tom and Adam went to play tennis at the sports club hours ago, and still has not returned home for lunch yet.

A to play

B ago

C **has**

D yet

83 Which of the underlined words in the sentence is INCORRECT?

To become a doctor and to helping sick children are the goals that Lucy hopes to achieve after she finishes her undergraduate university courses.

A **to helping**

B the goals

C hopes

D Finishes

84 Working in a university last year ..... very interesting.

A is
B **was**
C can be
D could be

85 If I ..... my car back from the mechanic tomorrow, I will travel to Dubai.

A got
B **get**
C am getting
D will get

86 I do not understand this sentence. What .....?

A does mean this word
B **does this word mean**
C this word means
D means this word

87 He worked ..... forty years before he decided to retire.

A **for**
B from
C since
D during

88 A: The maintenance man was here today.
B: Good! ..... you remember to tell him to fix the stairs?

A Are
B Were
C Do
D **Did**

89 In England, many children.....wear school uniforms; they can't come to school if they don't.

A **have to**
B must to
C need
D can

91 All of your travel plans have been made. When you arrive, someone ..... for you at the airport.

A waits
B will wait
C is waiting
D **will be waiting**

92 The children could not ..... out to ride their bikes because it was raining.

A **go**
B going
C gone
D to go

93 They went to bed as soon as their guests ..... left.

A are
B were
C **had**
D have

94 Does Chris have to go home now? Let him ..... a while longer.

A **stay**
B stays
C to stay
D staying

95 Tom cannot remember .....

A where are kept the files
B where are the files kept
C where the files kept are
D **where the files are kept**

96 Dairy products should ..... to keep them fresh.

A refrigerate
B refrigerating
C be refrigerate
D **be refrigerated**

97 The box ..... from recycled paper.

A **was made**
B was makin
C made
D make

98 If I ..... there, I ..... said something to the manager.

A was / would had
B have been / will have
C **had been / would have**
D were / would had

99 After he..... the door, he discovered that his keys were not in his pocket.

A was closing
B was closed
C **had closed**
D has closed

100 The postman had already delivered the mail by the time I..... for work this morning.

A have left
B had left
C leave
D **left**

vr.q8852@gmail.com

Model 14

Passage 1

Some historians consider one man, an Italian Pizzeria chef named Rafaelle Esposito, to be the creator of modern pizza. In June 1889 the pizzaiolo Raffaele Esposito, Pizzeria Brandi's chef, invented a dish called "Pizza Margherita" in honor of the Queen of Italy, Margherita of Savoy, and the Italian unification, since toppings are tomato red), mozzarella white) and basil green), (representing the same colors of the national flag of Italy), that the queen highly enjoyed. This is how the original and now world-renowned pizza Margherita was born and paved the way for pizza to change from being a Peasant's food to a popular dish for everyone throughout Italy and the rest of the world.

1 Why do people think the first one who made it was Italian?

A Because it contains the colors of the Italian flag

2 What is not true about Pizza Margherita?

A Pizza is not an international meal.

3 Why was a kind of Pizza named Margherita?

A after the name of queen Margherita

4 Why is the pizza maker famous? Or Why is his name associated with Pizza?

A Because the queen ate the Pizza he made.

5 Why is Raffaele the founder of Pizza?

A Because his dish is famous around the world

Passage 2

A passage about animal slaughter and use in Chinese food

6 Killing animals in this unfair way causes

A Disruption in the food chain.

Passage 3

A person who has friends and has a friend who speaks several languages, so he told his friends I will give you 10 tips that my friend gave me

6 The idea is from a person who.....

A Speaks many languages.

7 **Them refers to.....**

A Ideas

The passage is talking about the ideas and advice of the writer's friend and how he acquired the language.

8 **What is he talking about?**

A About his friend that he speaks more than nine languages.

9 **Pronunciation means.....**

A Say

10 **Why was he interested in educating children?**

A Because they learn not to care about people.

11 **Why is it Important to learn as children?**

A Because they do not worry about making mistakes.

Passage 4

workshop

12 **Why did this person decide to attend the workshop once again?**

A Because he needs to focus more on controlling time

13 **Who are allowed to attend?**

A Any kind of people who would like to attend

14 **What did he do to his wife?**

A He brought her a beautiful necklace and earrings

Passage 5

'Look at the picture and answer the question'

15 **Where can you see this sentence?**

A Classroom

Passage 6

Russian doll

16 **Who is the doll maker?**

A Russia

17 **Doll making was inspired by .....**

A Japan

18 What are dolls made of?

A wood

Passage 7

The passage started with the advice to drink fresh milk when we go to the farm, and talked about the harms of unboiled fresh milk and why milk is boiled.

19 Pronoun that refers to.....

A Drinking milk from a cow

20 Why is pasteurized milk healthier?

A Because it is boiled and harmful bacteria that can leak into the blood have been killed.

21 Why pasteurize milk?

A It's safe to drink

22 Why is homogenized milk dangerous to health?

A Because fat molecules enter the blood.

23 If a guest visits you, what will you offer?

A People have different tastes.

Passage 8

Vaccine discoverer and he tested the vaccine on his family members and mentioned them.

24 How many people have tried the vaccine?

Passage 9

Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycle.

25 What do you understand from this phrase?

A Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.

Passage 10

(globalization)

26 The word (great power) refers to.....

A Rulers

27 What reduced the poverty equations? Or What can help poverty?

A Globalization

28 The word (herbs) means .....

A | Plants

29 Herbs are plants.....

A | pressure with water

Passage 11

When the well is dry, you will learn the value of water

30 You understand from this proverb that.....

A | You know the meaning of the value of something if you lose it.

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31 In which page can we know about the new movie?

A | 3
B | 15
C | 45
D | 60

32 where can we find information about stock price?

33 He is poor because he lacks .....

A | Money

34 the word myriad is closest in meaning to ...

A | Multiple

35 the word tamed is closest in meaning to

A | Controlled

36 the word mankind is closest in meaning to .....

A | Human beings

37 discoveries were .....

A | Long time ago

Model 14

61 My Father lives ..... Dammam

A on
B of
C at
D **in**

62 The Holy Mosque in Makah ..... by billions of pilgrims for hundreds of years

A was visiting
B has visited
C has been visiting
D **has been visited**

63 I'm going to my ..... house in Dammam

A Father
B **Father's**
C Fathers
D Fathers'

64 Since you don't have any classes tomorrow,.....you like to have dinner with us tonight?

A will
B do
C won't
D **wouldn't**

65 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Salih is now right at the library
B At the library right now is Salih
C **Salih is at the library right now**
D Right now at the library is Salih

66 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A Many people enjoy camping in the desert during the winter months there are some things that you should prepare to take with you including water food tents and extra Jackets.

B Many people enjoy camping in the desert during the winter months, there are some things that you should prepare to take with you, including water food tents and extra Jackets.

C Many people enjoy camping in the desert during the winter months. There are some things, that you should prepare to take with you including water, food, tents, and extra Jackets.

D **Many people enjoy camping in the desert during the winter months; there are some things that you should prepare to take with you including, water, food, tents, and extra Jackets**

67 Taibah university ..... in 2005

A established
B establish
C will be established
D **was established**

68 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A I drink coffee never at night
B I drink never coffee at night
C **I never drink coffee at night**
D Never I drink coffee at night

69 Laila has ..... friends

A much
B a great amount
C **lots of**
D a little

70 We ..... football three days ago

A play
B **played**
C have played
D playing

71 That leaflet ..... by my brother in a competition held last year

A is designed
B **was designed**
C has been designed
D had been designed

72 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A **The girl and her mother arrived home early.**
B The Girl and her mother arrived home early.
C The girl and her Mother arrived home early.
D The Girl and her Mother arrived home early.

73 Choose the correct order to make the following sentence into a paragraph.

(1) In front of the station.
(2) He will meet you.
(3) at seven o'clock sharp

A **(2), (1), (3)**
B (1), (3), (2)
C (2), (3), (1)
D (3), (1), (2)

74 I don't know ..... to do

A what
B which
C that
D how

75 The schools are giving young children too..... homework

A plenty
B many
C much
D a lot

76 When you go to the store, ... You pick up a newspaper for me, please?

A shall
B would
C should
D must

77 She went home only to see that the house..... upside down by her children

A is turned
B being turned
C turned
D had been turned

78 Which sentence has the correct word order?

A Ali went to the U.S Embassy to get a document notarized, but when he arrived, he was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first.
B But when he arrived, Ali went to the U.S. Embassy to get a document notarized, he was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first.
C He was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first, but when he arrived, Ali went to the U.S. Embassy to get a document notarized.
D When he arrived, he was not allowed in, but because he had not made an appointment first. Ali went to the U.S. embassy to get a document notarized.

79 Last year, Maryam ..... her first novel

A published
B is publishing
C publishes
D has published

80 I know all of your students work hard, but who works ..... of all?

A harder
B hardly
C most hard
D the hardest

81 To which sentence can we add the following clause?
.....because he was always too busy.

1) It had been long time since Ali had visited his mother in the village.
2) Now she was ill and he knew he must go to her.
3) Arriving after the long and tiring trip, he saw his mother's face light up and she began to feel much stronger.
4) His visit had been better than any medicine.

A (1) B (2)
C (3) D (4)

82 Faisal didn't understand the question, ... he kept asking for help.

A because B for
C if D so

83 I need some milk and ..... bananas

A a little B any
C plenty D a few

84 My father doesn't speak Spanish. .....

A So does my mother B Neither does my mother
C So doesn't my mother D Neither doesn't my mother

85 John: excuse me. Is everything ok?
Mark: yes, I can't remember where ..... my car last night.

A did I park B am I parking
C I parked D I park.

86 Which of the underlined words in the following sentence is in CORRECT?

The English premier league was wined this year in the last minutes of the final game. It was a nail-biting finish

A was B wined
C last D finish

87 Choose the correct order to make the following sentence into a paragraph.

(1) On the way, he met his friend Khalid.
(2) After sending greetings and wishes for a speedy recovery to Ahmed's uncle, Khalid said goodbye.
(3) Ahmed was going to the hospital to see his uncle.
(4) they walked together until they reached the hospital.

A (3), (4), (2), (1)
B (4), (1), (3), (2)
C **(3), (1), (4), (2)**
D (1), (3), (2), (4)

88 If I were you, I ..... buy a small Japanese car

A did
B will
C will be
D **would**

89 The horses drank all the water because they ..... So thirsty.

A are
B **were**
C will be
D would be

90 Abdullah ..... have much practice speaking English until he went to study in The United States

A doesn't
B **didn't**
C wouldn't
D won't

91 Ben isn't qualified for the Job. He has..... experience.

A few
B **little**
C any
D hardly

92 The ancient and long-lost cities of Mexico..... still fascinating to this day

A is
B **are**
C was
D were

93 Adam is leaving ..... Wednesday

A in
B at
C **on**
D to

94 My car is ..... his

A **less expensive than**
B the more expensive
C the most expensive than
D a little expensive than

95 Whenever I travel to the United States, I ..... my cousins

A visit
B am visiting
C visited
D have visited

96 If you had turned up the volume, I ..... The TV much better

A heard
B could hear
C am hearing
D would have heard

97 Tom ..... to Italy every year

A go
B goes
C is goes
D is going

98 I found this pencil on the floor. ..... is it?

A whose
B whom
C which
D who

99 I have no idea how ..... to build a nest there.

A did the bird manage
B did manage the bird
C managed the bird
D the bird managed

100 My son was born ..... January 17th 2006.

A in
B at
C on
D of

Model 15

Passage 1

Open- Source Software-(البرمجيات مفتوحة المصدر والمغلقة)

(1) When the personal computer was first released, it did not serve any practical need. Early computers were difficult to program and required great attention to detail. However, many personal-computer enthusiasts immediately banded together to build applications and solve problems. These computer enthusiasts were happy to share any programs they built and solutions to problems they found; this collaboration enabled them to more quickly innovate and fix problems.

(2)As software began to become a business, however, this idea of sharing everything fell out of favor, at least with some. When a software program takes hundreds of man-hours to develop, it is understandable that the programmers do not want to just give it away. This led to a new business model of restrictive software licensing, which required payment for software, a model that is still dominant today. This model is sometimes referred to as closed source, as the source code is not made available to others.

(3)There are many, however, who feel that software should not be restricted. Just as with those early hobbyists in the 1970s, they feel that innovation and progress can be made much more rapidly if we share what we learn. In the 1990s, **with Internet access connecting more and more people together, the open source movement gained steam**. Open-source software is software that makes the source code available for anyone to copy and use. For most of us, having access to the source code of a program does us little good, as we are not programmers and won't be able to do much with it. The good news is that open-source software is also available in a compiled format that we can simply download and install.

(4)The open-source software is superior to closed-source software. Because the source code is freely available, many programmers have contributed to open-source software projects, adding features and fixing bags. Many businesses are worried about open-source software precisely because the code is available for anyone to sec. They feel that this increases the risk of an attack. Others counter that this openness actually decreases the risk because the code is exposed to thousands of programmers who can incorporate code changes to quickly patch vulnerabilities. Firefox and Apache are two examples of open-source software.

(5) There are many arguments on both sides of the aisle for the benefits of the two models.

Some benefits of the open-source model are:

- The software is available for free.
- The software source-code is available; it can be examined and reviewed before it is installed.

- **The large community of programmers who work on open-source projects leads to quick bug fixing and feature additions.**

Some benefits of the closed-source model are:

- **By providing financial incentive for software development, some of the brightest minds have chosen software development as a career.**
- **Technical support from the company that developed the software. 36 Information Systems for Business and Beyond.**

21 What helped open-source software gain steam?

A **Internet access**
B cheap equipment
C software licensing
D Linux operating system

22 What is one benefit of open-source software?

A It is quite cheap to buy.
B **It leads to quick bug-fixing.**
C It comes with technical support.
D It is superior to closed-source software.

23 What is one benefit of closed-source software?

A **Technical support from the company.**
B The software is available for free.
C Quick and better updates.
D Access to the source code.

24 What are two examples of open-source software?

A Fire fox and Microsoft
B Superior and Apache
C Firefox and Superior
D **Firefox and Apache**

Passage 2

(الموز المعدل الغني بفيتامين أ وإنقاذ أطفال افريقيا) - GMO Bananas

(1) Each year, thousands of children in East Africa go blind or die because they don't get enough vitamin A Now, with the support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Ugandan, American and Australian researchers are trying to develop a potential fix: a genetically modified banana that packs a significantly larger vitamin A punch.

(2) The bananas have already been successfully tested on gerbils. Researchers created the new bananas by slightly tweaking its genome so that the fruit contains more alpha and beta caroteno-plant-synthesized substances that animals convert into vitamin A The new bananas have a slight orange shade but taste the same as non-genetically modified bananas. Human trials just began in Iowa, and if they're successful, farmers in Uganda will be growing the GMO bananas by 2020. About 70 percent of people there rely on bananas as a major staple of their diets, so delivering the extra vitamin boost through the fruit should be an effective means of helping to alleviate vitamin A deficiency. If the GM banana scheme helps reduce death and blindness rates in Uganda, it could be transferred to other countries or applied to other fruits, like plantains.

(3) Bananas are not the only food whose yield or nutritional profile could be improved with genetic engineering. With climate change threatening to disrupt existing crops and growing global populations demanding more of those supplies, genetic engineering could be a solution for making the most of limited space and resources. Quite a number of foods that fit this profile have already been created including virus resistant squash, and disease-resistant potatoes.

25 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to support Bill Gates
B to advertise
C **to inform**
D to war

26 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A That animals like to eat the orange bananas.
B **That a lack of vitamin A makes people go blind.**
C That children in Africa need better food.
D That Uganda is a rich country in East Africa.

27 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A That Ugandans have grown bananas for centuries.
B That the way we produce food is changing
C That climate change is a serious global problem.
D **That genetically modified bananas may save lives.**

Passage 3

(منهجية البحث العلمى والملاحظة الكمية والكيفية)

(1) Scientists search for answers to questions and solutions to problems by using a procedure called the scientific method. This procedure consists of making observations, formulating hypotheses, and designing experiments, which in turn lead to additional observations, hypotheses, and experiments in repeated cycles.

(2) Observations can be qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative observations describe properties or occurrences in ways that do not rely on numbers. Often, this data can be collected through observation. Examples of qualitative observations include the following: the outside air temperature is cooler during the winter season and table salt is a crystalline solid.

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

(4) After deciding to learn more about an observation or a set of observations, scientists generally begin an investigation by forming a hypothesis, a tentative explanation for the observations). The hypothesis may not be correct, but it puts the scientist's understanding of the system being studied into a form that can be tested.

28 What does Paragraph (1) say about the scientific method?

A It helps scientists to make questions.

B It is made up of six different procedures.

C It is something that you do only one time.

D **It involves different steps that you do many times.**

29 What does Paragraph (2) say about qualitative observations?

A They help explain why we use table salt.

B They mainly deal with the air temperature outside.

C **They explain what happens by carefully watching! things.**

D They use numbers to discover the reason something happens.

30 **Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (2)?**

A Observations can be qualitative or quantitative.

B **Qualitative observations describe properties or occurrences in ways that do not rely on numbers.**

C Often, this data can be collected through observation.

D The outside air temperature is cooler during the winter season and table salt is a crystalline solid.

31 **Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (3)?**

A **Quantitative observations are measurements, which by definition consist of both a number and a unit.**

B Examples of quantitative observations include the following.

C The melting point of crystalline sulfur is 115.21 degrees Celsius.

D 35.9 grams of table salt-whose chemical name is sodium chloride dissolve in 100 grams of water at 20 degrees Celsius.

32 **What does Paragraph (4) say about hypothesis?**

A It is the same as an observation.

B **It is where scientists start their search.**

C It always comes at the end of an experiment.

D It helps other people to do what a scientist did.

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

A Observations can only be made by scientists.

B Observations can use numbers to measure things.

C **Observations are an important step in the scientific method.**

D Observations are only performed once in the scientific method.

Passage 4

(اضطراب الوسواس القهرى) Obsessive Compulsive Disorde

(1) As with generalized anxiety and phobias, we can see aspects of our own behavior in obsessive-compulsive disorder. We may at times be obsessed with senseless or offensive thoughts that will not go away. Or we may engage in compulsive, rigid behavior - rechecking a locked door, stepping over cracks in the sidewalk, or lining up our books and pencils just so" before studying.

(2) Obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviors cross the fine line between normality and disorder when they become O persistent that they interfere with the way we live or when they cause distress. Checking to see that the door is locked is normal; checking the door 10 times is not. Hand washing is normal; hand washing so often that one's skin becomes raw is not. At some time during their lives, often during their late teens or twenties, 2 to 3 percent of people cross that line from normal preoccupations and fussiness to debilitating disorder. The obsessive thoughts become so haunting, the compulsive rituals so senselessly time-consuming, that effective functioning becomes impossible.

(3) One much person was billionaire Howard Hughes. Hughes would compulsively dictate the same phrases over and over again. Under stress, he developed an obsessive fear of germs. He became reclusive and insisted that his assistants carry out elaborate hand washing rituals and wear white gloves when handling documents he would later touch. He ordered tape around doors and windows and forbade his staff to touch or even look at him. "Everybody carries germs around with them," he explained. "I want to live longer than my parents, so I avoid germs".

34 What is the main topic of this passage?

A Habits that people like to repeat a lot.

B **A comparison of normal and obsessive behavior.**

C Types of anxiety related psychological disorders.

D An examination of the billionaire Howard Hughes.

35 What is one important idea related to general anxiety and phobias mentioned In P(1)?

A There are three types of behavior.

B We must get neck treatment straight away.

C Compulsive disorders make us hurt others.

D **Features of compulsive behavior are present in everyone.**

36 What important information about obsessive thoughts and compulsive behavior is expressed in Paragraph (2)?

A They take up very little time.
B **They negatively affect daily life.**
C They affect mainly young people.
D They are perfectly normal to have

37 What is an example of Hughes' obsessive behavior in the passage?

A Checking locked doors continuously
B **Dictating phrases repeatedly**
C Stepping over cracks
D Pencil straightening

38 What key information is given about Howard Hughes in Paragraph (3)?

A He was a very rich man.
B He always wore white gloves
C **He was scared of dying at an early age.**
D He became ill because of his assistants

39 Why does the writer mention Howard Hughes?

A He was a famous person
B He would not leave his home
C He helped treat anxiety disorders.
D **He suffered from anxiety and phobias.**

Passage 5

مقدمة فى علم النفس - Introducing Psychology

(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 now 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, 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.

40 What do psychologists do to help people who are nappy in their lives?

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.

41 Why does the writer use the word Because in Paragraph (2)?

A To show other examples of jobs psychologists do.

B **To explain the result 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.

42 What does the passage say about the work of most psychologists?

A It is field research
B It is forensic science.
C It is TV entertainment,
D It is personal counseling.

43 Which word can we use to replace the word "But" in Paragraph (2)?

A In addition,
B Therefore
C Finally,
D However

44 What does the writer think about our knowledge of psychology?

A It is complete.
B It is INCORRECT.
C It is from university.
D It is from experience.

Passage 6

The Spinal Cord (النخاع الشوكى)

(1) The spinal cord is an information highway **connecting** the nervous system to the brain. Ascending neural areas send up sensory information, and descending areas send back motor-control information. A look at the neural pathways that control our reflexes, our automatic responses to stimuli, shows the spinal cords work. A simple spinal-reflex path is composed of a single sensory neuron and a single motor neuron, which often communicate through an interneuron.

(2) One such path makes up the pain reflex. When your fingers touch a hot stove, neural activity excited by the heat travels via sensory neurons to interneurons in your spinal cord. These interneurons respond by activating motor neurons to the muscles in your arm, causing you to jerk your hand away.

(3) Because the simple pain-reflex pathway runs through the spinal cord and out, you jerk your hand from a candle's flame before your brain receives and responds to the information that causes you to feel pain. Information travels to and from the brain by way of the spinal cord. Were the top of your spinal cord severed, you would not feel such pain. Or pleasure. Your brain would literally be out of touch with your body. Thus, you would lose all sensation and voluntary movement in body regions whose sensory and motor neurons connect with the spinal cord below its point of injury.

45 What helps information travel up and down the spine?

A the brain
B neural paths
C the air we breathe
D automatic responses

46 According to P2, what finally makes you take your hand away from something hot?

A Sensory neurons and interneurons
B Your fingers touching a hot stove
C Motor neurons in arm muscles
D Our natural fear of pain

47 When would your brain stop receiving information from the spinal cord?

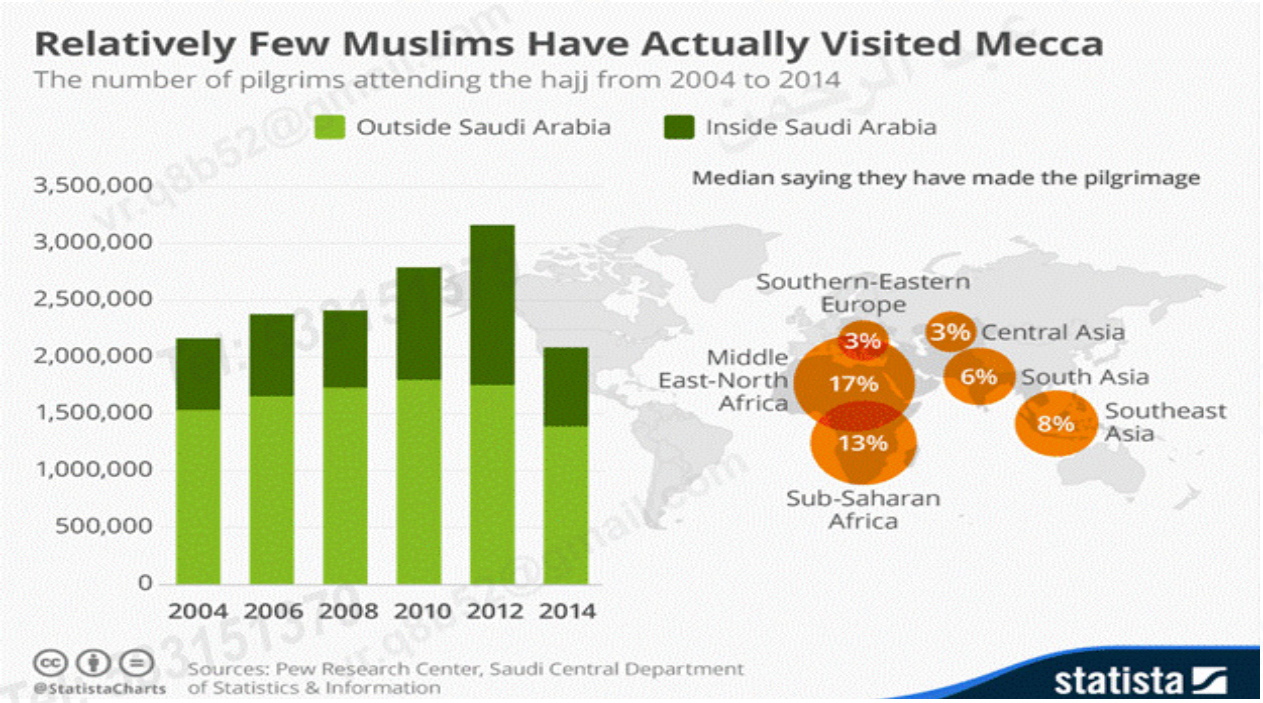
A When the pain-reflex pathway ran through the spinal cord and out.
B **If there were serious damage to the spinal cord.**
C If you stopped experiencing pleasure or pain.
D When you were sleeping very heavily.

48 The word connecting in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A adding
B feeling
C **joining**
D moving

Passage 7

(رسم بياني عن الحجاج)



49 Which year had the most pilgrims to Saudi Arabia?

A 2002
B 2008
C 2010
D **2012**

Passage 8

(التنظيميات الهيكلية للمشاريع المختلفة)Project organization

(1) There is no single organizational approach to projects. Each project is organized to accomplish the work effectively and efficiently. Several factors influence the organizational approach to execute a project. The complexity profile of a project, the culture of the parent organization, the preferences of the project manager, the knowledge and skills of the team, and a parent organization with a project management office are examples of factors that influence the project's organization.

(2) In developing the project organizational structure, the project manager considers the span of control for each manager. The span of control represents the number of people reporting to a manager

(3) Most projects have similar functions that are important to successfully managing the project. Included among there are the following:

- Sponsor
- Project manager
- Controls
- Procurement
- Quality
- Administration

(4) On smaller projects, more than one function can be managed by one person. On larger projects, large teams may be needed to accomplish the work within the function.

Project Sponsor

(5) The project sponsor is outside the day-to-day operations of the project and has the organizational authority to provide resources and overcome barriers for the project. The project sponsor is typically a leader in the parent organization with an interest in the outcome of the project. As a leader in the parent organization, the project sponsor can provide input into the project scope and other documents that define project success. The guidance and support from the project sponsor enhance the ability of the project to successfully meet the parent organization's objectives.

Project managers

(6) Project managers often have the breadth of responsibility associated with corporate chief executive officers CEOs). The project manager facilitates the start-up of a project and develops the staff, resources, and work processes to accomplish the work of the project. He or she manages the project effectively and efficiently and oversees the closeout phase. Some projects are larger than major divisions of some organizations, with the project manager responsible for a larger budget and managing more risk than most of the organizational leaders. A mining company that builds a new mine in South Africa, an

automobile manufacturer that creates a new truck design, and a pharmaceutical company that moves a new drug from testing to production are examples of projects that may consume more resources in a given year than any of the organization's operating divisions.

(7) The function of the project manager can vary depending on the complexity profile and the organizational structure. Defining and managing client expectations and start-up activities, developing the scope, and managing change are functions of the project manager. On some projects, the project manager may provide direction to the technical team on the project. On other projects, the technical leadership might come from the technical division of the parent organization.

(8) Although the functional responsibilities of the project manager may vary, the primary role is consistent on every project. The primary role of the project manager is to lead to provide a vision of success, to connect everyone involved in the project to that vision, and to provide the means and methods to achieve success. The project manager creates a goal-directed and time focused project culture. The project manager provides leadership.

Project Procurement

(9) The approach to purchasing the supplies and equipment needed by the project is related to the complexity profile of the project. A small project with a low complexity level may be able to use the procurement services of the parent organization. In an organization where project resources reside in various departments, the departments may provide the supplies and equipment each team member of the project may need.

Project quality

(10) Project quality is often part of the technical manager's responsibility. On large projects or projects with a high degree of technical complexity, the quality is sometimes a separate function reporting to the project manager. The project quality manager focuses on the quality of the project work processes and not the quality of the client's product. For example, if the project is to design and construct an automobile factory, the quality manager focuses on the project work processes and meeting the technical specification of the equipment installed by the project team. The project quality manager is not responsible for the quality of the car the plant produces. If the plant functions to the defined project specifications, the quality of the plant output is the responsibility of the plant quality department, and it may take several months for the plant to refine the work processes to meet the design specifications of the car.

Project Administration

(11) The administrative function provides project specific support such as the following

- Accounting services
- Legal services
- Property management
- Human resources HR) management
- Other support functions found in most parten organizations.

In most organizations, support for these functions is provided by the parent organization. For example, people assigned to the project will get human resources HR) support from the HR department of the parent organization. Salary, benefits, and HR policies for employees assigned to the project will be supported out of the HR department. The parent organization will provide accounting functions such as determining the cost of cash, taxes, year-end project reports, and property disposal at the end of the project

50 What are two important factors in A project?

A quality and structure
B **administration and procurement.**
C accounting and le
D Controls and pro.....

51 Which activities will ..... department?

A property dips.....
B **salary and benefits**
C taxes and yea.....
D legal service

Passage 9

(قانون التعاقد) Contract Law

Contract law is at the heart of almost every business transaction. Laws regarding contracts, or **agreements** between parties, originated and developed through English common law and are among the earliest laws created. Many present-day rules are the same as they were years ago, although these laws have been incorporated in both state and federal codes. In addition to these well-established contract principles, modern business practices are governed by laws that were designed to meet today's needs. In particular, contracts for the sale of goods are **governed** by the Uniform Commercial Code and many consumer contracts are governed by various consumer protection statutes.

52 The word agreements in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A discussions
B talks
C **arrangements**
D fights

53 The word governed in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A celebrated
B **controlled**
C achieved
D advertised

Passage 10

(الشركات وتمويل الأبحاث)Company funded research

(1) A soda company sponsoring nutrition research. An oil company helping fund a climate-related research meeting. Does the public care who's paying for science?
(2) In a word, yes. When industry funds science, credibility suffers. And this does not bode well for the types of public-private research partnerships that appear to be becoming more common as government funding for research and development reduces.
(3) The recurring topic of conflict of interest has made headlines in recent weeks. The National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine has revised its conflict-of-interest guidelines following questions about whether members of a recent expert group on GMO's had industry connections or other financial conflicts were not disclosed in the panel's final report.
(4) This indicates how hard it may be for the public to see research as useful when produced with an industry partner, even when that company is just one of several collaborators.

What people think of funding sources.
(5) When a research team included an industry partner, the public were generally less likely to think the scientists would consider a full range of evidence and listen to different voices. An industry partner also reduced how much participants believed any resulting data would provide meaningful guidance for making decisions.
(6) You may think that including a diverse array of partners in a research collaboration might remove the negative perceptions that come with industry involvement. But, while including scientists from a non-industry organization Particularly a nongovernmental organization) made some difference, the effect was small. Adding a government partner provided no real additional benefit.
(7) Participants who were asked to describe what they thought about the research partnership in their own words said they were skeptical whether an industry partner could ever be trusted to release information that might hurt its profits.
(8) Stories of Pharmaceutical companies conducting less than rigorous clinical trials for the benefit of their marketing departments, or the tobacco industry steadfastly denying the connection between smoking and cancer in the face of mounting evidence, help explain public concern about industry-funded science.

55 How are the ideas that "not all evidence is considered" and "not all findings are released" related?

A Both are part of the tobacco industry's research.
B Not all evidence is considered" is an example of "not all findings are released"
C **Both are examples of public opinion about the type of research.**
D One represents NGO research and the other company-funded research.

56 **Which of the following is an opinion?**

- A **They were Skeptical whether an industry partner could ever be trusted to release information that might hurt its profits.**
- B The National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine has revised its conflict-of-interest guidelines.
- C An industry partner also reduced how much participants believed any resulting data would provide meaningful guidance for making decisions.
- D Including scientists from a non-industry organization made some difference, but the effect was small.

57 **How is the public's view about funding science different from the industry's view?**

- A The public think that the industry should use their money to do more researches.
- B The public think that public-private research partnerships work well.
- C The public think that government research is less efficient.
- D **The public think that the industry mainly cares about money.**

58 **What can we understand from the text about company-funded research?**

- A **It is less reliable than government-funded research.**
- B The government often chooses the area of research.
- C Companies often receive money from governments
- D It usually involves more than one company.

59 **What can we understand from the passage about government funding for research?**

- A Public health research receives most of the money.
- B **The public think it's a waste of money.**
- C There used to be more money available.
- D Government funding is a slow process.

Model 15
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Choose the BEST WAY to make the sentences to paragraph.

(1) His children go to King Faisal School
(2) He is married and has two children
(3) Ali is 30 years old and works in a bank.
(4) When they get older, he hopes that they will go to a good university

A (3), (1), (4), (2)
B (3), (1), (2), (1)
C (3), (1), (2), (4)
D **(3), (2), (1), (4)**

62 I don't study Biology as ------- as I study Physics.

A plenty
B **much**
C many
D more

63 You need---------- of money to buy all the books for this course

A so much
B **a lot**
C too much
D large amount

64 Hey Dave, ---------- you please turn down the TV. I'm trying to study

A shall
B **would**
C should
D must

65 I've been lazy this week. I haven't read a single page in the book.....Sunday

A for
B from
C until
D **since**

66 When I came to school this morning, I realized that class.....to another room

A **had been moved**
B being moved
C is moved
D moved

67 When the students-------- their exam, they will go home

A **finish**
B finished
C will finish
D would finish

68 Sara worked -------- for many years to finish her PhD.

A intense
B intensity
C **intensely**
D intention

69 Are you sure you left your pens in the classroom? I didn't see ---------

A **any**
B a lot
C much
D some

70 If Bob works hard, he ----------next term.

A graduated
B had graduated
C **will graduate**
D would graduate

71 Mona is ---------- writer in our class

A quicker
B quickly
C most quick
D **the quickest**

72 Emma couldn't ---------- her paper last night. She was too tired

A to write
B **write**
C writing
D wrote

73 I haven't seen Matt for a long time. ---------- he study Physics?

A Has
B Had
C **Does**
D Would

74 John: Do you know --------- taught Business Administration last semester?
Mark: Yes, it was Mr. Jackson

A **who**
B whom
C which
D whose

75 My professor has been teaching the same course.....15 years now, and he still loves it

A **for**
B yet
C since
D about

76 Kate was outside the university when the lecture ----------.

A start
B **started**
C has started
D had started

77 George: Do you need any help with your term paper?
Jack: No, thanks. I'll write it----------.

A **myself**
B mine
C my
D me

78 Mrs. Nora hadn't taught English for a long time, so she.....prepare herself a lot before each class

A would to
B should to
C can to
D **had to**

79 The graduate student ---------- did our exams is quite young

A **who**
B which
C that he
D who he

80 I don't know how ---------- to miss the lecture. We left the house early

A did we manage
B **we managed**
C did manage we
D managed we

81 Mr. Hill, the teacher ..... I told you about, is here to see us now

A she
B her
C **whom**
D which

82 Did you know that neither Mr. Taylor..... Mr. Wilson teaches English anymore?

A **nor**
B also
C either
D neither

83 If I had been a serious student, I .....from university.

A graduated
B had graduated
C would graduate
D **would have graduated**

84 It's very important to have a teacher..... knows his subject.

A whose
B **who**
C who he
D he

85 The students seem.....this course. They always participate actively

A that they enjoy
B they will enjoy
C **to enjoy**
D enjoying

86 The food science course .....by several different teachers

A was teaching
B has taught
C has been teaching
D **has been taught**

87 I ..... for the final exam the whole time I visited my grandparents last month

A study
B **studied**
C have studied
D had studied

88 Dave ---------- in the library since early this morning

A read
B was reading
C **has been reading**
D had been reading

89 When the other students said there was too much work in the course, Chris used to encourage them to make them ---------- better

A felt
B to feel
C feeling
D **feel**

90 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT CAPITAL LETTERS

A My friends and I travelled to New Zealand last august
B **My friends and I travelled to New Zealand last August**
C My Friends and I travelled to New Zealand last august
D My friends and i travelled to New Zealand Last August

91 I haven't seen the new Toyota ----------

A **yet**
B before
C already
D yesterday

92 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is WRONG?**

She couldn't come to the party because she had see her grandfather

A couldn't
B the
C **had see**
D her

93 **Which sentence has the RIGHT WORD ORDER?**

A **I lived on the Farasan Islands for years**
B On the Farasan Islands for years I lived
C Years for the Farasan Islands I lived on
D The Farasan Islands lived I on for years

94 **Ali goes to Jeddah every month ---------- it has the best beaches**

A but
B however
C so
D **because**

95 **Choose the sentence with the RIGHT CAPITAL LETTERS**

A **Sara is a student at King Saud University.**
B Sara is a Student at King Saud University.
C Sara is a student at king Saud University
D Sara is a student at King Saud university

96 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

The cats always gathering around the man's front door every morning in expectation of their breakfast.

A **gathering**
B every
C expectation
D their

97 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A When living in Saudi arabia, sarah loved the coolness of the desert winters, but loathed the heat of the desert summers.
B When living in Saudi arabia, Sarah loved the coolness of the desert winters, but loathed the heat of the desert summers.
C **When living in Saudi Arabia, Sarah loved the coolness of the desert winters, but loathed the heat of the desert summers.**
D When living in Saudi Arabia, sarah loved the coolness of the desert winters, but loathed the heat of the desert summers.

98 **Which one or the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

One of the questions on the test were very easy, but the rest of them were quite difficult. I am afraid I failed it.

A were

B of them

C quite

D it

99 **Which sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A Unless his mother let him eat, the boy did not want to eat his lunch while watching the football match

B **The boy did not want to eat his lunch unless his mother let him eat while watching the football match**

C While watching the football match, the boy did not want to eat his lunch unless his mother let him eat

D The boy did not want to eat his lunch while watching the football match, unless his mother let him eat

100 **The car is very beautiful, ---------- it is very badly made,**

A so

B as

C since

D **though**

Model 16

Passage 1

(مستقبل الاقتصاد العالمى للتجارة) -The World Economic Outlook for Trade

(1) Although the global economy continued to grow robustly until 2007, economic performance was not equal: growth in the advanced economies slowed and then stopped in 2009, whereas emerging and developing economies continued to grow. Looking ahead, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), an international bank with 186 member nations, expected growth to continue until 2020 in both advanced and emerging developing economies.

(2) Although the U.S. economy had been growing steadily since 2000 and recorded the longest peacetime expansion in the nation's history, the **worldwide recession which began in December 2007** slowed the rate of growth. The IMF estimated that the U.S. economy grew by less than half of 1 percent in 2008 and, because of subprime mortgage lending and other global financial problems, declined 2.5 percent in 2009. International experts recorded global economic growth of 3.9 percent in 2010 and 4.3 percent in 2011, despite the high oil prices.

(3) Canada and Western Europe: **America's leading export partner, Canada**, showed a growth rate of 2.6 percent in 2010 and 3.6 percent in 2011. The euro area which **declined by 3.9 percent in 2009**, grew by 1.0 percent in 2010, and by 1.6 percent in 2011. The United Kingdom and smalher European countries such as Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland, experienced a recession.

(4) Mexico and Latin America: America's second largest export customer, Mexico, suffered its sharpest recession ever in 1995, and experienced another major setback in 2009. However, its growth rate in 2010 and 2011 was 4.0 percent and 4.7 percent. respectively. Brazil escaped the recent global economic crisis with only minor setbacks: its growth in 2008 was more than 5 percent, and in 2009 it declined only 0.4 percent. In general, the Latin American and the Caribbean economies are recovering at a robust pace.

(5) Japan: Japan's economy is regaining momentum. Stronger consumer demand and business investment make Japan less reliant on exports for growth. The IMF puts the growth for Japan at 1.7 percent in 2010 and 2.2 percent in 2011.

(6) Other Asian Countries: The economic growth in Asia remained strong in 2008 and 2009 despite the global recession. Growth was led by China, where its economy expanded by 8.7 percent in 2009, and by at 10 percent and 9.7 percent in 2010 and 2011. respectively. Growth in India slowed modestly to 5.6 percent in 2009. Growth in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam was as expected at 4.7 percent and 5.3 percent in 2010 and 2011, respectively. In short, the key emerging economies in Asia are leading the global recovery. China's emergence as a global economic power has been among the most dramatic economic developments of recent decades.

From 1980 to 2004, China's economy averaged a real GDP growth rate of 9.5 percent and became the world' s sixth-largest economy. **China's total share in world trade expanded from 1 percent in 1980 to almost 6 percent in 2003**. By 2004, China had become the third largest trading nation in dollar terms, behind the United States and Germany and just ahead of Japan.

(7) Emerging Europe: The year 2007 marked the sixth consecutive year during which emerging Europe grew much faster than Western Europe, but growth in many countries was uneven. The global economic crisis that plagued this region finally came to an end in 2009, and most countries in the region saw positive growth in 2010 and 2011.

(8) Commonwealth of Independent States. The growth in this region turned out to be the predicted 3.8 percent in 2010 and 4.0 percent in 2011. Strong growth is expected to continue in Azerbaijan and Armenia. whereas growth is projected to remain stable in Moldova, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. After World War II, trade between the United States and the communist nations of Central and Eastern Europe was minimal. The United States maintained high tariff barriers on imports from most of these countries and also restricted their exports. However, since the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the collapse of communism, trade between the United States and Central and Eastern Europe has expanded substantially. The countries that made the transition from communist to market economies quickly have recorded positive growth for several years. Among the nations that have enjoyed several years of positive economic growth are the member countries of the **Central European Free Trade Association: Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland,** Slovenia and Slovakia.

21 Who is America's leading export partner?

A USA
B **Canada**
C Mexico
D The United Kingdom

22 What was the percentage of the Euro area economy decline in 2009?

A 1 percent
B 1.6 percent
C **3.9 percent**
D 10 percent

23 When did the worldwide recession begin?

A **in 2007**
B in 2008
C in 2009
D in 2010

24 What was China's total world trade share in 2003?

A 1 percent
B 4.5 percent
C **6 percent**
D 9.5 percent

25 Which country is a member of the Central European Free Trade Association?

A Armenia
B **Poland**
C Moldova
D Turkey

Passage 2

(تطور القانون) -The Development of Law

(1) The origins and development of laws and legal systems are for the most part based on the actions of government and religion. In many societies, governments and religion are largely intertwined and their laws reflect this. Because of differences in beliefs and values, laws vary widely from one society to another. However, historically only two major types of legal systems developed, civil law systems and common law. The term civil law as used to describe a legal system refers to a system **based primarily on written constitutions and written laws or codes**. In such legal systems, a ruler of legislative body creates an extensive set of rules or regulations. to govern the role of courts in such systems is limited. Common law systems, on the other hand, are based on precedent or case law.

(2) **Civil law jurisdictions, the more common in the world today,** date back thousands of years. One of the most famous examples was the Babylonian Empire, a society ruled by a law known as the code of Hammurabi. The code was named after the ruler of the time and dates back to approximately 1760 BCE.

(3) Common law systems are those based on the concept of precedent. In this type of system, laws originate from decisions of courts rather than legislative bodies. Originally decisions were based on tradition and custom but eventually decisions were based on precedent. Precedent requires courts to follow decisions of earlier courts. Common law originated with Medieval England and is found in many countries once occupied by Great Britain.

26 What is one important idea that the writer mentioned?

A that Hammurabi created common law
B **that civil law is more common than common law**
C that decisions were based on traditions
D that the role of court is limited in every

27 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A that laws are mostly the same across societies
B that Hammurabi wrote the first legal code
C that in both legal systems, decisions are based on precedents
D **that civil law is based on written constitutions and codes**

Passage 3

(جدار برلين)

(1) At 1.05am on Sunday 13 August 1961, East German border guards and army combat groups took up positions on the demarcation line at the Brandenburg Gate in central Berlin. In a scene repeated along the border dividing the two halves of the city, they ripped up the paving stones and strained barbed wire between concrete posts. By early morning, only 12 of the 81 street crossing points were passable (that was soon cut to seven). This was phase one of the Berlin Wall.There is evidence that the building of the wall actually came as something of a relief to the western powers; they had been expecting such a move and saw it, if anything, as evidence that no imminent attempt was likely by the Soviet Union and GDR to retake all Berlin; west Berlin, in other words, was safe.

(2) The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) had erected a barbed wire border fence with the Federal Republic (West Germany) as early as 1952. However, the border running through Berlin, controlled by all four post-war occupying powers, remained largely open, turning the city into by far the most important route for East Germans to flee the rigors of state socialism for the “economic miracle” then underway in West Germany. By 1961, some 3.5 million East Germans (20% of the population) had left, many through Berlin.

(3) The wall slowed that emigration almost to a trickle. In the 28 years of its existence some 5,000 people are thought to have successfully escaped across the wall; the number who died in the attempt is disputed, although 136 deaths have been confirmed, the last being shot in February 1989.

(4) The barrier was 155km long, although the 112km separating west Berlin from the GDR consisted mainly of wire fencing. What most of us think of as the Berlin Wall was the 43km of border wall that divided west from east Berlin. It grew into a vast fortification system featuring two concrete barriers, along with floodlights, electric fences, vehicle trenches, dog patrols, observation towers, bunkers and armed guards.

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

28 What is the main idea of the passage?

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

29 Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1)?

A At 1.05am on Sunday 13 August 1961, East German guards and army combat troops took up positions on the border line of the Brandenburg Gate in central Berlin.

B In a scene repeated along the border dividing the two halves of the city, they ripped up the paving stones and attached wire between concrete posts.

C By early morning, only 12 of the 21 street crossings were passable.

D **This was the beginning of the Berlin wall.**

30 What does Paragraph (1) say about the actions of the East German border guards?

A **They closed most of the streets on the border.**

B They stopped everyone crossing to West Berlin.

D They used paving stones to build the wall.

C They fought with army combat groups.

31 Which of the following statements does Paragraph (2) support?

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

32 Which of the following statements does Paragraph (3) support?

A The Berlin Wall took 28 years to build.

B The Berlin Wall stopped everyone trying to cross

C Every year 136 people died trying to escape

D **About 5,000 people crossed over the wall.**

33 What does Paragraph (4) say about the wall between E and West Berlin?

A It was 112km long.

B It was 155km long.

C **It was made of concrete.**

D It was made of wire fencing.

34 Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (5)?

A **The fall, when it came, was quick.**

B Germany was formally reunified just 11 months later.

C There were large demonstrations in the GDR in September 1989.

D In October, the country's lifelong leader, Erik Honecker, resigned.

Passage 4

clay on Mars

(1) Today Mars have only a thin atmosphere and its surface is very dry with the possible exceptions of some localized and temporary water seeps. However, ancient eroded valley networks that were discovered by orbiting space. Craft in the early days of exploration prove that water flowed across the surface in the remote past.

(2) The nature of the oldest valley, **which have many tributaries, shows that the water was most likely supplied by rainfall**. This means the surface **was very likely habitable for life back then.**

(3) When clay minerals were detected from orbit and subsequently confirmed by surface ravers; it was taken as further evidence that mars once had a wet surface environment, hospitable life. This is because when most rocky minerals decay under humid conditions they rot to form various kinds of clay.

(4) Clay minerals cannot form **unless there is water available**, it is essential ingredient in their microscopic crystalline structure. Clays are found virtually nowhere and the red planet except in Mars most ancient terrains, dating back to an period about 3.7-4.1 billion years ago, called the Noachian.

(5) On earth, clay forms by minerals grains that are chemically attacked by water. Most scientists believe that a similar process took place on Mars during its wet, Noachian period. However, some researchers have suggested that most of the detected clay was not formed in this way at all. They argued instead it formed prior to that, while warm water was circulating through the bedrock in response to nearby volcanic and instructive activity.

35 What is one important idea about today's Mars that the writer mentions in Paragraphs (1-2)?

A orbiting spacecraft
B rocky minerals
C rainfall
D valleys

36 What evidence does the writer mention to show that probably used to have rain?

A There are clays on Mars' surface.
B The surface used to be suitable for life.
C There are valleys with many tributaries.
D Volcanic activity typically causes rain.

37 Why does the writer mention surface ravers?

A They've helped show that water turns rocky minerals into clay.
B They've helped show that clays on Mars are different from those on Earth.
C They've helped show that Mars used to have good conditions for life.
D They've helped show that Mars is at least 4 billion years old.

38 What is one important idea related to clay that the writer mentions in Paragraph (4)?

A water
B structure
C terrains
D time

Passage 5

Mapping the African Coast

(1)Prince Henry led the way in sponsoring exploration for Portugal, a small nation next to Spain. First, Prince Henry's navigators discovered and claimed the Madeira and Azores islands to the west and southwest of Portugal. By 1415, Portugal had expanded into Muslim North Africa, seizing the port of Ceuta on the North African coast.

(2)Prince Henry saw great promise in Africa. The Portuguese could convert Africans - most of whom practiced tribal religions - to Christianity. He also believed that in Africa he would find the sources of riches the Muslim traders controlled.

(3)Finally, Prince Henry hoped to find an easier way to reach Asia, which meant going around Africa. The Portuguese felt that with their expert knowledge and technology, they could accomplish this feat. At Sagres, in southern Portugal. Henry gothered scientists, cartographers, or mapmakers, and other experts. They redesigned ships, prepared maps, and trained captains and crews for long voyages. Henry's ships then slowly worked their way south to explore the western coast of Africa.

(4)Henry died in 1460, but the Portuguese continued their quest. In 1488. Bartholomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa. Despite the turbulent seas around it, the tip became known as the Cape of Good Hope because it opened the way for a sea route to Asia.

40 How did the Portuguese get into Muslim North Africa?

A By taking the islands of Madeira and Azores.
B By getting there before the Spanish could.
C By making Africans become Christians.
D By taking the port of Ceuta.

41 Why does the writer use the word "Finally "in Paragraph (3)?

A To give some final information about how to explore Africa.
B To show that it would be possible to explore Asia instead of Africa.
C To give one more important reason for exploring Africa.
D To give an example of what the Portuguese could do in Africa.

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

A although
B besides
C since
D so

43 The word expanded in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A driven
B moved
C made
D saved

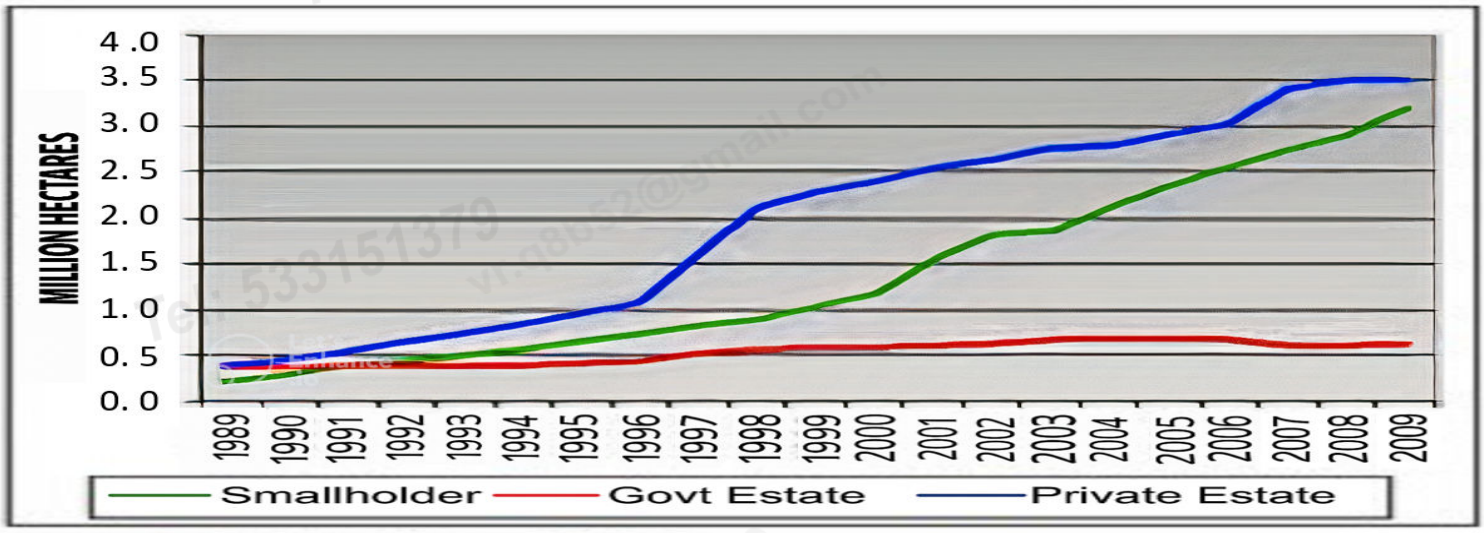
44 The word discovered in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A believed
B found
C hoped
D tried

Passage 7

Recent Palm Expansion

INDONESIA: Palm Area Growth by Owner



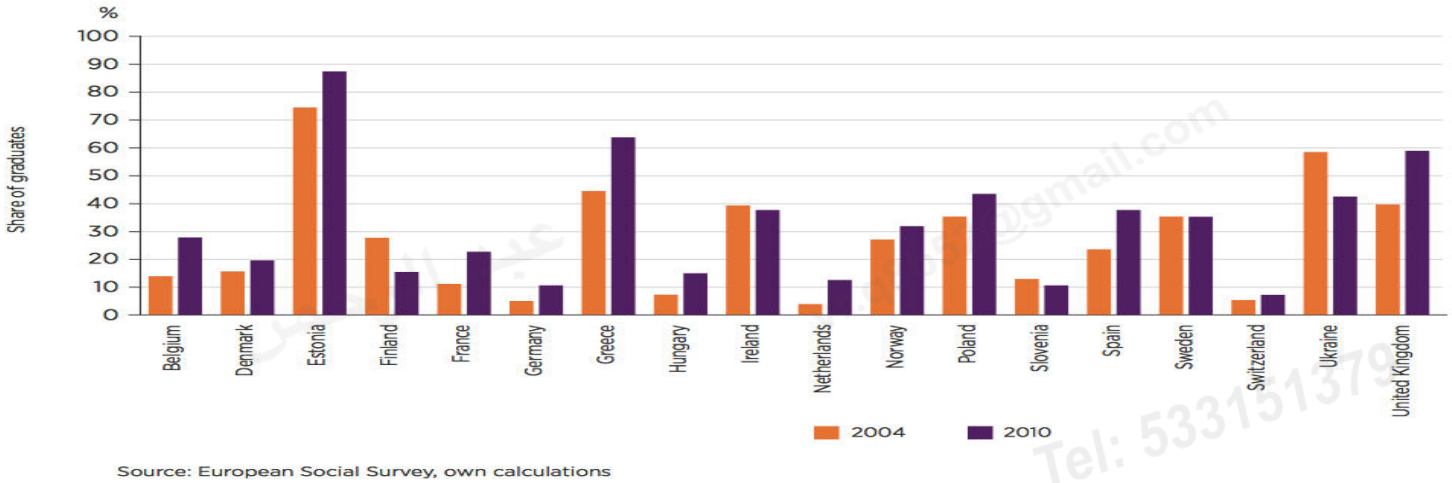
Directorate General of Estate Crops, 2009

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

A 1989
B 1997
C 2004
D 2009

Passage 8

Figure 3.2: Graduates in non-graduate jobs, 2004 and 2010



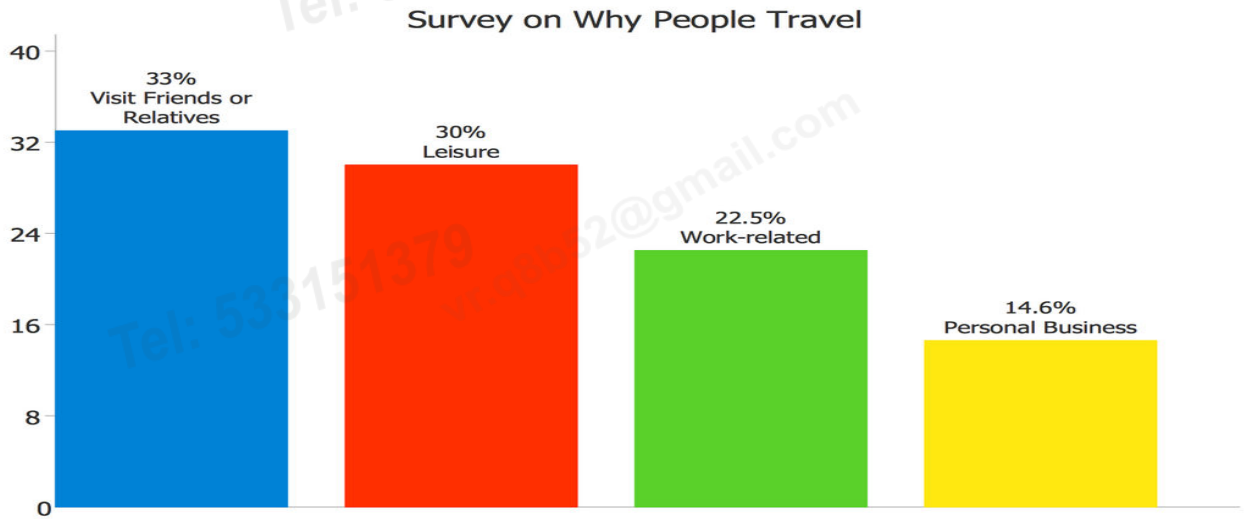
Source: European Social Survey, own calculations

47 What is the percentage increase in Norway from 2004 to 2010?

A about 5%
B about 10%
C about 15%
D about 20%

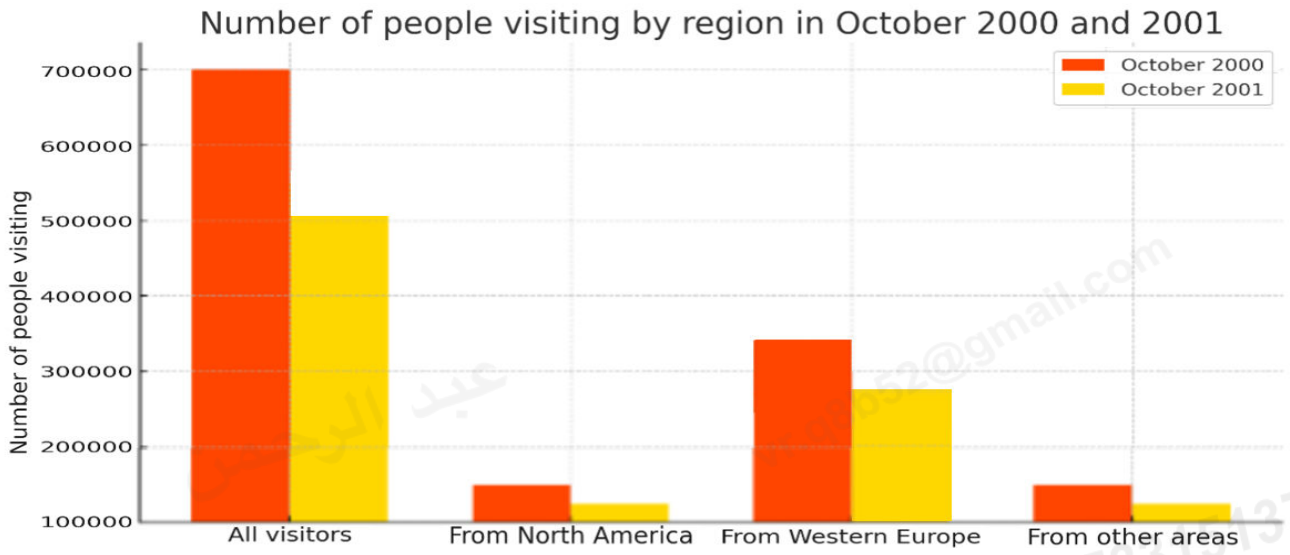
Passage 9

survey on Why People Travel



48 how many people travel for leisure?

A 22.6 percent
B 30 percent
B 30 people
D 300 people



49 By how much did the number of visitors from Western Europe decrease in 2001?

A About 75,000
B About 150,000
C About half
D About 75%

Model 16
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Choose the best way to join these sentences

A She likes drinking tea, but she doesn't like drinking coffee.

B She likes drinking tea, so she doesn't like drinking coffee.

C She likes drinking tea because she doesn't like drinking coffee.

D She likes drinking tea or she doesn't like drinking coffee.

62 If I ..... this year, I will celebrate with a big cake

A am graduating

B am graduate

C graduate

D will graduate

63 When I was in college, ... a very good student

A I am using to be

B I used to be

C I'm used to

D I use to be

64 I'm so busy with my term paper. I haven't slept much ..... last Thursday

A for

B since

C from

D until

65 When I logged on to the course website, I was happy to find that my paper ..... two days ago

A had been scored

B being scored

C is scored

D scored

66 I need to go to the bookstore. I don't have..... books for the Engineering course.

A any

B a lot

C much

D some

67 It has been really nice teaching this course. I hope you have enjoyed.....as much as I have.

A yours

B yourself

C ourselves

D yourselves

68 I met.....teachers at the conference last week, but I didn't meet any students

A few
B a little
C some
D much

69 If the teacher asks you a question, you ..... immediately.

A must answering
B must answer
C must
D must to answer

70 Jane: Do you eat a lot of fast food at university?
Jenny: Yes, I eat ..... two or three times a week.

A these
B him
C it
D those

71 When the students ..... hard, they pass their exams.

A study
B studied
C will study
D would study

72 Dave is ..... in English of all the students

A stronger
B strongly
C most strong
D the strongest

73 Judy: I saw Mrs. Nora yesterday.
Julia: Really? ..... she still teach Computer Science?

A Has
B Had
C Does
D Would

74 Our professor told us ..... about the exam. He said it would be easy

A no worrying
B not to worry
C don't worry
D not worry

75 Mike was in class when his brother ..... him

A calls
B called
C don't worry
D not worry

76 This book ..... by Mr. Johnston, the Marketing teacher, three years ago

A | is written
B | has been written
C | **was written**
D | had been written

77 Students ..... expected to write very long papers in their first year.

A | not
B | do not
C | **are not**
D | will not

78 Mr. Harris has been a teacher ..... ten years.

A | **for**
B | from
C | since
D | during

79 If Mrs. Smith had had more time, she ..... have planned her lessons better.

A | **would**
B | must
C | can
D | will

80 Fatima failed her final exam, so she ..... take the course again.

A | would to
B | should to
C | can to
D | **had to**

81 The professor ..... teaches us English is very good.

A | **who**
B | which
C | that he
D | who he

82 I ..... become an engineer if I could, but I don't have good grades.

A | can
B | will
C | shall
D | **would**

83 When you submit your essays, ... you leave the room quietly, please?

A | shall
B | **would**
C | should
D | must

84 I don't know how ..... to answer that question. It was very easy

A | did the student fail
B | **the student failed**
C | did fail the student
D | failed the student

85 My uncle told me …… mathematics because it is very difficult.

A no studying
B **not to study**
C don't study
D not study

86 Bob wrote a very nice and well-organized essay, just like his teacher…… him.

A he taught
B he teaches
C has taugh
D **had taught**

87 Mrs. Davis, …… we saw at the lecture last week, is in London for a conference.

A she
B her
C **whom**
D which

88 Did you know that neither Ted …… Tom graduated this year?

A **nor**
B also
C either
D neither

89 He is as a teacher, …… so is his brother.

A if
B or
C **and**
D that

90 Which sentence has the CORRECT PUNCTUATION?

A After, school ended we traveled to London.
B After school, ended we traveled to London.
C After school ended we, traveled to London.
D **After school ended, we traveled to London.**

91 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT WORD ORDER.

A **I wonder what time he usually comes back from work.**
B I wonder what time comes he usually back from work.
C I wonder what time usually comes he back from work.
D I wonder what time he comes usually back from work.

92 **Would you mind ……? I can't see the TV.**

A your head moving
B to moving your head
C **moving your head**
D to move your head

93 **Choose the sentence with the RIGHT WORD ORDER**

A A four-year course in Business Studies is taking Noura.
B **Noura is taking a four-year course in Business studies.**
C Noura is taking in Business Studies a four-year course.
D In Business Studies is Noura taking a four-year course.

94 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Ibn Firas is well known in the Arab World for he's early airplane.

A is
B in
C Arab
D **he's**

95 **To which sentence from the paragraph below can we add the following phrase? ……, who had just had an operation.**

(1) Ahmad was going to the hospital to see his uncle.
(2) On the way, he met his friend, Dr. Khaled.
(3) They walked together until they reached the hospital.
(4) After sending greetings and wishes for a speedy recovery to Ahmad's uncle, Khaled said goodbye

A **(1)**
B (2)
C (3)
D (4)

96 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

I usually drink tea without milk, but since I had a stomachache, I drunk it with milk

A without
B but
C since
D **drunk**

97 **Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

This is lecture important, so you really must try your best to attend it and to pay attention to what is being said.

A **is lecture important**
B really must
C best
D to

Model 17

Passage 1

(الزيادة السكانية وتخطيط المدن)

(1) With the population explosion that began during the1700s and continued through the 1800s, cities grew as rural people streamed into urban areas. This rapid growth was not due to larger families. In fact, families in most industrialized countries had fewer children. Instead, populations soared because the death rate fell and nutrition improved, thanks in part to improved methods of farming, food storage, and distribution. Medical advances and improvements in public sanitation also slowed death rates.

(2) Since the 1600s, scientists had known of microscopic organisms, or microbes. Some scientists speculated that certain microbes might cause specific infectious diseases. Yet most doctors dismissed this germ theory. Not until 1870 did French chemist Louis Pasteur clearly show the link between microbes and disease. Pasteur went on to make other major contributions to medicine, including the development of vaccine. He also discovered a process called pasteurization that killed disease-carrying microbes in milk. Also, in the 1880s. the German doctor Robert Koch identified the bacterium that caused tuberculosis, a respiratory disease that claimed about 30 million human lives in the 1800s.

(3) These successes brought about a soaring population and changed the face of cities forever with some undergoing rapid development. Together with growing wealth and industrialization, this altered the basic layout of European cities. City planners created spacious new squares and boulevards. They lined these avenues with government buildings, offices, department stores and theaters. The most extensive urban renewal, or rebuilding of the poor areas of a city, took place in Paris in the 1850s. Georges Haussmann, chief planner for Napoleon III, destroyed many narrow medieval streets full of poor housing. In their place, he built wide boulevards and grand public buildings. The project put many people to work, decreasing the threat of social unrest. The wide boulevards also made it harder for rebels to put up barricades and easier for troops to reach any part of the city.

(4) Further improvements followed, with paved streets making urban areas much more livable. First, as lamps, and then electric streetlights illuminated the night, increasing safety.

(5) Beneath the streets, sewage systems make cities a much healthier place to live. City planners knew that clean water supplies and better sanitation methods were needed to combat epidemics of cholera and tuberculosis. In Paris, sewer lines expanded from 139 kilometers in 1852 to more than 1200 kilometers by 1911.
Th massive new sewer systems of London and Paris were costly, but they cut death rates dramatically.

(6) By 1900, architects were using steel to construct tall buildings. American architects like Louis Sullivan pioneered a new structure, the skyscraper. In large cities, single-family middle-class homes gave way to multistory apartment buildings.

(7) Despite these efforts to improve cities, urban life remained harsh for the poor. Some working-class families could afford better clothing, newspapers or tickets to a music hall. But they went home to small row houses in overcrowded neighborhoods.

(8) In the worst areas, whole families were often crammed into a single room. Unemployment or sickness meant lost wages that could ruin a family. High rates of crime were a constant curse. Conditions had improved somewhat from the early days of the Industrial Revolution, but slums remained a fact of city life.

(9) Despite their drawbacks, cities attracted millions. New residents were drawn as much by the excitement as by the opportunity for work. For tourists too, cities were centers of action. Music halls, opera houses and theaters provided entertainment for every taste. Museums and libraries offered educational opportunities. Sports, from tennis to boxing drew citizens of all classes. Few of these enjoyments were available in country villages.

21 What nationality was Louis Sullivan?

A American
B British
C French
D German

22 When did population levels begin to increase very quickly?

A 1500s
B 1600s
C 1700s
D 1800s

23 What do microbes cause?

A diseases
B cholera
C headaches
D vaccines

24 Who rebuilt parts of Paris in the 1800s?

A Georges Haussmann.
B Louis Sullivan.
C Napoleon Bonaparte.
D Robert Koch.

Passage 2

(الروايات والقصص القصيرة)

(1) Narratives are stories - something you hear and tell every day - Some are true: they're a way to share the events of your latest experiences, and they're a way to reveal the events in the world. These stories are nonfiction. But not all stories have to be true. When the stories are made up, they are called fiction, and they can take on a life of their own. You see, hear, and imagine fictional stories when you watch television sitcoms, read novels, or daydream about becoming a movie star. One kind of imaginative narration is the short story - a written piece of fiction that follows specific rules and has its own unique characteristics.

(2) A short story is a brief fictional narrative that combines elements to create a world that attracts the reader's attention and interest. An effective short story:

- uses details to create a setting of time and place in the reader's mind.
- presents a main character who takes part in the action.
- introduces and develops a conflict, or a problem, to be resolved.
- suggests a theme or generalization about life.

(3) Short stories, as well as other forms of fiction, may be categorized according to the types of setting or conflict they present. Here are a few examples of types of short stories:

- Mysteries - present a story with important missing information, which is revealed as the plot unfolds.
- Westerns - usually focus on a specific combination of character, setting, and time: cowboys in the western parts of the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century.
- Thrillers - create a high level of tension by introducing danger in the conflict they present.

25 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to inspire.
B to persuade.
C to inform.
D to argue.

26 What is the main idea in Paragraph (2)?

A The characteristics of a well-written short story.
B That short story can take place in the past or present.
C Conflicts and problems in short stories.
D That a good short story is very difficult to write.

Passage 3

(المحميات ومواطن عيش الحيوانات)-Animal Habitats

(1) Humans are not the only species on Earth capable of building extraordinary structures. The natural world is in fact full of ingenious animals that can achieve just as impressive feats of engineering.

(2) Building behavior is common in mammals, birds, insects and arachnids. Many animals learn to build by observation and even through communication. However, in some cases building is thought to be instinctive.

Animals will often construct their own habitats for shelter against potential predators and the outside elements. Many dwellings are also built for nesting purposes and to catch, store and even cultivate food.

(3) Animal architecture can also be quite sophisticated; with many structures incorporating clever ventilation systems for temperature control, and even secure entry and exit points to keep unwanted visitors away.

(4) Complex builds are often undertaken as a group, which helps speed up construction time. Take for example the humble ant. An army of ants can move up to 50 tons of soil per year in just 2.6 square kilometers. A single ant is capable of carrying up to 50 times its own weight, so working together as a colony means they're able to accomplish impressive feats. In fact, within a week, a large army of garden ants can construct an underground city big enough to house thousands of insects.

(5) Established deep underground, ant nests are made up of multiple chambers and connecting tunnels. Each chamber has a different use; some store food while others are used as nurseries for the young and resting spaces for busy worker ants and the deepest central chamber is where the queen ant lays her eggs.

27 What does Paragraph (1) say about the natural world?

A Humans are the only capable species.
B The Earth is made of extraordinary structures.
C Engineers can help us build impressive things.
D **Animals can match humans in creating structures.**

28 Which of the following statements about building behavior does P2) support?

A It is usual for all animal species.
B **There are different ways animals learn to build.**
C Animals need to be taught to build complex structures.
D Communication between insects and birds leads to stronger structures.

29 What does Paragraph (3) reveal about animal constructions?

A Nests are built in the outside elements.

B **The constructions have many purposes.**

C Construction is done under the ground.

D Animals construct habitats for other animals.

30 Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (5)?

A Take for example the humble ant.

B An army of ants can move up to 50 tons of soil per in just 2.6 square kilometers.

C **Complex builds are often undertaken as a group, which helps speed up construction time.**

D A single ant is capable of carrying up to 50 times its own weight, so working together as a colony means they're able to accomplish impressive feats.

31 Which statement about animal architecture in Paragraph (5) is correct?

A **Ants build their cities in groups.**

B An ant army protects its colonies.

C Ants construct their habitat in many weeks.

D A single ant can move 50 tons of soil in a year.

Passage 4

Affirmative Action-(برامج العمل الإيجابي وتأثيرها على الشركات والموظفين)

(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.

32 What is one important idea that the writer mentions about quotas in Paragraph (2)?

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 are one of two problems companies deal with.

33 What is one important idea the writer mentions about affirmative action programs in Paragraph (3)?

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.

34 What is one important idea that the writer mentions about women in Paragraph (4)?

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 50 years.

35 Why does the writer mention that affirmative action programs had two problems?

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.**

36 What is the main topic of the passage?

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.

Passage 5

(التغيرات فى الزراعة)-Changes in Agriculture

Between 1950 and 1970, a world-wide effort to combat hunger and malnutrition led to dramatic improvements in farming techniques and crop yields. This effort came to be called the green revolution because it greatly increased the world's food supply. Green revolution technologies enabled many countries to end chronic food shortages and, in some cases, become exporters of surplus food.

At the heart of the green revolution was the use of high-yield varieties of seed and fertilizer. For thousands of years, farmers have added essential nutrients in the form of natural fertilizers such as animal manure. While some farmers today still use these traditional methods, many farmers use artificial fertilizers.

(5) Fertilizers are labeled with three numbers that reflect the percentage by weight of three elements: nitrogen N), phosphorus P), and potassium K). A bag of garden fertilizer labeled «20-10-5» is 20 percent nitrogen, 10 percent phosphorus, and 5 percent potassium by weight.

Fertilizers and pesticides must be used with great care. Over fertilizing can kill crop plants by putting too high a concentration of salts into the soil. The intensive use of fertilizers can also affect the groundwater. When large amounts of nitrogen and phosphate-containing fertilizer are used near wetlands and streams, runoff from the fields may contaminate the water. Pesticides can also pose a health risk. Chemical pesticides are poisons, and they have the potential to harm wildlife and leave dangerous chemical residues in food.

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

A to give more information about nutrients.
B to give an example of the green revolution.
C to show that natural fertilizers are better.
D **to show that artificial fertilizers are more popular.**

38 What does Paragraph (2) say about the green revolution?

A It started with traditional methods.
B **It started with new seeds and fertilizers.**
C It started thousands of years ago.
D It started with essential nutrients and manure.

39 How did some countries become exporters of food?

A They added pesticides to fertilizers.
B They bought farms in other countries.
C They relied on artificial fertilizers and ground water.
D **They used enhanced farming techniques and crop yields.**

40 Why was the green revolution important?

A It happened in western countries only.
B It is a new technology to avoid over fertilization.
C It is the use of one type of seed and fertilizers.
D It helped end hunger in many countries.

41 How does over fertilization affect plants?

A It can destroy plants.
B It makes plants grow much faster.
C It stops plants from absorbing water.
D It can leave chemical remains in food.

Passage 6

(التشريح واستكشاف الجسم البشرى)-Exploring the Human Body

(1) Medieval physicians relied on the works of the ancient physician Galen. Galen, however, had made many errors, in part because he had limited knowledge of human anatomy. During the Renaissance, physicians made new efforts to study the human body. In 1543, Andreas Vesalius published ``The Structure of the Human Body, the first **accurate** and detailed study of human anatomy. Vesalius used whatever means he could to increase his knowledge of anatomy. He used friendships with people of influence to get invitations to autopsies. He also autopsied bodies that he himself obtained - counting on friends in the local government to look the other way.

(2) In the early 1540s, French physician Ambroise Paré developed a new and more effective ointment for preventing infection. He also developed new surgical techniques, **introduced** the use of artificial limbs, and **invented** several scientific instruments. Then in the early 1600s, William Harvey, an English scholar, described the circulation of the blood for the first time. He showed how the heart serves as a pump to force blood through veins and arteries. Later in the century, the Dutch inventor Anton van Leeuwenhoek perfected the microscope and became the first human to see cells and microorganisms. These pioneering scientists opened the way for further discoveries.

42 What was the main reason Galen made mistakes in his writing?

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.

43 How was Vesalius able get dead bodies for his research?

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 had a very good knowledge of anatomy.

44 What is one reason new discoveries were possible after the 1600s?

A Many scientists were friends and worked together.
B **Leeuwenhoek developed a better microscope.**
C Ambroise Pare opened a medical school.
D William Harvey discovered the heart.

45 The word accurate in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A public
B healthy
C **correct**
D famous

46 The word introduced in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A changed
B broke
C ended
D **began**

47 The word invented in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A broke
B sold
C grew
D **made**

Passage 7

(قياس الأداء الاقتصادى)-Measuring Economic Performance

(1) Today, it is hard to turn on the radio, watch the news on television, use the Internet, or read the newspaper without hearing or seeing something about the economy. Consider for just a moment the following questions:

- Are U.S. workers as productive as workers in other countries?
- Is the gross domestic product for the United States increasing or decreasing?
- What is the current balance of trade for the United States?
- Why is the unemployment rate important?

(2) The information needed to answer these questions, along with the answers to other similar questions, is easily obtainable from many sources. More important, the answers to these and other questions can be used to gauge the economic health of a nation. For individuals, the health of the nation's economy often affects the amount of interest you pay for homes, automobiles, credit card purchases, and other credit transactions. Finally, the health of the economy can also affect your ability to get a job or the financing you need to continue your education.

The Importance of Productivity in the Global Marketplace

(3) One way to measure a nation's economic performance is to assess its productivity. Productivity is the average level of output per worker per hour. An increase in productivity results in economic growth because a larger number of goods and services are produced by a given labor force.

(4) In addition to productivity, a measure called gross domestic product can be used to measure the economic well-being of a nation. Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total dollar value of all goods and services produced by all people within the boundaries of a country during a one-year period. For example, the values of automobiles produced by employees in an American-owned General Motors plant and a Japanese-owned Toyota plant in the United States are both included in the GDP for the United States. The U.S. GDP was $14.3 trillion in 2009.

(5) The GDP figure facilitates comparisons between the United States and other countries because it is the standard used in international guidelines for economic accounting. It is also possible to compare the GDP for one nation over several different time periods. This comparison allows observers to determine the extent to which a nation is experiencing economic growth. For example, government experts project that GDP will grow to $21.8 trillion by the year 2018.

(6) To make accurate comparisons of the GDP for different years, we must adjust the dollar amounts for inflation. Inflation is a general rise in the level of prices. Deflation is a general decrease in the level of prices. By using inflation-adjusted figures, we are able to measure the real GDP for a nation. In effect, it is now possible to compare the products and services produced by a nation in constant dollars-dollars that will purchase the same amount of goods and services.

(7) In addition to GDP and real GDP, other economic measures exist that can be used to evaluate a nation's economy. Because of the recent economic crisis, one very important statistic that is in the news on a regular basis is the unemployment rate: The unemployment rate is the percentage of a nation's labor force unemployed at any time. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, when workers are unemployed, they, their families, and the country as a whole lose. Workers and their families lose wages, and the country loses the goods or services that could have been produced. In addition, the purchasing power of the workers is lost, which can lead to unemployment for yet other workers. Despite both federal and state programs to reduce the unemployment rate for the United States, it was hovering around 10 percent at the time of publication. This is an especially important statistic – especially if you are unemployed. The consumer price index (CPI) is a monthly index that measures the changes in prices of a fixed basket of goods purchased by a typical consumer in an urban area. Goods listed in the CPI include food and beverages, transportation, housing, clothing, medical care, recreation, education, communication, and other goods and services. Economists often use the CPI to determine the effect of inflation on not only the nation's economy but also individual consumers. Another monthly index is the producer price index (PPI). The PPI measures prices that producers receive for their finished goods. Because changes in the reflect price increases or decreases at the wholesale level, the PPI is an accurate predictor of both changes in the CPI and prices that consumers will pay for many everyday necessities.

48 What goods and services do people pay interest on

A homes and automobiles.

B homes and medical care.

C medical care and education.

D ecreation and communication.

Passage 8

Corporations-(أنواع المؤسسات بين بيزنس ومؤسسات غير ربحية وطرق ادارتها)

(1) Corporations are organizations that are created by following statutory guidelines enacted by the state. Once incorporated, these organizations, unlike a partnership, have a separate legal existence. A corporation is sometimes referred to as an artificial person and even has some constitutional rights. Corporations can be formed for many different purposes. The two main types of corporations are business corporations and nonprofit corporations. Business corporations are formed for a business purpose-that is, to engage in a business for the purpose of making a profit that can be distributed to the owners of the corporation. A nonprofit corporation is formed to serve some public purpose-often charitable, religious: or educational. Although nonprofit corporations sometimes generate income, this income is not distributed to individual owners. It is used by the corporation for its stated purpose.

Business Corporations

(1) A business corporation is a legal entity separate from its owners. Its legal existence does not depend on the life of its owners, and the corporation is liable for its own debts and pays its own taxes. A corporation is formed by complying with statutory requirements. Business corporations come in all sizes. Some may.

(2) A business corporation is a legal entity separate from its owners. Its legal existence does not depend on the life of its owners, and the corporation is liable for its own debts and pays its own taxes. A corporation is formed by complying with statutory requirements. Business corporations come in all sizes. Some may have only one owner or shareholder; others have thousands. Regardless of the size, however, certain characteristics are the same. All corporations are formed by filing a document known as articles or certificates of incorporation with the secretary of state of some state. Usually this is the state in which the business is primarily operating, but it need not be.Articles or certificates of incorporation give the corporation its legal existence. This usually very simple document describes the name and general powers of the business. Businesses can incorporate in one state and do business as a corporation in other states. There may be documents they must file in these states to qualify to do business, but they need to incorporate in only one state. When a corporation does this, it is said to be qualified as a foreign corporation. A foreign corporation is one that does business within a state but is not incorporated within that state.

(3) Corporations are governed by a set of rules or policies known as bylaws. Bylaws are the internal regulations for the corporation. They describe such things as the powers of the corporation and the duties and responsibilities of the directors and officers. Bylaws are kept at the corporate office; they are not filed with any government agency.

(4) Three groups play an important role in all corporations: shareholders, directors, and officers. Shareholders are the owners of the business. They usually have invested money, property, or services in the business and in return they share in profits that the business makes. Profits are usually distributed to the shareholders in the form of dividends. When shareholders invest in the business, they purchase a security. Even though shareholders are the owners of the business, unlike other forms of business, these owners do not directly manage and operate the business. Their power is usually limited to electing the directors, although they do have the right to approve certain types of business decisions made by the directors. Shareholders are usually required to meet at least once a year and hold a regular meeting. Minutes of these meetings are prepared.

(5) Directors or the board of directors have general management power over the corporation. They are responsible for setting general business policies. Directors are sometimes also shareholders. This is especially true of corporations that have only a few shareholders. Like shareholders, the directors are required to hold a regular meeting at least once a year. They are also allowed to hold special meetings whenever necessary. Written minutes are always kept. Directors are not responsible for the day-to-day operation of the business; day-to-day management is the responsibility of the officers of the corporation. The officers are chosen by the directors.

(6) Corporations have various officers. The traditional officers are president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. Today the president and treasurer are usually referred to as the chief executive officer CEO) and the chief financial officer CFO), respectively. In smaller corporations, the officers of the corporation are also shareholders and directors.

(7) Directors and officers of corporations owe legal duties to the corporations they represent. However, courts recognize that if directors and officers are constantly threatened with lawsuits whenever a business suffers a loss, business will be seriously hindered. In assessing whether directors or officers have breached their duties and are liable for corporate losses, the courts have adopted an «independent business judgment» rule. Under this rule a court will not second-guess the business judgment of directors or officers absent some extraordinary situations. The rule creates a presumption that the directors or officers have not violated their legal duties. This presumption, however, can be overcome if a party can show that the director or officer did not act in good faith or that there is no rational explanation for the questionable action.

49 What are the two main types of corporations?

A non-profit and charitable corporations.

B **non-profit and business corporations.**

C business and charitable corporations.

D profit and educational corporations.

50 Which people must meet at least once a year?

A | the CEO and CFO.
B | directors and officers.
C | shareholders and officers.
D | **shareholders and directors.**

Passage 9

(التفاعلات الكيميائية)-Chemical Reactions

(8) Decomposition of compounds into elements and the combination of elements to make compounds are examples of chemical processes. Using the atomic **theory**, such processes are seen as changes in the combinations of atoms. Such transformations are called chemical reactions. The term reaction means to produce a result. A chemical reaction is a process in which one set of chemicals is mixed and transformed into a new set of chemicals. When charcoal, which is mostly elemental carbon, burns in air, the process is envisioned as carbon atoms combining with diatomic oxygen molecules to produce molecules of carbon dioxide gas.

(9) As mentioned above, the law of conservation of matter **expresses** that atoms are not created or destroyed in chemical processes. In other words, atoms are conserved in chemical reactions. A reaction is a special process in which certain chemical combinations of atoms transform into new combinations of atoms. In a reaction, the total atom count does not change. Thus, destroying matter by chemical reactions is not possible.

51 The word theory in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A | **idea.**
B | style.
C | sense.
D | equipment.

52 The word expresses in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A | checks.
B | approves.
C | buys.
D | **explains.**

Passage 10

(مخاطر السفر جوا وطريقة حساب ذلك وفقا للمعدلات المختلفة)

(1) There's a lot more to trying to **evaluate** whether a particular risk is big or small than you might think. Flying in airplanes is a case in point.

(2) You'd think that you could determine the numbers and the odds and that would be it. The annual risk of being killed in a plane crash for the average American is about 1 in 11 million. On that basis, the risk looks pretty small. Compare that, for example, to the annual risk of being killed in a motor vehicle crash for the average American, which is about 1 in 5,000.

(3) But if you think about those numbers, problems occur right away. Some people fly more and some fly less and some don't fly at all. So if you take the total number of people killed in commercial plane crashes and divide that into the total population, the result, the risk for the average American, may be a good general guide to whether the risk is big or small, but it's not specific to your personal risk.

(4) Then there is another numbers problem: You can calculate the risk of flying by dividing the number:
(1) Of people who die into the total number of people, which gives you the risk for the average person;
(2) Of victims into the number of total flights all passengers took, which gives the risk per flight; and some don't fly at all. So if you take the total number of people killed in commercial plane crashes and divide that into the total population, the result, the risk for the average American, may be a good general guide to whether the risk is big or small, but it's not specific to your personal risk.

(5)Then there's another numbers problem: You can calculate the risk of flying by dividing the number:

(1) Of people who die into the total number of people, which gives you the risk for the average person;

(2) Of victims into the number of total flights all passengers took, which gives the risk per flight;

(3) Of victims into the total number of miles all of them flew, which gives you the risk per mile.

(6) They all produce accurate numbers, but which one is most relevant to you depends on your personal flying patterns. Some fliers take lots of short flights and some take longer ones. Since the overwhelming majority of the few plane crashes that do occur take place in connection with takeoffs and landings, the risk is less a matter of how far you fly and more a matter of how often. If you are a frequent flier, then the risk per flight means more. For occasional long-distance fliers, the risk per mile means more. A frequent, long-distance flier would want to consider both.

53 What are two words the writer uses to mean «judge»?

A think / divide.
B find out / take.
C **evaluate / consider.**
D compare / calculate.

54 What are two words that the writer uses to mean, «Find out»?

A think / divide.
B take / compare.
C produce / consider.
D **determine / calculate.**

55 How is the writer's view about plane crash risk different from the general belief?

A It is about 1 in 11 million.
B It depends on national averages.
C **It depends on individual flying habits.**
D It depends on the condition of the plane.

56 According to the passage, which of the following is a fact about most plane crashes?

A **They happen during takeoff and landing.**
B They happen during takeoff and mid-flight.
C They happen mid-flight and during landing.
D They happen during medium- and long -distance flights.

57 What can we understand from the passage about airplane crashes?

A the risk of being killed is biggest in private plane crashes.
B the risk of crashing is smallest for the average American.
C the risk of being killed is biggest in commercial plane crashes.
D **the risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long-distance fliers.**

Passage 11

(التذوق والشم)

Passage A: Taste

(1) Our sense of taste involves four basic sensations - sweet, sour, salty, and bitter. All other tastes are mixtures of these. Investigators have, however, been frustrated in their search for specialized nerve fibers for each of the four basic taste sensations.

(2) Taste is a chemical sense. Inside the little bumps on the top and sides of your tongue are 200 or more taste buds. Each contains a pore that catches food chemicals. These molecules are sensed by 50 taste receptor cells that project antenna-like hairs into the pore. Some of these receptors respond mostly to sweet-tasting molecules, others to salty, sour, or bitter - tasting ones.

(3) Although taste buds are essential for taste, there is more to taste than meets the tongue. Hold your nose, close your eyes, and have someone feed you various foods. A piece of apple may then be indistinguishable from a piece of raw potato; a piece of steak may taste like cardboard. To savor a taste, we normally breathe the aroma through our nose-which is why eating is not much fun when you have a bad cold, and why people who lose their sense of smell may think they have also lost their sense of taste. Smell not only adds to our perception of taste, it also changes it. A drink's strawberry odor enhances our perception of its sweetness. This is sensory interaction at work, the principle that one sense may influence another. Smell plus taste equals flavor.

Passage B: Smell

(1) Breaths come in pairs-inhale, exhale-except at two moments: birth and death. Each day, as you inhale and exhale nearly 20,000 breaths of life sustaining air, you bathe your nostrils in a stream of molecules full of scents.

(2) Like taste, smell is a chemical sense. We smell something when air-carried molecules of a substance reach a tiny cluster of 5 million receptor cells at the top of each nasal cavity. These olfactory receptor cells respond selectively to the aroma of cake baking, to a wisp of smoke, to a friend's fragrance, and they instantly alert the brain through their axon fibers.

(3) Even nursing infants and mothers have a literal chemistry to their relationship, as they quickly learn to recognize each other's scents. Aided by smell, a mother fur seal returning to a beach crowded with pups will find her own. Our own sense of smell is less impressive than the acuteness of our seeing and hearing. Looking out across a garden we see its forms and colors in exquisite detail and hear its singing birds, yet smell little of it without jamming our nose into the flowers.

(4) Precisely how olfactory receptors work is a mystery. Unlike light, which can be separated into its spectral colors, an odor cannot be separated into more elemental odors. Thus, the olfaction system has no parallel to the retina, which detects myriad colors with sensory cells dedicated to red, green, or blue. Olfactory receptors recognize odors individually.

58 What can we understand from Passages A and B about both taste and smell?

A They are more impressive than hearing.

B **They both involve the use of receptor cells.**

C They both involve olfactory receptor systems.

D They both enhance the work of our other senses.

59 What do the passages say about the receptor cells involved in taste and smell?

A Taste and smell require the use of at least 50 receptors.

B Taste and smell involve the use of 5 million receptor cells.

C Both the nose and the tongue have the same number of receptor cells.

D **The receptor cells involved in smell are a lot more than those involved in taste.**

60 According to the passages, why are taste and smell important for us to enjoy food?

A There is more to taste than meets the tongue.

B **Both senses interact to create flavors.**

C Both senses have sense receptors.

D Both are chemical senses.

Model 17

61 Do ..... live in Riyadh?
B: Yes, they do.

A Ahmeds parent's
B **Ahmed's parents**
C Ahmed's parent's
D Ahmeds parents

62 I do not like university as ..... as I liked high school.

A plenty
B many
C **much**
D more

63 Mr. Brown is a professor, but he does not own ..... of books.

A large amount
B too much
C **a lot**
D so much

64 Mike ..... a great writer when he was young.

A **used to be**
B is used to be
C is used to
D uses to be

65 Paul studied Accounting for a year before he .... to Marketing.

A changes
B is changing
C **changed**
D has changed

66 I ..... without a break since six o'clock this morning.

A study
B am studying
C **have been studying**
D had studied

67 Excuse me, ... you please show me the way to the auditorium?

A shall
B should
C **would**
D must

68 If you want to be a doctor you ... hard for many years.

A must studying
B must
C **must study**
D must to study

69 If you read chapter 6 in the book, you ..... tomorrow's lecture much better.

A understood
B had understood
C **will understand**
D would understand

70 If Bob passes his final exam, he ..... with his family.

A celebrated
B had celebrated
C **will celebrate**
D would celebrate

71 I actually ... to study Physics when I was in high school.

A want
B **wanted**
C have wanted
D had wanted

72 I drank several cups of tea while I ..... this essay.

A have written
B wrote
C Write
D **was writing**

73 Hey, ... took my pen!

A whose
B which
C **who**
D whom

74 Your English is excellent. Where ..... you learn it?

A are
B were
C have
D **did**

75 Mr. Hill has been working in the library ..... six hours without taking a break.

A **for**
B from
C since
D during

76 Kate's favorite subject is math. ..... one is yours?

A This
B What
C **Which**
D That

77 Ben: Do you have time to read the newspaper?
Ted: Yes, I read ..... every day.

A those
B **it**
C him
D these

78 Our teacher likes to ask us deep questions to make us ..... about life.

A thought
B to think
C thinking
D **think**

79 Don't rush when ..... courses for next term.

A **choosing**
B you choosing
C are choosing
D was choosing

80 Ted is in the university cafeteria; he ..... want us to pick him up from there.

A must to
B must
C could
D **might**

81 University is much easier for a student ..... speaks English.

A whose
B **who**
C who he
D he

82 Amy told me she has no idea where .....

A is located the teachers' office.
B is the teacher's office located.
C the teacher's office located is.
D **the teacher's office is located.**

83 Cathy said her teacher ... at 5:30, but she actually came at 6:30.

A comes
B coming
C has come
D **would come**

84 If Muhammed ..... hard he would become a great Engineer.

A **studied**
B will study
C had studies
D studies

85 Teachers should.....before the start of the term to make sure classes can start.

A hire
B hiring
C be hire
D **be hired**

86 The students ..... a new way to process water for six months now

A develop
B are developing
C have developed
D **have been developing**

87 I didn't know that neither Mr. Hill ..... Mr. Smith is from America. They are both British

A neither
B either
C also
D **nor**

88 I'm ready to submit my term paper. I ..... on it for a month.

A **have been working**
B had worked
C am working
D work

89 If Mrs. Nora ..... more, her lecture would have been much better.

A **had prepared**
B has prepared
C prepared
D prepare

90 Which of the sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A **Did you have fun at the beach?**
B At the beach, fun did you have?
C At the beach, have fun you did?
D Did at the beach have fun you?

91 Which of the following words is spelled the same as the word in the box? (Company)

A conpany
B conpemy
C **company**
D compony

92 Which sentence las CORRECT PUNCTUATION?

A **Ali's car was making strange noises, so he called his mechanic.**
B Ali's car, was making strange noises, so he called his mechanic.
C Ali's car's was making strange, noises so he called his mechanic.
D Ali's car was making strange noises: so he called his mechanic.

93 **Choose the BEST WAY to make the sentences into a paragraph.**

(1) Go straight past the internet cafe, and then turn right.
(2) To get to the bank, walk straight, across the park, and then turn left.
(3) It is the first place on your left.
(4) Walk straight down that street and then turn left again.

A (1), (3), (2), (4).
B (1), (2), (4), (3).
C **(2), (4), (1), (3).**
D (2), (1), (3), (4).

94 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A A ring always wears Sami.
B Always Sami a ring wears.
B Always Sami a ring wears.
D **Sami always wears a ring.**

95 **Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Khalid and Abdullah is happy when they have free time and can play football.

A **is**
B when
C can
D football

96 **In which sentence is the CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A Last Summer, Jim's uncle took a tour of almost every Continent and saw some of the greatest Landmarks in the World, like the Taj Mahal in India and the Eiffel tower in Paris.
B Last Summer, Jim's Uncle took a tour of almost every Continent and saw some of the Greatest Landmarks in the World, like The Taj Mahal in India and The Eiffel Tower in Paris.
C **Last summer, Jim's uncle took a tour of almost every continent and saw some of the greatest landmarks in the world, like the Taj Mahal in India, and the Eiffel Tower in Paris.**
D last summer, Jim's Uncle took a tour of almost every continent and saw some of the greatest Landmarks in the World, like the Taj Mahal in India and the Eiffel tower in Paris.

97 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A What a beautiful day it is? Let's go outside to have a picnic.
B What a beautiful day it is. Let's go outside to have a picnic.
C **What a beautiful day it is! Let's go outside to have a picnic.**
D What a beautiful day it is. Lets go outside to have a picnic.

98 **Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph:**

(1) The girls ran upstairs to play in their room.
(2) She finally went up to look for them upstairs.
(3) Their mother did not realize where they had gone.
(4) Later, when she called for them, they did not respond.
(5) When she found them, she discovered they had fallen asleep while playing.

A (1) (3) (2) (5) (4).

B **(1) (3) (4) (2) (5).**

C (1) (4) (2) (5) (3).

D (1) (5) (3) (4) (2).

99 **Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Even when John was in elementary school, to read about medicine and learning about diseases and their treatments had interested him.

A was

B **to read**

C their treatments

D had interested

100 **which of the underlined words or phrases is incorrect?**

He still has much things to do before he can go on vacation- if he doesn't hurry up, he will miss the airplane.

A much

B on

C up

D will

Model 18

Passage 1

Growth of Public Education-(تطور التعليم الحكومى)

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

(2) At first, elementary schools were primitive. Many teachers had little schooling themselves. In rural areas, students attended schools only during the times when they were not needed on the farm or in their parents' shops.

(3) By the late 1880s, more and more children were in school, and the quality of elementary education improved. Teachers received training at Normal here the latest 'norms and standards' of educational practices were taught. Beginning in 1879, schools to train teachers were established in France. In England, schooling girls and boys between the ages of five and ten became compulsory after 1881. Also, governments began to expand secondary schools, known as high schools in the United States. In secondary school, students learned the classical languages Latin and Greek, along with history and mathematics.

(4) In general, only middle-class families could afford to have their sons attend these schools, which trained students for more serious study or for government jobs. Middle-class girls were sent to school primarily in the hope that they might marry well and become better wives and mothers. Education for girls did not include subjects such as science, mathematics. Or physical education because they were not seen as necessary subjects for girls to learn.

Higher Education Expands

(5) Colleges and universities expanded in this period, too. Most university students were the sons of middle-or upper-class families. The university curriculum emphasized ancient history and languages, philosophy, religion and law. By the late 1800s, universities added courses in the sciences, especially in chemistry and physics at the same time, engineering schools trained students who would have the knowledge and skills to build the new industrial society.

(6) Some women sought greater educational opportunities. By the 1840s, a few small colleges for women opened, including Bedford College in England and Mount Holyoke in the United States. In 1863, the British reformer Emily Davies campaigned for female students to be allowed to take the entrance examinations for Cambridge University. She succeeded, but as late as 1897, male Cambridge students rioted against granting degrees to women.

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

A England
B France
C United States
D Greece

22 Where is Mount Holyoke College for Women?

A England
B United States
C France
D Greece

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

A chemistry
B mathematics
C religion
D physical education

vr.qb52@gmail.com

Passage 2

Historical Origins of Law-(الأصول والمصادر التاريخية لصياغة القوانين)

(1) The origins and development of laws and legal systems are for the most part based on the actions of government and religion. In many societies, governments and religion are largely intertwined and their laws reflect this. Because of differences in beliefs and values, laws vary widely from one society to another. However, historically only two major types of legal systems developed, civil law systems and common law. The term civil law as used to describe a legal system refers to a system based primarily on written constitutions and written laws or codes. In such legal systems, a ruler of legislative body creates an extensive set of rules or regulations to govern. The role of courts in such systems is limited. Common law systems, on the other hand, are based on precedent or case law.

(2) Civil law jurisdictions, the more common in the world today, date back thousands of years. One of the most famous examples was the Babylonian Empire, a society ruled by a law known as the code of Hammurabi. The code was named after the ruler of the time and dates back to approximately 1760 BCE.

(3) Common law systems are those based on the concept of precedent. In this type of system, laws originate from decisions of courts rather than legislative bodies. Originally. decisions were based on tradition and custom. but eventually decisions were based on precedent. Precedent requires courts to follow decisions of earlier courts. Common law originated with Medieval England and is found in many countries once occupied by Great Britain.

24 What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

A to argue
B **to explain**
C to raise interest
D to provide entertainment

25 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A All former British colonies have adopted Britain's legal system
B Common law is based on tradition and custom
C **Courts of law play different roles in civil and common law systems**
D Babylon is an early example of common law

Passage 3

(الصناعة وهجرة العمال للمدن ورجال الاعمال في بريطانيا امبراطورية الصناعة)

Industrialization: migrant workers and entrepreneurs

(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 setting 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.

26 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.

27 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 few workers from other countries

D **They fought for improved working and living situations**

28 What does Paragraph ((1) say about Britain's Industrial Revolution?

A **It made England into 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

29 What does Paragraph (3) say about new business opportunities in Industrial Britain?

A There were very little 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**

30 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

Passage 4

(الطاقة الحركية)-Kinetic Energy

(1) The first theory about how a hot object differs from a cold object was formed in the 18th century. The suggested explanation was that when an object was heated, an invisible fluid called «caloric» was added to the object. Hot objects contain more calories than cold objects. The caloric theory could explain some observations about heated objects (such as the fact that objects expanded as they were heated) but could not explain others (such as why your hands got warm when you rub them together).

(2) In the mid-19th century. scientists devised a new theory to explain heat. The new theory was based on the assumption that matter is made up of tiny particles that are always in motion. In a hot object, the particles move faster and therefore have greater kinetic energy. The theory is called the kinetic-molecular theory and is the accepted theory of heat. Just as a baseball has a certain amount of kinetic energy due to its mass and velocity, each molecule has a certain amount of kinetic energy due to its mass and velocity. Adding up the kinetic energy of all the molecules in an object yields the thermal energy of the object.

(3) When a hot object and a cold object touch each other, the molecules of the objects collide along the surface where they touch. When higher kinetic energy molecules collide with lower kinetic energy molecules. kinetic energy is passed from the molecules with more kinetic energy to those with less kinetic energy.

31 What is the main topic of the passage?

A We need best to travel space
B The way heat makes things bigger
C How hot objects are stronger than cold
D **Two theories about hot and cold objects**

32 What is one important idea related to the new theory of heat in Paragraph (2)?

A **Hot things have more kinetic energy**
B Scientists based it on an assumption
C It used a baseball as an example
D It was the second theory

33 What is one important idea related to the «caloric» theory in Paragraph (1)?

A There was more caloric in cold things
B It only explained one observation
C **An invisible fluid caused heat**
D It was the only good theory

34 Why does the writer mention that not objects expanded?

A To show what scientists believed in the 18th century
B To show something scientists could explain
C **To show what happens to heated objects**
D To show the caloric theory

Passage 5

(الصناعة الحديثة عند السوفييت وستالين وخطة الخمسة أعوام
Modernizing Industry in the USSR: The Five-Year Plans

(1) Stalin set about achieving modernization of the Soviet economy through a series of Five-Year Plans. These plans were drawn up by GOSPLAN, the state planning organization that Lenin had set up in 1921. It set ambitious targets for production in the important heavy industries (coal, iron, oil, electricity).

(2) The first Five-Year Plan focused on the major industries and although most targets were not met, the achievements were still amazing. The USSR increased production and created a foundation on which to build the next Five-Year Plans. The USSR was rich in natural resources, but many of them were in remote places such as Siberia. **So** whole cities were built from nothing and workers taken out to the new industrial centers. Foreign observers marveled as huge new steel mills appeared at Magnitogorsk in the Urals and Sverdlovsk in central Siberia

(3) The second Five-Year Plan (1933-37) built on the achievements of the first. Mining for lead, tin, zinc and other minerals increased as Stalin further exploited Siberia's rich mineral resources. Transport and communications were also boosted, and new railways and canals were built. The most spectacular showpiece project was the Moscow underground railway.

(4) Stalin also wanted industrialization to help improve Russia's agriculture. The production of tractors and other farm machinery increased dramatically. In the third Five-Year Plan, which was begun in 1938. some factories were to switch to the production of consumer goods. However, this plan was disrupted by the Second World War.

35 How does the writer feel about the Moscow underground railway?

A It was shocking
B It was strange
C It was ugly
D **It was amazing**

36 How did Stalin solve the problem that Siberia is a far place?

A Stalin improved the agriculture
B **Stalin built new industrial centers**
C Stalin made new laws for workers
D Stalin increased farm machinery

37 Which word can we use to replace So in Paragraph (2)?

A meanwhile
B **therefore**
C particularly
D besides

38 What does the passage say about Stalin?

A Stalin made factories produce consumer goods
B Stalin set up GOSPLAN, the state planning organization
C **Stalin aimed to modernize the Soviet economy**
D Stalin achieved the targets of the first five-year plan

Passage 6

Friction -(الاحتكاك وقوانين الثبات والحركة)

(1) In general, smooth surfaces **produce** less friction than rough surfaces. The strength of the force of friction depends on two factors: how hard the surfaces push together and the types of surfaces involved. Friction also **increases** if surfaces push hard against each other. If you rub your hands together forcefully, there is more friction than if you rub them together lightly.

(2) Even the smoothest objects have irregular, bumpy Surfaces. When the irregularities of one surface come into contact with those of another surface, friction occurs. Friction acts in a direction opposite to the direction of the object's motion. Without friction, a moving object might not stop until it strikes another object.

Static Fiction

(3) The friction that acts on objects that are not moving is called static friction. Because of static friction, you must use extra force to start the motion of stationary objects. For example, think about what happens when you try to push a heavy desk across a floor. If you push on the desk with a force less than the force of static friction between the desk and the floor, the desk will not move.

Rolling Fiction

(4) When an object rolls across a surface, rolling friction occurs. This type of friction is important to engineers who design certain products. For example, skates, skateboards, and bicycles need wheels that move freely. So, engineers use ball bearings to reduce the friction between the wheels and the rest of the product. These ball bearings are small, smooth steel balls that reduce friction by rolling between moving parts.

39 The word produce in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A needmo
B use
C push
D **make**

40 The word increases in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A **grows**
B stops
C starts
D moves

41 What happens because of rubbing two surfaces against each other?

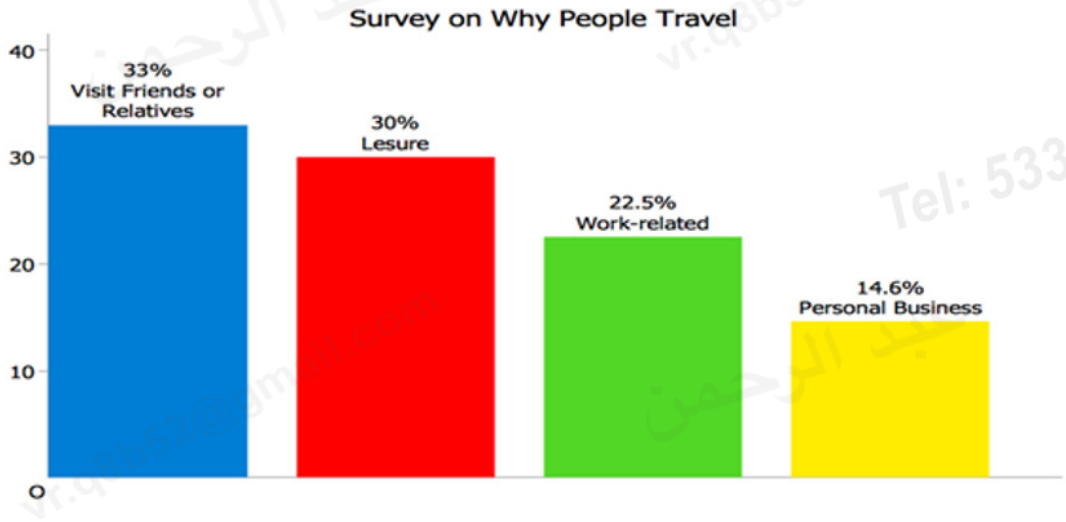
A stop
B force
C **friction**
D movement

42 What does the use of extra force with stationary objects lead to?

A friction
B nothing
C motion
D rolling friction

Passage 7

(رسم بياني لماذا يسافر الناس)



43 How many people traveled for leisure?

A 22.5 percent
B 30 percent
C 30 people
D 300 people

Passage 8

(اليوكيبيديات)-Wikis

(1) A wiki is a Web site 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 with the title 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 a shared knowledge repository in some domains.

(2) The largest and most popular wiki is Wikipedia, but there are hundreds of publicly accessible wikis that anyone can participate in. Each attempt to record a world of knowledge within a particular . But wikis can be used for any collaborative effort – from meeting planning to project management. And in addition to the hundreds of public wikis, there are many thousand more that are hidden away behind firewalls, used as trademarked 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 to change content back to a prior state. But it is the social motivations of individuals (to make a contribution, to share knowledge) that allow these features to be harnessed. 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 or more accurate than professional publication counterparts.

(4) Went 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 that, 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 can easily create new pages or articles and link 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 the event that 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 scruffy woman. random unshaven man. Nasty and inappropriate. to be sure, but the Wikipedia editorial community is now so large and so vigilant that most vandalism is caught and corrected within seconds. Watch-lists for the most active targets (say 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 as well as open-source varieties) that firms can install on their own computers or as online services (both subscription or 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 initiative. Many wiki services offer additional tools such as blogs, message boards, or spreadsheets as part of their feature set. making most wikis really more full-featured platforms for social computing.

Examples of Wiki Use

(7)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. Anyone attending training for new hires. Six months after launch, wiki use had surpassed activity on the firm's established internet Wikis are also credited with helping to reduce **Dresdner** e-mail traffic by 75 percent.
- Sony's PlayStation team uses wikis to regularly maintain one-page overviews on the status of various projects. In this way, legal, marketing, and finance staff can get quick, up-to-date status reports on relevant projects, including the latest projected deadlines, action items, and benchmark progress. Strong security measures are enforced that limit access to only those who must be in the know, since the overviews often discuss products that have not been released.
- ABC and CBS have created public wikis for the television programs Lost, The Amazing Race, and CSI, among others, offering an outlet for fans, and a way for new viewers 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 one hundred and thirty thousand readers with the goal of creating what it refers to as «a digital mosaic that in theory is more authoritative, comprehensive, and useful» than comments on a Web site and far more up-to-date than any paper-based travel guide.

٤٤ What are two important features that wiki pages provide users?

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

45 What are three additional features wiki services provide to their users?

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

46 Which two companies have used Wikis?

A ABC and CSI

B Lost and CBS

C Disney and Sony

D **Pixar and Dresdner**

Passage 9

(التقطير البسيط) Simple Distillation

Simple distillation is a procedure by which two liquids with different boiling points can be isolated. It can be used effectively to isolate liquids that have at least fifty degrees difference in their boiling points. If we want to obtain the solvent from a solution, then this process of distillation can be carried out.

(7) Water can be obtained from salt water using this method. The solution is heated in the flask until it boils. The steam rises into the Liebig condenser, where it condenses back into water. The salt is left behind in the flask. In hot and arid countries such as Saudi Arabia this sort of technique is used on a much larger scale to obtain pure water for drinking. This process is carried out in a desalination plant.

47 The word Isolate in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A contain

B **separate**

C maintain

D combine

48 The word carried out in Paragraph (2) are closest in meaning to .....

A considered

B **performed**

C attempted

D proposed

Passage 10

(الحفاظ على المحميات والأنظمة البيئية)-Preserving Habitats and Ecosystems

(1) The main **thrust** of global conservation efforts today is to protect not just individual species but entire ecosystems. The goal is to preserve the natural interactions of many species. To that end, governments and conservation groups work to set aside land as parks and reserves. The United States has national parks, forests, and other protected areas. Marine sanctuaries are being created to protect coral reefs and marine mammals.

(2) The challenge is protecting areas that are large enough and that contain the right resources to protect biodiversity. To make sure that conservation efforts are **concentrated** in the most important places. conservation biologists have identified ecological hotspots'. An ecological hotspot is a place where significant numbers of species and habitats are in immediate danger of **extinction**. By identifying these areas, ecologists hope that scientists and governments can better target their efforts to save as many species as possible.

49 The word thrust in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A intention
B judgment
C guarantee
D circumstance

50 The word extinction in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A suffering
B destruction
C separation
D departure

51 The word concentrated in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A balanced
B identified
C appreciated
D emphasized

Passage 11

Chemical Reactions

(1) Decomposition of compounds into elements and the combination of elements to make compounds are examples of chemical processes. Using the atomic **theory**, such processes are seen as changes in the combinations of atoms. Such transformations are called chemical reactions. The term reaction means to produce a result. A chemical reaction is a process in which one set of chemicals is mixed and transformed into a new set of chemicals. When charcoal, which is mostly elemental carbon, burns in air, the process is envisioned as carbon atoms combining with diatomic oxygen molecules to produce molecules of carbon dioxide gas.

(2) As mentioned above, the law of conservation of matter **expresses** that atoms are not created or destroyed in chemical processes. In other words, atoms are conserved in chemical reactions. A reaction is a special process in which certain chemical combinations of atoms transform into new combinations of atoms. In a reaction, the total atom count does not change. Thus, destroying matter by chemical reactions is not possible

52 The word theory in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A Idea
B Style
C Sense
D Equipment

53 The word expresses in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A checks
B approves
C buys
D explains

Passage 12

Photosynthesis

(1) All living organisms need food. They need it as a source of raw materials to build new cells and tissues as they grow. They also need food as a source of energy. Food is a kind of 'fuel' that drives essential living processes and brings about chemical changes. Animals take in food, digest it and use the digested products to build their tissues or to produce energy

(2) Plants also need energy and raw materials but, apart from a few insect eating species, plants do not appear to take in food. The most likely source of their raw materials would appear to be the soil. However, experiments show that the weight gained by a growing plant is far greater than the weight lost by the soil it is growing in. So, there must be additional sources of raw materials.

(3) Jean-Baptiste van Helmont was a Dutch scientist working in the 17th century. At that time very little was known about the process of photosynthesis. He carried out an experiment using a willow shoot. He planted the shoot in a container with 90.8 kg of dry soil and placed a metal grill over the soil to prevent any accidental gain or loss of mass. He left the shoot for 5 years in an open yard, providing it with only rainwater and distilled water for growth. After 5 years he reweighed the tree and the soil and came to the conclusion that the increase in mass of the tree (74.7 kg) was due entirely to the water it had received. However, he was unaware that plants also take in mineral salts and carbon dioxide, or that they use light as a source of energy.

54 How is the author's view of "increase in mass" in trees different from the Dutch scientist, Helmont's view?

A It is due entirely to the water they receive.

B It is due to the water, air, and soil they receive.

C **It is due to the water, minerals, carbon dionxide, and sun light.**

D It is due to a healthy soil, enough water, enough minerals and air

55 What word other than food does the writer use to talk about the need of all living things?

A cell

B **fuel**

C material

D process

56 What can we understand from the passage about the source of food hypothesis?

A Food comes from only carbohydrates and carbon.

B Food comes from three different sources.

C **Food comes from more than four sources.**

D Food comes from nitrogen and sulfur

57 What can we understand from Paragraph (3) about Helmont's experiment?

A It failed because it used dry soil.

B It succeeded because it used only rainwater for 5 years.

C **It failed because it did not pay attention to all things plants need.**

D It failed because it happened a long time ago before photosynthesis was even known.

Passage 13

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 and 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 also may provoke resentment among present employees.

Passage B: Internal Recruiting

(1) Internal recruiting means considering present employees. Among 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 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 «union contract».

58 **According to Passages A and B what is the benefit of promoting within a company?**

A **It ahelps companies retain the best employees.**
B It leaves other positions to be filled.
C It increases employee turnover.
D It is not expensive.

59 **What can we understand from Passages A and B about promoting employees?**

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.

60 **What can we understand from both passages about internal and external recruiting?**

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.

Model 18
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT PUNCTUATION.

A | Paul doesnt have many friend's in New York
B | Paul doesnt have many friends in New York
C | Paul doesn't have many friend's in New York
D | **Paul doesn't have many friends in New York**

62 The Food Science book was very short. It didn't have ..... chapters.

A | **many**
B | much
C | more
D | some

63 Lisa read five books before she ..... her essay.

A | writes
B | is writing
C | **wrote**
D | has written

64 I .....for the lecture to start for almost an hour. I don't know why it is delayed.

A | wait
B | am waiting
C | **have been waiting**
D | had waited

65 The University Council always deals ..... with all student requests

A | **directly**
B | directed
C | direction
D | direct

66 The English teacher ..... we saw yesterday is very good at his job.

A | whose
B | **whom**
C | which
D | where

67 If I take notes in class, I always ..... them with the other students

A | **share**
B | shared
C | had shared
D | am going to share

68 I.....a lot when I was at home last week. I always do that after the final exams.

A | sleep
B | **slept**
C | have slept
D | had slept

69 My sister and her friend blamed ..... for failing the exam

A ourselves
B oneselves
C theirselves
D **themselves**

70 Helen has studied Biology ..... six months. She really enjoys it.

A **for**
B from
C since
D during

71 If you read chapter 6 in the book, you ..... tomorrow's lecture much better.

A understood
B had understood
C **will understand**
D would understand

72 I need to find someone to teach me Arabic. .....teacher would you recommend?

A Who
B Where
C **Which**
D Whose

73 Alex: Did you buy all of the course books yesterday?
Ben: No, I didn't have ..... money.

A some
B **any**
C a lot
D many

74 The chemistry teacher has worked here ..... the beginning of the year.

A for
B from
C until
D **since**

75 I took a lot of notes while the Professor .....

A has spoken
B spoke
C speaks
D **was speaking**

76 You need to work ..... You must finish the job today

A hardly
B hardest
C harder
D **hard**

77 I don't know where ..... in this course.

A are given the lectures
B are the lectures given
C the lectures given are
D **the lectures are given**

78 Our professor said the course……for three weeks, but it actually lasted for a month

A lasts
B lasting
C has lasted
D **would last**

79 If Will …… his term paper on time, he wouldn't have failed the class.

A **had submitted**
B submitted
C has submitted
D would submit

80 Mrs. Jackson, …… the university hired last year, is my favorite teacher.

A she
B her
C **whom**
D which

81 My uncle didn't tell neither me …… my father that he had moved to Riyadh.

A **nor**
B also
C either
D neither

82 Ted lives far from the university, he……want to buy a car to get there in the morning.

A can
B could
C **might**
D should

83 If George …… how difficult the exam was going to be, he would have prepared better

A know
B knew
C has known
D **had known**

84 When I was young, my brother often talked about …… a doctor

A **becoming**
B to become
C become
D became

85 I'm sorry I didn't come to the dinner last night. I……work late with my project

A would
B could
C must to
D **had to**

86 The woman …… gave the presentation teaches at our university

A **who**
B which
C that she
D who she

vr.qb52@gmail.com

87 Professor Brown enjoyed …… poetry in his free time

A write
B **writing**
C to write
D wrote

88 If the teacher thought this part of the book was important, he …… it to us.

A will teach
B **would teach**
C teaches
D taught

89 Choose the BEST WAY to make the sentences into a paragraph.

(1) Prince Abdul-Aziz has won many racing competitions since then.
(2) He has always enjoyed sports and began racing cars froma very young age.
(3) Prince Abdul-Aziz Bin Turki is one of Saudi Arabia's most famous sportsmen.
(4) So, he went to the BMW racing school in Bahrain in 2005.

A (1), (3), (2), (4)
B **(3), (2), (4), (1)**
C (3), (4), (2), (1)
D (1), (4), (3), (2)

90 Choose the BEST WAY to make the sentences into a paragraph.

(1) It was raining so Tom drove carefully.
(2) Last Tuesday, Tom phoned Will and invited him to dinner.
(3) Tom picked him up and they went together.
(4) An hour later, they arrived at their favorite restaurant and they had a great time.

A (2), (1), (4), (3)
B **(2), (3), (1), (4)**
C (3), (1), (4), (2)
D (3), (4), (1), (2)

91 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT CAPITAL LETTERS.

A **Dave and I studied English in the United Kingdom for a year and came back in February.**
B Dave and I studied English in the United Kingdom for a year and came back in february.
C Dave and I studied English in the united Kingdom for a year and came back in February.
D Dave and I studied english in the United Kingdom for a year and came back in February.

92 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT PUNCTUATION.

A Mr. Ahmads son is late today
B **Mr. Ahmad's son is late today**
C Mr. Ahmads' son is late today
D Mr. Ahmad son is late today

93 Ben: Have you ever gone swimming in a river?

Bob: No, I haven't. I've …… tried that

A already
B sometimes
C rarely
D **never**

94 **Choose the sentence with the RIGHT WORD ORDER.**

A The university club sports was established in 2003

B In 2003, the club sports university was established

C In 2003, was established the university sports club

D **The university sports club was established in 2003**

95 **Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

There's so many good restaurants to choose from in Riyadh. I wish we had time to try more out

A **There's**

B to choose

C wish

D try

96 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A The 2010 FIFA World Cup was held in south Africa, and the next will be hosted by brazil in 2014, the first time on the Continent of South America since 1978.

B **The 2010 FIFA World Cup was held in South Africa, and the next will be hosted by Brazil in 2014, the first time on the continent of South America since 1978.**

C The 2010 FIFA World cup was held in South Africa. and the next will be hosted by Brazil in 2014, the first time on the continent of south America since 1978.

D The 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP was held in South Africa, and the next will be hosted by Brazil in 2014, the first time on the Continent of South America since 1978.

97 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A They then used the pieces to make designs in the sand and scratch drawings on the large rocks, they banged on the container like a drum until it cracked into pieces.

B They used the pieces to make designs in the sand and then scratch drawings on the large rocks until it cracked into pieces they banged on the container like a drum.

C Like a drum until it cracked into pieces, they banged on the container, then they used the pieces to make designs in the sand and scratch drawings on the large rocks.

D **They banged on the container like a drum until it cracked into pieces, then they used the pieces to make designs in the sand and scratch drawings on the large rocks.**

98 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A **« What is it»? she asked bracing herself.**

B « what is it»? she, asked bracing herself.

B « What is it, she asked, bracing herself.

D « What is it? She asked bracing herself.

99 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Collecting insects and worms were the most difficult part of the natural science course for some student

A Collecting

B **were**

C most difficult

D for

Model 19

Passage 1

(البرمجيات المفتوحة والسماح بتجربتها ومشاركتها)

Freeware

(1) Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of charge. Once it has been downloaded. there are no fees associated with using the software (examples include: Adobe, Skype or media players). Unlike free software, freeware is subject to copyright laws and users are often requested to tick a box to say they understand and agree to the terms and conditions governing the software. This basically means that a user is not allowed to study or modify the source code in any way.

Shareware

(2) In this case, users are allowed to try out some software free of charge for a trial period. At the end of the trial period, the author of the software will request that you pay a fee if you like it. Once the fee is paid. a user is registered with the originator of the software and free updates and help are then provided. Very often, the trial version of the software is missing some of the features found in the full version, and these don't become available until the fee is paid. Obviously, this type of software is fully protected by copyright laws and a user must make sure they don't use the source code in any of their own software. Permission needs to be obtained before this software is copied and given to friends. family or colleagues.

21 What does Paragraph (1) say about freeware?

A It has source code that can be changed.

B **It has rules that users must follow.**

C It is necessary to update it often.

D It is similar to free software.

22 Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1)?

A **Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of charge.**

B Once it has been downloaded, there are no fees associated with using the software (examples include: Adobe, Skype or media players).

C Unlike free software, freeware is subject to copyright laws and users are often requested to tick a box to say they understand and agree to the terms and conditions governing the software.

D This basically means that a user is not allowed to study or modify the source code in any way.

23 What does Paragraph (2) say about shareware's trial period?

A You can change the source code.

B You can share it with friends and family.

C You can use all of the software's features.

D **You can use the software for a limited time.**

vr.ga852@gmail.com

24 Which of the following statements about shareware Paragraph (2) support?

A Users can try it before buying it.

B Users can share it easily with anyone.

C Users can download it on their phones.

D Users can create their own software.

Passage 2

(الاستدامة في بنجلاديش)

(1) If small, largely urbanized countries such as Singapore and small island states such as the Maldives are not considered, then Bangladesh has the highest population density in the world. At 1,062 people per km² its population density is about twenty times the global average. It compares with 383 per km² in India and 141 per km² in China – two countries that many people associate with over – population. Over – population cannot be judged by population density alone, but it is a useful starting point when considering the relationship between population and resources in a country.

(2) The lack of natural resources is a major factor in over – population in Bangladesh, as is rapid population growth. The current rate of natural increase in Bangladesh is 1.6 per cent. When Bangladesh became an independent country in 1971 its population was about 75 million, just under half of the total today! The Population Reference Bureau estimates that the population of Bangladesh will rise to 183 million by 2025 and 226 million by 2050. There is already intense competition for the available resources in Bangladesh. How will the country cope in the future when it is already experiencing large-scale poverty and so many other problems?

(3) Extremely high population pressure and the deprivation associated with it is characteristic of both rural and urban areas. Four – fifths of the population live in rural areas. The very small amount of cultivable land per person has resulted in a very high level of rural poverty. Most families have to survive on extremely small plots of land. This means that there is not enough work available for many people. About 40 per cent of the population is underemployed, working a limited number of hours a week at low wages. Underemployment is not just confined to the countryside, but affects urban areas too.

(4) The regular threat of cyclones and flooding makes this problem much worse. Eighty per cent of the country is situated on the floodplains of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna and those of several other minor rivers. Much of the country is close to sea level and about 40 per cent is regularly flooded during the monsoon season. Major floods can cause considerable loss of life and destroy vital infrastructure, often setting back development for many years. Where possible, people move to higher land, increasing the already overcrowded nature of such areas. Major floods increase the level of rural -to- urban migration, with the majority of migrants heading for the capital city Dhaka. Other urban areas such as

Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi are also growing in population at very rapid rates. Around 8,000 hectares of cultivable land is lost every year due to urbanization, industrialization and the expansion of infrastructure. This is potential food production that Bangladesh can ill afford to lose.

(5) Living conditions in Dhaka and the other main urban areas are in a continuous state of deterioration. Many people lack basic amenities such as electricity and clean drinking water. Dhaka has become one of the most crowded cities in the world with a population density of 43,000 per km^2. This rapidly growing megacity was recently ranked as the least

habitable city among 140 cities surveyed by the Economist Intelligence Unit. The 2012 Human Development Index, which ranks all the countries of the world according to their quality of life, placed Bangladesh 146th in the world.

(6) Land is being lost to rising sea levels, a process associated with global warming. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has predicted that as sea levels rise, by 2050 about 35 million people from Bangladesh will cross the border into India in search of more secure living conditions.

(7) Poor governance and corruption have undoubtedly hindered development in Bangladesh. However, national and international efforts to improve the lives of the population have registered progress. For example, The World Bank noted in 2013 that the number of people in poverty in Bangladesh had fallen from 63 million in 2000 to 47 million in 2010.

25 What is the population density of Bangladesh?

A 383 per km^2
B **1,062 per km^2**
C 147,000 per km^2
D 244,000 per km^2

26 How much of the population lives in rural areas?

A **four - fifths**
B two – thirds
C 40 percent
D 1.6 percent

27 Which organization noted the number of people in poverty in Bangladesh?

A Human Development Index
B Economic Intelligence Unit
C The United Nations
D **The World Bank**

Passage 3

(الإستيراد والتصدير) Importing and Exporting

(1) The history of importing and exporting dates back to the Roman Empire, when European and Asian traders imported and exported goods across the vast lands of Eurasia. Trading along the Silk Road flourished during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Caravans filled with imports from China and India came over the desert to Constantinople and Alexandria. From there, Italian ships transported the goods to European ports.

(2) For centuries, importing and exporting has often involved middlemen, due in part to the long distances traveled and different native languages spoken. The spice trade of the 1400s was no exception. Spices were very much in demand because Europeans had no refrigeration, which meant they had to preserve meat using large amounts of salt or risk eating half-rotten flesh. Spices disguised the otherwise poor flavor of the meat. Europeans also used spices as medicines. The European demand for spices gave rise to the spice trade. The trouble was that spices were difficult to obtain because they grew in jungles half a world away from Europe. The overland journey to the spice-rich lands was difficult and involved many middlemen along the way. Each middleman charged a fee and thus raised the price of the spice at each point. By the end of the journey, the price of the spice was inflated 1,000 percent.

28 Why did the writer write this passage?

A to entertain
B to persuade
C **to explain**
D to give an example

29 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A People used salt to preserve meat.
B People make a lot of money in trade
C Europeans used spices as medicines.
D **Spices were in great demand in Europe.**

Passage 4

(التعبئة)

(1) During the French Revolutionary Wars, the French army had a problem. A big. potentially deadly problem. It was so big that on this day in 1795, they offered 12.000 francs to anyone who could successfully solve it.

(2) That problem – how to store food safely – was one shared by most of the rest of humanity, which probably explains why its solution has been so popular and lasting: canning. When left out, food, as we all know, goes bad.

(3) **Although** food could be dried, smoked, fermented or pickled before the invention of canning, none of these methods were certain to be safe and they didn't preserve flavor. Then came Nicolas Appert, a candy maker and winner of the prize money and the title «The Father of Canning».

(4) Canning works by placing food in jars or cans and heating the whole set-up to a temperature that kills bacteria and other microorganisms. As the jars/ cans cool, a vacuum seal is formed which prevents other microorganisms from getting in.

(5) Here's the thing, **though**: Appert could never explain why his method worked. Appert's work was centered around the idea of removing air from food. Appert's method started with putting food in jars, which were then corked, and sealed off with a wax seal. The jars were wrapped in canvas and then boiled.

(6) After years of experimentation, Appert decided, correctly, that the two most important factors in canning were «the absolute deprivation from contact with the exterior air» and «application of the heat in the water bath».

30 How did the French army deal with its deadly food problem?

A They began to use jars to pickle food.

B The invented a new way to keep food safe for a long time.

C **They announced a reward to the person who could fix the problem.**

D They bought special boxes that kept their food cool all the time.

31 What does the writer think about canning?

A That it has NO purpose today.

B **That it solved a problem everyone shared.**

C That it helped make Nicholas Appert a war hero.

D That it helped France win the French Revolutionary Wars.

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

A To show an example of how food was kept safe.

B To give more information about Nicolas Appert's work.

C To prove that flavor was important in keeping food safe.

D **To show that these methods of keeping food safe had some issues.**

33 What does the writer think about other methods of storing food before canning?

A He believes that they could preserve flavor.

B **He believes that they were a little dangerous.**

C He believes that they were more important than canning.

D He believes that they helped Nicholas Appert invent canning.

34 What does the writer say about Nicolas Appert's method of canning?

A It worked because he knew how to make candy.

B It worked because he used an old method that he learned in the army.

C It worked because he knew how to explain what he was doing.

D **It worked because he kept out the air and boiled the water.**

35 Which word can we use to replace the word though in Paragraph (5)?

A **however**

B therefore

C afterwards

D in addition

36 How did canning stop food from going bad?

A It kept food cool so that bacteria did NOT increase in number.

B It used a special method that filled the jars with a lot of hot air.

C It created a tight seal that stopped the taste of the food from changing.

D **It used heat on the jars to destroy the bacteria and stop anything from coming in.**

Passage 5

Personal Finance
(التمويل الشخصي والشراء والائتمان والمديونيات)

(1) An annual survey in 2017 from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) found Americans cited the most significant financial setbacks they experienced in 2016 as transportation issues (23 percent), housing repairs/ maintenance (20 percent), and medical care for an injury/ illness (18 percent). If faced with a major unexpected expense, over one third say they would pay for it with credit cards or emergency savings – both at 35 percent – followed by cash at 32 percent.

(2) The survey **also** found that nearly half (48 percent) of Americans admit that they are living paycheck to paycheck. The main reasons people believe they are living paycheck to paycheck are **due to** credit card debt (24 percent). employment struggles (22 percent). and mortgage/ rent payments (18 percent). Compounding the uneasiness, over three quarters (78 percent) say something causes them financial stress. Saving money (53 percent) tops the list, followed by managing debt (44 percent).

(3) «Get debt under control», says Paul Golden (a spokesman for NEFE). «Take a hard look at what you Owe. If there's a clear warning sign of too much debt. take action. Set a goal to reduce your debt load next year by 5 to 10 percent. That might mean reducing impulse shopping. Six in 10 people admit they purchase on impulse and 80 percent of those regret purchases afterwards. When you face temptation, walk away for at least 30 minutes and see if you still want it and it's a good idea».

37 How do most Americans deal with unexpected costs?

A They borrow from family and friends.
B **They use credit or savings.**
C They find additional jobs.
D They suffer from stress.

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

A to give an example of the survey results.
B to show a list of answers reported in the survey.
C **to give more information about the survey results.**
D to show different results from those reported before.

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

A however
B although
C meanwhile
D **because of**

40 How does the writer feel about unnecessary shopping?

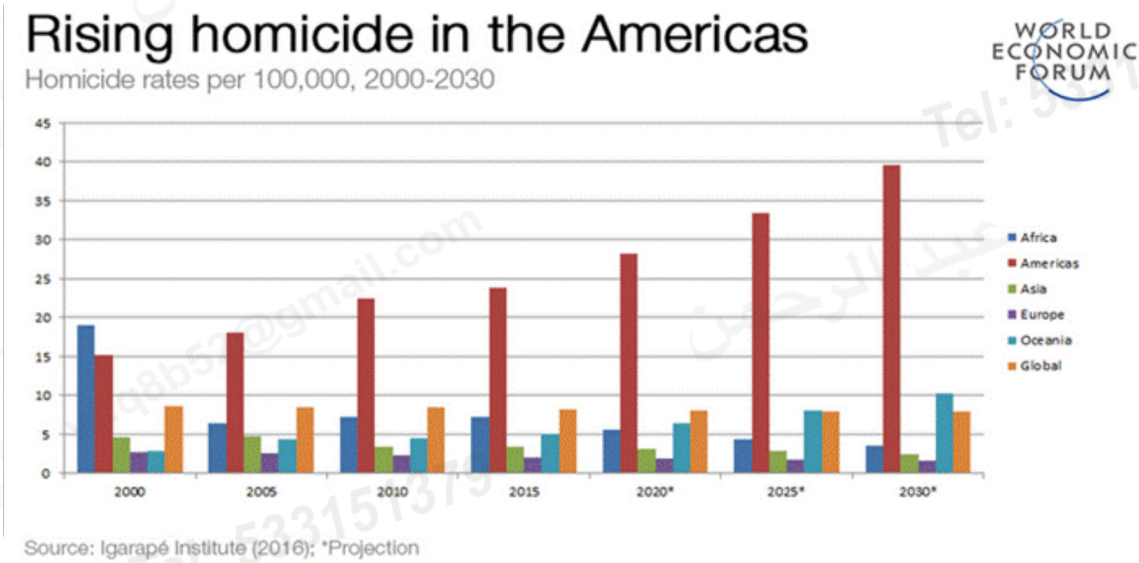
A He believes it CAN'T be avoided.
B He believes it has a positive effect.
C **He believes it has a negative effect.**
D He is NOT sure if its effect is positive or negative.

41 What does the writer say about personal debts in Paragraph ((3)?

A There are different types.
B They should be dealt with carefully.
C They can cause various family problems.
D They should be reduced by 30% every year.

Passage 6

Global Murder Rates
(رسم بياني عن معدل الجريمة)



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

A 2
B 5
C 12
D 15

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

A 7
13
C 19
24

Passage 7

Psychoanalysis
(التحليل النفسى)

What are the aims and methods of psychoanalysis?

(1) Although most of today's therapists do not practice therapy as Sigmund Freud did, his psychoanalytic techniques survive. Psychoanalysis is part of our modern vocabulary, and its assumptions influence many other therapies.

Aims

(2) Psychoanalysis assumes that many psychological problems are fueled by childhood's residue of supposedly repressed impulses and conflicts. Psychoanalysts try to bring these repressed feelings into conscious awareness, where the patient can deal?

(3) Psychoanalysis is historical reconstruction. Its goal is to unearth the past in hope of unmasking the present. But how?

(4) When Freud discarded hypnosis as unreliable, he turned to free association. Imagine yourself as a patient using the free association technique. The analyst invites you to relax, perhaps by lying on a couch. He or she will probably sit out of your line of vision, helping you focus attention on your internal thoughts and feelings. Beginning with a childhood memory, a dream, or a recent experience, you say aloud whatever comes to your mind from moment to moment. It sounds easy, but soon you notice how often you edit your thoughts as you speak, omitting material that seems trivial, irrelevant or shameful. Even in the safe presence of the analyst, you may pause momentarily before uttering an embarrassing thought. You may make a joking remark or change the subject to something less threatening. Sometimes your mind may go blank or you may find yourself unable to remember important details.

(5) To the psychoanalyst, these blocks in the flow of your free associations indicate resistance. They hint that anxiety lurks and that you are repressing sensitive material. The analyst will want to explore these sensitive areas by making you aware of your resistances and by interpreting their underlying meaning. The analyst's interpretations - suggestions of underlying wishes, feelings, and conflicts – aim to provide people with insight. If offered at the right moment, the analyst's interpretation – of. say, your not wanting to talk about your mother – may illuminate what you are avoiding. You may then discover what your resistances mean and how they fit with other pieces of your psychological puzzle.

(6) Freud believed that another clue to repressed impulses is your dreams hidden content. Thus, after inviting you to report a dream, the analyst may offer a dream analysis, suggesting its hidden meaning.

(7) During many such sessions you will probably disclose more of yourself to your analyst than you have ever revealed to anyone. Because psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the formative power of childhood experiences, much of what you reveal will pertain to your earliest memories. You will also probably find yourself experiencing strong positive or negative feelings for your analyst. Such feelings

may express the dependency or mingled love and anger that you earlier experienced toward family members or other important people in your life. When this happens, Freud would say you are actually transferring your strongest feelings from those other relationships to the analyst. Analysts and other therapists believe that this transference exposes long-repressed feelings, giving you a belated chance to work through them with your analyst's help. By examining your feelings toward the analyst, you may also gain insight into your current relationships.

(8) Note how much of psychoanalysis is built on the assumption that repressed memories exist. That assumption is now questioned. This challenge to an assumption that is basic to so much of professional and popular psychology is provoking intense debate.

(9) Critics also say that psychoanalysts' interpretations are hard to refute. If, in response to the analyst's suggested interpretation, you say, «Yes! I see now», your acceptance confirms the analyst's interpretation. If you emphatically say, «No! That doesn't ring true,» your denial may be taken to reveal more resistance. which would also confirm the interpretation. Psychoanalysts acknowledge that it's hard to prove or disprove their interpretations. But they insist that interpretations often are a great help to patients.

(10) Traditional psychoanalysis is slow and expensive. It requires up to several years of several sessions a week with a highly trained and well-paid analyst. (Three times a week for just two years at $100 or more per hour comes to about $30.000.) Only those with a high income can afford such treatment.

(11) Although there are relatively few traditional psychoanalysts, psychoanalytic assumptions influence many therapists, especially those who make psychodynamic assumptions. Psychodynamic therapists try to understand patients' current symptoms by exploring their childhood experiences. They probe for supposed repressed, emotion-laden information. They seek to help people gain insight into the unconscious roots of problems and work through newly resurrected feelings. Although influenced by Freud's psychoanalysis, these therapists may talk to people face to face (rather than out of the line of Vision). once a week (rather than several times Weekly), and for only a few weeks or months (rather than several years).

44 According to psychoanalysis, what two things from childhood feed psychological problems?

A repressed impulses and internal thoughts
B **repressed impulses and conflicts**
C internal thoughts and dependency
D dependency and conflicts

45 What two things can psychoanalysis begin with?

A an embarrassing thought or joke
B an embarrassing thought or dream
C a childhood memory or joke
D **a childhood memory or dream**

46 What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis?

A trivial and expensive
B shameful and trivial
C slow and expensive
D slow and shameful

Passage 8

Fossil fuels
(الوقود الحفرى)

(1) Fossil fuels include coal, oil and natural gas, formed from the remains of plants and animals which lived millions of years ago and obtained energy originally from the Sun. At present they are our main energy source. Predictions vary as to how long they will last since this depends on what reserves are recoverable and on the future demands of a world population expected to increase from about 7,000 million in 2011 to at least 7,600 million by the year 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 emission aggravates the greenhouse effect and increases global warming. It is not immediately feasible to prevent large amounts of carbon dioxide entering the atmosphere, but less is produced by burning natural gas than by burning oil or coal; burning coal produces most carbon dioxide for each unit of energy produced.

(3) When coal and oil are but they also produce sulfur dioxide which causes acid rain. The sulfur dioxide can be extracted from the waste gases so it does not enter the atmosphere or the sulfur can be removed from the fuel before combustion, but these are both costly and risky processes which increase the price of electricity produced using these measures.

47 What is the main topic of the passage?

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.

48 What is one important idea that the writer mentions about fossil fuels in Paragraph (1)?

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

49 Why does the writer mention the example of the increasing world population in the future?

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**

50 What important ideas does the writer mention about sulfur dioxide in Paragraph (3)?

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 from fuel.**
D It can aggravate the greenhouse effect and increase global warming

Passage 9

(أهمية الهندسة المعمارية)
Importance of architecture

Could you build an information system without an architecture? Yes, it is possible to build small. isolated information systems without a formal architecture, just as it is possible to build a log cabin without one. But as soon as you want to build a building which is larger or has **multiple** components – an energy efficient home, an apartment complex, an office high – rise – you need an architecture to show where the electric wiring, the plumbing, heating and air conditioning, the stairs and the elevators should go and how they should work together. The main role of a system architecture is to help manage the complexity and size of modern business information systems. The architecture embodies important design decisions that have already been made This is a **constraint** on the team which is not free to make decisions that run counter to the architecture, but it also means that there is some kind of support within the organization – including knowledgeable people, development **guidelines**. reusable code, and implementation experience with the architecture – making the team's job easier.

51 The word multiple in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A few
B enough
C some
D **many**

52 The word constraint in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A **limit**
B opinion
C attempt
D doubt

53 The word guidelines in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A entertainment
B imagination
C **instructions**
D complaints

Passage 10

International Pricing
(التسعير العالمى)

(1) Companies that market their products internationally must decide what prices to charge in the different countries in which they operate. In some cases, a company can set a uniform worldwide price. For example, Boeing sells its jetliners at about the same price everywhere, whether in the United States, Europe or a third – world country. However, most counties adjust their prices to reflect local market conditions and cost considerations.

(2) The price that a company should charge in a specific country depends on many factors, including economic conditions, competitive situations, laws and regulations, and development of the wholesaling and retailing system. Consumer perception and preferences also may vary from country to country, calling for different prices. Or the company may have different marketing objectives in various world markets, which require changes in pricing strategy. For example, Samsung might introduce a new product into mature markets in highly developed countries with the goal of quickly gaining a large share of the market – this would call for a penetration – pricing strategy where the product is offered at a very low price. In contrast, it might enter a less –developed market by using market – skimming pricing where the price is set very high initially.

(3) Costs play an important role in setting international prices. Travelers abroad are often surprised to find that goods that are relatively inexpensive at home may carry outrageously higher price tags in other countries. A pair of Levi's selling for $30 in the United States might go for $63 in Tokyo or $88 in Paris. A McDonald's Big Mac selling for a modest $3.50 here in Saudi Arabia might cost $7.50 in Berlin, Germany. Conversely, a Gucci handbag going for only $140 in Milan, Italy. might fetch $240 in the United States. In some cases, such price escalations may result from different selling strategies or market conditions. In some instances, however, it is simply the result of the higher cost of selling in another country – the additional cost of product modifications, shipping and insurance, import taxes. exchange-rate fluctuations, and physical distribution.

54 What word other than «inexpensive» the writer uses to talk about prices at home?

A various
B modest
C additional
D competitive

55 Which of the following is a fact?

A Levi's are outrageously expensive in Paris.
B $3.50 is a modest price for a Big Mac.
C It costs more to sell internationally.
D Prices are set very high initially.

56 **What can we understand from Paragraph (1) about Boeing jetliners?**

A Their prices are the highest worldwide.

B Their prices depend on cost considerations.

C **Their prices are independent of local market conditions.**

D Their prices are relatively inexpensive where they are made.

Tel: 533151379

Passage 11

Passage A: Health in High – Income Nations

(1) Obesity, which is on the rise in high-income nations, has been linked to many diseases, including cardiovascular problems. musculoskeletal problems, diabetes, and respiratory issues. According to the International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2011). Obesity rates are rising in all countries. With the greatest gains being made in the highest-income countries. The United States has the highest obesity rate. Wallace Huffman and his fellow researchers (2006) contend that several factors are contributing to the rise in obesity in developed countries.

(2) These include:

- Improvements in technology and reduced family size have led to a reduction of work to be done in household production.
- Unhealthy market goods, including processed foods, sweetened drinks, and sweet and salty snacks are replacing home – produced goods.
- Leisure activities are growing more sedentary, for example, computer games, web surfing, and television viewing.
- More workers are shifting from active work (agriculture and manufacturing) to service industries.
- Increased access to passive transportation has led to more driving and less walking.
- Obesity and weight issues have significant societal costs, including lower life expectancies and higher shared healthcare costs.

(3) High – income countries also have higher rates of depression than less affluent nations. A recent study shows that the average lifetime prevalence of major depressive episodes in the 10 highest – income countries in the study was 14.6 percent; this compared to 11.1 percent in the eight low – and middle – income countries. The researchers speculate that the higher rate of depression may be linked to the greater income inequality that exists in the highest – income nations.

Passage B: Health in Low – Income Nations

(1) In peripheral nations with low per capita income, it is not the cost of health care that is the most pressing concern. Rather, low – income countries must manage such problems as infectious disease, high infant mortality rates, scarce medical personnel, and inadequate water and sewer systems. Such issues, which high – income countries rarely even think about, are central to the lives of most people in low – income nations. Due to such health concerns, low – income nations have higher rates of infant mortality and lower average life spans.

One of the biggest contributors to medical issues in low – income countries is the lack of access to clean water and basic sanitation resources. According to a 2011 UNICEF repot almost half of the developing world's population lacks improved sanitation facilities. The World Health Organization (WHO) tracks health – related data for 193 countries. In their 2011 World Health Statistics report, they document some of this data.his includes:

- Globally, the rate of mortality for children under five was 60 per 1.000 live births. In low – income countries, however, that rate is almost double at 117 per 1,000 live births. In high – income countries, that rate is significantly lower than seven per 1,000 live births.
- The most frequent causes of death for children under five were pneumonia and diarrheal diseases. accounting for 18 percent and 15 percent, respectively. These deaths could be easily avoidable with cleaner water and more coverage of available medical care.
- The availability of doctors and nurses in low – income countries is one-tenth that of nations with a high income. Challenges in access to medical education and access to patients exacerbate this issue for would-be medical professionals in low – income countries.

57 What do the passages say about high – income and low – income nations?

A They have different health concerns.
B They suffer from high obesity rates.
C They have similar rates of depression.
D They have high rates of childhood mortality.

58 According to the passages, which organizations monitor health issues in all countries?

A government organizations.
B private organizations.
C local organizations.
D international organizations.

59 Which subject do both passages discuss?

A obesity
B depression
C life expectancy
D infant mortality

60 According to the passages, what are the biggest problems in healthcare in low-income and high – income countries respectively?

A limited availability and high cost
B poor sanitation and sedentary lifestyles
C limited access to medical education and lack of insurance
D lack of medical professionals and rising income inequality

Model 19
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Ted and Tom went to play badminton at the gym hours ago. and still has not returned home yet

A to play
B ago
C has
D yet

62 You need ..... of money to go to a private university

A large amount
B too much
C so much
D a lot

63 Anna and Lucy hurt ..... when they fell down the college front stairs

A themselves
B theirselves
C oneselves
D ourselves

64 If I had known how difficult the exam was, I ..... much better

A prepared
B had prepared
C would prepare
D would have prepared

65 I bought two notebooks yesterday, but I don't have ..... pens.

A some
B any
C a lot
D much

66 I've been looking for Professor Brown.....30 minutes. Do you know where he is?

A for
B yet
C since
D about

67 Mr. Smith just ..... his new book last week. He hopes it will be successful

A publish
B published
C publishing
D has published

68 If the teacher gives me a bad grade on my essay, I ..... to him about it.

A talk
B am talk
C will talk
D going to talk

69 The security guard ..... works in our college is really nice

A who
B which
C that he
D who he

70 ..... Sara still live on campus? I haven't seen her for weeks.

A Has
B Had
C Does
D Would

71 When you have a question, you should ask someone ..... can give a clear answer, like your teacher

A he
B who
C whose
D who he

72 Please listen ..... to this part of the lecture, it's the most difficult one.

A attentiveness
B attentively
C attention
D attentive

73 Mary ..... on her term paper when the phone rang.

A worked
B will work
C is working
D was working

74 When I ..... writing this paper, I'm going for a coffee

A finish
B finished
C will finish
D would finish

75 Drinks ..... allowed in the library

A will not
B are not
C do not
D not

76 When the teachers ..... grading the tests, we'll get our scores

A finish
B finished
C will finish
D would finish

77 Jake hasn't missed a single class ..... the beginning of the term.

A for
B until
C from
D since

78 The chemistry teacher, ... everyone liked, retired last year

A Which
B **whom**
C him
D he

79 Mrs. Hill ..... we saw in class yesterday is moving back to the U.S

A she
B her
C **whom**
D which

80 I don't like university as ..... as I liked high school

A plenty
B more
C many
D **much**

81 I'm sure you will all enjoy ..... in the course Physics 101. The teacher is great

A **yourselves**
B ourselves
C yourself
D yours

82 Anna was in the library when Lisa .....

A calls
B **called**
C has called
D had called

83 I have had a lot of coffee today because I had to study so hard. I.....drink any more

A don't have to
B must not to
C **shouldn't**
D couldn't

84 Neither my father ..... my mother has studied at university

A neither
B either
C also
D **nor**

85 When I came home and logged onto the course platform, I saw that the grades.....

A reported
B are reported
C being reported
D **had been reported**

86 During my university studies I sometimes thought of ..... up.

A give
B gave
C to give
D **giving**

87 That poem is …… written

A beautifully
B beautiful
C beauty
D beautification

88 Our university …… by over 100,000 people

A has been attending
B has been attended
C has attended
D was attended

89 Linda …… books since she was three years old

A read
B was reading
C has been reading
D had been reading

90 If I……how a good teacher Mr. Taylor was, I would have enrolled in his class years ago

A know
B knew
C had known
D have known

91 I'm sorry to make you …… your project again, but it's not good enough

A submitting
B submitted
C to submit
D submit

92 Which of the underlined words in the sentence is INCORRECT?

To become a teacher and to helping children learn English is one goal that Lucy hopes to achieve after she finishes her undergraduate university courses

A to helping
B one goal
C hopes
D finishes

93 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the course's are finished, whos' going to be at the top of the class?
B After all the courses are finished, who's going to be at the top of the class.
C After all the courses are finished, who's going to be at the top of the class?
D After all, the courses are finished, whos going to be at the top of the class.

94 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A Not all americans speak English or are born in the north america; Mexico and Korea are two countries that millions of americans come from.

B Not all Americans speak English or are born in north America: Mexico and Korea are two Countries that millions of Americans come from.

C Not all americans speak English or are born in North America; Mexico and Korea are Two countries that millions of Americans come from.

D **Not all Americans speak English or are born in North America; Mexico and Korea are two countries that millions of Americans come from.**

95 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A **Chris had a difficult day at work, so when he came home, he didn't want to talk to his family.**

B Chris had a difficult day at work, so when he came home; he didnt want to talk: to his family.

C Chris had a difficult day at work, so when he came home; he didnt want to talk; to his family.

D Chris had a difficult day at work, so when he came home: he didn't want to talk to his family.

96 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A Mrs. Smith put them away in the cupboard, after dinner was over, and washed the plates, dried them.

B **After dinner was over, Mrs. Smith washed the plates, dried them, and put them away in the cupboard.**

C Mrs. Smith washed the plates, dried them, after dinner was over, and put them away in the cupboard.

D Dried them, Mrs. Smith put them away in the cupboard, after dinner was over, and washed the plates.

97 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A When I was younger my father said my hair looked like a rat's nest.

B When I was younger my father said, my hair looked like a rats nest.

C When I was younger. My father said my hair looked like a rats' nest.

D **When I was younger, my father said my hair looked like a rat's nest**

98 **In which sentence is all CAPATALIZATION correct?**

A **At first, my brother, Ali, wanted to study mathematics at King Khalid University, but one of his teachers, Mr. Brown, persuaded him to join the College of Business after he finishes the first semester in December.**

B At first, my Brother, Ali, wanted to study Mathematics at King Khalid University, but one of his Teachers, mr. Brown, persuaded him to join the College of business after he finishes the First Semester in December.

C At first, my brother, ali, wanted to study Mathematics at King khalid university, but one of his Teachers, Mr. Brown, persuaded him to join the college of Business after he finishes the first semester in December.

D At First, my brother. Ali, wanted to study mathematics at King Khalid University, but one of his teachers, mr. Brown, persuaded him to join the College of business after he finishes the First Semester in December

99 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A This year, Maria is studying business studies, math, English, and spanish.

B This Year, Maria is studying. Business Studies, Math, English, and Spanish.

C **This year, Maria is studying business studies, math, English, and Spanish.**

D This year, Maria is studying Business Studies, Math, English, and Spanish.

100 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

School children like run, skipping, and jumping in their breaks between lessons. After a break, they need some time to settle down before starting the next lesson.

A **run**

B their

C After

D Starting

Model 20

Passage 1

Giant Panda

(1) An American-born giant panda will soon be traveling 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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers
B **so that she will feel at home in China**
C so that she can forget her English
D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in the Chengdu Panda Research Center
B in an American research center
C **in Atlanta, Georgia**
D in Sichuan China

Passage 2

Stars

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

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

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

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

A green
B yellow
C blue
D red

24 According to Paragraph (2) Beetlejuice is a superstar .....

A as big as the sun
B smaller than the sun
C as big as 17,000 suns
D as big as 40.000 suns

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

A size
B color
C shape
D brightness

Passage 3

stress

(1) We all feel stressed from time to time - it's all part of the emotional ups and downs of life. Stress has many sources. It can come from our environment, from our bodies, or our own thoughts and how we view the world around us. It is very natural to feel stressed around moments of pressure such as exam time - but we are physiologically designed to deal with stress and react to it.

(2) When we feel under pressure the nervous system instructs our bodies to release stress hormones including adrenaline, noradrenaline and cortisol. These produce physiological changes to help us cope with the threat or danger we see to be upon us. This is called the "stress response" or the "fight-or-flight" response.

(3) Stress can actually be positive, as the stress response helps us stay alert, motivated and focused on the task at hand. Usually, when the pressure subsides, the body rebalances and we start to feel calm again. But when we experience stress too often or for too long, or when the negative feelings overwhelm our ability to cope, then problems will arise. Continuous activation of the nervous system - experiencing the "stress response - causes wear and tear on the body.

(4) When we are stressed, the respiratory system is immediately affected. We tend to breathe harder and more quickly in an effort to quickly distribute oxygenic blood around our body. Although this is not an issue for most of us, it could be a problem for people with asthma who may feel short of breath and struggle to take in enough oxygen. It can also cause quick and shallow breathing, where minimal air is taken in, which can lead to hyperventilation. This is more likely if someone is prone to anxiety and panic attacks.

(5) Stress wreaks havoc on our immune systems. Cortisol released in our bodies suppresses the immune system and inflammatory pathways, and we become more susceptible to infections and chronic inflammatory conditions. Our ability to fight off illness is reduced.

(6) The musculoskeletal system is also affected. Our muscles tense up, which is the body's natural way of protecting ourselves from injury and pain. Repeated muscle tension can cause bodily aches and pains, and when it occurs in the shoulders, neck and head it may result in tension headaches and migraines.

(7) There are cardiovascular effects. When stress is acute (in the moment), heart rate and blood pressure increase, but they return to normal once the acute stress has passed. If acute stress is repeatedly experienced, or if stress becomes chronic (over a long period of time, it can cause damage to blood vessels and arteries. This increases the risk for hypertension, heart attack or stroke. hypertension, heart attack or stroke.

(8) Stress has marked effects on our emotional well-being. It is normal to experience high and low moods in our daily lives, but when we are stressed, we may feel more tired, have mood swings or feel more irritable than usual. Stress causes hyperarousal, which means we may have difficulty falling or staying asleep and experience restless nights. This impairs concentration, attention, learning and memory, all of which are particularly important around exam time. Researchers have linked poor sleep to chronic health problems, depression and even obesity.

(9) The way that we cope with stress has an additional indirect effect on our health. Under pressure, people may adopt more harmful habits such as smoking to relieve stress. But these behaviors are inappropriate ways to adapt and only lead to more health problems and risks to our personal safety and well-being

(10) So learn to manage your stress, before it manages you It's all about keeping it in check. Some stress in life is normal - and a little stress can help us to feel alert, motivated, focused, energetic and even excited. Take positive actions to channel this energy effectively and you may find yourself performing better, achieving more and feeling good.

26 Where can stress come from?

A time
B emotions
C **our thoughts**
D the stress response

27 What positive effects can stress have?

A feeling calm
B **staying alert**
C better hearing
D quick breathing

28 What can cause bodily aches and pains?

A sport
B cortisol
C **muscle tension**
D the immune system

29 According to the passage, what harmful habits may people adopt under pressure?

A sleeping poorly
B gaining weight
C fighting
D **smoking**

Passage 4

Market orientated

(1) A market-orientated company is one that organizes its activities, products and services around the wants and needs of its customers. By contrast, a product-oriented firm has its primary focus on its product and on the skills, knowledge and systems that support that product.

(2) Until the late 20th century many firms were product-orientated and failed to understand the changing needs of their customers in an increasingly competitive marketplace. A major swing towards market-orientation has led to intensified market research and product ranges carefully designed to fit customer preferences.

(3) However, product-orientation can still be important in keeping an emphasis on quality, safety and investment in new technology.

(4) Successful companies recognize the importance of both approaches. Products must start with the needs and wants of customers. But delivery of a profitable product depends on efficiency and quality in production.

(5) In the real world, market and product orientation are closely intertwined so that companies like Gillette, Coca-Cola and Travis Perkins, will:

- carry out market research into what consumers want
- organize product research in line with the results of market research
- constantly engage in qualitative market research to find out what focus groups of customers think of new ideas
- test market new products in smaller market areas before launching them onto a wider market
- evaluate ongoing customer perception of goods and services, in order to make improvements to technologies and product offerings Market orientation gets the right product: product orientation gets the product right.

30 What important idea connected to product-oriented firms does the writer mention in Paragraph (1)?

A Their customers want and need their products.

B They help customers based on what they want and need.

C **They pay more attention to what they make and services that help it.**

D They need skills, knowledge, and systems in order to make products.

31 What important idea connected to 20th-century firms does the writer mention in Paragraph (2)?

A **They did not understand what their customers looked for.**

B They tested new products in small areas first.

C They made products with high quality using new technology.

D They understood the importance of both market and product-oriented approaches.

32 **WFhat ideas connected to successful companies does the writer mention?**

A They use advanced technology to ensure quality.

B They focus on making a quality product at a good price.

C **They meet their customers' needs and also make a quality product.**

D They focus on the skills, knowledge, and systems that support their product.

33 **What does the writer want to show with the examples of Gillette, Coca-Cola, and Travis Perkins?**

A That they pay careful attention to the quality of their products.

B **That market and product orientation are clearly connected**

C That they get the right product for their customers.

D That they get the products right.

Passage 5

Intellectual Property

(1) A type of property of great importance in today's commercial environment is intellectual property. Intellectual property consists of the result of one's thoughts, ideas, or inventions. It is not the thought or idea itself, but the result, such as a book or a computer chip. **Intellectual property law deals with obtaining protection for one's work, licensing others to use one's work, and enforcing one's rights.**

(2) Obtaining protection for intellectual property often includes registration with the proper government agency. Licensing one's work involves negotiating and drafting contracts. Enforcing one's rights often means filing a lawsuit known as an infringement action.

(3) **Intellectual property law includes the law that relates to copyrights, patents, trademarks, and trade secrets. This area of law has grown and developed in the technology age.** However, the need for such a law was recognized by the drafters of the Constitution, who gave Congress the right to legislate "To **promote** the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

34 **According to the passage, what made intellectual property law grow and develop?**

A a request by authors and scientists

B **the common use of modern technology**

C he need to limit people's right to their own work

D an effort to make science and arts more professional

35 The word intellectual in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A thinking
B working
C sharing
D borrowing

36 The word obtaining in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A spending
B thinking
C writing
D getting

37 The word promote in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A help
B find
C need

Passage 6

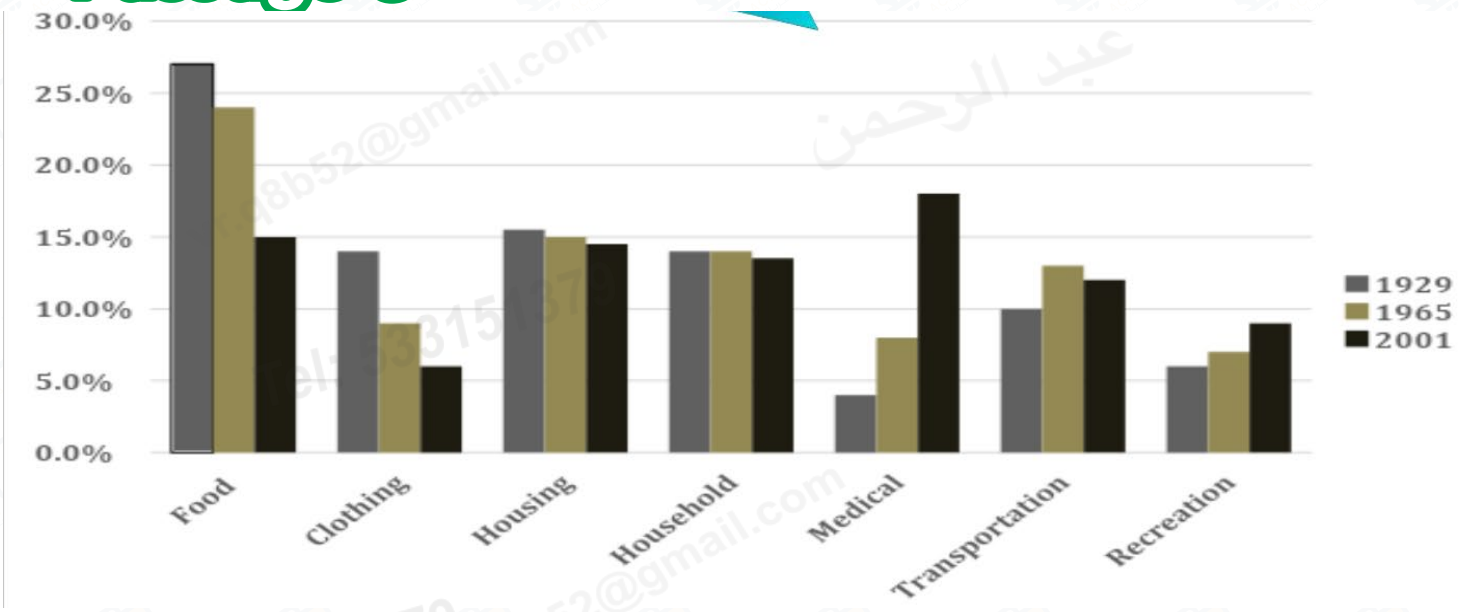


Figure 3-24: After Tax Income Shares

38 What percentage of spending was on food in 1929?

A 10%
B 15%
C 24%
D 27%

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

A 1929
B 1965
C 2001
D 2011

The Paralegal Profession

(1) Most paralegals work under the supervision of attorneys either in private law offices, government law offices (such as prosecutors' offices), or in the legal departments of corporations or other businesses. They cannot appear in court or give legal advice. However, under the supervision of an attorney, they can perform many tasks often done by lawyers, such as interviewing clients, drafting legal documents, and doing legal research. For example, a paralegal who works in a firm that handles automobile accident cases might interview clients and witnesses, draft documents to be filed in court, or summarize medical records. On the other hand, a paralegal who works for a probate attorney might be involved in gathering and organizing financial data or preparing inheritance tax returns. The day-today tasks that paralegals perform are as varied as the types of law that are practiced.

(2) However, certain knowledge and skills are commonly required of all paralegals. Paralegals need to have a basic knowledge of the legal system, substantive laws and legal procedures. The chapters in this book cover these areas. Legal assistants should also have some knowledge of the substantive and procedural laws of the state in which they work. This is the focus of most formal paralegal education. In addition, every paralegal should know and understand the ethical obligations that bind legal professionals. Paralegals must also possess certain basic skills. These include the following:

Oral and written communication skills

(3) Paralegals frequently communicate orally and in writing with the courts, attorneys, other paralegals, and clients. Paralegals commonly interview clients and witnesses, and then summarize in writing the content of such interviews. Additionally, paralegals draft all types of legal documents.

Research skills

(4) Some paralegals do extensive legal research and writing for attorneys, whereas others do very little. However, all paralegals must have basic legal research skills. Furthermore, all paralegals should have general research skills. For example, as a paralegal you might be asked to locate the address of a distant court; in a medical malpractice case, you might be asked to research certain medical conditions.

Critical thinking/analytical skills

(5) Critical thinking skills are essential for anyone working as a legal assistant and are required for most if not all of the legal work done by paralegals. For example, the ability to analyze and synthesize facts is required for legal research and preparing legal documents. It is also needed for reviewing legal documents and reviewing and evaluating evidence.

Organizational Skills

(6) Case files in a legal office often contain numerous documents. In major lawsuits the number of documents may be in the thousands. Paralegals may be responsible for indexing and organizing all of them. If a case is in litigation, many time deadlines are also critical. Papers may have to be filed in court or served on other parties to the lawsuit, or court appearances by the attorney might be set. Someone must keep track of everything; often that someone is a paralegal.

General office/computer skills

(7) A paralegal in a law office is expected to possess general office skills. Today that means computer literacy. Word processing skills are a must and ability to use the Internet effectively and efficiently is also essential. In addition, knowledge about general filing and billing procedures, proper telephone etiquette, and general business communication skills is essential.

Regulation of Paralegals

(8) Unlike attorneys. Paralegals are not generally licensed by any government agency. In fact, in most states anyone can be called a paralegal, although some states do have regulations. Aside from governmental regulation, the paralegal profession itself has adopted forms of self-regulation. Two major professional organizations established professional standards and voluntary certification for paralegals: the National Association of Legal Assistants (NALA) and the National Federation of Paralegal Associations (NFPA). NALA administers a national examination that tests paralegal competency. Paralegals who pass the examinations are referred to as Certified Legal Assistants (CLAS). CLAs are required to take several hours of continuing education regularly to maintain their status. NALA further administers certain specialty examinations to paralegals who have passed the basic CLA examination. NFPA also administers a competency examination known as PACE (Paralegal Advanced Competency Exam).

(9) Both NALA and NFPA seek to enhance the paralegal profession by adopting codes of ethical standards for paralegals. Neither organization, however, has authority to punish or discipline anyone who violates these standards.

(10) Although the paralegal profession has been largely unregulated, changes are beginning. For example, California enacted legislation limiting the use of the term paralegal to those who work for attorneys and who have paralegal education or experience. Continuing legal education is also required.

Paralegal Education

(12) The traditional definition of a paralegal refers to the fact that paralegals have special training and education. In the early days of the paralegal profession, in the 1960s and 1970s, few formal paralegal programs existed. Instead, many law firms hired intelligent, educated individuals and trained them to be paralegals. As the paralegal profession grew and developed, formal paralegal education became a prerequisite for many if not most paralegal jobs. Formal paralegal programs are offered by numerous educational institutions, both public and private, and vary in length and depth of material covered.
To provide some standard, in the 1970s the American Bar Association (ABA) established guidelines for paralegal education and undertook to approve programs that met those guidelines and requested approval. The requirements for approval relate to curriculum, faculty, and support services of the educational institution

40 What two things are paralegals unable to do?

A do legal research and prepare tax returns
B interview clients and draft documents
C **appear in court and give legal advice**
D gather and organize financial data

41 Which two organizations established voluntary certification?

A **NALA and NFPA**
B NALA and CLA
C NFPA and CLA
D CLA and PACE

Passage 8

Composition of Compounds

(1) A chemical formula, in combination with the molar masses of its main elements, indicates the relative quantities of each element in a compound, which is extremely useful information. For example, about 30 years ago, scientists began to suspect that synthetic compounds known as chlorofluorocarbons (or CFCs) were destroying the ozone in Earth's upper atmosphere.

(2) Upper atmospheric ozone is important because it **shields** life on Earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet light. CFCs are chemically inert compounds that were used primarily as refrigerants and industrial solvents. Over time, however, CFCs began to **accumulate** in the atmosphere. In the upper atmosphere, sunlight break **bonds** within CFCs, resulting in the release of chlorine atoms. The chlorine atoms then react with ozone. converting it into 02. Therefore, the harmful part of CFCs is the chlorine atoms that they carry.

42 The word shields in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A cleans
B carries
C protects
D improves

43 The word accumulate in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A collect
B change
C arrive
D disappear

44 The word bonds in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A options
B steps
C rules
D connections

Passage 9

Economist

(1) One of the most important tasks of the professional economist, whether in government or private sector employment, is to be able to forecast future economic **phenomena.** Many economic variables are heavily dependent upon the state of the economy. For example, forecasts of economic growth are widely used by economists for all sorts of reasons related to economic policy and business well-being. The longer the time period the forecast covers, the greater the uncertainty involved. When the Bank of England, for instance, makes forecasts of inflation it produces fan charts to reflect this greater uncertainty.

Types of forecasts

(2) Economists use various types of forecasting methods. The three main types are:

- statistical forecasts based on simple or **sophisticated** future extrapolation techniques
- using models to produce a range of forecasts - this is particularly true of models of the economy involving complex interrelationships
- forecasts based on **intuition**, experience or even guesswork, i.e., not involving statistical methods.

45 The word intuition in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A interview
B feeling
C logic
D survey

vr.q8852@gmail.com

46 The word phenomena in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A problems
B benefits
C plans
D **events**

47 The word sophisticated in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A special
B classical
C **complicated**
D mathematical

Passage 10

(1) Take a moment and imagine you are traveling in a country you have never been to before. Everything about the sights, the smells, the sounds seem strange. People are speaking a language you do not understand and wearing clothes unlike yours. But they greet you with a smile and you sense that, despite the differences you observe, deep down inside these people have the same feelings as you. But is this true? Do people from opposite ends of the world really feel the same emotions? While most scholars agree that members of different cultures may vary in the foods they eat, the languages they speak, and the holidays they celebrate, there is disagreement about how much culture shapes people's emotions and feelings including what people feel, what they express, and what they do during an emotional event.

(2) Social scientists tend to fall into either one of two camps. The Universalist camp claims that, despite cultural differences in customs and traditions, at a fundamental level all humans feel similarly. These universalists believed that emotions developed as a response to the environments of our ancestors, so they are the same across all cultures. Indeed, people often describe their emotions as "automatic," "natural," "physiological," and "instinctual," supporting the view that emotions are hard-wired and universal.

(3) The social constructivist camp, however, claimed that despite a common heritage, different groups of humans developed to adapt to their different environments. And because human environments are so different, people's emotions are also different in different cultures. For instance, Lutz (1988) argued that many Western views of emotion assume that emotions are about the individual and how she or he feels. However, people from Ifaluk (a small island in the Pacific Ocean) view emotions as "exchanges between individuals". Social constructivists claim that because people are completely immersed in their own culture, they are often unaware of how their feelings are shaped by it. Therefore, emotions can feel automatic, natural, physiological, and instinctual, and yet still be shaped by culture.

48 What idea does the expression "opposite ends of the world" in Paragraph (1) repeat?

A disagreement
B strange things
C **different cultures**
D countries not visited before

49 **Which of the following does the writer say are facts?**

A **People eat different foods and speak different languages.**

B People express their feelings and celebrate holidays differently.

C People eat different foods and express their feelings differently.

D People speak different languages and experience emotions differently.

50 **How is the Universalists' view of emotions different from the social constructivists' view?**

A Universalists believe emotions are different between cultures.

B **Universalists believe emotions are common between cultures.**

C Universalists believe emotions are shared between siblings.

D Universalists believe emotions are different according to age.

51 **How is the social constructivists' view of automatic feelings different from that of universalists?**

A Constructivists believe women and men experience feelings differently.

B **Constructivists believe we are born with automatic feelings.**

C Constructivists believe feelings cannot be easily measured.

D Constructivists believe we are not aware of how feelings are formed.

52 **What can we understand about Lutz's view of emotions from Paragraph (3)?**

A **Lutz believes emotions are shaped by cultures.**

B Lutz believes emotions are similar across cultures.

C Lutz believes emotions are related to mental illnesses.

D Lutz believes emotions are connected to economic status.

53 **What can we understand about the social constructivists' view of emotions from Paragraph (3)?**

A They disagree about cultural differences.

B They have observed strange cultural expressions.

C **They found differences between cultures.**

D They saw countries that people had not visited before to be very important.

Passage 11

Passage A

(1) Humans have used petroleum (or oil) for thousands of years in medicine and weapons of war. However, the use of this material did not truly surge until the Industrial Revolution where oil became valuable as both a fuel for illumination and a lubricant before it became a replacement for wood, coal, animal power, and other sources of energy. Liquid petroleum had some significant advantages over other energy sources of the times: it was concentrated, and **it could be transported easily from one place to another.**

(2) As oil use boomed, its refined products (such as gasoline and diesel) came to be used to fuel automobiles, ships, and other vehicles, and a worldwide system of wells, ships, storage terminals, and pipelines grew. As a result of old and damaged equipment, human error, and bad luck, extracting oil from the ground and moving it to refineries and beyond occasionally releases oil into the environment. The largest spills have released tens of millions of gallons of oil and have resulted in fouled coastlines, polluted fisheries, dead and injured wildlife, and lost tourism revenue. The top nine most destructive oil spills are listed below.

Passage B

(1) The Amoco Cadiz, a very large crude carrier (VLCC) stocked with nearly 69 million gallons of light crude oil, ran aground on shallow rocks off the coast of Brittany, France, on the morning of March 16, 1978. The ship was navigating the rough seas of the English Channel when its rudder and hydraulic system were damaged by a large wave. Rescue tugs attempted to secure towlines to Cadiz, but sea conditions made the operation difficult. The first of the towlines broke only a few hours after being secured. By the time a second line could be attached, the Cadiz had been driven by winds and waves toward the Brittany coast, where the stem and midsection clipped shallow underwater rocks. The impact slashed holes in the hull and container tanks and released the oil. About 200 miles (321 km) of French coast was polluted by the oil slick, which killed millions of invertebrates, such as mollusks and crustaceans, and an estimated 20.000 birds, and contaminated oyster beds in the region. In 1990 Amoco Corporation, the owners of the Cadiz agreed to pay $120 million to French claimants, along with an additional $35 million to Royal Dutch Shell, which had owned the lost oil.

54 What do Passages A and B say about liquid petroleum?

A It was released in accidents in Europe and Africa.

B It replaced coal, wood and wind energy.

C **It can be transported across countries.**

D It can be used as a fuel.

55 According to Passages A and B how can oil be released into the environment?

A through large ships and planes
B through increased tourism
C through weapons and factories
D **through damaged equipment and systems**

56 According to Passages A and B what have oil releases led to?

A **polluted coasts**
B decreased tourism revenue
C Qpayment of millions of dollars
D polluted fisheries and vegetables

57 According to Passages A and B, how can oil be transported?

A by automobiles
B **by ships**
C by carriers and trains
D by pipelines and planes

Passage 12

Floor Damage

(1) The damage you described in your letter dated Jury has now been inspected.

(2) 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.

(3) Dura floor is one of the most hardwearing 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.

(4) I am sorry about the **inconvenience** you have experienced and will tell the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

58 According to Paragraph (2), the problems with wiring were caused by .....

A the electrical contractor
B the new wires
C the old wires
D **leaking water**

59 According to Paragraph (4), the replacement of the damaged floor surface .....

A is going to begin when the customer notifies the contractor

B is going to begin when the workmen are available

C has already finished

D has already begun

60 The word inconvenience in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to .....

A time pressure

B coincidence

C bad luck

D trouble

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Model 20
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 If it rains tomorrow, I .....my raincoat

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 People over forty need ..... regular check-ups at least once a year

A get
B **to get**
C getting
D that they get

63 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the exams are finished, whos going to be the first in the class
B After all the exams are finished, who's going to be the first in the class
C After all, the exam's are finished, who's going to be the first in the class?
D **After all the exams are finished, who's going to be the first in the class?**

64 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Last night, Alia makes Vietnamese rice pudding with black-eyed peas for dessert.

A **makes**
B with
C for
D dessert

65 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A A lot of protein both tea and coffee contain, but the acids in the tea than the caffeine in the coffee are healthier.
B Tea and coffee contain protein both a lot, but in the tea are healthier the acids than in coffee the caffeine.
C **Both tea and coffee contain a lot of protein, but the acids in the tea are healthier than the caffeine in the coffee.**
D But in the tea the acids are healthier than in the coffee the caffeine, a lot of protein both tea and coffee contain

66 Which sentence is correct?

A **Your job interview will be next Tuesday.**
B You're job interview will be next Tuesday.
C You're job interview is next Tuesday.
D Your job interview has next Tuesday.

67 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the matche's are finished, whos' going to be at the top of the league?

B After all the matches are finished, who's going to be at the top of the league.

C **After all the matches are finished, who's going to be at the top of the league?**

D After all, the matches are finished, whos going to be at the top of the league.

68 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

last month, Anna speaks three times about her new business plan to her manager.

A **speaks**

B about

C plan

D her manager

69 Ben lost his essay..... his laptop broke

A although

B during

C **when**

D so

70 I read..... newspaper articles last week, but I didn't read any books

A few

B a little

C **some**

D much

71 I'm almost done with my degree. I only have .....classes left

A **a few**

B many

C a little

D several

72 If I .....this course, I will not be able to take the math course as well

A am taking

B **take**

C will take

D took

73 You always complain that biology is too difficult for you. .....you like to study something easier instead?

A **Wouldn't**

B Won't

C Will

D Do

74 Lisa ..... a great tennis player when she was young

A **used to be**

B is used to be

C is used to

D uses to be

75 Ali hasn't missed a single day of school .....the start of the year

A since
B from
C until
D for

76 I have been absent ..... a whole week

A during
B since
C from
D for

77 Did you and George blame ..... for not passing the quiz?

A yours
B yourself
C ourselves
D yourselves

78 The more I read about psychology, the better I understand .....

A myself
B mine
C my
D me

79 Your French is pretty good. Where ..... you study it?

A did
B were
C have
D are

80 I got a really good idea for an essay while I ..... the course book last night

A reading
B have read
C am reading
D was reading

81 My cousin told me ..... to this university. I should have listened to her

A no going
B not to go
C don't go
D not go

82 Muna and Sara have been working on their essays .....several weeks now. They must be tired

A about
B since
C yet
D for

83 I ..... nonstop since this morning. I'm starting to feel tired

A study
B had studied
C am studying
D have been studying

84 Mrs. Brown ..... all the students thought was great, now teaches at an American university

A she
B her
C **whom**
D which

85 Did you know that neither Ted ..... Steve study at university?

A neither
B either
C also
D **nor**

86 If I ..... you, I would take a year off before starting university

A **were**
B been
C am
D be

87 If we ..... better teachers, we would have learned more

A have got
B have had
C had have
D **had had**

88 When you're finished reading the book, ...you lend it to my cousin, please?

A shall
B should
C **would**
D must

89 The teachers really like Will because he is a student .....takes his studies very seriously

A who he
B whose
C **who**
D he

90 Roger wasn't sure .....

A were available what courses
B were what courses available
C what courses available were
D **what courses were available**

91 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A Last week, she listened to three lectures to prepare for her lectures at London university tomorrow.

B **Last week, she listened to three lectures to prepare for her lectures at London University tomorrow.**

C Last week, she listened to three lectures to prepare for her lectures at London university tomorrow.

D Last week, she listened to three lectures to prepare for her lectures at London University tomorrow

92 **Roger was too lazy to work last night, ...he had a cup of coffee and watched some YouTube videos**

A because

B why

C but

D **so**

93 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A **Mark said he would like to visit Brazil, after he has finished his studies and found a good job.**

B Mark said he would like to visit Brazil, and has found a good job, after he has finished his studies.

C Mark said he would like to visit, and found a good job, Brazil after he has finished his studies.

D Mark said he would like to visit, after he has finished his studies and found a good job, Brazil.

Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

94 University professors like read, writing, and publishing during their work day. After a lot of reading, they need some time relax before starting to write

A **read**

B their

C After

D starting

95 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A **At first, my sister, Kate, wanted to study chemistry at King Faisal University, but one of her teachers, Mrs. Carter, told her to join the College of Engineering after she finishes the first semester in January.**

B At first, my Sister, Kate, wanted to study Chemistry at King Faisal University, but one of her Teachers, mrs. Carter, told her to join the College of engineering after she finishes the First Semester in January.

C At first, my sister, kate, wanted to study Chemistry at King faisal university, but one of her Teachers, Mrs. Carter, told her to join the college of Engineering after she finishes the first semester in January.

D At First, my sister, Kate, wanted to study chemistry at King Faisal University, but one of her teachers, mrs. Carter, told her to join the College of engineering after she finishes the First Semester in January

96 A: Is it Rami's turn to start the game?
B: No, it isn't. It's .....

A | you
B | you're
C | your
D | **yours**

97 Airplanes usually travel ..... helicopters

A | more faster than
B | **faster than**
C | fastet than
D | the fastest than

98 All members of my family.....the pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in their lives

A | are performing
B | **have performed**
C | were performed
D | have been performed

99 Mr. Amir, ...the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys Physical education several times a week

A | he
B | him
C | **whom**
D | which

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

Model 21

Passage 1

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smokejumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest.

(2) At last, the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving **his** bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

21 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because .....

A He had sweat all over him.
B He was covered with back ash.
C Ben did not give him much help.
D **He had given so much to fight the fire.**

22 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves .....

A working with proper tools
B avoiding fire hazards
C losing one’s courage
D **caring for others**

23 The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Ben
B Mike
C a fireman
D **a man**

Passage 2

Giant Panda

(1) An American-born giant panda will soon be traveling 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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in Sichuan, China

B **in Atlanta, Georgia**

C in an American research center

D in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

Passage 3

Copyright History

(1) Our written, recorded, and broadcast world is surrounded by warnings about copyright. If you look in the opening pages of most books, you will find a warning like this:
"All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system without the written permission of the publisher except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews".

(2) Even more familiar is the FBI warning at the start of most DVDs viewed by Americans today:
"All rights reserved. These DVDs are authorized for sale or rent only in the country where originally sold (i. e., only in the U.S. or only in Canada, respectively). Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or exhibition violates federal laws with severe penalties and violates Pictures Home Entertainment's standard terms of trade"

(3) These statements inform the viewer that they must respect "all rights", may not use or reproduce the contents, or endure "severe penalties". Just what are the "All rights" that are "reserved"? Can you reserve just any rights? Do you have any rights?

(4) Copyright is a right given to authors and inventors in the Constitution. It is "the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". (Article 1, Section 8 Constitutional Convention, 1790). The "exclusive right" means that the author, and the author alone, has the right to publish and distribute his work. The same clause includes inventors and their inventions. Many authors will authorize a publisher to print and distribute their work. To do this they must transfer their rights to reproduce and to distribute to the publisher, normally for a limited period of time. Likewise, an inventor patents her work, then sells patent rights to industries ready to use it.

(5) Since 1790, in different acts of Congress, music, photography, movies, computer software, graphic arts, and boat hull designs have all been granted copyright protection. Both legislation and court cases have led to the development of several "doctrines", or common practices, about copyright.

(6) A "fixed medium" is anything that can be returned to at a later time, which will display the same information or illustration as before. Paper, computer storage, stone or clay, paints, and a computerized piano keyboard's recording system all are considered fixed mediums. No registration or special symbols are needed to gain copyright; it is present as soon as the somewhat original work is created.

(7) The copyright owner has six basic rights: to make copies, to distribute those copies; to make derivative works; to perform or display the work in public; and to perform the work by means of a "digital audio transmission." Any of these rights can be licensed to another person or a company such as a publisher.

(8) Making copies refers to making any type of copy: a photocopy, a photograph, a hand-drawn copy that is indistinguishable or close to it; and computer copies of me any sort. These actions count as infringement even if it can be shown that no one has viewed the work.

26 What is a copyright?

A the right given to authors and inventors for their writings and discoveries

B the permission to sell or rent only in the country where originally sold

C the transfer of rights to a publisher or an industry

D the ability to accurately copy something

27 What do most Americans see at the start of DVDs?

A an FBI warning

B an ID number

C a fixed medium

D a mark of quality

28 How many basic rights does a copyright owner have?

A 4

B 6

C 8

D 10

Passage 4

Hot deserts

(1) Hot deserts are found near the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The largest hot desert is the Sahara in Africa which covers the whole northern part of the continent.

(2) Hot deserts have an extreme climate and challenging environment. There is very little plant or animal life because of the difficult climate. Few plant and animal species are specialized enough to survive there. Plants and animals which do survive have adapted to difficult conditions. The biotic (living) parts of the hot desert and the abiotic (non-living) parts of the hot desert rely on one another - a change in one will result in a change in the other.

(3) The climate is very hot. Summer day-time temperatures can be more than 40°C. However, at night the temperature can drop below 0°C. The climate is also very dry with less than 250mm of rain a year. Hot deserts have two seasons: summer, when the daytime temperature is between 35 and 40°C, and winter, when the temperature is between 20 and 30°C.

(4) Desert soils are thin with sand and rocks and are generally grey in color. They are very dry. When it does rain, they soak up the water very quickly. The surface of the soil may appear crusty. This is due to the lack of rain. In summer, it is so hot that the water is brought up to the surface of the soil by evaporation. As the water evaporates, salts are left behind on the surface.

29 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to study geography
B to convince
C **to inform**
D to entertain

30 What is one important point that the writer mentions?

A Deserts include hot and cold deserts.
B Hot deserts have two seasons: summer and winter.
C The soil in hot deserts is salty because of evaporation.
D **The climate and environment of hot deserts are difficult for life.**

31 What is one important point that the writer mentions?

A The Sahara Desert in Africa is the largest hot desert in the world.
B The surface of the soil in hot deserts is very dry.
C The climate is challenging in different parts of the world.
D **Temperatures change a lot during the day and year in hot deserts.**

Passage 5

The human cost of Stalin's 5-year plans

(1) In 1927. Stalin's main aim for his country, Russia, was to modernize its industry. His 5-year plans set ambitious targets for important heavy industries such as coal, iron, oil, and electricity.

(2) However, there was a human cost to achieving the tares set in the 5-year plans. This cost was paid by the workers. Many foreign experts and engineers were called in by Stalin to help with work and in their letters and reports they are amazed by at the toughness of the Russian people and how hard they worked. The most famous worker was Alexei Stakhanov. In 1935, with two helpers, he managed to cut 102 tons of coal in one day's work. This was fourteen times the average. Stakhanov became a hero of the country, and the government newspapers and radio encouraged all Russian workers to be like him.

(3) Life was very difficult under Stalin. Workers had targets to meet and were punished if they did not meet them. Factory discipline was strict, and punishments were hard Workers who were late or absent would lose their jobs and sometimes their flat or house as well. On the great engineering projects, such as dams and canals, worker conditions were very poor and there were many accidents and deaths. It is estimated that 100,000 workers died in the construction of the Belomor canal.

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

A They had to pay money.
B They became famous.
C They were foreigners.
D **They were hard working.**

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

A **He was an example of a good worker.**
B He had two helpers.
C He worked in 1935.
D He was a coal worker

34 Why does the writer mention the example of the construction of the Belomar Canal?

A to show how workers were punished
B to show a great engineering project
C to show the poor work conditions
D **to show the difficulty of living under Stalin**

35 What is the main topic of the passage?

A hard work in Russia's factories
B Stalin's successful 5-year plan
C Russia's development in 1927
D **life working under Stalin**

Passage 6

Improving Memory

(1) Now and then we are dismayed at our forgetfulness – at our embarrassing inability to recall someone's name, at forgetting to bring up a point in conversation, at forgetting to bring along something important, at finding ourselves standing in a room unable to recall why we are there. What can we do to minimize such lapses? Much as biology benefits medicine and botany benefits agriculture, so can the psychology of memory benefit education. Sprinkled throughout this chapter and summarized here for easy reference are concrete suggestions for improving memory.

(2) Study repeatedly to boost long-term recall. Overlearn To learn a name, say it to yourself after being introduced; wait a few seconds and say it again; wait longer and say it again. To provide many separate study sessions, make use of life's little intervals - riding on the bus, walking across campus, waiting for class to start.

(3) Spend more time rehearsing or actively thinking about the material. Speedreading (skimming) complex material - with minimal rehearsal - yields little retention. Rehearsal and critical reflection help more. It pays to study actively.

(4) Make the material personally meaningful. To build a network of retrieval cues, take thorough text and class notes in your own words. Mindlessly repeating information is relatively ineffective. Better to form images, understand and organize information, relate the material to what you already know or have experienced and write it out in your own words. Without such cues, you may be stuck when a question uses phrasing different from the rote forms you memorized. To increase retrieval cues, form as many associations as possible.

36 What does the passage say about memory?

A It comes easily.
B It is impossible to improve.
C You need it for conversation.
D **You need to work actively for it.**

37 What is one way to help remember things?

A speed reading
B summarizing
C **note taking**
D making recordings

38 Which word or words can we use to replace the word so in Paragraph (1)?

A **in the same way**
B in other words
C however
D due to

39 Why does the writer use the word relatively in Paragraph (4)?

A to show it is slightly effective
B to show the correct method
C to show it's enjoyable
D to show he disagrees

40 How does the writer feel about forgetfulness?

A It could be exciting.
B It could be surprising.
C It could be interesting
D It could be embarrassing.

Passage 7

Vitamins and Minerals

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

(2) Some vitamins are produced in the body. For example, Vitamin D is made in the skin when it is exposed to sunlight. Vitamins B and K are produced by bacteria that normally live inside the body. Most other vitamins must come from foods. Foods that are good sources of vitamins include whole grains, vegetables, fruits, and milk.

(3) Not getting **sufficient** vitamins can cause health problems. For example, too little vitamin C causes a disease called scurvy. People with scurvy have bleeding gums, nosebleeds, and other symptoms.

(4) Minerals are chemical elements that are needed for body processes. Minerals that you need in small amounts include iodine, iron, and zinc. Minerals have many important roles in the body. For example, calcium and phosphorus are needed for strong bones and teeth. Potassium and sodium are needed for muscles and nerves to work normally.

(5) Your body cannot produce any of the minerals that it needs. Instead, you must get minerals from the foods you eat. Good sources of minerals include milk, leafy green vegetables, and whole grains. Not getting enough minerals can cause health problems. For example, too little calcium may cause osteoporosis. This is a disease in which bones become soft and break easily. Getting too much of some minerals can also cause health problems. Many people get too much sodium from packaged foods and adding table salt. Too much sodium causes high blood pressure in some people.

41 What is one negative effect of taking too much sodium?

A high blood pressure
B weak bones
C bleeding
D headache

42 Why is vitamin K needed in the body?

A to help muscles work normally
B **to help cuts stop bleeding**
C to make red blood cells
D to improve the health of the skin

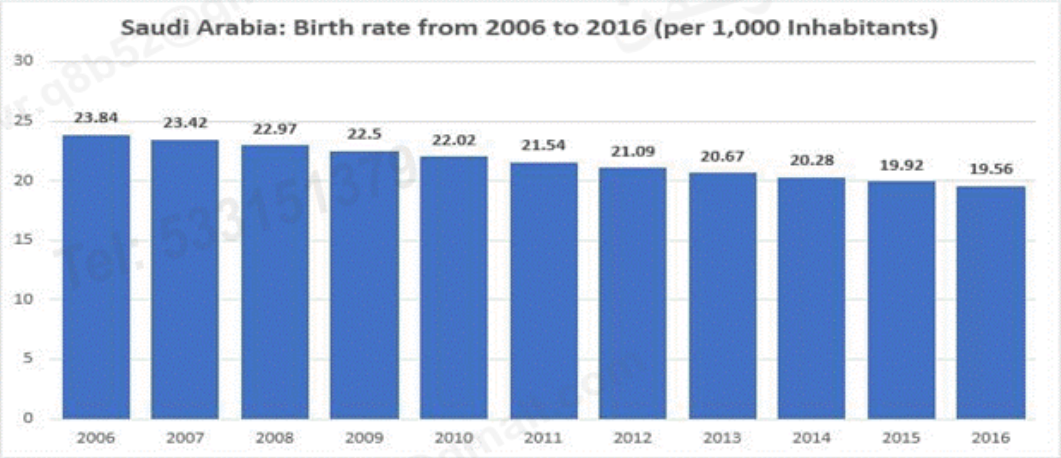
43 The word maintain in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A share
B find
C **keep**
D improve

44 The word sufficient in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A important
B extra
C **enough**
D different

Passage 8



45 What was the birth rate in Saudi Arabia in 2015?

A 19.56
B **19.92**
C 19.99
D 20.28

46 Which year had the highest birth rate in Saudi Arabia?

A **2006**
B 2007
C 2015
D 2016

Passage 9

Inflation

(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 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.

(5) Inflation is a general and on-going 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 on-going rise in prices. If inflation happened for one year and then stopped, then it would not be inflation anymore.

(6) The most commonly cited measure of inflation in the United States is the Consumer Price Index (CPT). 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 represents 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.

(7) 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, 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.

(8) 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 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.

47 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.

48 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

49 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 good 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.

Passage 10

Worms

A worm is a program that can replicate itself and send copies from computer to computer across network connections. Upon arrival, the worm may be activated to **replicate** and propagate again. In addition to propagation, the worm usually performs some unwanted function. An e-mail virus has some of the characteristics of a worm because it propagates itself from system to system. However, we can still classify it as a virus because it uses a document **modified** to contain viral macro content and requires human action. A worm actively seeks out more machines to **infect**, and each machine that is infected serves as an automated launching pad for attacks on other machines.

50 The word replicate in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A make
B copy
C record
D reduce

51 The word modified in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A found
B reduced
C changed
D doubled

52 The word infect in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A avoid
B give
C touch
D damage

Passage 11

Knowledge and Technology

(1) It is necessary to address the question of whether the development of digital technologies has actually changed the nature of knowledge, because if that is the case, then this will strongly influence what needs to be taught as well as how it will be taught.

(2) Connectivists such as Siemens and Downes argue that the internet has changed the nature of knowledge. They argue that 'important' or 'valid' knowledge now is different from prior forms of knowledge, particularly academic knowledge. Downes (2007) has argued that new technologies allow for the deinstitutionalization of learning. Chris Anderson, the editor of Wired Magazine and now CEO of TED Talks, has argued (2008) that massive meta-data correlations can replace 'traditional scientific approaches to creating new knowledge.

(3) Back in the 1960s Marshall McLuhan (1964) argued that the medium is the message: the way information is represented and transmitted is changed and so is our focus and understanding as information moves between and within different media.

(4) One way knowledge is certainly changing is in the way it is represented. Socrates criticized writing because it could not lead to 'true' knowledge which came only from verbal dialogue and oratory. Writing however is important because it provides a permanent record of knowledge. The printing press was important because it enabled the written word to spread to many more people. As a consequence, scholars could challenge and better interpret, through reflection, what others had written and more accurately and carefully argue their own positions.

53 What word does the expression "the way information is represented and transmitted" repeat?

A message
B medium
C focus
D understanding

54 Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

A Chris Anderson is TED Talks CEO.
B Academics nowadays rely mainly on the written medium.
C Printing press is important in the transmission of knowledge.
D McLuhan and Downes claim the Internet changed knowledge.

55 How is the writer's view of writing as a medium of knowledge different from Socrates' view?

A He believes it is a complex process.

B He believes it cannot lead to knowledge.

C **He believes it is an effective record of knowledge.**

D He believes it is inferior to verbal communication.

56 What can we understand about new technologies from Paragraph (2)?

A They have a major effect on economies.

B They present various risks to the society.

C They are unable to create new knowledge.

D **They have a significant impact on knowledge.**

57 What can we understand about the printing press from Paragraph (4)?

A That it had several negative effects.

B **That it led to advances in knowledge.**

C That it spread quickly in various countries.

D That it changed the structure of the society.

Passage 12

Bees النحل

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an-Naml, 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al-Nahl, 68-9). Modern science, more than 1,400 years afterwards, has 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 similar to 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 the 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 the 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.

58 The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to .....

A bees
B insects
C scientists
D communities

59 Why are bees important to humans?

A They have communities and can communicate.
B They are necessary to produce our food crops.
C They are becoming more numerous than us.
D They have feelings like us.

60 **Which Paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?**

A Paragraph (1)

B Paragraph (2)

C **Paragraph (3)**

D Paragraph (4)

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Model 21
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 If it rains tomorrow. I ..... my raincoat

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Adam ..... a book now

A reads
B reading
C is reads
D **is reading**

63 When I go to King Saud University Library, I usually .....

A am studying
B will study
C studied
D **study**

64 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

I don't had enough money to buy a bus ticket, so I'll have to walk to school today.

A **had**
B to buy
C so
D have to

65 Which of the following sentences as the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A lot of value to our company both Ben and Mike add, but are more important to us Ben's IT skills than Mike's marketing knowledge.
B Ben and Mike add a lot of value to our company both, but Ben's IT skills are more important to us than Mike's marketing knowledge.
C **Both Ben and Mike add a lot of value to our company, but Ben's IT skills are more important to us than Mike's marketing knowledge.**
D But Ben's IT skills are more important to us than Mike's marketing knowledge, a lot of value to our company Ben and Mike both add

66 Which sentence is correct?

A Your maintenance appointment has on Tuesday or Wednesday.
B You're maintenance appointment will be on Tuesday or Wednesday.
C You're maintenance appointment is on Tuesday or Wednesday.
D **Your maintenance appointment will be on Tuesday or Wednesday**

67 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the motor cycle's are sold, whos' going to get the biggest bonus?

B After all the motor cycles are sold, who's going to get the biggest bonus.

C **After all the motor cycles are sold, who's going to get the biggest bonus?**

D After all, the motor cycles are sold, whos going to get the biggest bonus.

68 Which of the underlined words or phrases INCORRECT?

Last month, Ahmad sends over ten messages to his boss about his job situation

A **sends**

B his boss

C about

D his job situation

69 Dave sold his car ..... he moved to a new city.

A although

B during

C **when**

D So

70 I met ..... friends for dinner last night

A few

B a little

C **some**

D much

71 I am a little busy now. Can you come back after ..... minutes?

A many

B **a few**

C a little

D several

72 If you ..... a new phone, can I have your old one?

A is buying

B **buy**

C will buy

D bought

73 Since you are home early, ... you like to watch a movie?

A will

B do

C won't

D **would**

74 Ahmed ..... a good horse rider, but then he got injured

A is using to be

B is used to

C use to be

D **used to be**

75 Nora has not been to Paris .....2005.

A for
B from
C until
D since

76 Steve has worked at Aramco ..... six years

A from
B for
C since
D during

77 Could you all please prepare .....for the exam? It will take place on Monday

A yours
B yourself
C ourselves
D yourselves

78 If you wait 20 minutes, I can take you to the clinic....

A myself
B mine
C my
D me

79 Amy can't find her car keys. Where ..... she put them?

A are
B were
C have
D did

80 I asked her if she usually .....for exercise.

A cycled
B cycle
C cycling
D has cycled

81 A huge amount of cake ..... at the party.

A have eaten
B will eat
C will be eaten
D is being eaten

82 Japanese is so difficult. I've been trying to learn it ..... five years

A for
B yet
C since
D about

83 I .....in this company since 2009

A work
B am working
C have been working
D had worked

84 Chris met the man ..... he guessed was the manager.

A he
B him
C **who**
D which

85 Neither the student ..... the teacher could understand the question

A **nor**
B also
C either
D neither

86 If I ..... you, I would definitely watch the new Saudi drama series

A be
B am
C been
D **were**

87 If I ..... enough time, I would have visited Oxford

A **had had**
B have had
C had have
D have got

88 When you go to the shop, ... you get me some milk, please?

A shall
B **would**
C should
D must

89 Adam doesn't like football. He ..... prefer to watch tennis

A must
B could
C **might**
D should

90 To open your bank account, please speak to the lady ..... is sitting at desk number 1

A whose
B **who**
C who she
D she

91 Ask Mary if she knows where .....

A your wallet put you
B your wallet you put
C put you your wallet
D **you put your wallet**

92 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A Last week, he looked at several course descriptions before deciding what subjects to study at dammam university.

B **Last week, he looked at several course descriptions before deciding what subjects to study at Dammam University.**

C Last week, he looked at several course descriptions before deciding what subjects to study at Dammam university.

D Last week, He looked at several course descriptions before deciding what subjects to study at Dammam University.

93 **Sara was too sick to go to work today, ... she stayed home and relaxed instead.**

A because

B why

C but

D **so**

94 **Which sentence as the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A **Our neighbor said she would like to visit Italy after she has sold her farm and has more time to travel.**

B After she has sold her farm, our neighbor said she would like to visit Italy and has more time to travel.

C Our neighbor said she would like to visit, and has more time to travel, after she has sold her farm Italy.

D Our neighbor said she would like to visit after she has sold her farm and has more time to travel Italy.

95 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Language teachers like explain, giving examples, and engaging students in discussions. After each lesson, they need to evaluate it before planning the next one

A **explain**

B in

C After

D planning

96 **In which sentence is all CAPATALIZATION correct?**

A **At first, my cousin, Dave, wanted to work as a technician at Microsoft Corporation, but his best friend, Mr. Carter told him to get a job at Apple instead after completing his contract.**

B At first, my Cousin, Dave, wanted to work as a Technician at Microsoft Corporation, but his best friend, mr. Carter told him to get a job at Apple instead after completing his Contract.

C At first, my cousin, dave, wanted to work as a Technician at Microsoft corporation, but his best Friend, Mr. Carter told him to get a job at apple instead after completing his Contract.

D At First, my cousin, Dave, wanted to work as a technician at Microsoft Corporation, but his best friend, mr. Carter told him to get a job at Apple instead after completing his contract

97 He did not have ..... money in his wallet, so he stopped by the cash machine

A lots
B **much**
C plenty
D many

98 Would someone please tell him the correct answer to the question that he .....?

A **asked**
B asking
C asked it
D is asking it

99 The strawberries ..... by the children who picked them

A have all eating
B **were all eaten**
C were all eating
D had all eaten

100 Mr. Amir, ... the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.

A he
B him
C **whom**
D which

Model 22

Passage 1

Sleep Disorders اضطرابات النوم

(1) The idea that “everyone needs 8 hours of sleep” is untrue. Newborns spend nearly two-thirds of their day asleep, most adults no more than one-third. Age. related differences in average time spent sleeping are rivaled by differences in the normal amount of sleep among individuals at any age. Some people thrive with fewer than 6 hours of sleep per night; others regularly sleep 9 hours or more. Sleep patterns may be genetically influenced. When two researchers, Wilse Webb and Scott Campbell, checked the pattern and duration of sleep among fraternal and identical twins, only the identical twins were strikingly similar.

(2) Whatever their normal need for sleep, some 10 to 15 percent of adults complain of insomnia - persistent problems in falling or staying asleep. True insomnia is not the occasional inability to sleep that we experience when anxious or excited. For a stressed organism, alertness is natural and adaptive. Moreover, from middle age on, sleep is seldom uninterrupted. Occasional awakenings become the norm, not something to fret over or treat with medication.

(3) Sometimes people fret unnecessarily about their sleep. Scientists have learned to doubt people’s fretful sleep reports. In laboratory studies, insomnia complainers do get less sleep than others, but they typically overestimate, by about double, how long it took them to fall asleep, and they underestimate by nearly half how long they actually slept. Even if we’ve been awake only an hour or two, we may think we’ve had little sleep. because it’s the waking part we remember. When researchers awaken people repeatedly during the night, some recall having slept soundly.

(4) The most common quick fixes for true insomnia - sleeping pills - can aggravate the problem. Both reduce REM sleep and can leave a person with next-day blahs. With continued use, one needs bigger doses to get an effect, and when the drug is discontinued, the insomnia may worsen. Scientists are searching for natural chemicals that are abundant during sleep and might be synthesized as a sleep aid without side effects. In the meantime, sleep experts offer other natural alternatives:

- Relax before bedtime, using dimmer light.
- Avoid caffeine (this includes chocolate) after late afternoon and avoid rich foods before bedtime. A glass of milk may help. (Milk provides raw materials for the nufacture of serotonin, a neurotransmitter that facilitates sleep.)

Sleep on a regular schedule (rise at the same time even after a restless night) and avoid naps. A regular sleep schedule boosts daytime alertness, too, as shown in a recent experiment in which University of Arizona students slept 7.5 hours a night on either a varying or consistent schedule

- Exercise regularly but not in the late evening. (Late afternoon is best.)
- Reassure yourself that the temporary loss of sleep causes no great harm, certainly nothing worth losing sleep over.
- If nothing else works, aim for less sleep; go to bed later or get up earlier.

(5)More rare but also more severe than insomnia are the sleep disorders narcolepsy and sleep apnea. People with narcolepsy (from narco, “numbness, “and lepsy,” seizure”) suffer periodic, overwhelming sleepiness. This usually lasts less than 5 minutes but sometimes occurs at the most inopportune times, perhaps just after taking a terrific swing at a softball or when laughing loudly or shouting angrily. In severe cases, the person may collapse directly into a brief period of REM sleep, with its accompanying loss of muscular tension. Those who suffer from narcolepsy - 1 in 2000 people, estimates the Stanford University Center for Narcolepsy - must live with extra caution.

(6)The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute reports that 1 in 25 people (mostly overweight men) suffer from sleep apnea - a treatable disorder that was unknown before modern sleep research. They intermittently stop breathing during sleep. (Apnea means “stopping respiration”) After an airless minute or so, decreased blood oxygen arouses the sleeper to awaken and snort in air for a few seconds. The process can repeat more than 400 times a night, depriving the person of slow-wave sleep. Apart from complaints of sleepiness and irritability during the day - and their friends’ complaints about their loud “snoring”- apnea sufferers are often unaware of their disorder.

21 What percentage of adults have problems falling asleep?

A 2-3 percent
B 6-8 percent
C **10-15 percent**
D 20-25 percent

22 How many people suffer from narcolepsy?

A 1 in 5 people
B 1 in 25 people
C 1 in 400 people
D **1 in 2000 people**

23 Who did a study on sleep apnea?

A The University of Arizona
B The New York Center for Sleep Apnea
C **The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute**
D The Stanford University Center for Narcolepsy

24 What did Wilse Webb and Scott Campbell study?

A different types of men
B **different types of twins**
C different types of adults
D different types of parents

25 Who usually experiences sleep apnea?

A **fat men**
B thin women
C normal adults
D identical twins

Passage 2

Oceans

(1) The oceans make up 70 percent of the planet and contain 97 percent of all the water on Earth. It also makes up the vast majority of water stores, the majority of the planet's moisture, terrestrial energy, and heat from the sun. This energy is transferred between the equator and the two poles by larger surface currents, by winds and deep ocean currents driven by differences in ocean density. It also provides the moisture and energy for storm systems and ultimately global climates.

(2) As terrestrial creatures, humans think of the importance of the planet's land surfaces, yet Earth is a planet consisting of 70 percent water. From space, the dominance of water is obvious because most of it is stored in Earth's oceans.

(3) Earth would not be the same planet without its oceans. The oceans, along with the atmosphere, keep Earth's surface temperatures fairly constant worldwide. Some places on Earth reach as cold as -20 degrees Celsius, whereas other places reach as hot as 55 degrees Celsius. Yet on other planets like Mercury, temperatures range from -180 degrees Celsius to 430 degrees Celsius.

26 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to recommend
B to complain
C to advise
D **to inform**

27 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A Both poles are covered in ice.
B Earth is cooler than Mercury.
C **Oceans are extremely important.**
D Water is essential to living things.

Passage 3

Cost Benefit Analysis

(1)Cost-benefit analysis weighs the gains and losses to different individuals and suggests carrying out changes that provide greater benefits than harm. For example, a property tax used to build a local park creates a benefit to those who use the park, but harms those who own property (although, by increasing property values, even non-users obtain some benefits). Since some of the taxpayers won't use the park, it won't be the case that everyone benefits on balance. Cost-benefit analysis weighs the costs against the benefits. In the case of the park, the costs are readily monetized (turned into dollars), because the costs to the tax-payers are just the amount of the tax.

(2)In contrast, the benefits are much more challenging to estimate. Conceptually, the benefits are the amount the park users would be willing to pay to use the park if the park charged admission. However, if the park doesn't charge admission, we would have to estimate willingness-to-pay. In principle, the park provides greater benefits than costs if the benefits to the users exceed the losses to the taxpayers.

(3)The first step in the process is to compile a comprehensive list of all the costs and benefits associated with the project or decision. Costs should include direct and indirect costs, intangible costs, opportunity costs and the cost of potential risks. Benefits should include all direct and indirect revenues and intangible benefits, such as increased production from improved employee safety and morale, or increased sales from customer goodwill.

28 What is the main idea in the passage?

A Employee production increases when they get more benefits.

B Some taxpayers may benefit less from certain public services.

C Indirect and intangible costs are always important to consider.

D **Cost-benefit analysis helps to reduce costs and increase benefits.**

29 Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph ((1)?

A **Cost-benefit analysis weighs the gains and losses to different individuals and suggests carrying out changes that provide greater benefits than harm.**

B For example, a property tax used to build a local park creates a benefit to those who use the park, but harms those who own property.

C Since some of the taxpayers won't use the park, it won't be the case that everyone benefits on balance.

D In the case of the park, the costs are readily monetized (turned into dollars), because the costs to the tax-payers are just the amount of the tax.

30 **What does Paragraph ((1) say about local parks?**

A Local parks lower property values

B People pay less taxes when local parks are built.

C People prefer those local parks are built in larger neighborhoods

D **Local parks are useful for the people who take advantage of them.**

31 **Which of the following statements about property values does Paragraph ((1) support?**

A **Property values go up when a local park is built.**

B Property values are used to find out property taxes.

C Property values increase and decrease at different times.

D Property values are equal to the gains and losses people have.

Passage 4

Stages or Economic Activity

(1) There are three main stages of economic activity, these stages are typical of nearly all production, and they are called the levels of economic — or business - activity:

(2) Stage 1 is called the primary stage of production. This stage involves the earth's natural resources. Activities in the primary sector of industry include farming, fishing, forestry and the extraction of natural materials, such as oil and copper ore.

(3) Stage 2 is called the secondary stage of production. This stage involves taking the materials and resources provided by the primary sector and converting them into manufactured or processed goods. Activities in the secondary sector of industry include building and construction, car manufacturing and computer assembly.

(4) Stage 3 is called the tertiary stage of production. This stage involves providing services to both consumers and other businesses. Activities in the tertiary sector of industry include transport, banking, retail, insurance, hotels and hairdressing.

(5) In some countries, primary industries such as mining employ many more people than manufacturing or service industries. These tend to be countries — often called developing countries — where manufacturing industry has only recently been established. As most people still live in the rural areas with low incomes, there is little demand for services such as transport, hotels and insurance. The levels of both employment and output in the primary sector in these countries are likely to be high. In countries which started up manufacturing industries many years ago, the secondary and tertiary sectors are likely to employ many more workers than the primary sector. The level of output in the primary sector is often small compared to the other two sectors.

32 What is the main topic of the passage?

A Production is the first stage.

B The level of output is highest in stage three.

C Employment is highest in stage two.

D **Economic activity occurs in three stages.**

33 Which stage of production are hotels an example of?

A Primary

B Secondary

C **Tertiary**

D Elementary

34 What is one important idea in Paragraph ((3) related to the secondary stage of production?

A Employment is high

B Services are performed.

C **New goods are made.**

D It is the most important stage.

Passage 5

(1) Since 1876, when Henry Heinz first started selling ketchup in glass bottles, people have been arguing over the best way to get the condiment out of the packaging and onto their plates. A physicist decided to apply a little science to the matter and now has found what he calls a scientifically optimized method for getting the ketchup to flow.

(2) **While** it may look like a liquid, ketchup is actually a non-Newtonian fluid. Instead of flowing consistently the viscosity of these substances change with the amount of force put on them.

(3) Because of the physics that govern ketchup's viscosity, packaging them in glass bottles makes it much harder to hit that pressure sweet spot. But if you're dedicated on sticking to the classics and not switching to squeeze bottles, Stickland has developed a method based on physics for coaxing ketchup out of the bottle, Daisy Meager reports for Munchies.

(4) You have to start by giving the sauce a good shake," Stickland says in a statement.

(5) The next step is to flip the bottle upside-down (with the lid still on). Then, shake the bottle until the ketchup has slid into its neck. Lastly, turn the bottle so that it's pointing towards your meal at a 45-degree angle and uncap. If needed, Stickland says to give the ketchup a little "encouragement" by tapping on the bottom of the bottle-gently at first, but with increasing force until it finally slides out and onto the plate. "The trick is to get the sauce flowing, but not too fast."

35 What is the most important step in getting ketchup to flow?

A holding the bottle at a 45-degree angle

B mixing the ketchup with water

C keeping the ketchup warm

C shaking the bottle well

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

A Because

B Although

C However

D Besides

37 What does the passage say about ketchup sold in glass bottles?

A Large amounts are easier to get out of a glass bottle than small amounts.

B Henry Heinz suggested the best way to get ketchup out of a glass bottle.

C A scientist designed a glass bottle that makes ketchup flow more easily.

D Getting ketchup out of a glass bottle can be made easier by science.

38 **Why does the writer use the word then in Paragraph (5)?**

A to show that shaking the bottle is part of a list of steps.

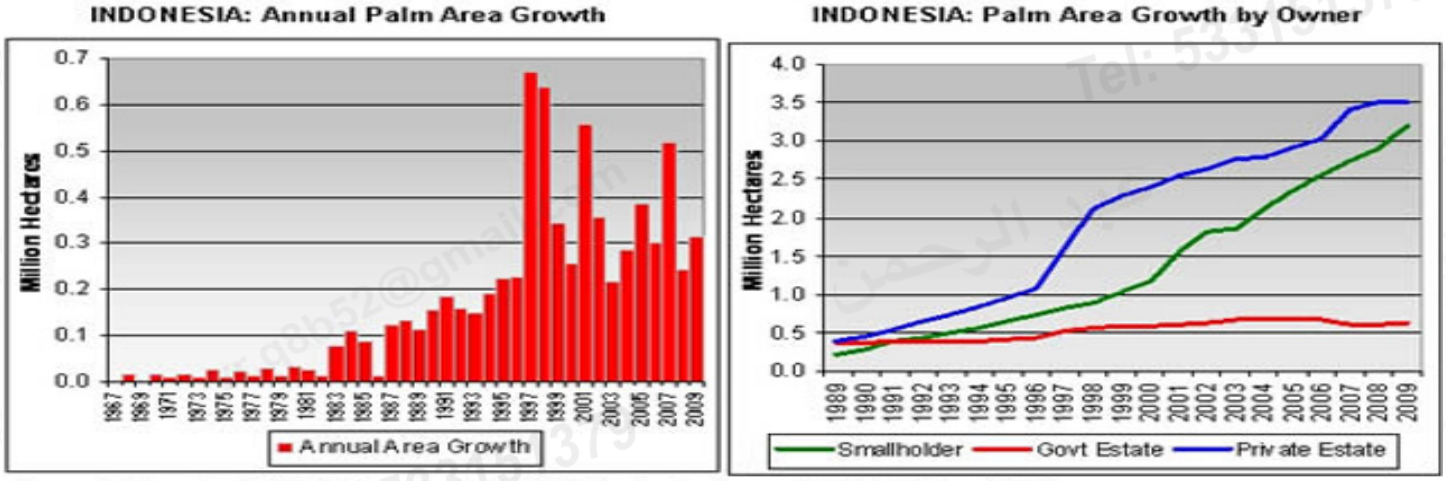
B to give an example of how you should shake the bottle.

C to give more information about the making of ketchup.

D to show that tapping the bottle is different from shaking it.

Passage 6

Recent Palm Expansion



Source: Indonesian Palm Oil Commission (IPOC), Directorate General of Estate Crops, 2009

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

A 1 million

B 2.3 million

C 1.3 million

D 3.5 million

Passage 7

Human Impact on the Water Cycle

(1) Human impact on precipitation

There are a number of ways in which human activity affects precipitation. Cloud seeding has probably been one of the more successful. Rain requires particles, such as dust and ice, on which to form. Seeding introduces silver iodide, solid CO2 (dry ice) or ammonium nitrate to attract water droplets.

(2) Human impact on evaporation and transpiration

The human impact on evaporation and transpiration is relatively small in relation to the rest of the hydrological cycle but is nevertheless important.

(3) Dams – there has been an increase in evaporation due to the construction of large dams. For example, Lake Nasser behind the Aswan Dam loses up to a third of its water due to evaporation. Water loss can be reduced by using chemical sprays on the surface, by building sand-fill dams and by covering the dams with plastic.

(4) Urbanization leads to a huge reduction in evapotranspiration due to the lack of vegetation. There may also be a slight increase in evaporation because of higher temperatures and increased surface storage.

(5) Human impact on infiltration and soil water

Human activity has a great impact on infiltration and soil water. Land use changes are important. Urbanization creates an impermeable surface, with compacted soil. This reduces infiltration and increases overland runoff and flood peaks. Infiltration is up to five times greater under forests compared with grassland.

40 What causes a reduction in evapotranspiration?

A NO surface storage
B higher temperatures
C lower overland runoff
D **NOT enough vegetation**

41 What is one important effect of building dams?

A an increase in cloud seeding
B changing how land is used
C reducing chemical sprays
D **a rise in evaporation**

42 The word reduction in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to .....

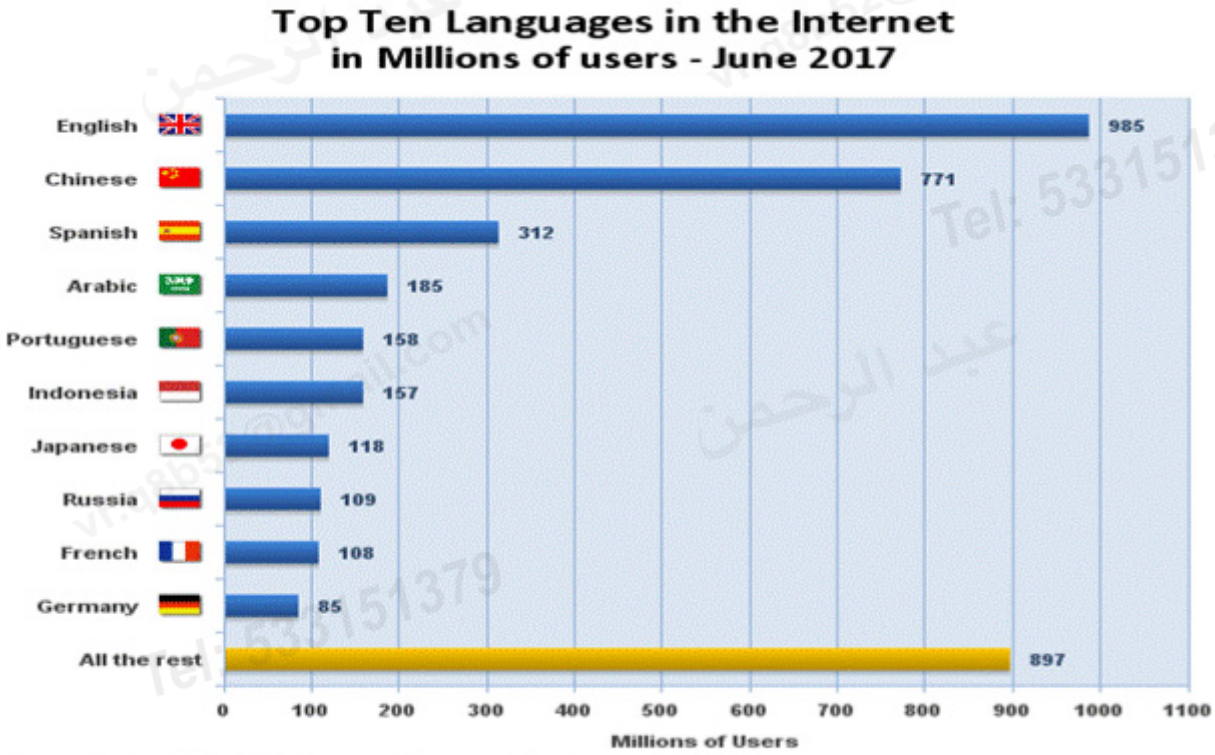
A **fall**
B choice
C success
D possibility

43 The word impact in Paragraph ((5) is closest in meaning to .....

A damage
B effect
C benefit
D connection

Passage 8

Internet Language



Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats7.htm
Estimated total Internet users are 3,885,567,619 in June 30, 2017
Copyright © 2017, Miniwatts Marketing Group

44 How many people used the internet in Chinese in 2017?

A 1277W million
B 985 million
C 771 million
D 2017 million

45 In June 2017, how many users explored the internet in English?

A 897 million
B 985 million
C 1,000 million
D 3,886 million

Passage 9

Greenhouse effect

(1) The greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring process that aids in heating the Earth's surface and atmosphere. It results from the fact that certain atmospheric gases, such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, and methane, are able to change the energy balance of the planet by absorbing long wave radiation emitted from the Earth's surface. Without the greenhouse effect life on this planet would probably not exists, as the average temperature of the Earth would be a chilly-18 ° Celsius, rather than the present 15 °.

(2) As energy from the Sun passes through the atmosphere a number of things take place.A portion of the energy (26% globally) is reflected or scattered back to space by clouds and other atmospheric particles. About 19% of the energy available is absorbed by clouds, gases (like ozone), and particles in the atmosphere. Of the remaining 55% of the solar energy passing through the Earth's atmosphere. 4% is reflected from the surface back to space. On average, about 51% of the Sun's radiation reaches the surface. This energy is then used in a number of processes, including the heating of the ground surface; the melting of ice and snow and the evaporation of water; and plant photosynthesis.

(3) The heating of the ground by sunlight causes the Earth's surface to become a radiator of energy in the long wave band (sometimes called in the radiation). This emission of energy is generally directed to space. However, only a small portion of this energy actually makes it back to space. The majorly of the outgoing infrared radiation is absorbed by the greenhouse gases.

(4) Absorption of long wave radiation by the atmosphere Causes additional heat energy to be added to the Earth's atmospheric system. The now warmer atmospheric greenhouse gas molecules begin radiating long wave energy in all directions. Over 90% of this emission of long wave energy is directed back to the Earth's surface where it once again is absorbed by the surface. The heating of the ground by the long wave radiation causes the ground surface to once again radiate, repeating the cycle described above, again and again, until no more long wave is available for absorption.

(5) The amount of heat energy added to the atmosphere by the greenhouse effect is controlled by the concentration of greenhouse in the Earth's atmosphere. All of the major greenhouse gases have increased in concentration since the beginning of the industrial Revolution. As a result of these higher concentrations. Scientists predict that the greenhouse effect will be enhanced and the Earth's climate will become warmer. Predicting the amount of warming is accomplished by computer modeling Computer models suggest that a doubling of the concentration of the main greenhouse as carbon dioxide, may raise the average global temperature between 1 and 3° Celsius.

However, the numeric equations of computer models do not accurately simulate the effects of a number of possible negative feedbacks. For example, many of the models cannot property Simulate late the negative effects that increased cloudier. These extra clouds would then reflect a greater proportion of the sun's energy back to space reducing the amount of molar radiation absorbed by the atmosphere and the Earth's surface. With less solar energy being absorbed at the surface, the effects of an enhanced greenhouse effect may be counteracted.

(6) A number of gases are involved in the human caused enhancement of the greenhouse effect. These gases include carbon dioxide (CO2): methane (CH4): nitrous oxide: (N2O): chlorofluorocarbons (CFC): and troposphere ozone (O3). Of these gases the single most important gas in carbon dioxide, which accounts for about 55% of the change in the intensity of the Earth's greenhouse effect. The contributions of the other gases are 25% for chlorofluorocarbons, 15% for methane, and 5% for nitrous oxide. Ozone's contribution to the enhancement of greenhouse effect is still yet to be quantified.

(7) Average concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide in the year 2005 were about 380 parts per million. Prior to 1700, levels of carbon dioxide were about 280 parts per million. This increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is primarily due to the activities of humans. Beginning in 1700, societal change brought about by the industrial Revolution. Increased the amount of carbon dioxide entering the atmosphere. The major Sources of this gas include fossil fuel combustion for industry, Transportation, space heating, electricity generation, and cooking, and vegetation changes in natural prairie, woodland, and forested ecosystems. Emissions from fossil fuel combustion account for about 65% of the extra carbon dioxide now found in our atmosphere. The remaining 35% is derived from deforestation and the conversion of prairie, woodland and forested ecosystems primarily into agricultural systems.

(8) Artificially created chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the strongest greenhouse gas per molecule. However, low concentrations in the atmosphere reduce their overall importance in the enhancement of the greenhouse effect. Current measurements in the atmosphere indicate that the concentration of these chemicals may soon begin declining because of reduced emissions. Reports of the development of ozone holes over the North and South Boles and a general decline in global Stratosphere ozone level over the last two decades has caused many nations to cut back on their production and use of the chemicals. In 1987, the signing of the Montreal Protocol agreement by forty-six nations established an immediate timetable for the global reduction of CFC production and use.

(9) Since 1750, methane concentrations in the atmosphere have increased by more than 150%. The primary sources for the additional methane added to the atmosphere (in order of importance) are rice cultivation, domestic grazing animals, termites, landfills, coal mining, and oil, and gas extraction. Anaerobic conditions associated with rice paddy flooding results in the formation of methane gas. However, an accurate estimate of how much methane is being produced from rice paddies has been difficult to obtain. More than 60% of all rice paddies are found in India and China were scientific data concerning emission rates are unavailable. Nevertheless, scientists believe that the contribution of rice paddies is large because this form of crop production has more than doubled since 1950.

46 How much energy is reflected into space by the earth's atmosphere and the earth's surface?

A 26% (by atmosphere) and 4% (by surface)

B 19% (by atmosphere) and 4% (by surface)

C 26% (by atmosphere) and 19% (by surface)

D 51% (by atmosphere) and 19% (by surface)

47 Which three man-made gases have had the greatest greenhouse effect?

A Carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons and methane

B Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide

C Carbon dioxide, water vapor and methane

D Carbon dioxide, ozone and methane

Passage 10

Mining and Refining

(1) In an industrial society like the United States, the most important nonfuel resources are iron ore, aluminum ore, copper ore, and minerals containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium used in fertilizers, a lot of energy is used in mining operations and the transportation of ore. To make the task of any physical extraction and transportation **worthwhile**, the ores must contain enough of the required compound or clement. Some low-grade ore is not usable because of the cost of the mining process.

(2) Materials **extracted** from the earth are processed by screening, separating, washing and grinding. Often, the useful element in an ore is in a chemical form that is not usable and must be changed to a **desirable** form. For instance, the aluminum in aluminum ore is in the form of aluminum ion. To be useful, the aluminum ion needs to be changed to aluminum metal.

48 The word worthwhile in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A correct
B difficult
C typical
D **useful**

49 The word extracted in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A **removed**
B replaced
C returned
D reflected

50 The word desirable in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A complete
B special
C colorful
D **required**

Passage 11

Automationالأتمتة

(1)Knowing how and where robots and machines could impact the global economy will help financial executives in a competitive edge in their industries but predicting which countries are likely to be impacted most by workforce automation and when isn't as simple as comparing industries across the globe.

(2)A recent McKinsey Global Institute report. A Future That Works: Automation, Employment, and Productivity, Analyzed the automation potential of 46 countries, representing 80% of the global workforce. Several factors are considered, including the percentage of work activities that could be automated using current technology, the number of full-time employees that could be affected and wages.

(3)The types of activities that have a high potential for automation are physical tasks in highly structured and predictable environments, data processing and data collection. Those that have a considerably lower potential for automation are unpredictable physical work, interactions with others, applying expertise, and managing others, which is the least susceptible to automation.

(4)Vast differences are expected in how automation will play out across the globe, as technical, economic, and social factors will determine the pace and extent of it. But it's hard to say how quickly automation will become reality, according to the report.

(5)Take manufacturing, for example. One country may save a larger concentration of work hours in jobs that have higher automation potential, such as production and administrative support. And another country may have a higher proportion of work hours in jobs that are less likely to be automated, such as management and engineering.

51 What idea do the words "susceptible to automation" repeat?

A workforce automation
B robots and machines
C **automation potential**
D competitive edge

52 What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about the McKinsey Global Institute research?

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.

53 Which of the following is an opinion in the passage?

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.

54 **Which of the following is a fact?**

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.

55 **What idea do the words “administrative support” repeat?**

A Management and engineering

B **Data processing and data collection**

C Technical, economic and social factors

D Applying expertise and managing others

56 **What can we understand from Paragraph (s (4) and (5) about automation around the world?**

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.

Passage 12

Passage A: Keeping Time in the Paleolithic Era

(1) How would have a Paleolithic forager living 100,000 years ago kept track of time? We have little direct evidence about Paleolithic time-tracking. However, we can study modern foraging societies for hints. In a foraging society. the rhythms of the natural world are critical. You need a pretty good sense of the changing seasons and of the schedule That other species keep. then you can decide when to move to a new campground, what plants to collect, and what animals to hunt. Modern foragers sense such changes with a precision no modern city dweller can match

(2) Keeping track of the time of day and the time of year was not difficult in early societies ancient people typically spent most of their time outdoors. They could find out all they needed to know by the positions of the sun and the stars. And aligning your activities with those of your family and friends was much less complicated than it is today. Back then, people lived in small groups and met face to face.

(3) Meetings with other communities often happened based on the season. There was no need for precise scheduling. If a group normally met with a neighboring tribe when the reader returned it didn't really matter if their schedules were a few days, off. Foraging Societies were much more forgiving about appointments than we are.

(4) So, no special instruments were required for timekeeping. But there are clues that even Paleolithic forms didn't rely entirely on their memories and their senses to keep track of time.

Passage B: Keeping Time in Agrarian societies

(1) Agrarian societies began to appear 11.000 years ago. As they exploded, they linked up with their neighbors. Now they needed more ratable methods of keeping time. If you wanted to sell some vegetables in a country town or warship at a nevtry temple you had to know exactly when the markets and religious rights were held- and you needed to know in advance. Now you needed calendars that everyone agreed on and shared. If your village depended on irrigation, everyone needed to know exactly when the irrigation gates would be opened.

(2) Similarly, seeds were planted at particular times. the harvest was also collected according to seasonal calendars. These early calendars were based on Earth's orbit around the sun and associated climate patterns.

(3) This is why new devices began to appear that could track time more precisely. one method of timekeeping was to watch the sun's shadow using sundials.

57 What do passages A and B say about time- keeping in both eras?

A that it became more precise over the years.

B that it was closely linked to animals' schedules.

C that it was crucial for trading between villages.

D that it had little impact on agricultural activities.

58 According to Passages A and B, which time-keeping methods were used in both eras?

A stick in the ground

B sand-filled containers

C **the sun and the stars.**

D spending time outdoors

59 According to Passages A and B, what did seasons specify for early humans?

A **time to interact with neighboring communities**

B time to open irrigation gates

C time to hold religious ceremonies

D time to live in small groups

60 What can we understand from Passages A and B about people's lives in both eras?

A They had well-developed calendars.

B They always relied on their sense of time.

C Some religious events took place on specific dates.

D **They collected certain plants in specific seasons.**

Model 22
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT WORD ORDER

A Do you football often play?
B Do you football play often?
C Do you play often football?
D **Do you often play football?**

62 Hey John, ... took my book

A whom
B **who**
C which
D whose

63 Kate's teacher told her ..... the main idea in her paper

A no repeating
B **not to repeat**
C don't repeat
D not repeat

64 Peter studied very hard for four years before he ..... from university

A graduates
B is graduating
C **graduated**
D has graduated

65 I drank several cups of tea while I ..... this essay

A have written
B wrote
C write
D **was writing**

66 Mr. Ahmad: Ali, you need to submit your economics essay today.
Ali: But I haven't finished it ..... !

A already
B just
C still
D **yet**

67 The finance course wasn't very popular. It didn't have ..... students

A **many**
B much
C more
D some

68 Dave: Do you want me to pick the book up for you?
Bob: No. I'll do it .....

A **myself**
B mine
C my
D me

69 There is so much work in this course! I wish there ..... a lot less

A is | B will be

C **were** | D may be

70 Mr. Jackson has worked at our university ..... a very long time

A **for** | B from

C since | D during

71 Lisa forgot her bag at the university, so she .....go back and get it.

A would to | B should to

C can to | D **had to**

72 Mona has been sick ..... two months

A **for** | B from

C since | D during

73 My favorite subject is English. ..... One is yours?

A That | B **Which**

C What | D This

74 Let's go for a coffee when ..... writing your paper.

A finished | B finish

C finishes | D **finishing**

75 I have almost completed my degree. I only have ..... courses left

A much | B little

C a little | D **a few**

76 I have extra pens, I always ..... them to other students

A **lend** | B lended

C had lent | D am going to lend

77 If I graduate this year, I ..... with my family

A would celebrate | B **will celebrate**

C had celebrated | D celebrate

78 If Susan had more time, she ..... every day after school.

A works out
B would work out
C had worked out
D is going to work out

79 That's a really nice bag. Where ..... you buy it?

A are
B were
C have
D did

80 If Jenny ..... that her friend Kate was in the same course, she would have asked to borrow her books

A know
B knew
C has known
D had known

81 You look tired today. ..... all night?

A Do you work
B Have you work
C Are you working
D Have you been working

82 John: Did you like the physics video I sent you?
Chris: Yes, I watch ..... every day

A these
B him
C it
D those

83 Mike couldn't see his friends yesterday because he ..... go to a seminar

A would
B could
C must to
D had to

84 Mrs. Johnson, ... we all have missed so much, is back at the university

A she
B her
C whom
D which

85 Our college is..... far away to reach without a car.

A so
B too
C very
D somewhat

86 Mr. Brown thought that the course book .....no more than 300 pages, but it had 350

A has
B having
C has had
D **would have**

87 Mike tries ..... close to the university every day, but there are never any free spaces.

A that he parks
B to parking
C **parking**
D Park

88 If I had more money, I ..... all my course books right now

A buy
B **would buy**
C had bought
D am going to buy

89 The report must ..... before the end of work on Wednesday

A submit
B submitting
C be submit
D **be submitted**

90 Which sentence has the RIGHT WORD ORDER?

A On the Farasan Islands for years I lived.
B **I lived on the Farasan Islands for years.**
C Years for the Farasan Islands I lived on.
D The Farasan Islands lived I on for years

91 Which sentence has the RIGHT WORD ORDER?

A **You need eggs to make an omelet.**
B To make an omelet eggs you need.
C Eggs to make an omelet you need.
D An omelet to make eggs you need.

92 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT PUNCTUATION.

A **When will you travel to America?**
B When, will you travel to America!
C When will you travel, to America?
D When, will you, travel to America.

93 **Although many more people die each year in road accidents than in plane crashes, driving isn't more dangerous. This is because people spend far less time flying than driving. ..... the number of deaths for each hour of driving and flying is about the same**

A Alternatively
B Moreover
C In contrast
D **In fact**

94 **Which sentence has the CORRECT PUNCTUATION?**

A My teacher is Mrs, Asmaa
B I am from Dammam?
C **Riyadh is a big city.**
D English class is fun?

95 **Which sentence has the RIGHT WORD ORDER?**

A Khalid goes every camping weekend
B Camping Khalid goes every weekend.
C Weekend every Khalid goes camping.
D **Khalid goes camping every weekend.**

96 **It is advisable to go by taxi, ... there are other forms of transport**

A but
B since
C **despite**
D because

97 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A Because it lacks water and a suitable atmosphere, some scientists on the planet Mars believe that life cannot exist.
B That life cannot exist some scientists believe on the planet Mars because it lacks water and a suitable atmosphere.
C Because it lacks water and a suitable atmosphere, that life cannot exist on the planet Mars some scientists believe.
D **Some scientists believe that life cannot exist on the planet Mars because it lacks water and a suitable atmosphere.**

98 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A In the world, more people are trying to learn English other than any language.
B **More people are trying to learn English than any other language in the world.**
C English more other than any language in the world people trying to learn in.
D To learn English in the world, more people are trying than any other language

99 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A **Abdullah's boss noticed he was a hard worker, so he decided to promote him to a managerial position for the new calendar year.**

B For the new calendar year, Abdullah's boss noticed he was a hard worker, so he decided to promote him to a managerial position.

C So, he decided to promote him, Abdullah's boss noticed he was a hard worker, to a managerial position for the new calendar year.

D To a managerial position for the new calendar year, Abdullah's boss noticed he was a hard worker so he decided to promote him.

100 **Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Adam don't seem to mind whether he studies at home or abroad

A **don't**

B whether

C studies

D abroad

Model 23

PASSEGE 1

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smokejumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest

(2) At last, the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

21 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because.....

A | he had sweat all over him.

B | he was covered with back ash.

C | Ben did not give him much help.

D | he had given so much to fight the fire.

22 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves.....

A | working with proper tools

B | avoiding fire hazards

C | losing one’s courage

D | caring for others

23 The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A | Ben

B | Mike

C | a fireman

D | a man

Passage 2

Giant Panda

(1) An American-born giant panda will soon be traveling 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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in Sichuan, China

B **in Atlanta, Georgia**

C in an American research center

D in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

Passage 3

Nanotechnology

(1) Anybody who doesn't know much about nanotechnology should begin with geckos. These are the lizards that are probably the world's best climbers. Watching them climb upside down on a horizontal pane of glass, you realize that Spiderman should really have been called Geckoman. These guys out-climb spiders any day.

(2) With perfect case they can hang from a single toe, and they do so by pure adhesion, not by sticking a toe in a hole or by curling it round something they can grip. With all the toes on the glass, scientists guess that if the rest of the body were strong enough it could take the weight of a 100kg person suspended below it. Although each toe is equipped with a tiny hook-like claw at the end, these are of no use on the glass. What keeps them up there is the amazing structure of the skin of the toe.

(3) Seen under the microscope, each toe has around two million tiny hairs on its underside. Under the higher magnification of an electron microscope the end of each of these hairs is seen to split into hundreds of even tinier nano-hairs, which scientists have called spatulae. These hairs are so small that they are able to establish contact with the molecular structure of the surface the gecko is walking on. With that near-perfect contact the hairs are stuck to the surface by electromagnetic forces called Van der Waals forces. The molecules on the feet and on the surface have areas of slight positive or negative charge that attract each other like mini magnets when they get really close.

(4) Scientists have been working for over 15 years now to try to unlock the secrets of the stickiness of gecko toes and find a way to artificially reproduce the same structure of nano-hairs. The hypothesis at the moment is that if any material can be shaped into nano-hairs they will have the same properties as those on gecko toes, so scientists are looking for a different material with which to make the stickiest synthetic surface ever.

(5) This is one example of research in the field now known as nanotechnology. In this field, the technology being created can be measured in a few nanometers (one nanometer is a millionth of a millimeter). Interest in developing technology at this level was largely inspired by Richard Feynman at the beginning of the 1960s, but the 'nano catchphrase was coined in the 1990s by Dr. Eric Drexler, who spurred scientists on through a series of speeches and a book with the title "Engines of Creation: The Coming Era of Nanotechnology".

(6) The scientists working on the geckos see an enormously wide range of possible applications for the kind of adhesive nanotechnology that they will develop the one that will make the biggest splash in the media will be the gloves and the boots that will allow rock climbers to take their sport to hitherto undreamed-of heights.

But the technology could also be used in surgery to keep the edges of wounds together without the need for stitches. There will also be a huge potential in the manufacturing sector to stick millions of components together tighter than ever before without glue or screws.

26 How many hairs does a gecko have at the bottom of each toe?

A fifteen
B hundreds
C around two thousand
D **around two million**

27 What are the forces that allow geckos to climb upside down on glass called?

A **Van der Waals forces**
B Sticking forces
C Electric forces
D Spatulae forces

28 Who started using the popular phrase “nano”?

A Geckoman
B **Eric Drexler**
C Albert Einstein
D Richard Feynman

Passage 4

(1)Ultrafine aerosol particles found in polluted urban air can contribute to more intense storms in the Amazon rainforest, with potential knock-on effects for weather and climate patterns in the region and beyond researchers have warned.

(2)Particles smaller than 50 nanometers in diameter have a substantial influence on cloud formation in the Amazon. In turn, the rainforest has a strong influence on climate regulation worldwide, and aerosol effects observed in this region could also trigger climate shifts globally according to a study published in science.

(3)Until this study, ultrafine particles were thought to be too small to affect the formation of clouds. This has now been overturned, at least in the specific circumstances of the Amazon. "These tiny particles were thought to be too small to aid droplet formation", says meteorologist Luiz Augusto Machado, from the Brazilian Institute for Space Research's Center for Weather Forecasting and Climate Studies, and one of the study's authors. "Now we verified that their presence is one reason why some storms become so strong and produce so much rain in the Amazon region".

(4)Pérola de Castro Vasconcellos, a chemist at the University of Sao Paulo's Laboratory of Atmospheric Chemistry Studies, added: "this study changes the way clouds are to be represented in models used for weather forecasting, as well as the way researchers understand the workings of tropical rain".

(6) The research team analyzed the influence of ultrafine particles on cloud cycles in the rainforest during the 2014 rainy season, when there were no forest fires and the only source of pollution was Manaus, the largest city in the Amazon.

29 What important information about the research study does the writer mention in Paragraph (s (4) and (5)?

A team of people did the research.

B There were no forest fires.

C Manaus is in the Amazon.

D The study was in 2014.

30 What is one important idea related to ultrafine particles that the writer mentions in Paragraph ((3)?

A There are many of them in the air in the Amazon.

B They help produce bigger storms in the Amazon.

C They are too small to have an effect on the weather.

D The Brazilian Institute for Space Research is studying them

31 What is Manaus an example of?

A a large university city

B a large Amazon rainforest

C an area with high pollution

D an ultrafine aerosol particle

32 What is the main topic of the passage?

A effects of aerosol use on weather in the Amazon

B pollution and aerosol use in the Amazon

C weather forecasting in the Amazon

D storms in the Amazon

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Passage 5

World Quality Standards

(1) Different companies have different perceptions of quality. Without a common standard of quality. However, customers may be at the mercy of manufacturers and vendors. As the number of companies competing in the world marketplace has increased, so has the seriousness of this problem. To deal with the problem of standardization, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), a nongovernmental organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, was created. The ISO is a network of national standards institutes and similar organizations from 161 different countries that is charged with developing standards for quality products and services that are traded throughout the globe.

(2) Standardization is achieved through consensus agreements between national delegations representing all the economic stakeholders - suppliers, customers, and often governments. The member organization for the United States is the American National Standards Institute located in Washington, D.C.

(3) In 1987, the panel published ISO 9000 (iso is Greek for "equal", which sets the guidelines for quality procedures that businesses must use to receive certification. Certification by independent auditors and laboratory testing services serves as evidence that a company meets the standards for quality control procedures in design, production processes and product testing.

(4) **Although** certification is not a legal requirement to do business globally, the organization's 161 member countries have approved the ISO standards. In fact, ISO standards are so prevalent around the globe that many customers refuse to do business with non-certified companies. As an added bonus, companies completing the certification process often discover new, cost-efficient ways to improve their existing quality-control programs.

33 What does Paragraph ((2) say about standardization?

A Guidelines must be used to get certifications.

B Everyone has different ideas about standardization.

C It is controlled by the American National Standards Institute.

D **It is a result of agreements between business and governments.**

34 How was the problem of different perceptions of quality solved?

A **People created ISO and developed standards of quality.**

B More companies started to compete in the world marketplace.

C Customers stopped doing business with non-certified companies.

D National delegations started to represent suppliers, customers and governments.

35 **Why does the writer use the phrase in fact in Paragraph (4)?**

A **To give more information about the importance of the international ISO standards.**

B To give an example of how the ISO standards help businesses in member countries.

C To show that the common use of ISO standards came after the 161-member countries agreed to them.

D To prove that the 161-member countries approved the ISO standards because customers refused to do business with non-certified companies.

36 **Which word can replace the word Although in Paragraph (4)?**

A Afterwards

B As a result

C However

D **While**

37 **What does the writer think is an added advantage of ISO certification?**

A He thinks many customers will only want to do business with ISO certified companies.

B He thinks ISO certification is special because business must use independent auditors and laboratory testing to prove that they meet the standards.

C **He thinks the process of certification helps companies save money by improving their processes.**

D He thinks that having 161-member countries approve the ISO standards makes the standards prevalent around the world.

Passage 6

(1) According to a recent study in The Analyst's Accounting Observer, 90 percent of companies in the Standard Poor's 500-stock index **reported** nonstandard accounting results last year, up from 72 percent in 2009.

(2) Regulations still require corporations to report their financial results under accounting rules. But companies often steer investors instead to massaged calculations that produce a better outcome.

(3) Among 380 companies that were in existence both last year and in 2009, the study showed net income was up 6.6 percent in 2015 compared with the previous year when non-standard accounting was used.

(4) However, under **generally** accepted accounting principles, net income at the same 380 companies in 2015 actually declined almost 11 percent from 2014.

(5) Another striking fact: Thirty companies in the study generated losses under accounting rules in 2015 but magically produced profits when they did the math their own way. Most were in the energy sector, which has been devastated by plummeting oil prices, but health care companies and information technology businesses were also in this group.

(6) How can a company turn losses into profits? By excluding some of its costs of doing business. Among the more common expenses that companies remove from their calculations are restructuring and acquisition costs, stock-based compensation and write-downs of impaired assets.

38 According to the text, what is one important effect of non-standard accounting?

A It reduces the cost of doing business.

B It increases the number of employees.

C **It allows companies to choose the results they show.**

D It has mainly helped companies that produce energy.

39 What is the reason for companies hiding some business costs?

A **It makes them seem more successful.**

B It is common when prices are falling

C It is easier for them to do their own neath.

D It gives them more time to pay for these costs.

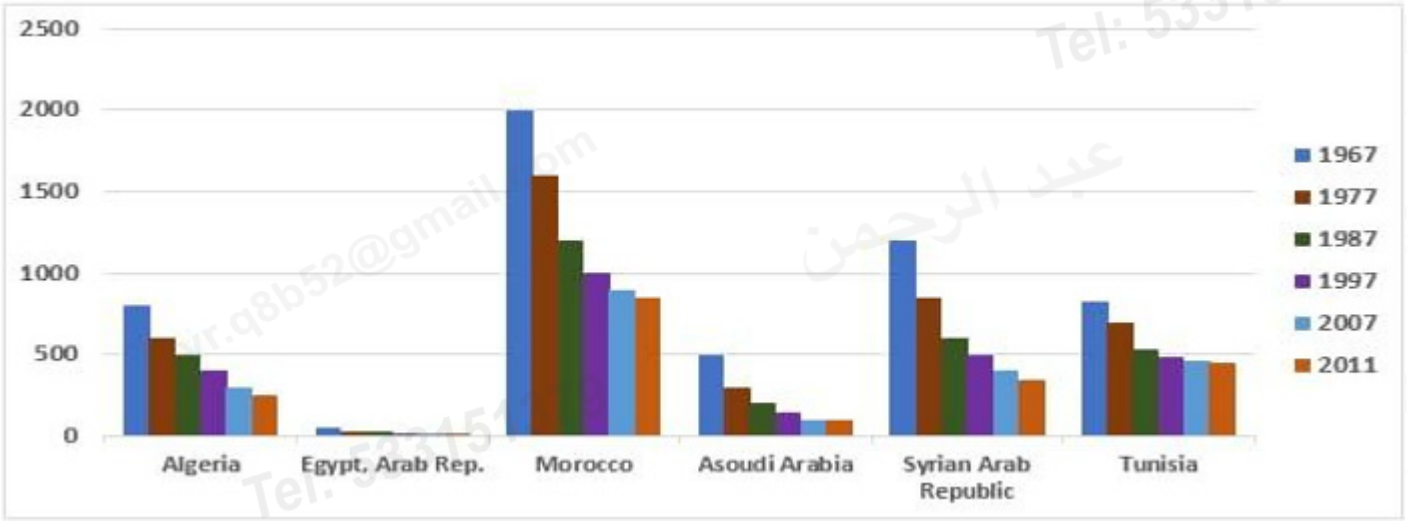
40 The word generally in Paragraph ((4) is closest in meaning to .....

A finally
B especially
C quickly
D **usually**

41 The word reported in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A opened
B believed
C described
D **explained**

Passage 7



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

A **1967**
B 1997
C 2010
D 2011

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

A **about 800 cubic meters**
B about 500 cubic meters
C about 400 cubic meters
D about 250 cubic meters

Passage 8

Software Ownership

(1) Most people know that software can be very expensive. However, many people do not know that even though you pay a lot for software, you do not necessarily own it. What happens, then, when you pay for a piece of software? Very few developers grant you actual ownership of a program, even after you 'purchased it. Instead of buying the software itself, you are actually paying for a license that grants you permission to install and use the software.

Why a License?

Software developers have good reason for licensing software instead of selling it outright: Piracy - software piracy, which costs developers billions of dollars every year, is the act of copying software without the developer's consent and without paying the developer and then selling or giving away the copies. If you install the program on multiple computers at the same time, that is piracy too. By licensing their products and maintaining some ownership of them, developers can take action against pirates.

(1) Modifications - Most license agreements state that you cannot make modifications to a program's source code. If developers allowed this, it would be an easy matter for others to make changes to a program and then try to claim the modified program as their own.

(1) But even though the developer keeps most rights to a program, you have some rights, too. If the program does not perform as you expected, you have the right to return or exchange it.

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

A Software licensing benefits the software companies.

B Pirates copy billions of dollars of software every year.

C Customers can usually make one backup copy of software.

D Software licensing brings many advantages to the customer.

45 What can we understand from the passage about software piracy?

A It is a trivial problem for the software industry.

B It makes a lot of money for the software industry.

C It is a bigger issue in the USA than in other countries.

D It is the main reason software companies prefer licensing.

46 What can we understand from the passage about a lot of people who purchase software?

A They try to modify their software.

B They make many copies of their software.

C They like having a software license agreement.

D They fail to read their software license agreement.

Passage 9

Catalysts

Catalysts are very important in controlling the rate of reactions. A catalyst is a chemical that increases the speed or rate of a chemical reaction without **undergoing** permanent chemical change. Many industrial and biological processes need catalysts for efficiency; the reactions are too slow without them. Catalysts are fascinating chemicals. The reaction between hydrogen and nitrogen gas to form ammonia does not occur at a significant rate, even at high pressures and high temperatures. If some finely divided iron is added to the vessel, however, the rate of the reaction increases dramatically and the reaction becomes productive. Iron is not a reactant and does not chemically change in the reaction. The iron functions as a catalyst.

47 The word undergoing is closest in meaning to .....

A adding

B preventing

C controlling

D experiencing

Passage 10

Evidence

Direct Evidence

(1)Evidence is either direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence proves a point. The testimony of an eyewitness is direct evidence. Consider the following statement: 'I stole Susan's purse. This would appear to be a criminal confession. This statement is direct evidence. In a civil action, a statement admitting **liability** by a defendant is direct evidence.

For example:

I am so sorry that I hit your car. I knocked over my coffee and looked down just for a minute. Is everyone okay?

Circumstantial Evidence

(2)Circumstantial evidence is more common. This form of evidence is indirect. Circumstantial evidence provides the trier of fact with information from which inferences.

48 The word liability in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A knowledge

B crime

C fault

D fact

Passage 11

Ancient Birds

(1) Giant birds of the past have names that speak for themselves. The Elephant bird, a native of Madagascar and the largest known giant bird, stood at over nine feet tall and weighed in at 1,000 pounds or more, until it went extinct about 1,000 years ago. Australia's Mthirung, nicknamed "Thunderbird," which disappeared nearly 50,000 years ago, is thought to have been nearly seven feet tall and weighed between 500 and 1,000 pounds. But until now, no one had ever found evidence of these towering avians in Europe.

(2) Today, researchers describe the first fossil of a giant bird found in Crimea. Dated at around 1.8 million years old, the specimen makes experts question previous assumptions that giant birds were not part of the region's fauna during that period.

(3) A team of paleontologists dug up the fossil.. an unusually large femur bone.. in Taurida Cave, located on the Crimean Peninsula in the northern Black Sea. The cave was only discovered last June when the construction of a new highway revealed its entrance.

(4) Based on the femur's dimensions, the team calculated that the bird would have weighed around 992 pounds as much as an adult polar bear-making it the third largest bird ever recorded. Daniel Field, a scientist at the University of Cambridge, says, "It raises exciting questions about the factors that gave rise to these giant birds, and the factors that drove them to extinction".

49 What two phrases does the writer use to say that the birds were very large?

A giant bird and towering avian

B elephant bird and native of Madagascar

C large femur bone and the region's fauna

D seven feet tall and nicknamed "Thunder bird"

50 Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

A The Thunderbird lived in Australia and Europe.

B The femur is the largest bone in the body.

C The Elephant bird was over nine feet tall.

D Researchers found a polar bear fossil

51 How are researchers' views since the new discovery different from the views held before?

A They now know what the birds ate.

B They now know what the birds looked like.

C They now know when the birds became extinct.

D **They now know a new place in which the birds lived.**

52 What can we understand about the giant bird of Crimea from Paragraph (3)?

A Researchers found it at the bottom of the Black Sea.

B Highway workers found it at a construction site.

C **Researchers did not find all the bones.**

D We can see it in the Crimea Museum.

53 What can be understood about Daniel Field from Paragraph (4)?

A **He studies fossil**

B He found the fossil.

C He weighed the fossil

D He studies at Cambridge University

Passage 12

Passage A: Sole traders to the UK

(1)A sole trader is a business owned by one person. They are usually small in size, Hairdressers, butchers, and electricians often operate as sole traders, solo traders often use their own savings, bank loans or loans from friends and family to help them start and finance their business. There are several benefits of being a sole trader. They keep all the profit they make for themselves and get to run the business as they see fit, making all the key decisions by themselves. It is also simple to start a business as a sole trader as there are very few rules and regulations to follow.

(2)However, sole traders take on all the risks of starting their own business and have the disadvantage of unlimited liability, meaning that sole trader is personally responsible for the organization's debt. This means that personal assets such as a car or house are at risk of being sold to pay off business debts. Moreover, sole traders tend to work long hours. This is because they have full responsibility for all of their business. To keep labor costs to a minimum they will often avoid delegating tasks such as purchasing or advertising to others, preferring to save money by doing the work themselves. Sole traders can only raise limited finance, they will receive money from family and friends or use their own savings.

Partnerships can have a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 20 partners. Lawyers, estate agents, doctor and dental practices often operate as partnerships

Partnerships can raise more finance than sole traders. Banks are more likely to lend money to an organization that has many partners than to a sole trader. Partners can share the workload and responsibility of the business between them. In comparison a sole trader has no-one with whom to share their workload and responsibilities.

Partners may disagree and argue about the future direction of their business. In contrast, a sole trader has the advantage of being the only decision maker.

Any profit made is shared between two to twenty people. A sole trader has the advantage of receiving all profit.

Like sole traders, partnerships have unlimited liability. All partners have the worry of being liable for any business debt the partnership has.

Unlimited liability can be a major disadvantage for sole traders and partnerships. Private limited companies have limited liability, meaning an investor only loses the initial stake if a company goes bust.

In law, a private limited company is separate from the people who own it. Its finances are separate from their personal finances. Because limited companies have their own legal identity, their owners are not personally liable for the firm's debts

54 What is one advantage partnerships and private limited companies have over sole traders?

A It is easier to motivate people working in the business.

B It is easier to make decisions about the business.

C **It is easier to find money to grow the business.**

D It is easier to find customers for the business.

55 What is one advantage sole traders and partnerships have over private limited companies?

A They can share the work.

B **They are less expensive to establish.**

C It is easier to agree on a business strategy.

D Business owners can find more free time.

56 How is a partnership different from a Sole trader and a private limited company?

A It usually has two owners.

B It can be a family business.

C **It always has multiple owners.**

D It must have a legal document.

57 In which business(es) do the owners have to use their personal money if the business fails?

A Sole trader only.

B **Sole trader and partnership.**

C Partnership and limited company.

D Sole trader, partnership and limited company.

Passage 13

Bees

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an-Naml, 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al-Nahl, 68-9). Modern science, more than 1,400 years afterwards, has 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 similar to 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 the 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 the 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.

58 The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to .....

A bees

B insects

C scientists

D communities

59 **The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to .....**

A They have communities and can communicate.

B **They are necessary to produce our food crops.**

C They are becoming more numerous than us.

D They have feelings like us.

60 **Which paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?**

A Paragraph (1)

B Paragraph (2)

C **Paragraph (3)**

D Paragraph (4)

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Model 23
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 If it rains tomorrow, I ..... my raincoat.

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Adam ..... a book now.

A reads
B reading
C is reads
D **is reading**

63 When I go to King Saud University Library, I usually .....

A am studying
B will study
C studied
D **study**

64 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

I don't had enough money to buy a bus ticket, so I'll have to walk to school today

A **had**
B to buy
C so
D have to

65 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Fun subjects to study both physics and sociology are, but the mathematics in physics than the psychology in sociology is more interesting.
B Physics and sociology are fun subjects to study both, but in physics is more interesting the mathematics than in sociology the psychology.
C **Both physics and sociology are fun subjects to study, but the mathematics in physics is more interesting than the psychology in sociology.**
D But in physics the mathematics is more interesting than the psychology in sociology, fun subjects to study both physics and sociology are

66 Which sentence is correct?

A **Your visit will be next Saturday.**
B You're visit will be next Saturday
C You're visit is next Saturday.
D Your visit has next Saturday

67 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the office's are finished, whos' going to have the biggest room?
B After all the offices are finished, who's going to have the biggest room.
C **After all the offices are finished, who's going to have the biggest room?**
D After all, the offices are finished, whos going to have the biggest room.

68 Karen was too upset to fall asleep last night, ... she went for a long walk

A because
B why
C but
D **so**

69 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A **Adam said he would like to live in the UAE, after he has finished his studies and found a good job.**
B Adam said he would like to live in the UAE, and has found a good job, after he has finished his studies
C Adam said he would like to live in, and found a good job, the UAE after he has finished his studies.
D Adam said he would like to visit, after he has finished his studies and found a good job, the UAE

70 Jack drove a Ford for years before he ..... a GMC

A buys
B is buying
C **bought**
D has bought

71 Has anyone seen Chris recently? I ..... to contact him since last Monday

A try
B am trying
C **have been trying**
D had tried

72 The teacher was in a bad mood and spoke to everyone .....

A aggressive
B aggressiveness
C **aggressively**
D aggression

73 The lady ..... you just spoke with can help with your problem

A whose
B **whom**
C which
D where

74 If Sarah has free time, she ..... her favorite programs on Netflix

A going to watch
B had watched
C watched
D **watches**

75 Anna ..... with joy when she saw her brother for the first time in months

A jumps
B **jumped**
C have jumped
D had jumped

76 Tom and Adam developed a new app all by .....

A ourselves
B oneselves
C theirselves
D **themselves**

77 Tony has been trying to call STC ..... three days

A during
B since
C from
D **for**

78 By the time Maria arrived at the meeting, the main topic .....

A **had been discussed**
B being discussed
C is discussed
D discussed

79 I am booking my tickets for my summer holiday. .....travel agency do you think I should use?

A who
B Where
C **Which**
D Why

80 I can't come jogging; I don't have ..... running shoes.

A some
B **any**
C a lot
D much

81 I have not gone to Dubai ..... May last year

A for
B from
C **since**
D until

82 I had a great business idea while I ..... my last English essay

A have written
B wrote
C write
D **was writing**

83 Let me know when you ..... the task. I will give you another to do.

A completed
B **complete**
C completes
D completing

84 I don't know where .....

A can be bought the best used cars
B can be the best used cars bought
B the best used cars bought can be
D **the best used cars can be bought**

85 The teacher suggested he……Jan and A grade, but in the end, he decided on a B

A gives
B giving
C has given
D would give

86 If Tim ..... better at work, he would have received a promotion.

A had performed
B performed
C has performed
D would perform

87 The teacher ..... you can see between 10 and 11 am, has your feedback for you

A which
B whom
C him
D he

88 Both brothers want to study in England, but neither Ahmed ..... Ali passed the entry test

A nor
B also
C either
D neither

89 You are so late for the class that you ..... not understand the lesson

A must
B could
C might
D should

90 I wouldn't have bought a Chinese car if I ..... they were unreliable

A know
B knew
C have known
D had known

91 Eric often dreamed of ..... a summer in Japan

A spending
B to spend
C spend
D spent

92 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Football players like run, shooting, and scoring goals, both in their training sessions and in matches. After a training session, they need a couple of days to rest before playing a match.

A run
B their
C After
D playing

93 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Yesterday, John sends two messages to his friend Ken about their trip to the desert

A sends
B his friend
C about
D trip

94 Lucy saw her brother ..... she went home during her holiday

A although
B during
C when
D so

95 In which sentence is all CAPATALIZATION correct?

A Three days ago, he bought two tickets to prepare for the match at london stadium next week.
B **Three days ago, he bought two tickets to prepare for the match at London Stadium next week.**
C Three days ago, he bought two tickets to prepare for the match at London stadium next week.
D Three days ago, He bought two tickets to prepare for the match at London Stadium next

96 In which sentence is all CAPATALIZATION correct?

A **At first, my sister, Mona, wanted to study biology at King Fahd University, but one of her teachers, Mr. Cater, persuaded her to join the College of Engineering after she finishes the first semester in January.**
B At first, my sister, Mona, wanted to study Biology King Fahd University, but one of her Teachers, Carter, persuaded her to join the College of engineering after she finishes the First Semester in January.
C At first, my sister, mona, wanted to study Biology at King Fahd university, but one of her Teachers, Mrs. Carter, persuaded her to join the college of Engineering after she finishes the first semester in January.
D At First, my sister, Mona, wanted to study biology at King Fahd University, but one of her teachers, mrs. Carter, persuaded her to join the College of engineering after she finishes the First Semester in January.

97 He did not have .....money in his wallet, so the stopped by the cash machine

A tots
B much
C plenty
D many

98 **Would someone please tell him the correct answer to the question that he……?**

A asked
B asking
C asked it
D is asking it

99 **The strawberries ……. by the children who picked them**

A have all eating
B were all eaten
C were all eating
D had all eaten

100 **Mr. Amir,…….the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week**

A he
B him
C whom
D which

Model 24

Passage 1

Giant Panda

(1) An American-born giant panda will soon be traveling 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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

B in an American research center

C **in Atlanta, Georgia**

D in Sichuan China

Passage 2

Stars

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

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

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

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

A green
B yellow
C blue
D red

24 According to Paragraph (2) Beetlejuice is a superstar .....

A as big as the sun
B smaller than the sun
C as big as 17,000 suns
D as big as 40.000 suns

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

A size
B color
C shape
D brightness

Passage 3

Engineering Innovation

(1) Rome is known for many things: its military conquests, its civic architecture, temples, roads, emperors, and sculpture. Yet none of these would have been possible without the most vital resource of all: water. Now, as then, water is life, and without effective distribution, there would have been no great Roman civilization. Even until relatively modern times, Roman techniques to collect, store, and channel water over huge distances remain unsurpassed.

(2) Such technology, was not, of course, invented from scratch by the Romans, and many earlier Mediterranean peoples had poured resources and expertise into managing water. On the island of Crete, the Minoans developed sophisticated rain-harvesting and filtering systems as early as the middle of the third millennium B. C. Cretan water management techniques were later adopted across the Greek-speaking world, and examples abound of tunnels, drainage systems, and cisterns, sometimes of considerable size.

(3) Yet although the water management tradition Rome inherited was rich and extensive, no previous system came close to the sophistication and reach of the Roman aqueduct. Striding across the landscape from Spain to Syria, these awe-inspiring structures not only carried life and livelihood but also proclaimed the greatness of Rome.

(4) Aqueducts were costly public works, and not all Roman cities necessarily required them. Some cities, such as Pompeii, had their water needs met by wells or public and private cisterns dug beneath houses. Some cisterns could reach a colossal size, such as the Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarnıcı) in Constantinople (now Istanbul, Turkey) and the Piscina Mirabilis in Miseno,Italy. The better built to provide drinking water to the populations such as Rome's—thought to have reached one million in the first century AD. needed an entire system of aqueducts not only for drinking water but also for supplying ornamental public fountains and baths.

(5) Rome was supplied by aqueducts totaling 315 miles in length. Of that, 269 miles ran underground and 46 total miles above ground; however, only about 36 miles consisted of arched structures, just under 12 percent in all.

(6) Rome had as many as 11 aqueduct systems, the most ancient of which was the mile-long Aqua Appia, first operational in 312 B.C. It was named for its sponsor, the censor Appius Claudius Caecus, better known for another great pioneering structure of ancient Rome: the Appian Way, one of the first major Roman roads.

(7) Three more aqueducts were built in the third and second centuries B.C.: Aqua Anio Vetus, Aqua Marcia, and Aqua Tepula. Aided by his son-in-law Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, Emperor Augustus was particularly active in improving the capital's water supply, repairing old systems and building new ones. The Augustan-era Aqua Virgo named, according to legend, for the young girl who directed thirsty soldiers to the springs that fed it has been used uninterrupted ever since its construction. During his reign, Caligula began building two aqueducts that were finished by Emperor Claudius, the Aqua Claudia and Aqua Anio Novus. Trajan built the Aqua Traiana, which is 37 miles long, in A.D. 109.

(8)The last of Rome's aqueducts was the Aqua Alexandrina, nearly 14 miles long, built by Alexander Severus in A.D. 226. Some have calculated that, once completed, Rome's aqueducts delivered roughly 1.5 million cubic yards of water per day—about 200 gallons per person. Its water network supplied 11 grand scale baths, as well as the 900 or so public baths, and almost 1.400 monumental fountains and private swimming pools. A crucial later stage in the conveying of water was, of course, its disposal. Rome's Cloaca Maxima sewer, which flowed into the Tiber River, became the model for urban sanitation.

26 Who developed rain harvesting in the third millennium B.C.?

A Minoans
B Romans
C Greeks
D Egyptians

27 How long were Rome's aqueducts in total?

A 269 miles
B 46 miles
C 315 miles
D 112 miles

28 When did Trajan build the Aqua Traiana?

A A.D. 109
B A.D 226
C 312 B.C
D 37 B.C.

Passage 4

(1) Friction is the force that opposes one surface moving. or trying to move, over another. It can be a help or a hindrance. We could not walk if there was no friction between the soles of our shoes and the ground. Our feet would slip backwards; as they tend to if we walk on ice. On the other hand, engineers try to reduce friction to a minimum in the moving parts of machinery by using lubricating oils and ball bearings.

(2) When a gradually increasing force (P) is applied through a spring balance to a block on a table, the block does not move at first. This is because an equally increasing but opposing frictional force (F) acts where the block and table touch. At any instant P and F are equal and opposite.

(3) If P is increased further, the block eventually moves; as it does so F has its maximum value, called starting or static friction. When the block is moving at a steady speed, the balance reading is slightly less than that for starting friction. Sliding or dynamic friction is therefore less than starting or static friction.

(4) Placing a mass on the block increases the force pressing the surfaces together and increases friction. When work is done against friction, the temperatures of the bodies in contact rise (as you can test by rubbing your hands together): mechanical energy is being changed into heat energy.

29 What important point does the writer make about 'starting friction' in Paragraph (3) and (4)?

A It creates heat in bodies.
B In Math, it is the letter F.
C It presses surfaces together.
D **It is greater than sliding friction.**

30 What important idea related to frictional force does the writer mention in Paragraph ((1)?

A It needs lubricating oils and ball bearings.
B It brings advantages for engineers.
C **It is both useful and a problem.**
D It is zero when walking on ice.

31 What point does the writer support with the example of rubbing your hands together?

A **Friction and movement makes objects hotter.**
B There is little friction when we walk on ice.
C Sliding friction is less than starting friction.
D The block moves at the same speed all the time.

32 What is the main topic of the passage?

A Frictional energy
B Starting friction
C Sliding friction
D **Frictional force**

Passage 5

Monitoring Food

(1) Nutritionists often suggest keeping a food diary to track your meals, avoid mindless overeating and keep tabs on nutrients like salt, fat and vitamins. But writing down everything you eat is annoying, and many people find themselves abandoning their efforts after a few days or weeks.

(2) In the future, you may be able to track your food intake with a sticker-placed on your tooth. Researchers at Tufts University have developed a tooth sensor that can track glucose and salt and wirelessly send the information to a device.

(3) Scientists have developed wearables for monitoring food intake before. Most of these have been in the form of mouth guards. American and Brazilian scientists created one to check glucose; it contained biosensors and wireless communications modules. But it requires, well, wearing a mouth guard, which can be uncomfortable.

(4) Diabetics could theoretically use the new tooth-mounted sensor to monitor their sugar intake and broadcast the information to their doctors. It could be helpful for people with other medical conditions that require them to monitor their eating, for example, patients with high blood pressure who need to limit their salt.

(5) But, Almquist, a professor of bioengineering at Imperial College London, says, there will be "significant hurdles" before the technology is ready for daily use as a food diary substitute. "**For instance**, for continuous monitoring of food intake, the sensors will need to be robust enough to withstand abrasion during chewing. **In addition**, foods are complex mixtures of compounds including salts, sugars and proteins, and the relative amounts of each that enter into saliva will depend on factors such as the nature of the food.

33 What does the passage say about the new food-control technique?

A **It is NOT yet ready to replace older methods.**
B It will help patients to use less medicine.
C It will help people who DO NOT exercise enough.
D It can deal with all food ingredients.

34 **Why have scientists developed the new food-control technique?**

A to help restaurants make healthier food cheaply

B **to avoid the need to keep a daily food diary**

C to improve the diet of babies and children

D to deal with complex eating processes in the mouth

35 **Which word can we use to replace the phrase “in addition” in Paragraph (5)?**

A also

B **besides**

C however

D therefore

36 **Why does the writer use the phrase “For instance” in Paragraph (5)?**

A to show how the new technique can be used in different ways

B to give examples of patients who can use the new technique

C to show that the new and old techniques are different

D **to explain one difficulty in using the new technique**

37 **What does the writer think of the old mouth guards?**

A He believes they were NOT expensive to make.

B He believes they were rather big.

C **He believes they were NOT practical.**

D He believes they were difficult to make.

Passage 6

Cultural Norms

(1) Humans are social creatures. People have always grouped together into communities in order to survive. Living together, people form common habits and behaviors—from specific methods of childrearing to preferred techniques for obtaining food. In modern day Paris, many people shop daily at outdoor markets to pick up what they need for their evening meal, buying cheese, meat, and vegetables from different specialty stalls. In the United States, the majority of people shop once a week at supermarkets, filling large carts to the brim. How would a Parisian perceive U.S. shopping behaviors that Americans take for granted?

(2) Almost every human behavior, from shopping to marriage to expressions of feelings, is learned. In the United States, people tend to view marriage as a choice between two people, based on mutual feelings of love. In other nations and in other times, marriages have been arranged through an intricate process of interviews and negotiations between entire families.

(3) To someone raised in New York City, the marriage customs of a family from Nigeria may seem strange, or even wrong. Conversely, someone from a traditional Kolkata family might be perplexed with the idea of romantic love as the foundation for lifelong commitment. In other words, the way in which people view marriage depends largely on what they have been taught.

(4) Behavior based on learned customs is not a bad thing. Being familiar with unwritten rules helps people feel secure and "normal." Most people want to live their daily lives confident that their behaviors will not be challenged or disrupted. But even an action as seemingly simple as commuting to work evidences a great deal of cultural propriety.

38 What has the greatest effect on people's ideas about marriage today?

- A their ideas about romantic love
- B what they have seen in popular films
- C the marriage customs of people in New York
- D **what they have learned from their own community**

39 What is the main reason people have always lived in social groups?

- A friendship
- B marriage
- C customs
- D **survival**

40 The word obtaining in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

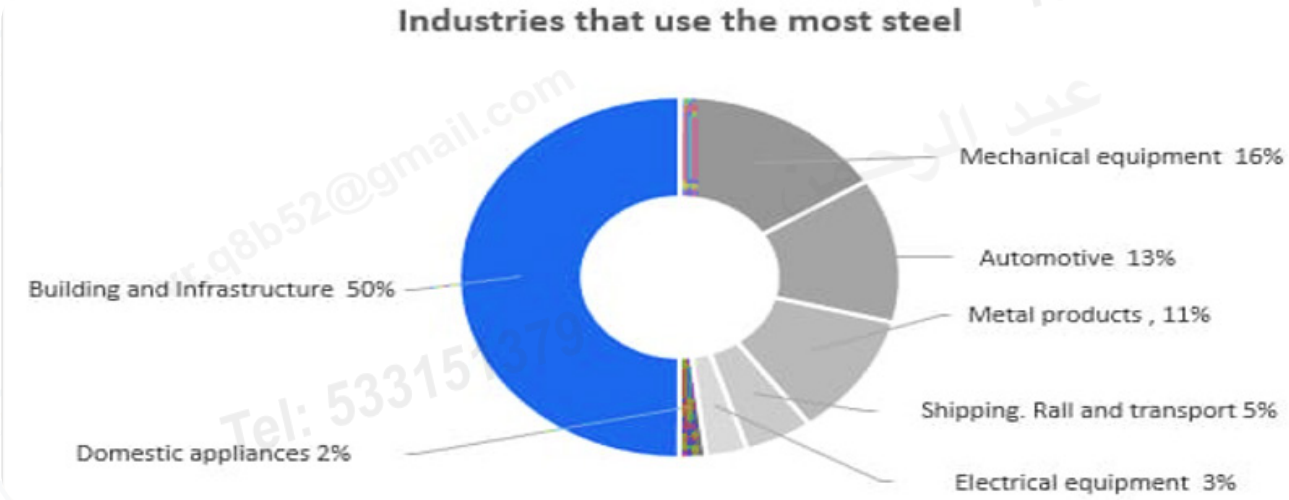
A getting
B ordering
C preparing
D producing

41 The word negotiations in Paragraph ((2) is closest in meaning to .....

A differences
B discussions
C emergencies
D relationships

Passage 7

Steel Use



42 What percentage of steel does the automotive industry use?

A 5%
B 9%
C 13%
D 16%

43 What percentage of steel is used by the domestic appliances industry?

A 11%
B 8%
C 5%
D 2%

Passage 8

(1) Our food is primarily made of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals, vitamins and water. We need to regularly ingest food to sustain ourselves.

(2) Living things do not follow the pattern of decay seen in the rest of the natural world. Unlike non-living things (such as rocks), living things maintain themselves. They build new cells, tissues and organs in the process of development. Once mature, organisms can sustain existing biological structures by cellular division. This process, also called mitosis, allows cells to use molecules such as water, amino acids (building blocks of proteins), carbohydrates and lipids to create new cells. This process requires the transfer of energy among chemical bonds.

(3) Our cells are regularly being replaced and recycled and this requires a regular influx of energy and matter. We obtain energy in the form of food calories:
new matter in the form of the molecules contained in our food. Not all of these molecules are digestible by all animals. These unneeded molecules may be eaten along with more desirable molecules. This is part of the reason why animals must have an opening in their digestive system

(4) A balanced diet for humans includes several servings of breads, cereals, fruits and vegetables every day. Also essential are smaller servings of milk, dairy, meat and eggs. Fats, oils and sweets should make up a very small portion of a balanced diet.

(5) Human beings eat several hundred pounds of food a year. From this food we obtain all the molecules we need so our bodies can operate, grow and replace the cells lost to wear, old age, or damage.

(6) Animals, such as humans, have evolved intricate strategies of intercellular communication. Feedback, feed-forward, and inhibition allow us to maintain steady-state, or homeostasis. We get hungry because we want to eat. This seemingly simple cause and effect is the result of the empty stomach secreting the peptide hormone ghrelin into the bloodstream. When this hormone is received by the hypothalamus, it stimulates the release of growth hormones, which makes us want to eat. After eating to satiation, the release of the peptide hormone leptin causes the hypothalamus to inhibit hunger sensations. Leptin is released by a variety of tissues including adipose (fat cells), stomach, bone, pituitary, and the liver.

Metabolism

(7)The word metabolism comes from the Greek root “change” and involves the building up or breaking
down of molecules to be used by the body. These molecules will be used for cell growth, fuel and other processes. If the process involves breaking down molecules into simpler ones, usually to release energy, it is called catabolic. If building up complex molecules, for structures or energy storage, it is called anabolic.

(8) Developed and less active bodies do not need as many energy calories as developing and active bodies. Developing bodies are adding cells at a rapid rate, and this requires an infusion of both new material (molecules) and energy. Active bodies, likewise, need more calories to sustain the energetic demands of more motion

Proteins

(9) Proteins are molecules made of nitrogen, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen and sometimes sulfur. These molecules are found in animal tissue such as meat (including fish), eggs, cheese
and legumes, and many other plant foods.

(10) Proteins are large molecules assembled from smaller units called amino acids and serve many important roles in living things. Amino acids are linked by covalent bonds called peptide bonds. Proteins can serve as enzymes, hormones as well as the building blocks of complex physical features. Proteins comprise teeth, bone, muscle, tendon, cartilage,
skin - most of what makes up an organism.

(11) As enzymes, proteins facilitate chemical reactions that would not otherwise happen in the short time, or lower temperatures required by living things. As hormones (such as the previously mentioned appetite inhibitor leptin) they are protein messengers that deliver information around the body

Carbohydrates

(12) Carbohydrates are made of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon that combine to form monosaccharides. These simple sugars are made of five (pentose) or six (hexose) carbon rings. Additional hydrogen and oxygen atoms allow these rings to form disaccharides (“two sugars”) such as sucrose and lactose or polysaccharides (“many sugars”) such as starch.

(13) Sugars are essential to living things. They provide a way to store chemical energy to operate living things. They are also the structural backbone to the information storage molecules DNA and RNA, as well as many of the other essential molecules in living things. Sugar is transported through the bloodstream in the form of the simple sugar glucose. They have 4 calories of energy per gram.

٤٤ What two things happen to the cells in our body?

A They divide and are digested.

B **They are replaced and recycled.**

C They are replaced and digested

D They build new cells and give energy.

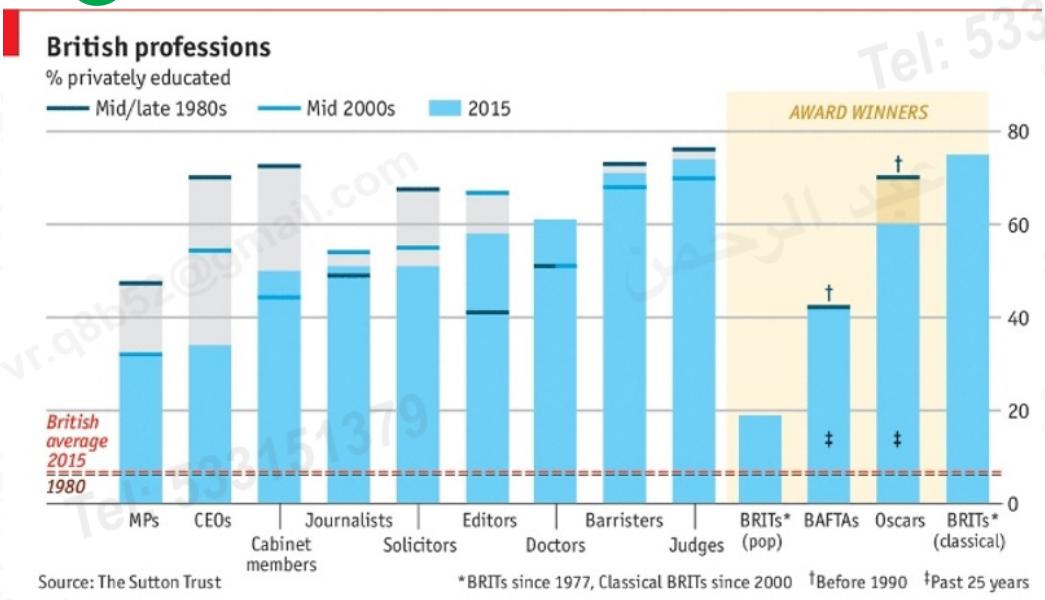
45 What two things do cells use for mitosis?

A water and dairy
B lipids and cereals
C amino acids and lipids
D amino acids and vegetables

46 What two hormones make people feel hunger?

A Ghrelin and growth hormones.
B Leptin and ghrelin.
C Ghrelin and peptide.
D Hypothalamus and growth hormones.

Passage 9



47 In 2015, how many of Britain's CEOs were educated at private schools?

A around 38%
B around 55%
C around 70%
D around 87%

Passage 10

Arrests

(1) In the US legal system, arrests are made after enough evidence is collected to establish probable cause. Arrests are made with or without a warrant, but there must always be **probable** cause to arrest. A criminal defendant is usually searched at the time of the arrest. At the police station the defendant is "**booked**'. The booking process involves finger printing and photographing the defendant. Background information on the defendant such as name, address, phone number, and so forth is also collected.

(2) The defendant is searched again before he or she is placed in a jail cell. If the defendant's offense is minor, he or she may be allowed to post bail and appear before the judge at a later date. When the offense is not minor, the defendant is held until the initial appearance; the judge sets the bail amount at this time.

48 The word booked in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A harmed
B registered
C released
D transferred

49 The word probable in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A enormous
B suspicious
C reasonable
D complicated

Passage 11

Advertising

Defenses of Advertising

(1) Defenders of advertising claim that it provides many benefits. It informs consumers about available products and services. Some adverts promote the public interest by informing consumers about health and safety issues. Volvos, for example, were among the first vehicles to provide side-door airbags This is a definite safety advantage. Defenders of advertising also argue that by giving media the financial backing it requires, advertisements allow "free" television and internet content. The survival and profitability of many media outlets, such as social media, television and radio stations and YouTube channels depend on advertising revenue. Finally, advocates of advertising claim that it stimulates competition and fuels our mass-consumption economy. It raises the standard of living for everyone because it makes "economies of large-scale production" possible. Mass production reduces the cost of manufacturing a product, so it is less expensive to buy; but mass production requires mass consumption, and mass consumption of a product cannot occur unless consumers know that the product exists and where it can be bought. So, advertising is required if we are to take advantage of the benefits of large-scale production.

Criticisms of Advertising

(2)Numerous criticisms have been leveled at advertising First, some critics argue, advertising interferes with almost everything we do (studying, reading, driving, watching YouTube, browsing the internet). Second, critics say, advertising makes citizens materialistic. They only care about possessing more and more. Of course, there is nothing wrong with improving your standard of living, but they say advertising encourages consumers to measure their worth only by what they have, rather than by who they are. And so, advertising weakens social bonds and contributes to a shallow, materialistic culture. Third, advertising exploits children by targeting dubious messages (sugary cereals are good, cool kids wear brand-name clothing) at an audience that is too young to be able to evaluate their content. Young people, including college students.

50 What are two words that the writer uses for "supporter" in Paragraph ((1)?

A consumer and defender
B consumer and survival
C advocate and survival
D advocate and defender

51 Which of the following is an opinion?

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.

52 How are college students' views about advertising different from the advertisers' view?

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 students from studying.**

D College students think advertising on social media should be banned.

53 What can we understand about advertising from the passage?

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.

54 What can we understand about YouTube from the passage?

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.

Passage 12

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 on to a small area. The energy can then be used to turn water to 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 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 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.

55 **According to both passages, why is it difficult to use energy from renewable sources?**

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 it's difficult to get permission from governments.**

D t's difficult to convert motion to drive a generator and crude oil prices are so cheap that it's not worth it.

56 **What do the passages say about the UK?**

A Wind turbines are unpopular in the UK, but they provide 400 MW of 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.

57 **Which of the following statements best summarizes renewable energy from both passages?**

A The UK is the leading country in the world using alternative energy sources.

B **Renewable energy sources 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.

Passage 13

Floor Damage

(1) The damage you described in your letter dated 7 July has now been inspected.

(2) 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.

(3) Durafloor is one of the most hardwearing 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.

(4) I am sorry about the inconvenience you have experienced and will tell the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

58 **According to Paragraph (2), the problems with wiring were caused by .....**

A the electrical contractor

B the new wires

C the old wires

D **leaking water**

59 **According to Paragraph (4), the replacement of the damaged floor surface.....**

A **is going to begin when the customer notifies the contractor**

B is going to begin when the workmen are available

C has already finished

D has already begun

60 The word inconvenience in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to .....

A time pressure

B coincidence

C bad luck

D **trouble**

Tel: 533151379

Model 24

61 If it rains tomorrow, I .....my raincoat

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 People over forty need ..... regular check-ups at least once a year

A get
B **to get**
C getting
D that they get

63 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the exams are finished, whos going to be the first in the class.
B After all the exams are finished, who's going to be the first in the class.
C After all, the exam's are finished, whos' going to be the first in the class?
D **After all the exams are finished, who's going to be the first in the class?**

64 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Last night, Alia makes Vietnamese rice pudding with black-eyed peas for dessert

A **makes**
B with
C for
D dessert

65 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A A lot of protein both tea and coffee contain, but the acids in the tea than the caffeine in the coffee are healthier.
B Tea and coffee contain protein both a lot, but in the tea are healthier the acids than in coffee the caffeine.
C **Both tea and coffee contain a lot of protein, but the acids in the tea are healthier than the caffeine in the coffee.**
D But in the tea the acids are healthier than in the coffee the caffeine, a lot of protein both tea and coffee contain.

66 Which sentence is correct?

A **Your job interview will be next Tuesday**
B You're job interview will be next Tuesday.
C You're job interview is next Tuesday.
D Your job interview has next Tuesday.

67 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the matche's are finished, whos' going to be at the top of the league?

B After all the matches are finished, who's going to be at the top of the league.

C **After all the matches are finished, who's going to be at the top of the league?**

D After all, the matches are finished, whos going to be at the top of the league.

68 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Last month, Anna speaks three times about her new business plan to her manager

A **speaks**

B about

C plan

D her manager

69 Ben lost his essay..... his laptop broke

A although

B during

C **when**

D so

70 Excuse me Jan, ... you please buy some pens from the bookshop for me?

A **would**

B should

C shall

D must

71 If you want to be a college professor you ..... hard for many years.

A must

B **must work**

C must working

D must to working

72 If you watch Jonson's lecture on YouTube, you ..... the finance course much better

A understood

B **will understand**

C had understood

D would understand

73 If Mrs. Hill finishes writing her new book, she ..... with her family

A celebrated

B **will celebrate**

C had celebrated

D would celebrate

74 I actually ..... to study English, but my friends told me to study Spanish instead

A want

B **wanted**

C had wanted

D have wanted

75 I felt a sleep while I ..... the project.

A have written
B **was writing**
C wrote
D write

76 Sara, ... is teaching Math 101?

A whose
B which
C whom
D **who**

77 The teacher told students ..... about the exam

A no worrying
B don't worry
C **not to worry**
D not worry

78 Professor Harris has been reading in his office ..... eight hours without taking a break

A during
B since
C from
D **for**

79 George's favorite book is "crime and punishment" ..... one is yours?

A this
B that
C what
D **which**

80 Joe: Do you have time to watch the news or are you too busy with your studies?
Ted: Yes, I watch ..... every day

A **it**
B him
C those
D these

81 I will travel to England next term; It will be..... amazing

A define
B defined
C definition
D **definitely**

82 You need to work much ..... Linda This is a difficult course

A hard
B hardly
C **harder**
D hardest

83 Dave has almost finished reading the book. He only has ..... pages left

A many
B **a few**
C a little
D several

84 A good teacher makes his students ....., not just memorize information

A | think
B | to think
C | thinking
D | thought

85 Don't feel stressed when ..... your term paper. You need to work carefully if you want it to be good

A | writing
B | you writing
C | are writing
D | was writing

86 I wouldn't study art history if I ..... you.

A | am
B | been
C | were
D | being

87 Jenny needs this book for her course; she ..... want us to buy it for her.

A | must to
B | might
C | can
D | must

88 College is much easier for a student ..... has gone to a good high school

A | who he
B | whose
C | Who
D | he

89 Yesterday Mr. Carter told me he doesn't know from which bookshop .....

A | is available the marketing book.
B | is the marketing book available.
C | the marketing book is available.
D | the marketing book available is

90 He said that the class ..... at 1:30, but it actually started at 6:30

A | would start
B | has started
C | starting
D | start

91 The students ..... a new way to process water for six months now

A | have been developing
B | has developed
C | is developing
D | develops

92 **Which Sentence is CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A Last week, she listened to three lectures to prepare for her lectures at london university tomorrow.

B **Last week, she listened to three lectures to prepare for her lectures at London University tomorrow.**

C Last week, she listened to three lectures to prepare for her lectures at London university tomorrow.

D Last week, She listened to three lectures to prepare for her lectures at london University tomorrow

93 **Roger was too lazy to work last night, ... he had a cup of coffee and watched some YouTube videos**

A because

B why

C but

D **so**

94 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A **Mark said he would like to visit Brazil, after he has finished his studies and found a good job.**

B Mark said he would like to visit Brazil, and has found a good job, after he has finished his studies.

C Mark said he would like to visit, and found a good job, Brazil after he has finished his studies.

D Mark said he would like to visit, after he has finished his studies and found a good job, Brazil

Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECIT?

95 University professors like read, writing, and publishing during their work day. After a lot of reading, they need some time relax before starting to write

A **read**

B their

C After

D starting

96 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A **At first, my sister, Kate, wanted to study chemistry at King Faisal University, but one of her teachers, Mrs. Carter, told her to join the College of Engineering after she finishes the first semester in January.**

B At first, my Sister, Kate, wanted to study Chemistry at King Faisal University, but one of her Teachers, mrs. Carter, told her to join the College of engineering after she finishes the First Semester in January.

C At first, my sister, Kate, wanted to study Chemistry at King faisal university, but one of her Teachers, Mrs. Carter, told her to join the college of Engineering after she finishes the first semester in January.

D At First, my sister, Kate, wanted to study chemistry at King Faisal University, but one of her teachers, mrs. Carter, told her to join the College of engineering after she finishes the First Semester in January.

97 A: Is it Rami's turn to start the game?
B: No, it isn't. It's .....

A you
B you're
C your
D **yours**

98 Airplanes usually travel ..... helicopters

A more faster than
B **faster than**
C fastest than
D the fastest than

99 All members of my family.....the pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in their lives

A are performing
B **have performed**
C were performed
D have been performed

100 Mr. Amir, ---------- the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week

A he
B him
C **whom**
D which

Model 25

Passage 1

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smokejumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest.

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

21 According to Paragraph (1), it was hard for Mike to do his job because .....

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

22 The word greedy in Paragraph (1) means wanting .....

A less
B more
C some
D a little

23 The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to.

A the axe
B the fire
C the roar
D the smoke

Passage 2

Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution

(1)The Industrial Revolution brought great riches to most of the entrepreneurs who helped set it in motion. For the millions of workers who crowded into the new factories, however, the industrial age brought poverty and harsh living conditions

(2)In time, reforms would curb many of the worst abuses of the early industrial age in Europe and the Americas. As standards of living increased, people at all levels of society would benefit from industrialization. Until then, working people would suffer with dangerous working conditions: unsafe, unsanitary, and overcrowded housing: and unrelenting poverty.

(3)The Industrial Revolution brought rapid urbanization, or the movement of people to cities. Changes in farming, soaring population growth, and an ever-increasing demand for workers led masses of people to migrate from farms to cities. Almost overnight, small towns around coal or iron mines mushroomed into cities. Other cities grew up around the factories that entrepreneurs built in once quiet market towns.

(4)The British market town of Manchester numbered 17,000 people in the 1750s. Within a few years, it exploded into a center of the textile industry. Its population soared to 40,000 by 1780 and 70,000 by 1801. Visitors described the cloud of coal vapor" that polluted the air, the pounding noise of steam engines, and the filthy stench of its river. This growth of industry and rapid population growth dramatically changed the location and distribution of two resources - labor and people.

Nor Social Classes Emerge

(5)The Industrial Revolution created a new middle class along with the working class. Those in the middle class owned and operated the new factories, mines, and railroads, among other industries. Their lifestyle was much more comfortable than that of the industrial working class. When former families moved to the new industrial cities, they became workers in mines or factories. Many felt lost and bewildered. They faced tough working conditions in uncomfortable environments. In time, though. factory and mine workers developed their own sense of community despite the terrible working conditions

The Industrial Middle Class

(6)Those who benefited most from the Industrial Revolution were the entrepreneurs who set it in motion. The Industrial Revolution created this new middle class, whose members came from a variety of backgrounds. Some were merchants who invested their growing profits in factories. Others were inventors or skilled artisans who developed new technologies. Some rose from "rags to riches", a pattern that the age greatly admired.ready supply of water. They wore fancy clothing and ate well.

The new middle class took pride in their hard work and their determination to "get ahead. Only a few had sympathy for the poor. Middle-class families lived in well-furnished, spacious homes on paved streets and had a Women of the middle class did not leave the home to work but instead focused their energy on raising their children. This contrasted with the wealthy, who had maidservants to look after their children, and the working class, whose children were a part of the workforce.

The Industrial Working Class

(7)While the wealthy and the middle class lived in pleasant neighborhoods, vast numbers of poor struggled to survive in foul-smelling shuns. They packed into tiny rooms in tenements, or multistory buildings divided into apartments. These tenements had 10 running water, only community pumps. There was no sewage or sanitation system, so waste and garbage rotted in the streets. Sewage was also dumped into rivers, which created an overwhelming stench and contaminated drinking water. This led to the spread of diseases such as cholera.

24 By 1801, what was the population of Manchester?

A 400,000
B 70,000
C 40,000
D 17,000

25 Who owned the new factories, mines, and railroads?

A people living in cities
B trained engineers
C the upper class
D the middle class

26 Which group of people benefited most from the Industrial Revolution?

A entrepreneurs
B farm families
C factory workers
D university graduates

Passage 3

Cookies

(1) A cookie is a packet of information sent by a web server to a web browser. Cookies are generated each time the user visits the website. A message is frequently displayed saying 'cookies are required to access this site (or some equivalent message). Every time a user visits the website, cookies will have collected some key information about the user. They are able to carry out user tracking and also maintain user preferences (for example, when a user buys an electronic device on a music website, the cookies will have remembered the user's previous buying habits and a message like this often follows: "Customers who bought items in your Recent History also bought.... ".

(2) Cookies aren't programs but are simply pieces of data. They can't actually perform any operations. They only allow the detection of web pages viewed by a user on a particular website and store user preferences, as described above.

(3) The information gathered by cookies forms an anonymous user profile and doesn't contain personal information (such as credit card numbers or passwords). Because of the information they do collect however, they are subject to privacy and security concerns. Cookies do not in themselves present a threat.

27 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to complain
B the information
C to confirm
D **to explain**

28 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A Web servers send information to web browsers.
B Messages are displayed on computer screens.
C **Servers store information about web users.**
D Cookies are different from programs.

29 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A **Internet privacy is an important issue.**
B Cookies are without personal information.
C Music websites are among the most popular
D Web servers store information in central databases.

vr.qa852@gmail.com

Passage 4

Agriculture in the Middle East

الزراعة في الشرق الأوسط

(1) From the 8th century, the medieval Islamic world underwent a transformation in agricultural practice, described by the historian Andrew Watson as the Arab agricultural revolution. This transformation was driven by a number of factors including the diffusion of many crops and plants along Muslim trade routes, the spread of more advanced farming techniques, and an agricultural-economic system which promoted increased yields and efficiency. The shift in agricultural practice changed the economy, population distribution, vegetation cover, agricultural production, population levels, urban growth, the distribution of the labor force, cooking, diet, and clothing across the Islamic world.

(2) Muslim traders covered much of the Old World, and trade enabled the diffusion of many crops, plants and farming techniques across the region, as well as the adaptation of crops, plants and techniques from beyond the Islamic world. This diffusion introduced major crops to Europe by way of Al-Andalus, along with the techniques for their cultivation and cuisine. Sugar cane, rice, and cotton were among the major crops transferred, along with citrus and other fruit trees, nut trees, vegetables such as eggplant, and spinach and the use of spices such as cumin, coriander and cinnamon, Intensive irrigation crop rotation and agricultural manuals were widely adopted. Irrigation, partly based on Roman technology, made use of water wheels, water mills, dams and reservoirs.

30 What is one important idea in the passage?

A Cumin is a spice

B The economy changed

C Farming provided food to Europe,

D **Muslim traders introduced new crops to Europe.**

31 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to convince

B **to inform**

C to explain

D to study agriculture

Passage 5

(1)An American-born giant panda will soon be traveling 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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

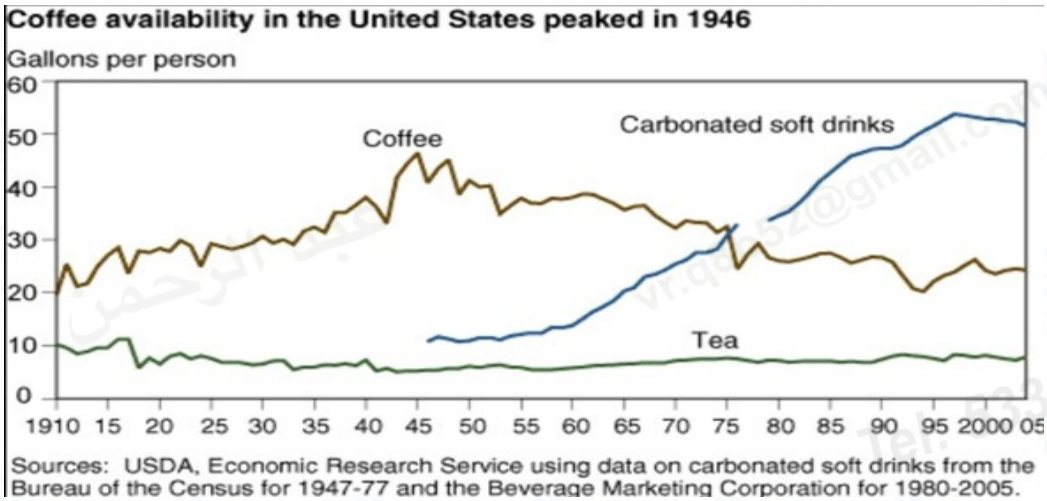
B in an American research center

C **in Atlanta, Georgia**

D in Sichuan, China

Passage 6

US Coffee Consumption



34 According to the graph, how many gallons of coffee did people drink in 1950?

A around 50
B around 40
C around 30
D around 20

35 According to the graph, in what year was coffee drinking the lowest in the U.S?

A 1945
B 1960
C 1995
D 2000

Passage 7

Personal Finance

(1)An annual survey in 2017 from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) found Americans cited the most significant financial setbacks they experienced in 2016 as transportation issues (23 percent), housing repairs/ maintenance (20 percent), and medical care for injury illness (18 percent). If faced with a major unexpected expense, over one third say they would pay for it with credit cards or emergency savings both at 35 percent-followed by cash at 32 percent.

(2)The survey also found that nearly half (48 percent) of Americans admit that they are living paycheck to paycheck. The main reasons people believe they are living paycheck to paycheck are due to credit card debt (24 percent), employment struggles (22 percent), and mortgage/rent payments (18 percent). Compounding the uneasiness, over three quarters (78 percent) say something causes them financial stress. Saving money (53 percent) tops the list, followed by managing debt (44 percent).

(3)"Get debt under control" says Paul Golden (a spokesman for NEFE). "Take a hard look at what you owe. If there's a clear warning sign of too much debt. take action. Set a goal to reduce your debt load next year by 5 to 10 percent. That might mean reducing impulse shopping. Six in 10 people admit they purchase on impulse and 80 percent of those regret purchases afterwards. When you face temptation, walk away for at least 30 minutes and see if you still want it and it's a good idea".

36 How do most Americans deal with unexpected costs?

A They borrow from family and friends.

B **They use credit or savings.**

C They find additional jobs.

D They suffer from stress.

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

A to give an example of the survey results

B to show a list of answers reported in the survey

C **to give more information about the survey results**

D to show different results from those reported before

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

A however

B although

C meanwhile

D **because of**

39 How does the writer feel about unnecessary shopping?

A He believes it has a negative effect.

B He believes it has a positive effect.

C He believes it **CAN'T** be avoided.

D He is not sure if its effect is positive or negative.

40 What does the writer say about personal debts in Paragraph (3)?

A There are different types.

B They should be dealt with carefully.

C They can cause various family problems.

D They should be reduced by 30 % every year.

Passage 8

(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.

41 The word far-fetched in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A difficult to believe

B easy to believe

C definite

D clear

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

A traces of oil

B a microscope

C the unknown substance

D one of Alaska's laboratories

43 According to Paragraph ((2), the gel is orange in color because it .....

A is microscopic

B contains eggs

C contains oil

D is sticky

Passage 9

Psychoanalysis

What are the aims and methods of psychoanalysis?

(1)Although most of today's therapists do not practice therapy as Sigmund Freud did, his psychoanalytic techniques survive. Psychoanalysis is part of our modem vocabulary, and its assumptions influence many other therapies.

(2)Psychoanalysis assumes that many psychological problems are fueled by childhood's residue of supposedly repressed impulses and conflicts. Psychoanalysts try to bring these repressed feelings into conscious awareness, where the patient can deal with them. By gaining insight into the origins of the disorder - by fulfilling the ancient imperative to know thyself" in a deep way - the patient "works through" the buried feelings. The theory presumes that healthier, less anxious living becomes possible when patients release the energy they had previously devoted to id-ego-superego conflicts.

Methods

(3) Psychoanalysis is historical reconstruction. Its goal is to unearth the past in hope of unmasking the present. But how?

(4) When Freud discarded hypnosis as unreliable, he turned to free association. Imagine yourself as a patient using the free association technique. The analyst invites you to relax, perhaps by lying on a couch. He or she will probably sit out of your line of vision, helping you focus attention on your internal thoughts and feelings. Beginning with a childhood memory, a dream, or a recent experience, you say aloud whatever comes to your mind from moment to moment. It sounds easy, but soon you notice how often you edit your thoughts as you speak, omitting material that seems trivial, irrelevant, or shameful. Even in the safe presence of the analyst, you may pause momentarily before uttering an embarrassing thought. You may make a joking remark or change the subject to something less threatening. Sometimes your mind may go blank or you may find yourself unable to remember important details.

(5) To the psychoanalyst, these blocks in the flow of your free associations indicate resistance. They hint that anxiety lurks and that you are repressing sensitive material. The analyst will want to explore these sensitive areas by making you aware of your resistances and by interpreting their underlying meaning. The analyst's interpretations - suggestions of underlying wishes, feelings, and conflicts - aim to provide people with insight. If offered at the right moment, the analyst's interpretation - of, say, your not wanting to talk about your mother - may illuminate what you are avoiding. You may then discover what your resistances mean and how they fit with other pieces of your psychological puzzle.

(6) Freud believed that another clue to repressed impulses is your dreams' hidden content. Thus, after inviting you to report a dream, the analyst may offer a dream analysis, suggesting its hidden meaning.

(7) During many such sessions you will probably disclose more of yourself to your analyst than you have ever revealed to anyone. Because psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the formative power of childhood experiences, much of what you reveal will pertain to your earliest memories. You will also probably find yourself experiencing strong positive or negative feelings for your analyst. Such feelings may express the dependency or mingled love and anger that you earlier experienced toward family members or other important people in your life. When this happens, Freud would say you are actually transferring your strongest feelings from those other relationships to the analyst. Analysts and other therapists believe that this transference exposes long-repressed feelings, giving you a belated chance to work through them with your analyst's help. By examining your feelings toward the analyst, you may also gain insight into your current relationships.

(8) Note how much of psychoanalysis is built on the assumption that repressed memories exist. That assumption is now questioned. This challenge to an assumption that is basic to so much of professional and popular psychology is provoking intense debate.

(9) Critics also say that psychoanalysts' interpretations are hard to refute. If, in response to the analyst's suggested interpretation, you say, "Yes! I see now", your acceptance confirms the analyst's interpretation If you emphatically say, "No! That doesn't ring true," your denial may be taken to reveal more resistance, which would also confirm the interpretation Psychoanalysts acknowledge that it's hard to prove or disprove their interpretations. But they insist that interpretations often are a great help to patients.

(10) Traditional psychoanalysis is slow and expensive. It requires up to several years of several sessions a week with a highly trained and well-paid analyst. (Three times a week for just two years at $100 or more per hour comes to about $30,000.) Only those with a high income can afford such treatment

(11) Although there are relatively few traditional psychoanalysts, psychoanalytic assumptions influence many therapists, especially those who make psychodynamic assumptions. Psychodynamic therapists try to understand patients' current symptoms by exploring their childhood experiences, they probe for supposed repressed, emotion-
laden information. They seek to help people gain insight into the unconscious roots of problems and work through newly resurrected feelings. Although influenced by Frend's psychoanalysis, these therapists may talk to people face to face (rather than out of the line of vision), once a week (rather than several times weekly), and for only a few weeks or months (rather than several years).

44 **According to psychoanalysis, what two things from childhood feed psychological problems?**

A repressed impulses and internal thoughts

B **repressed impulses and conflicts**

C internal thoughts and dependency

D dependency and conflicts

45 **What two things can psychoanalysis begin with?**

A an embarrassing thought or joke.

B an embarrassing thought or dream.

C a childhood memory or joke.

D **a childhood memory or dream.**

46 **What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis?**

A **slow and expensive**

B slow and shameful

C shameful and trivial

D trivial and expensive

Passage 10

Desert Biomes

(1) Deserts are some of the most widespread yet explored biomes. They cover about 1/3 of the earth's surface and are found in 60 of the world's nations. The largest hot desert biome (the Sahara) stretches over 3.5 million square miles or 9 million square kilometers, However, Antarctica, which is a polar desert, is the largest desert overall. Many people assume that deserts cannot support any form of life, but they actually house about 4,000 different plants and animal species. Since desert biomes receive little precipitation per year, the conditions are very hostile for plants and animals.

(2) A desert biome is a collection of habitats that develop in arid (dry) environments as a result of little rainfall (50cms per year) or no rainfall at all. Desert biomes are classified into four, with each having its own unique features, yet sharing great similarities regarding living and nonliving composition. They include hot and dry deserts, semi-arid deserts, coastal deserts and cold deserts. In the midst of these 4 deserts exist numerous deserts in many areas across the globe.

(3) The Australian deserts consist of a collection of lowland arid eco-regions in the heartland of Australia. They are hardly inhabited, and their average population density is lower than one person per square kilometer. Of all the deserts in the world, Australian deserts have the lowest human population, by far.

(4) The Afrotropic desert biomes are located in Sub Saharan Africa, including the southern fringe of the Arabian Peninsula. The biome receives a lot of pressure from humans, particularly in Madagascar and the Home of Africa.

(5) The Indo-Malay region consists of two hot lowlands including the Indus Valley and the Thar. These deserts top the world's deserts when it comes to human footprint.

(6) The Nearctic deserts cover an estimated area of 1.04 million square miles in North America. Due to the expansion of urban conurbations like Phoenix in the U. S. their average population is relatively high.

47 What two phrases does the writer use to say that deserts have few people?

A hostile; cannot support life

B arid; nonliving composition

C **unexplored; hardly inhabited**

D population density; human footprint

48 Which of the following is a fact?

A Deserts have extreme temperatures and are hardly inhabited.

B Deserts have low precipitation and CANNOT support life.

C Deserts are arid and far from water.

D **Deserts are large and support a variety of species.**

49 What can we understand about desert species?

A They can survive with little water.

B They like extreme temperatures.

C They move with the seasons.

D They are dying out.

50 What can we understand about the Australian and the Nearctic deserts?

A The Nearctic deserts are larger.

B The Nearctic deserts have more people.

C The Australian deserts are hotter and drier.

D The Australian deserts have fewer species.

Passage 11

Soviet Economy under Stalin

(1)When Stalin came to power, he imposed government control over the Soviet Union's economy. In the past, said Stalin, Russia had suffered because of its economic backwardness. In 1928, he proposed the first of several 'five-year plans' aimed at building heavy industry, improving transportation, and increasing farm output. He brought all economic activity under government control. The government owned all business and distributed all resources. The Soviet Union developed a command economy, in which government officials made all basic economic decisions.
By contrast, in a capitalist system, the free market determines most economic decisions. Privately owned businesses compete to win the customer's choice

Mixed Results in Industry

(2)Stalin's five-year plans set high production goals, especially for heavy industry and transportation. The government pushed workers and managers to meet these goals by giving bonuses to those who succeeded - and by punishing those who did not. Between 1928 and 1939, larger factories, hydroelectric power stations and huge industrial complexes rose across the Soviet Union. Oil, coal and steel production grew. Mining expanded, and new railroads were built.

(3)Despite the impressive progress in some areas, Soviet workers had little to show for their efforts. Some former peasants did become skilled factory workers or managers. Overall, though, the standard of living remained low. Central planning was often inefficient, causing shortages in some areas and surpluses in others. Many managers, concerned only with meeting production targets, turned out large quantities of low-quality goods. Consumer products such as clothing.

51 What does Paragraph (1) say about the aim of the five-year plans?

A The goal was to develop government control.

B **The goal was to improve the Soviet economy.**

C The goal was to create a free market economy.

D The goal was to increase business competition.

52 What is the main idea of the passage?

A poverty in the Soviet Union during Stalin's rule

B why the command economy is the best economic system

C the successes of the American economic system

D **the effect of five-year plans on the Soviet economy**

53 **Which of the following statements about production goals does Paragraph (2) support?**

A Goals were set high but not met.

B Goals were met only when bonuses were given.

C **Goals led to major development in most industries.**

D Goals led to arguments between managers and workers

54 **What does Paragraph (3) say about Soviet workers?**

A They earned fair wages.

B They produced low quality goods.

C Their managers were very hard on them.

D **Their standard of living did NOT improve.**

55 **Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (3)?**

A Overall though, the standard of living remained low.

B Wages were low and workers were forbidden to strike.

C **Despite the impressive progress in some areas, Soviet workers had little to show for their efforts.**

D Many managers, concerned only with meeting production targets, turned out large quantities of low-quality goods

Passage 12

Viruses

Some illnesses are caused by bacteria. Bacteria are alive:

(1) They're very small — you can't see them without a microscope — but they take in nutrients, reproduce and die. Viruses can make copies of themselves only by hijacking the cells of the creatures they infect. When the flu virus is outside of your body – lurking on a doorknob, for instance — it's dead by any definition. But once inside your body, it shows many of the characteristics of life. Viruses might even be the descendants of living organisms that shed seemingly necessary traits to live more efficiently (with a little help from our cells).

(2) "Most viruses have molecules — genes and proteins —like us and other live beings. However, they need another living being to make these proteins," says Jordi Paps, an evolutionary biologist at the University of Essex in England.

(3) Some researchers point out that many organisms including such parasites as tapeworms that can live in your gut — need hosts to feed them and help them reproduce. Viruses aren't so different.

(4) However, chers say that all organisms, parasites or not, can make proteins by themselves, but viruses can't, so this is why they do not consider them alive, Paps says.

(5) Other scientists see it differently. "Viruses can be regarded similar to 'seeds' of plants", says Gustavo Caetano-Anollés of the University of Illinois. "Some seeds appear dead, and you can keep them for years without anything happening to them until the plant starts growing."

56 What idea do the words "with a little help from our cells" repeat?

A Viruses need a host to live.

B Viruses can only infect humans.

C Viruses cooperate with living organisms.

D Viruses are the descendants of living organisms.

57 What can we understand from Paragraph (1) about viruses?

A They are the same as bacteria.

B They can be seen with a microscope.

C They can be alive when they are outside of a host.

D They are only alive when they are inside of a host.

58 **Which of the following is a fact?**

A All viruses can live outside of their hosts.

B All viruses have molecules and are alive.

C **Viruses need hosts to live and reproduce.**

D Viruses can make proteins by themselves.

59 **What is the difference between scientists who believe viruses are dead and those who disagree?**

A Scientists who believe viruses are dead say viruses are an ancient form of bacteria.

B **Scientists who believe viruses are dead say viruses CANNOT produce their own proteins.**

C Scientists who believe viruses are dead say viruses **CANNOT** rely on hosts to make proteins.

D Scientists who believe viruses are dead say viruses are like seeds that grow and reproduce.

60 **What can we understand from Paragraph (4) about parasites?**

A They are unable to produce their own proteins.

B They make proteins only when it is necessary.

C **They are considered living organisms.**

D They need a host to survive.

Model 25
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Which is the BEST WAY to combine the two sentences?

There was a presentation at our university today. It was very good.

A There was a presentation at our university today, but it was very good.

b Since it was very good, there was a presentation at our university today.

c It was very good the presentation at our university today.

d **The presentation at our university today was very good.**

62 If it rains tomorrow, I ..... my raincoat.

A wear

B am wear

C **will wear**

D going to wear

63 Guided tours..... be given by the Ministry of Information in the coming Janadriyah Festival next month.

A **will**

B ought

C must to

D could to

64 I bought two notebooks yesterday, but I don't have ..... pens.

A some

B **any**

C a lot

D much

65 Ben: Have you read the most important text in the course materials yet?
Mike: Yes, I read ..... last week.

A **it**

B him

C these

D those

66 If the teacher gives me a bad grade on my essay, I..... to him about it.

A talk

B am talk

C **will talk**

D going to talk

67 Lucy ..... when her mother told her to come and eat.

A studied

B **was studying**

C is studying

D will study

68 You need ..... of money to buy all the books in this course.

A large amount
B too much
C so much
D **a lot**

69 I'm sorry I'm late for class. I couldn't find ..... free parking spaces.

A much
B some
C a lot
D **any**

70 Let me know when you ..... reading. I want to know how long you work for.

A stopped
B **stop**
C stops
D stopping

71 The students have been working on their project ..... several hours now. They must be tired.

A **for**
B yet
C since
D about

72 ..... Sara still live on campus? I haven't seen her for weeks.

A Would
B **Does**
C Had
D Has

73 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A A lot of protein both fish and meat contain, but the oils in fish than the fat in meat are healthier.
B Fish and meat contain protein both a lot of, but in fish are healthier the oils than in meat the fat.
C But in fish the oils are healthier than in meat the fat, a lot of protein both fish and meat contain.
D **Both fish and meat contain a lot of protein, but the oils in fish are healthier than the fat in meat.**

74 When I ..... writing this paper, I'm going for a coffee.

A **finish**
B finished
C will finish
D would finish

75 Adam: Did you follow the teacher's instructions for the homework?
Roger: No, I did it .....

A **differently**
B different
C difference
D differentiation

76 Which sentence is correct?

A | You're appointment is next Monday.

B | You're appointment will be next Monday.

C | **Your appointment will be next Monday.**

D | Your appointment has next Monday.

77 The teacher will leave the classroom when her students ..... their exams.

A | finishes

B | finished

C | **finish**

D | finishing

78 We ..... be brave in the face of danger.

A | must to

B | have

C | **must**

D | could to

79 Ali ..... work and at present is having a cup of coffee with his friends.

A | just getting off

B | **has just got off**

C | is just get off

D | just gets off

80 Mr. Amir, ... the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.

A | he

B | him

C | **whom**

D | which

81 I hate Sundays. I wish it ..... Saturday.

A | is

B | will be

C | may be

D | **were**

82 I'm sure you will all enjoy ..... in the course Physics 101. The teacher is great.

A | **yourselves**

B | ourselves

C | yourself

D | yours

83 If the teacher calls you to her office, you ..... She doesn't like to wait.

A | must going

B | must to go

C | **must go**

D | must

84 Kate hasn't been to class.....three weeks.

A during
B since
C from
D for

84 Mr. Brown ..... at the university for ten years when he decided to change jobs.

A had been teaching
B has been teaching
C was teaching
D has teaching

85 Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into paragraph.

(1) Mark always took the train home from work and then walked to his apartment.
(2) He bought chocolate as a surprise for his children.
(3) When came home, his children met him at the door.
(4) One day, he stopped by the supermarket along his way home.
(5) Then they all happily ate the chocolate together.

A (1), (2), (4), (3), (5)
B (1), (3), (4), (2), (5)
C (1), (4), (2), (3), (5)
D (1), (4), (2), (5), (3)

Model 26

Passage 1

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smokejumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest.

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

21 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because .....

A He had sweat all over him.

B He was covered with back ash.

C Ben did not give him much help.

D **He had given so much to fight the fire.**

22 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves .....

A working with proper tools

B avoiding fire hazards.

C losing one’s courage

D **caring for others**

23 The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Ben

B Mike

C a fireman

D **a man**

Passage 2

Giant Panda

(1) An American-born giant panda will soon be traveling 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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers.

B **so that she will feel at home in China.**

C so that she can forget her English.

D so that she will like her new diet.

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

A in Sichuan, China.

B **in Atlanta, Georgia.**

C in an American research center.

D in the Chengdu Panda Research Center.

Passage 3

Ozone الاوزون

(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 ozonosphere, 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 rocket, 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 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. find use 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.

26 What chemical is used in fire extinguishers?

A CFCs
B Chlorine
C Halons
D Polymers

27 What is another name for “Chlorofluorocarbons”?

A freons
B acids
C sulfur
D halons

28 Around what percentage of Ultraviolet Radiation do ozone molecules absorb in the stratosphere?

A 90%
B 80%
C 20%
D 10%

Passage 4

Heat Transfer

(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 always flows from matter at higher temperatures to matter at lower temperatures. For example, a hot cup of coffee transfers thermal energy-as heat--to the lower temperature surroundings as it cools down. Imagine a world where the cooler surroundings actually got colder as they transferred thermal energy to the hot coffee, which got hotter. Such a world exists only in our imaginations, because a transfer of heat from a hotter object to a colder one is a fundamental principle in our universe--no exception has ever been observed. Consequently, the thermal energy in the molecules within the hot coffee distributes itself to the molecules in the surroundings. The heat transfer from the coffee to the surroundings stops when the two reach the same temperature, a condition called thermal equilibrium. At thermal equilibrium, there is no additional net transfer of heat.

29 What is one important idea about heat transfer that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)?

A heat transfer in a coffee cup

B measuring heat transfer

C end of heat transfer

D **direction of heat transfer**

30 What is one important point about heat that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?

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.

31 What does the writer want to show by the example of a hot coffee cup?

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.

32 What is the main topic of the passage?

A the uses of heat in engineering.

B the technology of heat control.

C the movement of heat.

D the definition of heat.

Passage 5

Air Pollution تلوث الهواء

(1) Air Pollution describes the chemicals and gasses that enter and cause harm to people, animals, and their environment. Two of the worst types of pollution we experience in the world are outdoor air quality in cities and indoor air Pollution. To solve the problem of air Pollution. It is necessary to understand the causes and look for ways to fix them.

(2) Human activities have been the main causes of air Pollution, especially in modern cities. To support a larger population, there is always a need for energy. Transportation, and industries, which result in the spread of harmful chemicals into the air. **In addition** to outdoor air pollution, there is another type of pollution. The air quality around and inside buildings and structures is known as indoor air quality. Indoor air quality has a direct effect on the comfort and health of the people inside a building. Some of the common sources of indoor air pollution include chemicals and cleaning products used in homes and offices.

(3) There are some simple things people can do to help keep the air around them cleaner. **For example**, people can use less energy because the more we use sources of energy, like electricity and gasoline, the more air Pollution we create. People can ride a bicycle or walk.

33 What does Paragraph ((1) say about air pollution?

A It requires complex solutions.

B It is caused by several sources.

C We need to understand its causes.

D We need to educate people about its effects.

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

A to give more information about air pollution.

B to give an example of air pollution.

C to explain the result of air pollution.

D to explain the cause of air pollution.

35 How can we improve outdoor air pollution?

A keeping windows open
B riding bicycles
C growing trees
D stop using cleaning products

36 Which word can we use to replace the words “for example” in Paragraph ((3)?

A Therefore
B Although
C In particular
D For instance

37 What does the writer think about ordinary people reducing air pollution?

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.

Passage 6

Currencies العملات

(1) If you travel abroad frequently, you'll know that the exchange rates are not always the same. Sometimes you get more foreign currency for your U.S. dollar and sometimes you get less. That's because, for most currencies, the exchange rate - floats or moves with the market. This movement (in relationship to the U.S. dollar) is a source of risk in doing business with other countries. Even though a company may be doing well within its own borders, currency risk can make it a bad investment when converted to American dollars. Currency fluctuations can happen very quickly. And they can go up and down many times in the course of a day

(2) The fortunes of a currency depend on many of the factors used to assess country risk but takes on the added complexity of how the country is doing relative to other countries. Reports of increased inflation immediately lower currency rates. Other factors that influence currency could be the actions of the central bank of the country, such as when it raises or lowers interest rates. Therefore, one important factor in assessing a country's economy is the volatility of its currency as compared to the US dollar. It's not just the volatility of the currency that is critical; the nation's political stability and how this matter is seen by other countries is also a cause for fluctuation.

38 What happens because of reports of increased inflation?

A Foreign relations get worse.

B The political stability gets worse.

C **The currency becomes less valuable.**

D Companies become bad investments.

39 What effect does the political situation have on the exchange rate?

A It has NO effect.

B **It causes fluctuations.**

C It assesses the economy

D It affects foreign relationships

40 The word Reports in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A Stories

B **Diaries**

C Magazines

D Advertisements

41 The word currency in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

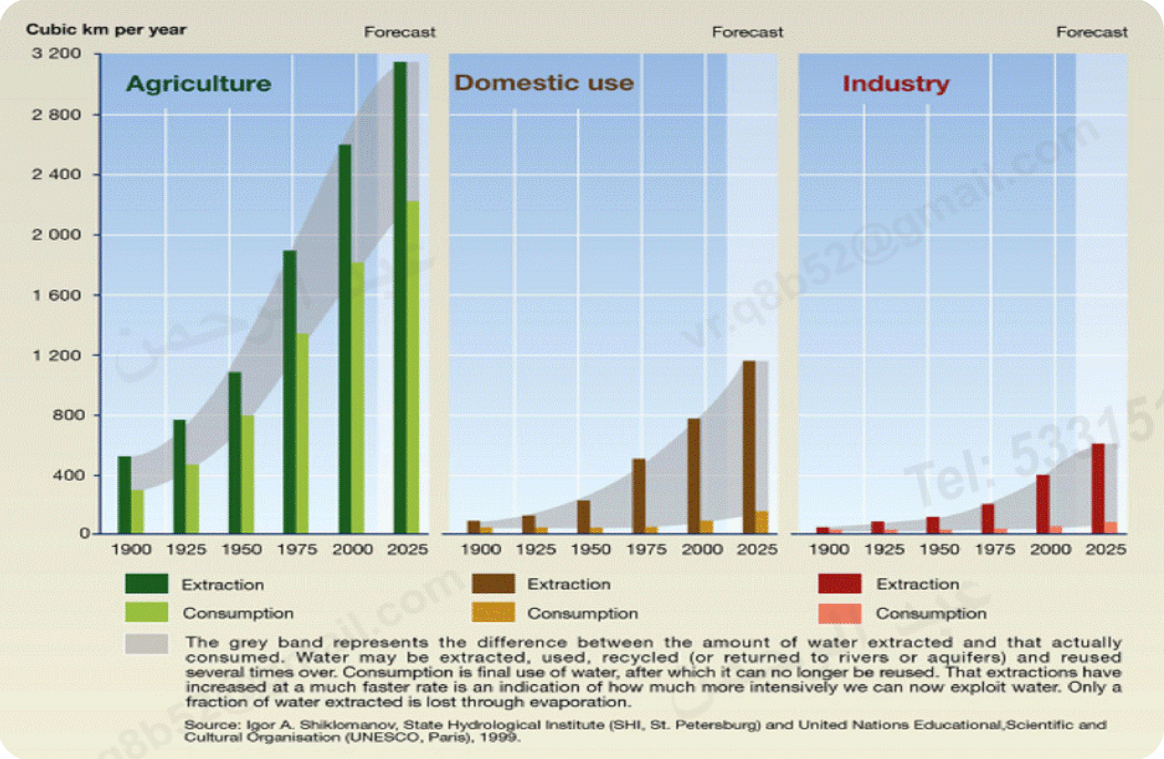
A **cash**

B market

C cheque

D business

Passage 7



42 Which two fields extract and use the most water?

A Agriculture and Energy.

B Agriculture and Industry.

C Domestic use and Industry.

D **Agriculture and Domestic use.**

43 Which year will have the highest consumption of water for industry use?

A **2025**

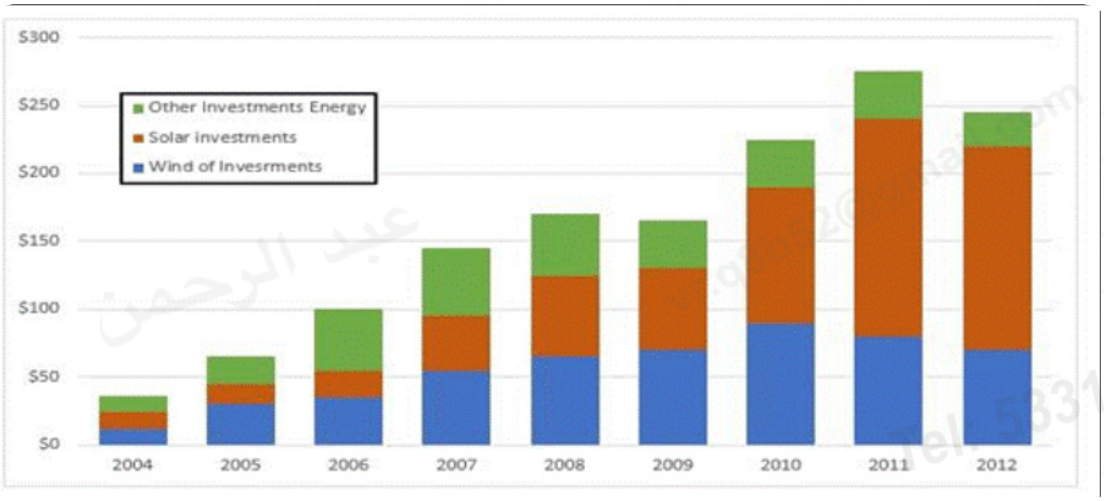
B 2015

C 2000

D 1975

Passage 8

Solar and Wind Investments (2004-2012)



44 Which year represents the highest wind investment?

A 2002
B 2004
C 2010
D 2012

45 Which year represents the lowest solar investment?

A 2004
B 2006
C 2011
D 2015

Passage 9

Avalanches

Avalanches are mass movements of snow and ice, they move very fast and average speeds are 40/60 km/h, but speeds of up to 200 km/h have been recorded in Japan, Loose avalanches, made of fresh snow, usually occur soon after a large full of snow. By contrast, slab avalanches occur at a later date, when the snow has developed some cohesion and unites together more, Slab avalanches are usually much larger than loose avalanches and cause much more destruction. They are often started by a sudden rise in temperature, which causes melting. This lubricates the slab and makes it unstable. Many of the avalanches occur in spring when the snowpack is large and temperatures are rising. There is also a relationship between the number of avalanches and altitude. For example, in the Swiss Alps most occur between 2000 meters and 2500 meters and there is diminished occurrence both higher up and lower down.

46 The word slab in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A chunk
B altitude
C speed
D reduction

47 The word unites in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A relates
B appears
C collapse
D combines

48 The word unstable in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A firm
B safe
C loose
D larger

Passage 10

Emotions 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.

49 What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about a good hug?

A It is likely the result of the two people involved feeling happy.

B Scientists argue 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.

50 **How are functionalist theories of emotions different from appraisal theories?**

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.

51 **What idea does the word "relationships" in Paragraph (4) repeat?**

A human emotional experience

B evaluations and judgments

C **attachments to other people**

D more intellectual challenges

52 **Which of the following is the writer's opinion?**

A People experience many emotions.

B People know very little at birth.

C Happiness and sadness are emotions.

D **Emotions help us learn, explore, and reflect.**

53 **What can we understand from the passage about emotions?**

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

Passage 11

Passage A: Environmental Causes of Obesity

(1) Genetic factors are the forces inside you that cause you to gain weight and stay overweight. On the other hand, environmental factors are the outside forces that contribute to these problems. They include anything in our environment that makes us more likely to eat too much or exercise too little. Taken together, experts think that environmental factors are the driving force for the causes of obesity and its dramatic rise.

(2) Environmental influences come into play very early in life, even before we are born. Researchers believe that the environment surrounding babies before they are born determines how they will develop later on in life. For example, babies of mothers who smoked during pregnancy are more likely to become overweight or develop a disease than those whose mothers did not smoke.

(3) Childhood habits often stick with people for the rest of their lives. Kids who drink sodas and other drinks that contain sugar and eat high calorie foods develop a taste! for these products and continue eating them as adults, these behaviors tend to promote weight gain. Similarly, kids who watch television and play video games instead of being active may be programming themselves for a sedentary future, which involves sitting down a lot rather than moving around.

(4) In short, today's environment promotes obesity by encouraging us to eat more and exercise less. There is also growing evidence that broader aspects of the way we live - such as how much we sleep, our stress levels, and other psychological factors can affect weight as well.

Passage B: The Food Factor in Obesity

(1) Today, Americans are eating more calories on average than they did in the 1970s. Experts believe that what is driving this trend is a combination of the increased availability and bigger portions of higher calorie foods

(2) Food is readily available practically everywhere we go -shopping centers, sports stadiums, movie theaters. Today more Americans are eating outside the home. For example, in 1970. Americans spent 27% of their food budget on food they are outside the home; by 2006, that percentage had risen to 46%.

(3) In the 1950s, fast-food restaurants offered one portion size. Today, portion sizes have suddenly increased, a trend that has spread in many other types of food, from cookies to sandwiches. For example, a single "supersized" meal may contain 1,500-2.000 calories, which are equal to all the calories that most people need for an entire day.

(4)This is important because research shows that people will often eat what is in front of them, even if they are already full. We are also eating more high calorie foods (especially salty snacks, soft drinks, and pizza), which are much more readily available than lower calorie choices, like salads and whole fruits. Research also shows that what children eat when they are younger will affect what they will eat

as they grow older. Children who eat fast-food are likely to continue to eat this type A of food later on life, which would cause them many health problems. Doctors are now encouraging parents to help their children to develop healthy eating habits from a younger age in order to avoid any future health complications.

54 What can we understand from passages A and B about children's eating habits?

A They are less healthy than they were in the past.

B **They affect their eating habits as adults.**

C They are linked to levels of activity.

D They usually improve as they get older.

55 What do passages A and B say about the cause of obesity?

A **Bad eating habits cause obesity.**

B Lack of exercise causes obesity.

C Stress factors cause obesity.

D Genetics cause obesity.

56 What can we understand from passages A and B about soft drinks?

A They are more available than healthy drinks.

B Children drink them less than in the past.

C **Children should avoid drinking them.**

D They have increased in popularity over time.

57 What do passages A and B say about today's environment?

A People exercise less.

B People are healthier.

C **People eat a lot more.**

D People have more stress.

Passage 12

Bees النحل

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an-Naml, 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al-Nahl, 68-9). Modern science, more than 1,400 years afterwards, has 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 similar to 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 the 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 the 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.

58 The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to .....

A bees
B insects
C scientists
D communities

59 Why are bees important to humans?

A They have communities and can communicate.

B **They are necessary to produce our food crops.**

C They are becoming more numerous than us.

D They have feelings like us.

60 Which Paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?

A Paragraph (1)

B Paragraph (2)

C **Paragraph (3)**

D Paragraph (4)

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Model 26

61 If it rains tomorrow, I .....my raincoat.

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Adam ..... a book now.

A reads
B reading
C is reads
D **is reading**

63 When I go to King Saud University Library, I usually .....

A am studying
B will study
C studied
D **study**

64 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

I don't had enough money to buy a bus ticket, so I'll have to walk to school today.

A **had**
B to buy
C so
D have to

65 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Like machines a lot both my father and my uncle, but my father's interest in motor cycles than my uncle's interest in airplanes is stronger.
B Both my father and my uncle machines like a lot, but is stronger my father's interest in mtor cycles my uncle's than interest in airplanes.
C **Both my father and my uncle like machines a lot, but my father's interest in motor cycles is stronger than my uncle's interest in airplanes.**
D But in motor cycles my father's interest is stronger than in airplanes my uncle's interest, both my father and my uncle like machines a lot.

66 Which sentence is correct?

A **Your test will be next week.**
B You're test is next week.
C You're test is next week.
D Your test has next week.

67 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all the packages are delivered, who's going to have the most stuff.

B After all, the package's are delivered, whos' going to have the most stuff?

C **After all the packages are delivered, who's going to have the most stuff?**

D After all, the packages are delivered, whos going to have the most stuff.

68 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Last month, Amy watches three documentaries about Saudi Arabia to prepare a presentation to her class.

A **watches**

B about

C presentation

D her class

69 Steve missed the last bus ..... he visited his mother.

A although

B during

C **when**

D so

70 I need to write this telephone number..... you please pass me a pen?

A shall

B must

C should

D **would**

71 If you go to London, you ..... Buckingham Palace.

A must visiting

B **must visit**

C must

D must to visit

72 If she moves to Khobar, she ..... beach house.

A bought

B had bought

C **will buy**

D would buy

73 If the team scores two goals, they ..... the game.

A would win

B **will win**

C had won

D won

74 I ..... 100% when I was in 6th grade.

A score

B **scored**

C have scored

D had scored

75 I picked up a coffee while I ..... to school.

A | have driven
B | drove
C | drive
D | **was driving**

76 ..... is the man talking to the teacher?

A | Whom
B | Whose
C | Which
D | **Who**

77 I asked her if she usually ..... coffee after waking up.

A | **drank**
B | drinks
C | drinking
D | has drunk

78 Steve has been in the interview ..... over two hours.

A | **for**
B | from
C | since
D | during

79 I'm buying the chocolate donut. ..... one do you want?

A | That
B | This
C | What
D | **Which**

80 I've lost my bag. Have you seen .....?

A | these
B | him
C | those
D | **it**

81 The girls took part in the game very .....

A | active
B | activeness
C | **actively**
D | activity

82 I have no idea where .....

A | is the student who joined last week.
B | is the student who last week joined.
C | the student who last week joined is
D | **the student who joined last week is.**

83 The strawberries ..... by the children who picked them.

A | have all eating
B | **were all eaten**
C | were all eating
D | had all eaten

Model 27

Passage 1

Giant Panda

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

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

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

B in an American research center

C **in Atlanta, Georgia**

D in Sichuan China

Passage 2

Stars

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

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

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

23 The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to the .....

A photograph
B exposure
C camera
D star

24 The word brighter in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A more colorful
B more shiny
C smaller
D larger

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

A green
B yellow
C blue
D red

Passage 3

Computers through the 1970s and 1980s

1975

(1) (1)The first commercially available microcomputer, the Altair 880, is the first computer to be called a "personal computer." It has 64km of memory and an open 100line bus structure. Selling for about $400, the Altair 880 comes in a kit to be assembled by the user.

Two young college students, Paul Allen and Bill Gates, unveil the BASIC language interpreter for the Altair computer.

1976

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

1977

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

1978

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

1979

(5)Intel introduces the 8088-microprocessor featuring 16-bit internal architecture and an 8-bit external bus.

Motorola introduces the 68000-chip used in early Macintosh computers Micropro International introduces WordStar, the commercially successful processing program for IBM-compatible microcomputers.

1980

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

1981

(7)IBM introduces the IBM-PC, with a 4.77 MHZ Intel 8088 CPU. 16KB of memory. a keyboard
and monitor for price lag of $2.495 Xerox Unveils the Xerox Star computer its high price dooms the computer to commercial failure, but its features inspire a whole new direction in computer design. Its little box on wheels (the first mouse) can execute commands on screen.

1982

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

1983

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

1984

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

1985

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

1986

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

1987

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

1988

(14)Apple Computer files the single biggest lawsuit in the computer industry against Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard. Claiming copyright infringement of its operating system A virus

called the "Internet Worm" is released on the internet, disabling about ten percent of all Internet host computers.

1989

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

26 What is the name of the first personal computer?

A Altair 880
B BASIC
C Apple I
D Dell

27 Which company purchased the Q-DOS program?

A Apple
B IBM
C **Microsoft**
D Hewlett Packard

28 In which year was the Macintosh II introduced?

A 1977
B 1978
C 1980
D **1987**

Passage 4

Using taxes to change social behavior

(1) Taxes can be used to change people's behavior and are often used to reduce the amount of demerit goods people buy. Demerit goods are products which can cause negative effects in an economy. Cigarette smoking is one example and taxing smokers should, in theory, reduce the demand for cigarettes. Taxes are also used to protect the natural environment by charging those who pollute or damage it. For example, countries such as the UK and China tax cars based on the engine size because vehicles with larger engines tend to cause more pollution.

(2) Another example is the tax on plastic bags. Before July 2009, Hong Kong used an average of 30 million plastic bags every day! For quite a small population of 7 million people, this meant the average person in Hong Kong was using more than four plastic bags every day, often just using each plastic bag once only. This amazing figure meant that the country's landfills would be unable to cope with the bags when they were thrown away.

(3) Hong Kong's introduction of a small tax (6.5 US cents) on the use of plastic bags has encouraged people to use recycled shopping bags. In fact, demand for plastic bags fell by 85 percent within the first 2 days of the tax being introduced. This follows similar moves made by other countries such as China (in 2007) and Ireland in 2002).

29 What is one important idea related to demerit goods mentioned in Paragraph (1)?

A the environment
B **taxes**
C behavior
D engine size

30 Which two countries put higher taxes on cars with larger engines?

A Hong Kong and Ireland
B The UK and Hong Kong
C **The UK and China**
D China and Ireland

31 **What important idea related to plastic bags is mentioned in Paragraph (2) and (3)?**

A Hong Kong followed the examples of other countries.

B The tax was introduced in Hong Kong in July 2009.

C **The tax worked almost immediately in Hong Kong.**

D Hong Kong has a population of 7 million people.

32 **What is the main topic of the passage?**

A More countries should follow the examples of Hong Kong, China and Ireland.

B **Taxes help change people's behavior and protect the environment.**

C Demerit goods are generally bad for a country's economy.

D Good ideas are usually copied by other countries.

Passage 5

Financial Crash

(1) From the mid-1990s, financial institutions were putting more and more money into new kinds of very risky investments. Some of these investments are very difficult to understand, but the particular investments are a less important factor than the technique called leverage that was (and is used to make those investments.

(2) So, what is leverage? In essence, it just refers to the practice of borrowing money to make an investment. To see how it works and to see both how attractive it can seem and how extremely risky it is, let's compare leverage with an old-fashioned investment. Say you have $20,000 to invest in property. You buy land worth $20,000. Over a period of time its market value increases by 10%. You make $2,000. In the old days you might have been happy with that. $2,000 is nice, but more would be better, wouldn't it? So why not leverage?

(3) If you have $20,000, you should be able to persuade a financial institution to lend you a lot more. Let's say you are loaned 19 times your original amount, making the total sum $400,000. Wow! So, you invest $400,000 in property. The value increases by 10%. You sell the property and count your profits and find that you have made $40,000. Instead of the 10% profit you would have made with the old-fashioned technique, you have made 200%!! Of course, you have to pay interest on the money you borrowed, and that might cut your profits in half, but 100% profit ($20,000) is still way, way better than 10% ($2,000).

33 What does Paragraph (2) say about old-fashioned investments?

A They are an older leverage technique.

B They include a minimum investment of $20,000.

C They used to increase by 200% before the 1990s.

D **They receive lower returns than leveraged investments.**

34 How did leverage solve the issue of low investment returns?

A It increased the value of investments by $40,000.

B **It allowed people to borrow more money to invest.**

C It helped people to find the best locations to invest in.

D It promised loans up to 19 times the amount a person had to invest.

35 **Why does the writer use the word Instead in Paragraph (3)?**

A to give more information about old-fashioned investments

B **to show that investments made using leverage can gain greater profits**

C to give an example of how using leverage was a bad investment technique

D to show that you had to make old-fashioned investments before you can use leverage promised loans up to 19 times the amount a person had to invest.

36 **Which word can we use to replace the word So in Paragraph (3)?**

A Particularly

B Though

C Although

D **Afterwards**

37 **What does the writer think about old-fashioned investment?**

A He thinks it was only popular in the 1990s.

B He thinks it can only be used to invest in property.

C He thinks it is good, but financial institutions dislike it.

D **He thinks it is good, but leverage you a better return.**

Passage 6

Increase in life expectancy

(1) The life expectancy is the average age to which a newborn baby can be expected to live. In Europe between 1830 and 1900 the life expectancy was 40-50 years. Between 1900 and 1950 it rose to 65 and now it is 73-74 years. In central Africa, life expectancy was rising to 58 years until the AIDS epidemic caused it to fall back to about 45 years.

(2) These figures are averages. They do not mean, for example, that everyone in the developing world will live to the age of 58. In the developing world, 40% of the deaths are of children younger than 5 years and only 25 - 30% are deaths of people over 60. In Europe's, only 5 - 20% of deaths are those of children below the age of 5, but 70-80% are of people over 60.

(3) An increase in the number of people over the age of 60 does not change the rate of population growth much, because these people are past the age when they can have children. On the other hand, if the death rate among children falls and the extra children survive to have children of their own, then the population will continue to grow. This is the chief reason for the rapid population growth in the developing world since 1950

38 What did AIDS lead to in central Africa?

A A drop in the population growth rate.

B **A drop in the average expected life time.**

C A drop in the number of babies born alive.

D A drop in the health of children under the age of 5.

39 What can cause growth in population rate?

A an increase in numbers of 74-year-old people

B an increase in numbers of women over 45 who have children

C an increase in numbers of people living until the age of 60

D **an increase in numbers of young people living and having children**

40 The word rapid in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A low

B **quick**

C normal

D average

41 The word chief in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A simple
B only
C main
D strange

Passage 7



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

A 4.2 days
B 6.1 days
C 8.0 days
D 9.7 days

Passage 8

Increase in life expectancy

(1)Muscle tissue is specialized for contraction. When muscle cells contract, they shorten and bring about some type of movement. There are three types of muscle tissue: skeletal, smooth, and cardiac. The movements each can produce have very different purposes.

Skeletal muscle

(2)Skeletal muscle may also be called striated muscle or voluntary muscle. . Each one describes particular aspect of this tissue, as you will see. The skeletal muscles cells are cylindrical have several nuclei each, and appear striated or striped. The striations are the result of the precise arrangement of the contracting proteins within the cells, skeletal muscle tissue makes up the muscle that are attached to bones. These muscles are supplied with motor nerves, and this move the skeleton. They also produce a significant amount of heat, which is important to help maintain the body's constant temperature. Each muscle cell has its own motor nerve ending. The nerve impulses that can then travel to the muscles are essential to cause contraction. Although we do not have to consciously, plan all our movements. The nerve impulses for them originate in the cerebration. The "thinking" part of the brain. Let us return to the three names for this tissue "skeletal" describes its location, "striated" describes its appearance, and "voluntary" describes how it functions.

Smooth Muscle

(3)Smooth muscle may also be called involuntary muscle or visceral muscle. The cells of smooth muscle have tapered ends, a single nucleus. and no striations. Although nerve impulses do bring about contractions, this is not something most of us can control, once the name involuntary. The rerun visceral refers to internal organs, many of which contain smooth muscle. The function of smooth muscle are actually functions of the organs in which muscle is found in the smooth and infections, smooth muscle contracts in waves called peristalsis to propel food through the digestive tract. In the walls of arteries and values, smooth muscle constricts or dilates the velars to maintain normal blood pressure. The inks of the eye have two types of smooth muscle. There to constrict or dilates the pupil which regulates the amount of light that strikes the retime. Other functions of smooth muscle are mentioned in later chapters. This is an important time that you will come across again and again in our study of the injured body.

(4)The cells of the heart, cardiac muscle, are branched have one muscles each, and have faint serration. The cell membranes at the ends of these cells are somewhat folded and fit into matching folds of the membranes of the next cells. (Interlock the fingers of both hands to get an idea of what these adjacent members look like.) These interlocking folds are called intercalated discs, and permit the electrical impulses of muscle confection to pass swiftly from cell to cell. This enables the heart to beat in a very perceive wave of contractions from the upper chambers to the lower chambers.

Cardiac muscle

(4)cardiac muscle as a whom is called the myocardium, and forms the walls of the four chambers of the heart. Its function. Therefore, is the function of the heart, to bump blood. The contractions of the myocardium create blood pressure and keep blood circulating throughout the body,so that the blood can carry out its many functions. Cardiac muscle cells have the ability to contract by themselves. Thus, the heart maintains its own beat. The rule of nerve impasses is to increase or decrease the heart rate, depending upon whatever is needed by the body in the particular situation.

Nerve Tissue

(5)Nerve tissue consists of nerve cells called neurons and some specialized cells found only in the nervous system. The nervous system has two divisions: the central nervous system (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system (PNS). The brain and spinal cord are the organs of the CNS. They are made of nervous and specialized cells called neuroglia. the PNS consistencies of all the nerves that energy from the CNS and supply the rest of the body. there nerves are made of neurons and specialized cells called Schwann cells. the Schwann cells form myelin sheaths to electrically instate nervous. Nervous are capable of generating and transmuting electrochemical impulses. There are carry different kinds of nervous. but they all have the same basic structure. The cell body contains the muscles and is essential for the continuing life of the nervous. An axon is a process (the name “process” here means “something that sticks cell.” a cellular extension) that carries impulses away from the cell body. Its neuron has only one axon. Dendrites into processes that carry impulses forward the cell body, a neuron may have several dendrites. A nerve impulse travels along the cell membrane of a nervous and is electrical. But where nervous need there is a small space called synapse. Which an electrical imputes cannot cross. At a synapse, between the axon of the neuron and the dendrite of cell body of the next neuron, impales transmission depends upon chemicals called neurotransmitters

43 What are two other muscle names for skeletal muscle?

A striated and voluntary.
B striated and striped.”
C voluntary and striped
D contracting and striated

44 What are two other names for smooth muscle?

A tapered and internal.
B internal and visceral.
C involuntary and internal
D **involuntary and visceral**

45 What are two divisions of the nervous system?

A central and insulate
B **central and peripheral**
C insulate and peripheral
D specialized and insulate

Passage 9

Automation

The principal benefit of supermarket automation is inventory control. The computer has a comprehensive record of each item sold as well as a record of the quantity still in stock. Once this information is in the computer's memory, it is a simple matter to have the computer printout daily a list of those items that have gone below a predetermined number and, so, need to be reordered. In effect, the responsibility of having to decide whether to reorder each of perhaps 8,000 products is taken from the store manager, who cannot accurately analyze every one of the 8,000 situations simultaneously, and is given to a system ideally suited for such routine decision-making

46 The word comprehensive in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A **complete**
B average
C global
D universal

47 The word ideally in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A elegantly
B correctly
C mentally
D **perfectly**

Passage 10

Hyperinflation

(1) Because Germany had no goods to trade after its defeat in WW1, the Weimar government simply printed money. For Weimar government leaders this seemed an attractive solution. It paid off its debts in the failing German currency, the mark, including war loans of over €2200 million. The great industrialists were able to pay of all their debts as well.

(2) This set off a chain reaction. With so much money in circulation prices and wages rocketed, but people soon realized that this money was useless. Workers needed trolleys to carry home their pay. Wages began to be paid daily instead of weakly. The price of goods could rise between joining the back of a queue in a shop and Teaching the front!

(3) While you might think that the poor suffered most, some historians argue that the greatest casualties were middle-class Germans - those with saving A prosperous middle-class family would find that their savings in the bank, which might have bought them a house in 1921. by 1923 would not even buy a loaf of bread. Pensioners found that their previously adequate monthly pension would not even buy a cup of coffee.

(4) It was clear to all, both inside and outside Germany, that the situation needed urgent action. In August 1923 a new government under Gustav Stresemann took over He called off the passive resistance in the Ruhr. He called in the useless marks and burned them, replacing them with a new Currency - the American-backed Retenmark. He negotiated to reduce Germany's debt and receive American loans under the Dawes Plan In addition, Germany repaired relations with its neighbors and reopened tune with renewed trade and the flow of American dollars, life improved. The economic crisis was shed very quickly. Some historians suggest that this is evidence that many problems were not as severe as its politicians had made out.

(5) It is also increasingly clear, however, that the hibernation had done great political damage to the Weimar government. Their right-wing opponents had yet another problem to blame them for the movement had lost the part of the middle classes

48 What phrase other than "economic crisis" does the writer use to describe the problems caused by hyperinflation?

A replacing currency

B political damage

C urgent action

D war loans

49 Which of the following is an opinion?

A From 1921-1923 the German middle class DID NOT buy houses.

B Workers needed trolleys to carry home their wages

C A new government took power in 1923.

D **Germany's problems were NOT as severe as its politicians had said.**

50 How is some historians' view of hyperinflation victims different from the common view?

A They believe that people who DIDN'T money suffered.

B **They believe that people who had savings suffered most.**

C They believe that people were starving in the streets.

D They believe other European states suffered more.

51 What can we understand from Paragraph (5) about the opponents of the Weimar government?

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.

52 What can we understand from Paragraph (4) about the solution to the crisis?

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.

Passage 11

Alchemy الخيمياء

The branch of science now called chemistry was in medieval times called alchemy. Alchemists believed that any substance could be transformed into any other substance, and many of them tried unsuccessfully to turn ordinary metals into gold. With the advances of the Scientific Revolution, the experiments of alchemists were **abandoned**. However, some of their practices - especially the manipulation of metals and acids - set the stage for modern chemistry

53 The word abandoned in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A begun

B stopped

C increased

D continued

Passage 12

Passage A: What Is Mania

(1) Mania is state of elevated energy, mood, and behavior. It is most often seen those with mental illnesses such as bipolar disorder, or schizoaffective disorder. Mania may also appear in people who have taken certain drugs or medications. While the feelings present in mania can be positive. Full of energy, or even euphoric (extremely happy). They may also be negative-felling of anger, fear, or grandiosity (false belief in the level of your own importance).

(2) The symptoms of mania can go from mild (known as hypomania) to strong (known as a manic episode): at its highest level main can cause delusions (false believes). Violence and an increased risk of suicide a mania episode can test anywhere from several days to several months and symbols will usually get worse and worse. Hypomania can sometimes have appositive effects. Like increased ability to get work done and grater feelings of hopes.

(3) Bipolar disorder is the most command courses of mania though symptoms of depression occur most frequently in bipolar disorder. All people suffering from the illness also experience some form of mania at least once. When mania is accompanied by desirous. Schizoaffective disorder is more likely to be indicated tenement for the mania of these disorder (illnesses) usually includes drags to control mood, such as lithium: take therapy is also recommended to help patients, learn to deal with symptoms and develop healthy living plans there many reduce their risk of suffering from mains in the future.

Passage B: Bipolar Disorder

(1) Bipolar disorder is a mental that illness that causes unusual changes in mood, energy, activity levels, concentration, and the ability to carry out everyday tasks.

(2) Mood changes go from periods of extrorsely “up”, happy, “angry” or energized behavior, known as mania, to very “down” sad, indifferent, or hopeless periods, known as depression. Depression is the most common feature of the illness.

(3) Sometimes people experience symptoms of mania and depression in the same time. These periods are called episodes with mixed features. People experiencing an episode with mixed features may feel very sad, empty, or hopeless, while at the same time felling extremely energized.

(4) A person may have bipolar even if their symptoms are less extreme. For example, some people with bipolar disorder expertness hypomania, a milder form of mania. During hypomania period, a person may feel very good, successfully finish tasks, and keep up will everyday life. The person may not feel that anything is wrong, but family and friends may recognize the changes in mood or activity levels as possible bipolar disorder. Without proper filament, people with hypomania can develop severe mania or depression.

(5) Bipolar disorder is typically identified when patients are teenagers or young adults. occasionally, bipolar symptoms can appeal in children. Bipolar disorder can also appear in women when they first become pregnant. Victims of the illness require treatment their whole lives. therapy and medication can help people manage symptoms and improve their quality of live.

54 What can we understand from passages A and B about hypomania?

- A It may lead to depression.
- B Symptoms occur most often in children.
- C People experiencing it may still complete their work.
- D Family and friends may be the only ones to notice symptoms.

55 Which of the following are symptoms of bipolar disorder according to passages A and B?

- A mania and episodes with mixed features
- B mania and mood episodes
- C mania and delusions
- D mania and depression

56 What do passages A and B say about bipolar disorder?

- A It can make people feel sad and full of energy at the same time.
- B Treatment includes prescription drugs and counseling.
- C It is the most frequent cause of mania.
- D Symptoms are usually mild.

57 What can we understand from passages A and B about depression?

- A It is the most often occurring symptom of bipolar disorder.
- B The depression of bipolar disorder is a generally mild form.
- C People can experience it at the same time they experience mania.
- D It is a symptom of various illnesses, but it is also a major illness by itself.

Passage 13

Strange Substance العادة الغريبة

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

(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.

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

A on the beaches of Kotzebue

B on the beaches of Point Hope

C close to a compound in Alaska

D **between Kotzebue and Point Hope**

59 The word far-fetched in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A **difficult to believe**

B easy to believe

C definite

D clear

60 The pronoun it in Paragraph (2) refers to.....

A traces of oil

C **the unknown substance**

D one of Alaska's laboratories

Model 27
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 If it rains tomorrow, I ..... my raincoat.

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Now it is 10:00 PM. The train ..... at 11:00 pm.

A arriving
B arrived
C has arrived
D **will arrive**

63 If you promise to keep a secret, I ..... you what happened

A tell
B telling
C **will tell**
D would tell

64 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A He burned incense so that his house would smell nice, for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.
B So that his house would smell nice, he burned incense for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.
C Through the rest of the day he burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice.
D **He burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice through the rest of the day.**

65 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

My mother she gave that book to me when I graduated from middle school.

A **she**
B to me
C graduated
D middle school

66 Mark flew to Paris from London and then he .....

A an Uber to my office took to surprise me
B to surprise me to my office took an Uber
C took an Uber to surprise me to my office
D **took an Uber to my office to surprise me**

67 The basketball game started at 6 o'clock, ...

A and just for the second quarter in time we arrived

B and we for the second quarter just arrived in time

C and just in time we arrived for the second quarter

D **and we arrived just in time for the second quarter**

68 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Tomorrow we are going to review some of the things we discuss in our last meeting.

A Tomorrow

B to review

C **discuss**

D Last

69 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A she came here on Sunday, August 14.

B She came here on Sunday, august 14.

C She came here on sunday, August 14.

D **She came here on Sunday, August 14.**

70 Alex, ... you please help me with my homework?

A shall

B **would**

C should

D must

71 You have school tomorrow. You ..... watching TV at 9 P.M.

A must stopping

B **must stop**

C must

D must to stop

72 If Ben gets a new job, he ..... a nice apartment.

A bought

B had bought

C **will buy**

D would buy

73 Cathy ..... a holiday if she completes her project.

A would take

B **will take**

C had taken

D took

74 Bob ..... swimming in Jeddah last month.

A go
B **went**
C has gone
D had gone

75 He met an old friend while he ..... for new shoes.

A have shopped
B shopped
C shop
D **was shopping**

76 Okay everyone, ... can tell me about the water cycle?

A whom
B **who**
C which
D whose

77 I wanted to know if he usually ..... Hyde Park when he lived in London.

A **visited**
B visit
C visiting
D has visited

78 The food has been cooking .....30 minutes. Could you switch it off?

A **for**
B from
C since
D during

79 Hey Chris,..... one of your courses has three credit hours?

A that
B **which**
C what
D this

80 The cola is over there. Could you pass ..... to me?

A these
B him
C **it**
D those

81 The father warned his son .....

A angry
B angriness
C **angrily**
D ange

82 Ask Diana to help you; she's much ..... than Dave.

A cleverly
B cleverest
C **cleverer**
D clever

83 Please complete this application. It will only take .....minutes.

A a few
B many
C a little
D several

84 I am happy to make her ..... the test again.

A took
B to take
C taking
D take

85 You should buy travel insurance before ..... to another country.

A flying
B you flying
C are flying
D was flying

86 If I ..... you, I'd stop eating so many sweets. It'll rot your teeth.

A am
B were
C being
D been

87 You normally visit Canada. You ..... like to try Mexico this year.

A must
B could
C might
D should

88 Emma, ... works on Tuesdays, can help you with your question.

A whose
B who
C who she
D she

89 Do you know where .....?

A is the nearest pharmacy
B is the pharmacy nearest
C the pharmacy nearest is
D the nearest pharmacy is

90 One of my new colleagues said he ..... me how to use the program later.

A show
B showing
C has shown
D would show

91 If they ..... with a guarantee, they would be able to get it fixed now.

A purchased
B will purchase
C had purchased
D purchases

92 **Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?**

Walk through the park, he saw something that looked like a cat.

A **Walking through the park**
B Walks through the park
C Through the park walk
D The park through

93 **To which sentence can we add the following clause? ..... until it boils.**

(1) Making a cup of coffee is not difficult.
(2) First, you heat the water.
(3) Then, pour it into the coffee filter.
(4) Wait for the water to run through the filter and then drink it.

A (1)
B **(2)**
C (3)
D (4)

94 **Peter was preparing the hot dogs..... Paul was lighting the barbeque fire.**

A **while**
B until
C so that
D even if

95 **The students returned from the trip..... they had visited many places and enjoyed themselves a lot.**

A before
B **after**
C until
D unless

Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

96 I think all childs should help their parents. When they're busy, help them look after their younger brothers and sisters and make sure they don't get into trouble.

A **childs**
B their
C look after
D don't

97 **If she had more talent, she ..... in art school.**

A enrolls
B **would enroll**
C had enrolled
D is going to enroll

98 **In the game of Monopoly, if a player gets a "go to jail card", he.....directly to jail.**

A must going
B must to go
C **must go**
D must

99 **Mr. Amir, ... the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.**

A | he
B | him
C | **whom**
D | which

100 **If I ..... more time, I ..... more languages.**

A | had / learn
B | have / learn
C | **had / would learn**
D | have / would learn

Model 28

Passage 1

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, "Hurry! The fire is almost on us!" Mike's arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn't even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest.

(2) At last, the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

21 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because .....

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.**

22 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves .....

A Working with proper tools

B Avoiding fire hazards

C Losing one's courage

D **Caring for others**

23 The pronoun "his" in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Ben

B Mike

C a fireman

D **a man**

Passage 2

Giant Panda

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

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

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers.

B **so that she will feel at home in China.**

C so that she can forget her English.

D so that she will like her new diet.

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

A In Sichuan, China.

B **In Atlanta, Georgia.**

C In an American research center.

D In the Chengdu Panda Research Center.

Passage 3

Team Rubicon: Working for a not-for-profit organization

(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 of 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 stall 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 other 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

26 In 2016, how many disasters did Rubicon respond?

A 10 B 24

C 46 D 60

27 Where is Rubicon's head office?

A Dominican Republic B New York

C Haiti D Los Angeles

28 From what country did Team Rubicon cross into Haiti?

A Dominican Republic B United States

C Cuba D Italy

Passage 4

Mongols and Climate

(1) New research by tree-ring scientists from Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory and West Virginia University may have uncovered the reason why an obscure band of nomadic Mongol horsemen were able to sweep through much of Asia in a few meteoric decades 800 years ago, conquering everything in their path: They enjoyed an unprecedented, and yet-to-be-repeated, 15-year run of bountiful rains and mild weather on the normally cold and arid steppes.

(2) By sampling tree rings in the gnarled and twisted Siberian pines in the Hangay Mountains in central Mongolia, the team pieced together a remarkably precise chronology of local climatic conditions stretching from the year 900 A.D. to the present. The study, published in the National Academy of Science offers a new interpretation of why the Mongols suddenly went on the move.

(3) The traditional view has been that the Mongols were desperately fleeing harsh conditions in their craggy, mountainous homeland. The Lamont-Doherty team, however, found just the opposite: Between 1211 and 1225. a period that neatly coincides with the rise of Genghis Khan and the Mongol empire, central Mongolia enjoyed a spell of sustained benign weather unlike anything the region has experienced during at least the past 1,100 years and probably much longer.

(4) "What makes our new record distinctive is that we can see 15 straight years of above-average moisture," says the study's lead author. Neil Pedersen, a tree-ring scientist with the Lamond-Doherty Earth Observatory. "It falls during an important period in Mongol histone and is singular in terms of persistently wet conditions."

29 What is one idea related to the Mongols that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?

A They disliked the rain.

B They controlled only Asia.

C They used to battle on horseback.

D **Tree ring scientists study Mongol history.**

30 What is one important idea related to the period between 1211-1225 that the writer mentions in Paragraph (3)?

A **The weather was unusual.**

B Genghis Khan was born.

C The Mongol empire ended.

D It was a time of great difficulty.

31 **Why does the writer mention Siberian pines?**

A **Their tree rings were used in the study.**

B The Mongols used them for firewood.

C They are the oldest trees in Mongolia.

D They grow in harsh conditions.

32 **What is the main topic of the passage?**

A The Lamont-Doherty team of scientists

B Siberian Pine trees in the Hangay Mountains

C The rise of the Mongolian empire under Genghis Khan

D **The success of the Mongol empire due to weather conditions**

Passage 5

Inventory Management

(1) Inventory, or the amount of material a company holds. Can affect customer satisfaction. Here, managers must maintain the delicate balance between carrying too little inventory and carrying too much. With too little stock. The firm risks not having products which customers want to buy. To remedy this, the firm may need costly emergency shipments or production. Carrying too much inventory results in higher-than-necessary inventory-carrying costs and out-of-date stock. **Thus**, in managing inventory, firms must balance the costs of carrying larger inventories against resulting sales and profits.

(2) Many companies have greatly reduced their inventories and related costs though just-in-time logistics systems with such systems, producers and retailers carry only small inventories of points or merchandise, often only enough for a few days of operations. New stock arrives exactly when needed, rather than being stored in inventory until being used. Just-in-time systems acquire accurate forecasting along with fast, frequent and flexible delivery so that new supplies will be available when needed. **However**, these systems result in substantial savings in inventory-carrying and handling Costs.

(3) Marketers are always looking for new ways to make inventory management more efficient in the not-too- distant future. Handling inventory might even become fully automated. For example, smart tag teclmology.by which small transmitter clips are embedded more placed on products and packaging on everything from flowers and razors to tires. Smart products could make the entire supply chain - which accounts for nearly 75 percent of a product's cost intelligent and automated.

33 What does Paragraph (1) say about inventories?

A They help firms reduce costs and increase profits.

B They help customers find the right items faster.

C They make customers and managers happy.

D They always result in more profits.

34 What do firms do to avoid keeping higher than necessary inventories?

A They balance the costs against the sales and profits.

B They reduce their costs through logistics systems.

C They call customers to determine their needs.

D They make their inventories automated.

35 **Why does the writer use the word “However” in Paragraph (2)?**

A To show that just-in-time systems are actually useful.

B To explain the process of just-in-time systems,

C To give an example of just-in-time systems.

D To list the benefits of just-in-time systems.

36 **Which word can we use to replace “Thus” in Paragraph (1)?**

A Particularly

B However

C Therefore

D Though

37 **How does the writer feel about the future of inventories?**

A He believes future inventories will cost more.

B He believes future inventories will require more forecasting.

C He believes future inventories will make customers happier.

D He believes future inventories will soon be smarter and fully automate

Passage 6

The Spinal Cord

(1) The spinal cord is an information highway **connecting** the nervous system to the brain. Ascending neural areas send up sensory information, and **descending** areas send back motor-control information. A look at the neural pathways that control our reflexes, our automatic responses to stimuli, shows the spinal cords work. A simple spinal-reflex path is composed of a single sensory neuron and a single motor neuron, which often communicate through an interneuron.

(2) One such path makes up the pain reflex. When your fingers touch a hot stove, neural activity excited by the heat travels via sensory neurons to interneurons in your spinal cord. These interneurons respond by activating motor neurons to the muscles in your arm, causing you to jerk your hand away.

(3) Because the simple pain-reflex pathway runs through the spinal cord and out, you jerk your hand from a candle's **flame** before your brain receives and responds to the information that causes you to feel pain. Information travels to and from the brain by way of the spinal cord. Were the top of your spinal cord severed, you would not feel such pain. Or pleasure. Your brain would literally be out of touch with your body. Thus, you would lose all sensation and voluntary movement in body regions whose sensory and motor neurons connect with the spinal cord below its point of injury.

38 What helps information travel up and down the spine?

A The brain
B **Neural paths**
C The air we breathe
D Automatic responses

39 The word descending in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A **falling**
B rising
C moving
D connecting

40 According to Paragraph (2), What finally makes you take your hand away from something hot?

A Natural fear of pain
B A single sensory neuron
C **Motor neurons in arm muscles**
D Your finger touching a hot stove

41 When would your brain stop receiving information from the spinal cord?

A When the pain-reflex pathway ran through the spinal cord and out.

B **If an accident cut your spinal cord in two pain.**

C If you stopped experiencing pleasure or pain

D When you were sleeping very heavily.

42 The word flame in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

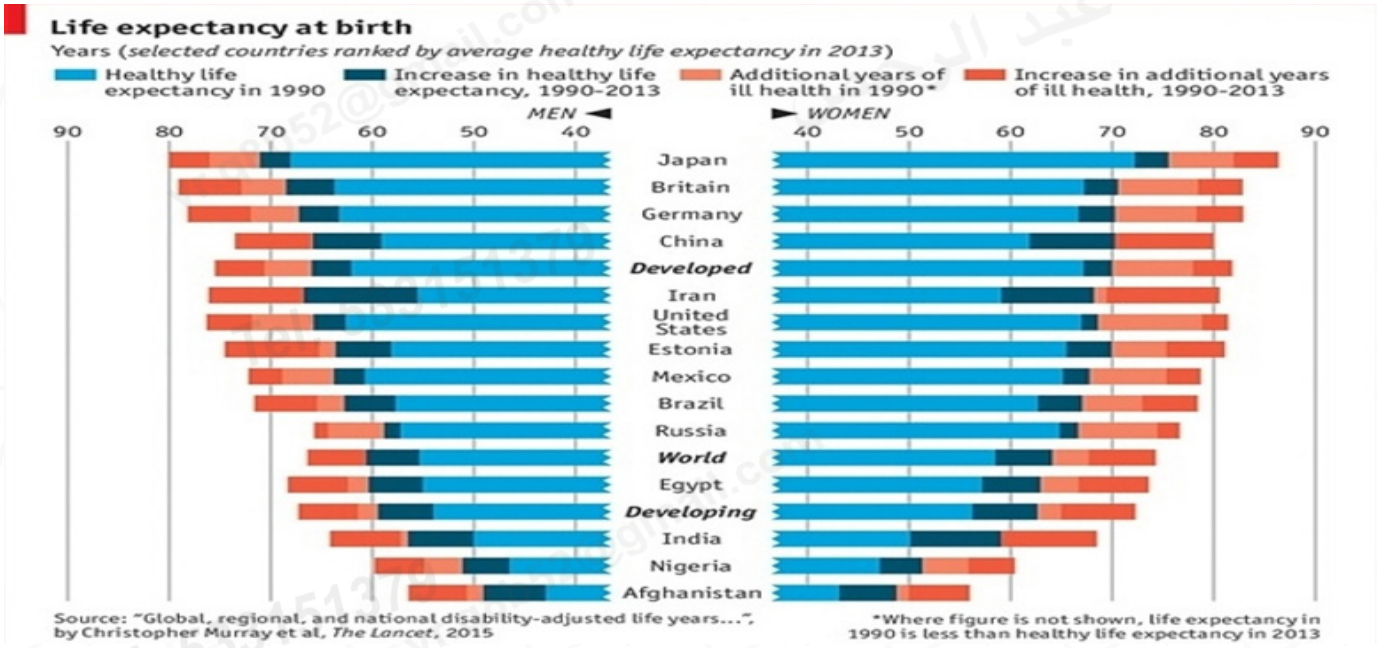
A **Fire**

B Pain

C Stove

D Feeling

Passage 7



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

A about 47 years

B about 55 years

C **about 63 years**

D about 70 years

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

A by about 4 years

B by about 6 years

C by about 7 years

D **by about 9 years**

Passage 8

European Heat Wave

(1) Another deadly heat wave has arrived in Europe this week. Record temperatures went over 37.8 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) in parts of France, (Germany, Poland and Spain, with hotter days to come. The same thing happened in 2018 when record-breaking heat was responsible for 700 deaths in Sweden and more than 250 in Denmark, countries that have never needed air conditioning before this new era of extreme climate change events.

(2) Europe's five hottest summers in the past 500 years have all occurred in the last 15 years, not including this summer. All have been deadly. The 2003 heat wave was the worst, having led to the deaths of over 70.000 people; in 2010, 56,000 people died in Russia alone.

(3) These extreme heat events are all connected to a slower jet stream that locks weather systems into place. Studies have linked the slowdown in the jet stream- the band of high-altitude winds that sweep around the globe from west to east to last summer's unprecedented droughts, heat waves, wildfires, and flooding events across the entire Northern Hemisphere. This is also likely to be behind India's weak monsoon rains and the widespread flooding in certain areas of the U.S. this year.

(4) The loss of sea ice in the Arctic is increasing temperatures in the northern regions of our planet, and that is disrupting the natural jet stream patterns. Jet stream winds are driven by the temperature difference between the icy air of the arctic and hot air from the tropics. A rapidly warming arctic-this past winter it saw its lowest ever ice cover-reduces that temperature difference and slows the jet stream.

(5) Like a slow-moving river, a slower jet stream forms deep curves and turns, which can slow down during the summer. sometimes for weeks. Weather patterns are also delayed with them, whether they are heat waves or expected rains.

(6) Temperatures in Europe are nowhere near as hot as India's current month-long heat wave, where temperatures on the Asian subcontinent reached 51°C (123° F). Most Europeans, particularly in the north. are unused to anything over 29°C (85° F). Air conditioning also remains rare in Europe. It is found in less than five percent of homes in France. For example, and less than two percent of German homes. As a result, the struggles of temperatures reaching 40°C in June will seriously test the abilities of Europeans to deal with the hotter years ahead.

(7) The number of heat wave days in European cities are nearly double those of the surrounding suburban and rural landscape because of the urban heat island effect. Concrete and asphalt absorb heat during the day and release it at night, which keeps urban areas hotter. Without major cuts in carbon emissions, which are released into the air when we burn fossil fuels, scientists argue that the number of heat wave days in cities are likely to increase 10 times by the end of this country.

(8) European governments and citizens are debating what to do about the increasing heat. Some would argue that people should just buy air conditioners to keep their homes cool. However,air conditioning increases energy use, which will in turn increase carbon emissions

across European countries.Both governments and citizens are wary of increasing carbon emissions because it would lock them in a cycle that would increase the negative effects of climate change. Now these European countries face a dilemma. Although the majority of citizens in Europe want more government action to reduce carbon emissions, as the temperatures continue to increase, the demand for air conditioning units will also continue to rise.

(9) Europe learned valuable lessons from the 2003 heat wave, which killed more than 70.000 people across the continent. Governments have taken several actions to ensure that death tolls would be more limited during this heat wave. For example, Paris, which experienced many deaths in 2003, is much better prepared this time around. Government officials have emergency services in place and there has been a strong campaign to raise awareness of the dangers of the heat wave around the city. Some schools in France have also closed since most of them do not have air conditioners. The local governments have also set up cooling areas and temporary water fountains in busy city areas.

(10) Paris has relatively little green space and has been working for years on how to "green up" and introduce more plants in order to counter the heat held by stone and concrete. Paris officials also plan to keep 13 large parks open all night during the anticipated heat wave because the temperature there would be one or two degrees lower than in the rest of the city. There are also plans to keep public swimming pools open later to encourage people to swim at night in order to cool down from the heat. In Paris, older cars have also banned from use city to reduce the city's air pollution. Which increases during a heat wave

45 What two things are needed to have jet stream winds?

A Monsoon rains and icy arctic air

B Hot air from the tropics and the summer

C **Icy arctic air and hot air from the tropics**

D Monsoon rains and hot air from the tropics

46 What two things could increase heat waves in European cities?

A Wildfires and pollution

B Drought and low usage of air conditioning

C Widespread flooding and carbon emissions

D **The urban heat island effect and more usage of air conditioning**

47 What are two ways Paris is lighting the heat wave?

A Banning older cars in the city and using more air conditioning

B Reducing carbon emissions and using plants to make more green space

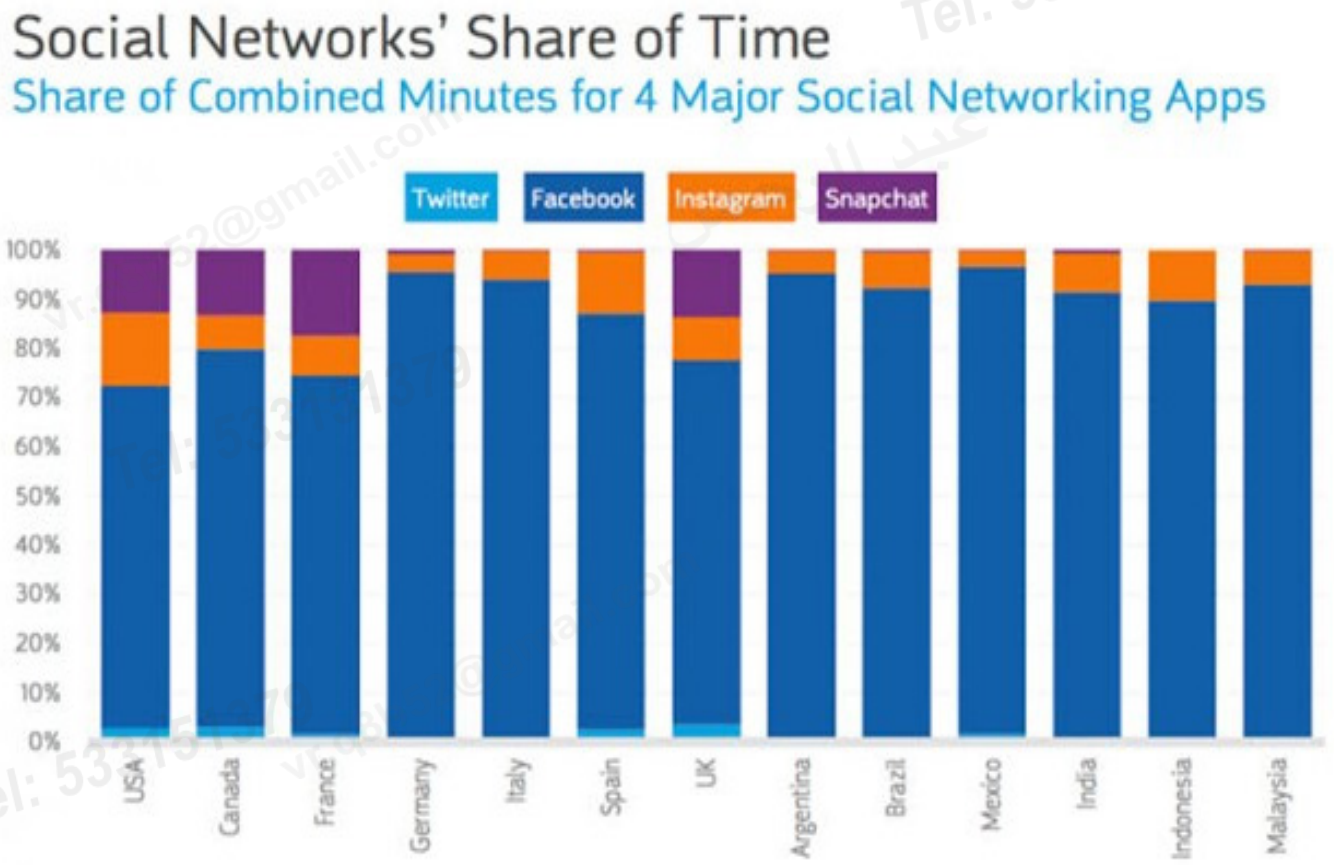
C Keeping public swimming pools open later and reducing carbon emissions

D **Using plants to make more green space and keeping public parks open all night**

Passage 9

Social Network's Share of Time

Share of Combined Minutes for 4 Major Social Networking



48 What percentage of social media minutes did Indians spend using Snapchat?

A 100%

B 20%

C **2%**

D 0%

Passage 10

Aggression in Children

(1) Most parents do not enjoy watching their children misbehave. Bad behavior by children often results in bad behavior by parents. The first idea that has to go is that poor parenting is what makes children misbehave or behave badly. The cause of the child's behavior may lie in psychological problems; it may even lie in the biology of the child. Whatever the reason, the important issue is how parents respond when children act out.

(2) Aggressive behavior starts early in children's lives. A study looked at children 6 to 24 months of age. Mothers reported how often their children acted out, or displayed poor behavior. They cited kicking, hitting, pulling hair, biting and even hurting animals. The most common actions were hitting or smacking another person. The least common action was hurting animals. Hitting someone peaked at 18 months when eight of 10 kids were hitting and smacking other people. Kicking, pushing and throwing things peaked at 20 months. The "terrible twos" started before the age two.

(3) Pediatricians can assure parents that these behaviors are normal in small children. The big job is to guide parents on how to deal with their children when they behave this way. From the start, parents should set limits. They need to respond in ways that may help redirect or distract a child. This would help a child go from misbehaving to a more positive behavior. Pediatricians believe these approaches work. It seems certain that positive responses such as these are better than anger or punishment.

(4) The frequency, intensity, and length of the bad behavior are also important. There are some questions that parents must also consider. Does the child have any issues that he or she is dealing with? Does the child have friends? Some children may show signs of depression when they have had a negative experience. The answers to these questions may explain why the child is acting out.

(5) Parents often use their instincts in dealing with their children without considering what is causing the misbehavior. They may respond with anger, threats. and punishment. A better way is to plan in order to avoid potential conflicts. For example, if getting ready for school is a problem, parents can come up with ways to make it easier. This would help them to avoid potential problems before they start.

49 What word other than "misbehave" does the writer use for aggressive behavior?

A act out
B avoid
C distract
D deal with

50 Which of the following is a fact?

A Poor parenting is the cause of children's misbehavior.
B Aggressive behavior is normal in young children.
C Parents often deal with children's bad behavior well.
D Hunting animals is the most common aggressive behavior among children.

51 How is the writer's view about children's bad behavior different from the parents' view?

A The writer believes that parents should plan to avoid bad behavior.
B The writer believes that parents should use their instincts to deal with bad behavior
C The writer believes that parents should respond to bad behavior with threats and punishment.
D The writer believes that parents should ignore bad behavior

52 What can we understand about parents from Paragraph (3)?

A Parents understand that children's bad behavior is normal.
B Parents avoid being angry with or yelling at children.
C Parents reward bad behavior.
D Parents fail to deal with children's bad behavior appropriately.

53 What can we understand about parents in Paragraph (5)?

A Parents fail to prevent children's bad behavior.
B Parents blame their children's friends for bad behavior.
C Parents consider the causes of children's bad behavior.
D Parents think schools should deal with children's bad behavior.

Passage 11

Passage A: Human Anatomy

(1) Human Anatomy is the scientific study of the body's structures. It is significant so we know how the structure or organs are supposed to work correctly. Some of those structures are very small and can only be observed and analyzed with this assistance of a microscope. Other larger structures can readily be seen manipulated, measured, and weighed the word "anatomy" comes from a Greek root cut means "to cut apart." Human anatomy was first studied by observing the exterior of the body and observing the wounds of soldiers and other injuries. Later, physicians were allowed to dissect, or cut open. bodies of the dead to increase their knowledge.

(2) When a body is dissected, its structures are cut apart in order to observe their physical attributes and their relationships to one another. Dissection is still used in medical schools, anatomy courses, and in pathology labs. In order to observe structures in living people. however, a number of imaging techniques have been developed. These techniques allow clinicians to see structures inside the living body such as a cancer or a fractured bone.

(3) Like most scientific disciplines, anatomy has areas of specialization. Gross anatomy is the study of die larger structures of the body, those visible without the aid of magnification. Macro- means "large, thus: gross anatomy is also referred to as macroscopic anatomy. In contrast, micro- means "small" and microscopic anatomy is the study of structures that can be observed only with the use of a microscope or other magnification devices.

Passage B: Human Physiology

(1) Whereas anatomy is about structure, physiology is about function. Human physiology is the scientific study of the chemistry and physics of the structures of the body and the ways in which they work together to support the functions of life. It began in France over 200 years ago with a scientist named Claude Bernard. Much of the study of physiology centers on the body's tendency toward homeostasis. Homeostasis is the state of steady internal conditions maintained by living things. The study of physiology certainly includes observation, both with the naked eye and with microscopes, as well as manipulations and measurements. However, current advances in physiology usually depend on carefully designed laboratory experiments that reveal the functions of the many structures and chemical compounds that make up the human body and establish the foundation upon which we build our knowledge of how to treat disease.

(2) Like anatomists, physiologists typically specialize in a particular branch of physiology.
For example, neurophysiology is the study of tic brain, spinal cord. and nerves and how this work together to perform functions as complex and diverse as vision, movement, and thinking. Physiologists may work from the organ level (exploring, for example, what different parts of the brain do) to the molecular level (such as exploring how an electrochemical signal travel along nerves).

(3) Form is closely related to function in all living things. For example, the thin flap of your eyelid can snap down to clear away dust particles and almost instantaneously slide back up to allow you to see again. At the microscopic level, the arrangement and function of the nerves and muscles that serve the eyelid allow for its quick action and retreat.

54 **Which of the following best summarize anatomy and physiology from passage. A and B?**

A **Anatomy involves, cutting open bodies while physiology uses lab experiments.**

B Anatomy is helpful for soldiers, while physiology is helpful for everyone.

C The both involve the study of neurophysiology.

D They both rely on cutting open bodies.

55 **What can be understood from the passage about the early period of anatomy and physiology?**

A Anatomy and physiology; both began 200 years ago.

B Physiology began in France while anatomy began in Greece.

C **Physiology began over 200 years ago while anatomy began with observing wounded soldiers.**

D Anatomy was developed by Andreas Vesalius while Physiology was developed by Claude Bernard.

56 **According to Passages A and B, it is important to know about anatomy and physiology.....**

A to be able to treat disease

B to be able to see cancer and find a cue

C **To know how organs work and to treat disease**

D to become a physiologist and a successful doctor

57 What do Passages A and B say about the study of anatomy and physiology?

A Both mean to 'cut apart'.

B **Both involve the use of microscopes.**

C Both are about the body's structures.

D both are taught at medical schools and high schools.

Passage 12

Bees

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an-Naml, 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al-Nahl, 68-9). Modern science, more than 1,400 years afterwards, has 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 similar to 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 the 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 the 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.

58 The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to .....

A bees
B insects
C scientists
D communities

59 Why are bees important to humans?

A They have communities and can communicate.
B They are necessary to produce our food crops.
C They are becoming more numerous than us.
D They have feelings like us.

60 Which Paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?

A Paragraph (1)
B Paragraph (2)
C Paragraph (3)
D Paragraph (4)

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

Model 28

61 If it rains tomorrow. I ..... my raincoat.

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Adam ..... a book now.

A reads
B reading
C is reads
D **is reading**

63 When I go to King Saud University Library, I usually .....

A am studying
B will study
C studied
D **study**

64 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

I don't had enough money to buy a bus ticket,so I'll have to walk to school today.

A **had**
B to buy
C so
D have to

65 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A A lot of calcium both yogurt and milk contain, but the bacteria in yogurt than the fats in milk are healthier.
B **Both yogurt and milk contain a lot of calcium, but the bacteria in the yogurt are healthier than the fats in the milk.**
C Yogurt and milk contain calcium both a lot of, but in yogurt are healthier the bacteria than in milk the fats.
D But in yogurt the bacteria are healthier than in milk the fats, a lot of calcium both yogurt and milk contain.

66 Which sentence is correct?

A Your package delivery has next Tuesday.
B You're package delivery will be next Tuesday.
C You're package delivery is next Tuesday.
D **Your package delivery will be next Tuesday.**

67 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the vehicle's are washed, whos' going to have the nicest car?

B After all the vehicles are washed, who's going to have the nicest car.

C **After all the vehicles are washed, who's going to have the nicest car?**

D After all, the vehicles are washed, whos going to have the nicest car.

68 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Last night, Ali reads two articles about marketing to prepare for his meeting with his customers.

A **reads**

B about

C meeting

D his customers

69 Peter found his old iPhone ..... he cleaned his garage.

A although

B during

C **when**

D so

70 You can find ..... cups in the top drawer.

A few

B a little

C **some**

D much

71 Could you spare ..... minutes to help me change any tire?

A many

B **a few**

C a little

D Several

72 If my phone ....., I'll buy a new one.

A is breaking

B **breaks**

C will break

D broke

73 .....you like to go to the park since you have the day off?

A Will

B Do

C Won't

D **Would**

74 Sue has stopped eating burgers, but ..... them a lot.

A she is using to enjoy

B she used to

C she use to enjoy

D **she used to enjoy**

75 The team hasn't lost a game ..... the beginning of the season.

A for B from

C until D since

76 I haven't been to the gym ..... over a year.

A for B from

C since D during

77 Do you think both of you can travel to Paris .....?

A yours B yourself

C ourselves D yourselves

78 I have been working in architecture for a while; here is a building when I designed by .....

A myself B mine

C my D me

79 I am looking for the report on oil prices. Where ..... you put it?

A are B were

C have D did

80 I asked her if she .....skydiving when she was in Dubai.

A tries B tried

C trying D has tried

81 All necessary material to do the job .....

A have provided B will provide

C will be provided D are being provided

82 I finally feel I know English well now that I've studied it ..... five years.

A for B yet

C since D about

83 Wow. It's 10 a.m. already! I ..... for over 10 hours.

A sleep B am sleeping

C have been sleeping D have slept

84 I have finished the exam. ..... shall I give it to?

A He
B Him
C **whom**
D Which

85 Neither Steven ..... Andy know where the pharmacy is.

A **nor**
B also
C either
D neither

86 If I ..... you, I would start waking up much earlier.

A be
B am
C been
D **were**

87 If we ..... more doctors, we could have treated all of the patients.

A **had had**
B have had
C had have
D have got

88 ..... you please keep the noise down. I am trying to concentrate.

A Shall
B **Would**
C Should
D Must

89 The family visits London every year. This year they ..... like to try somewhere new.

A must
B could
C **might**
D should

90 If you want to change this product, you should speak to the person ..... sold it to you.

A whose
B **who**
C who he
D he

91 I have no idea where .....

A are the presentations saved
B are saved the presentations
C the presentations saved are
D **the presentations are saved**

92 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A Last week, she visited three different cake makers to prepare for her sister's wedding at city wedding hall next month.

B **Last week, she visited three different cake makers to prepare for her sister's wedding at City Wedding Hall next month.**

C Last week, she visited three different cake makers to prepare for her sister's wedding at City wedding hall next month.

D Last week, She visited three different cake makers to prepare for her sister's wedding at City Wedding Hall next month.

93 **Matt was too weak to carry the boxes himself, ... he asked his neighbor Chris to help him.**

A because

B why

C but

D **so**

94 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A **Ben said he would like to work in Saudi Arabia, after he has finished his degree and has paid his student debt.**

B Ben said he would like to work in Saudi Arabia, and has paid his student debt, after he has finished his degree.

C Ben said he would like to work, and has paid his student debt, in Saudi Arabia after he has finished his degree.

D Ben said he would like to work, after he has finished his degree and has paid his student debt, in Saudi Arabia.

95 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Many people like eat, drinking, and talking when they visit their favorite restaurants. After a big meal, it is a good idea to go for a walk before going to bed.

A **eat**

B their

C After

D going

96 In which sentence is all CAPATALIZATION correct?

A At first, my friend, Patrick, wanted to work in marketing at Global Solutions, but one of his colleagues, Mr. Smith, convinced him to start doing research instead starting from March next year.

B At first, my Friend, Patrick, wanted to work in Marketing at Global Solutions, but one of his Colleagues, mr. Smith, convinced him to start doing research instead starting from March next year.

C At first, my friend, patrick, wanted to work in marketing at Global solutions, but one of his Colleagues, Mr. Smith, convinced him to start doing research instead starting from March next year.

D At first, my friend, Patrick, wanted to work in marketing at Global Solutions, but one of his colleagues, mr. Smith, convinced him to start doing research instead starting from March Next Year.

97 He did not have..... money in his wallet, so he stopped by the cash machine.

A lots
B much
C plenty
D many

98 Would someone please tell him the correct answer to the question that he.....?

A asked
B asking
C asked it
D is asking it

99 The strawberries ..... by the children who picked them.

A have all eating
B were all eaten
C were all eating
D had all eaten.

100 Mr. Amir, ... the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.

A he
B him
C whom
D which

Model 29

Passage 1

Purity

(1) Government **legislation** requires that a lot of testing takes place before a new pharmaceutical is marketed.

(2) Throughout the chemical, pharmaceutical and food industries it is essential that the substances used be pure. The purity of a substance can be gauged by:

1-Its melting point - if it is a pure solid it will have a sharp melting point. If an **impurity** is present then melting takes place over a range of temperatures.

2-Its boiling point - if it is a pure liquid the temperature will remain steady at its boiling point. If the substance is impure then the mixture will boil over a temperature range.

3-Chromatography - if it is a pure substance, it will produce only one well-defined spot on a chromatogram. If impurities are present then several spots will be seen on the chromatogram

21 The word legislation in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A announcement
B law
C ban
D bureaucracy

22 The word Impure in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A dirty
B clean
C neutral
D tested

Passage 2

Company Stock

(1) There are three types of stock that a business can hold: stocks of raw materials (inputs brought from suppliers waiting to be used in the production process), work in progress (incomplete products still in the process of being made) and stocks of finished products (finished goods of acceptable quality waiting to be sold to customers).

(2) The aim of stock control is to minimize the cost of holding these stocks whilst ensuring that there are enough materials for production to continue and be able to meet customer demand. Obtaining the correct balance is not easy and the stock control department will work closely with the purchasing and marketing departments.

(3) The marketing department should be able to provide sales forecasts for the coming weeks or months (this can be difficult if demand is seasonal or prone to unexpected fluctuation) and so allow stock control managers to judge the type, quantity and timing of stocks needed.

(4) It is the purchasing department's responsibility to order the correct quantity and quality of these inputs, at a competitive price and from a reliable supplier who will deliver on time.

(5) As it is difficult to ensure that a business has exactly the correct amount of stock at any one time, the majority of firms will hold buffer stock. This is the "safe" amount of stock that needs to be held to cover unforeseen circumstances

23 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to explain
B to describe
C to convince
D to entertain

24 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A The stock control department often holds buffer stocks.
B Managers of the stock control departments need to be well-trained.
C The stock control department works closely with the marketing department.
D The stock control department aims to achieve the correct balance of stocks.

Passage 3

Separating Mixtures

(1) Many mixtures contain useful substances mixed with unwanted material. In order to obtain these useful substances, chemists often have to separate them from the impurities. Chemists have developed many different methods of separation.

Filtering

(2) When a cup of tea is poured through a tea strainer, this is a filtering process. Filtration is a common separation technique used in chemistry laboratories throughout the world. It is used when a solid needs to be separated from a liquid. **For example**, sand can be separated from a mixture with water by filtering through filter paper. The filter paper contains holes that are large enough to allow the molecules of water through but not the sand particles. The sand gets trapped in the filter paper and the water passes through it.

Decanting

(3) Vegetables do not dissolve in water. When you have boiled some vegetables, it is easy to separate them from the water by pouring it off. This process is called decanting. This technique is used quite often to separate an insoluble solid (a solid that doesn't dissolve) from a liquid.

Centrifuging

(4) Another way to separate a solid from a liquid is to use a centrifuge. It is usually used when the solid particles are so small that they spread out throughout the liquid and remain mixed. They do not settle to the bottom of the container, as heavier particles would do, under the force of gravity. The technique of centrifuging involves the liquid being spun round very fast in a centrifuge so that the solid gets flung to the bottom of the tube

25 What does the writer think about the process of separating mixtures?

A He thinks it's a new technique that needs to be developed.

B He thinks it's an ancient process that is useful in cooking.

C **He thinks it's important because it helps to take out the substances that have benefits.**

D He thinks it's important because it keeps impurities from creating new diseases.

26 What does Paragraph (2) say about filtering?

A It is usually used in making coffee.

B It only works if the filter paper has a special number of holes.

C It is a process that only works when separating sand from a mixture.

D **It works best, when the filter paper is able to stop the solid from passing.**

27 Which words can we use to replace the words “for example” in Paragraph (2)?

A of course
B above all
C for instance
D at the same time

28 Why does the writer use the word “so” at the end of Paragraph (4)?

A to give more information about centrifuging.
B to show that centrifuging is different from decanting.
C to show that centrifuging is the longest process for separating the tiny solid particles from a liquid.
D to show that the process of spinning the liquid around quickly in centrifuging causes the tiny solid particles to become separated.

29 How does centrifuging solve the problem of separating very small solids from a liquid?

A It moves the liquid around very quickly to get the solids to stay at the bottom.
B It uses a special heating technique that is only available in some laboratories.
C It uses boiling to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
D It uses a filter to separate solids, like sand, from a liquid.

Passage 4

Agriculture in the Middle East

(1) From the 8th century, the medieval Islamic world underwent a transformation in agricultural practice, described by the historian Andrew Watson as the Arab agricultural revolution. This transformation was driven by a number of factors including the diffusion of many crops and plants along Muslim trade routes, the spread of more advanced farming techniques, and an agricultural-economic system which promoted increased yields and efficiency. The shift in agricultural practice changed the economy, population distribution, vegetation cover, agricultural production, population levels, urban growth, the distribution of the labor force, cooking, diet, and clothing across the Islamic world.

(2) Muslim traders covered much of the Old World, and trade enabled the diffusion of many crops, plants and farming techniques across the region, as well as the adaptation of crops, plants and techniques from beyond the Islamic world. This diffusion introduced major crops to Europe by way of Al-Andalus, along with the techniques for their cultivation and cuisine. Sugar cane, rice, and cotton were among the major crops transferred, along with citrus and other fruit trees, nut trees, vegetables such as eggplant, and spinach and the use of spices such as cumin, coriander and cinnamon, Intensive irrigation crop rotation and agricultural manuals were widely adopted. Irrigation, partly based on Roman technology, made use of water wheels, water mills, dams and reservoirs.

30 What is one important idea in the passage?

A Cumin is a spice.

B The economy changed.

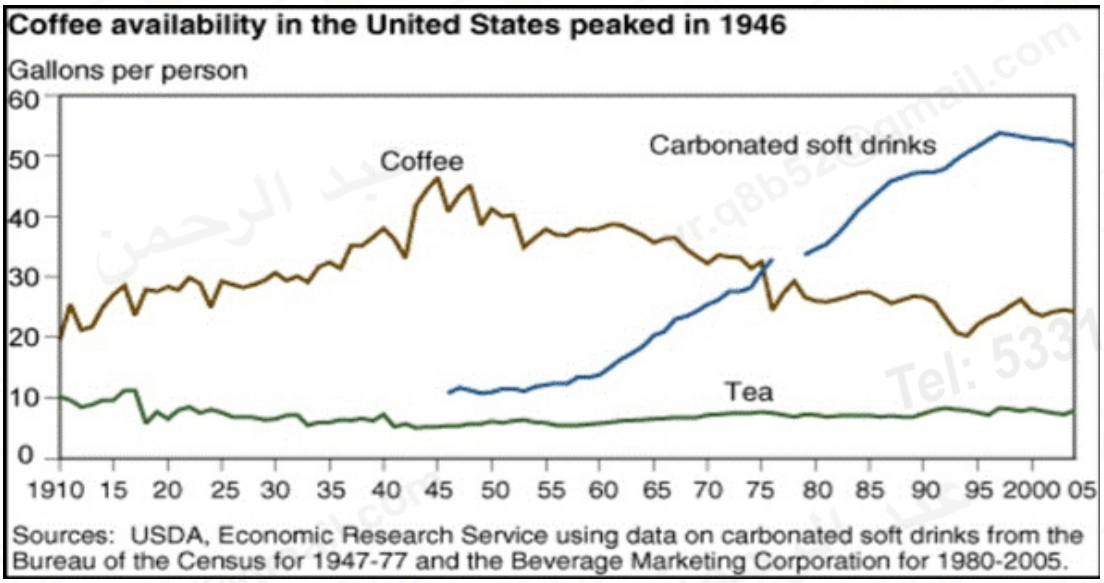
C Farming provided food to Europe.

D **Muslim traders introduced new crops to Europe.**

Passage 5

US Coffee Consumption

Coffee availability in the United States peaked in 1946



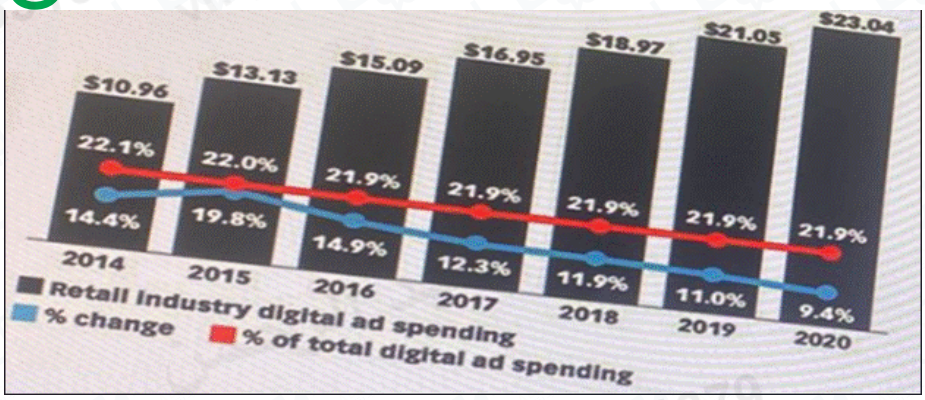
31 How many gallons of coffee did people drink in 1950?

A around 50
B around 40
C around 30
D around 20

32 In what year was coffee drinking the lowest in the U.S?

A 1945
B 1960
C 1995
D 2000

Passage 6



33 In which year is the percentage change the lowest?

A 2013
B 2014
C 2019
D 2020

Passage 7

Stages of Economic Activity

(1) There are three main stages of economic activity. These stages are typical of nearly all production and they are called the levels of economic — or business activity:

(2) Stage 1 is called the primary stage of production. This stage involves the earth's natural resources. Activities in the primary sector of industry include farming, fishing, forestry and the extraction of natural materials, such as oil and copper ore.

(3) Stage 2 is called the secondary stage of production. This stage involves taking the materials and resources provided by the primary sector and converting them into manufactured or processed goods. Activities in the secondary sector of industry include building and construction car manufacturing and computer assembly.

(4) Stage 3 is called the tertiary stage of production. This stage involves providing services to both consumers and other businesses. Activities in the tertiary sector of industry include transport, banking, retail, insurance, hotels and hairdressing.

(5) In some countries, primary industries such as mining employ many more people than manufacturing or service industries. These tend to be countries —often called developing countries — where manufacturing industry has only recently been established. As most people still live in the rural areas with low incomes, there is little demand for services such as transport, hotels and insurance. The levels of both employment and output in the primary sector in these countries are likely to be high. In countries which started up manufacturing industries many years ago, the secondary and tertiary sectors are likely to employ many more workers than the primary sector. The level of output in the primary sector is often small compared to the other two sectors.

34 What is the main topic of the passage?

A Production is the first stage.

B Employment is highest in stage two.

C **Economic activity occurs in three stages.**

D The level of output is highest in stage three.

35 What is one important idea related to the secondary stage of production in Paragraph (3)?

A elementary

B **primary**

C secondary

D tertiary

36 Which stage of production are hotels an example of?

A elementary

B primary

C secondary

D **tertiary**

37 What is one important idea related to jobs in developing countries in Paragraph (5)?

A They are equal in all stages. Most are in stage 1.

B **Most are in stage 1.**

C Most are in stage 2.

D Most are in stage 3.

Passage 8

The Demographic Transition

(1) Human societies had equally high birthrates and death rates during most of history. But over the past century, population growth in the United States, Japan, and much of Europe slowed dramatically. Demographers developed a hypothesis to explain this shift. According to this hypothesis, these countries have completed the demographic transition, a dramatic change from high birthrates and death rates to low birthrates and death rates. The demographic transition is divided into three stages.

(2) To date, the United States, Japan and Europe have completed the demographic transition. Parts of South America, Africa, and Asia, are passing through stage II. (The United States passed through stage II Between 1790 and 1910.) A large part of human population growth is happening in only ten countries, with India and China in the lead. Globally, human population is still growing rapidly, but the rate of growth is slowing down.

Future Population Growth

(3) To predict how the world's population will grow, demographers consider many factors, including the age structure of each country and the effects of diseases on death rates, especially in Africa and parts of Asia. Current projections suggest that by 2050 the world population will reach 9 billion people. Will the human population level out and become stable? This may happen if countries that are currently growing rapidly complete the demographic transition.

(4) Current data suggest that global human population will grow more slowly over the next 50 years than it grew over the last 50 years. But because the growth rate will still be higher than zero in 2050, our population will continue to grow.

38 The word shift in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A plan

B result

C **change**

D accident

39 The word rates in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A calendars

B **amounts**

C wholes

D tables

40 What will lead countries to have a stable population growth?

A decreasing birth rates only

B passing birth control laws

C finding the right hypothesis

D **completing the demographic transition**

41 Why will the population continue to grow in 2050?

A because there will be fewer diseases

B because there will be more growth in China

C because the death rate will be less than zero

D **because the growth rate will be more than zero**

Passage 9

Psychoanalysis

What are the aims and methods of psychoanalysis?

(1) Although most of today's therapists do not practice therapy as Sigmund Freud did, his psychoanalytic techniques survive. Psychoanalysis is part of our modern vocabulary, and its assumptions influence many other therapies.

Aims

(2) Psychoanalysis assumes that many psychological problems are fueled by childhood's residue of supposedly repressed impulses and conflicts. Psychoanalysts try to bring these repressed feelings into conscious awareness, where the patient can deal with them. By gaining insight into the origins of the disorder - by fulfilling the ancient imperative to know thyself" in a deep way - the patient "works through" the buried feelings. The theory presumes that healthier, less anxious living becomes possible when patients release the energy they had previously devoted to id-ego-superego conflicts.

Methods

(3) Psychoanalysis is historical reconstruction. Its goal is to unearth the past in hope of unmasking the present. But how?

(4) When Freud discarded hypnosis as unreliable, he turned to free association. Imagine yourself as a patient using the free association technique. The analyst invites you to relax, perhaps by lying on a couch. He or she will probably sit out of your line of vision, helping you focus attention on your internal thoughts and feelings. Beginning with a childhood memory, a dream, or a recent experience, you say aloud whatever comes to your mind from moment to moment. It sounds easy, but soon you notice how often you edit your thoughts as you speak, omitting material that seems trivial, irrelevant, or shameful. Even in the safe presence of the analyst, you may pause momentarily before uttering an embarrassing thought. You may make a joking remark or change the subject to something less threatening. Sometimes your mind may go blank or you may find yourself unable to remember important details.

(5)To the psychoanalyst, these blocks in the flow of your free associations indicate resistance. They hint that anxiety lurks and that you are repressing sensitive material. The analyst will want to explore these sensitive areas by making you aware of your resistances and by interpreting their underlying meaning. The analyst's interpretations - suggestions of underlying wishes, feelings, and conflicts - aim to provide people with insight. If offered at the right moment, the analyst's interpretation - of, say, your not wanting to talk about your mother - may illuminate what you are avoiding. You may then discover what your resistances mean and how they fit with other pieces of your psychological puzzle.

(6) Freud believed that another clue to repressed impulses is your dreams' hidden content. Thus, after inviting you to report a dream, the analyst may offer a dream analysis, suggesting its hidden meaning.

(7) During many such sessions you will probably disclose more of yourself to your analyst than you have ever revealed to anyone. Because psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the formative power of childhood experiences, much of what you reveal will pertain to your earliest memories. You will also probably find yourself experiencing strong positive or negative feelings for your analyst. Such feelings may express the dependency or mingled love and anger that you earlier experienced toward family members or other important people in your life. When this happens,Freud would say you are actually transferring your strongest feelings from those other relationships to the analyst. Analysts and other therapists believe that this transference exposes long-repressed feelings, giving you a belated chance to work through them with your analyst's help. By examining your feelings toward the analyst, you may also gain insight into your current relationships.

(8) Note how much of psychoanalysis is built on the assumption that repressed memories exist. That assumption is now questioned. This challenge to an assumption that is basic to so much of professional and popular psychology is provoking intense debate.

(9) Critics also say that psychoanalysts' interpretations are hard to refute. If, in response to the analyst's suggested interpretation, you say, "Yes! I see now", your acceptance confirms the analyst's interpretation If you emphatically say, "No! That doesn't ring true," your denial may be taken to reveal more resistance, which would also confirm the interpretation Psychoanalysts acknowledge that it's hard to prove or disprove their interpretations. But they insist that interpretations often are a great help to patients.

(10) Traditional psychoanalysis is slow and expensive. It requires up to several years of several sessions a week with a highly trained and well-paid analyst. (Three times a week for just two years at $100 or more per hour comes to about $30,000.) Only those with a high income can afford such treatment.

(11) Although there are relatively few traditional psychoanalysts, psychoanalytic assumptions influence many therapists, especially those who make psychodynamic assumptions. Psychodynamic therapists try to understand patients' current symptoms by exploring their childhood experiences, They probe for supposed repressed, emotion-laden information. They seek to help people gain insight into the unconscious roots of problems and work through newly resurrected feelings. Although influenced by Frend's psychoanalysis, these therapists may talk to people face to face (rather than out of the line of vision), once a week (rather than several times weekly), and for only a few weeks or months (rather than several years).

42 What two things can psychoanalysis begin with?

A an embarrassing thought or joke
B an embarrassing thought or dream
C a childhood memory or joke
D **a childhood memory or dream**

43 What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis?

A slow and shameful OB
B **slow and expensive**
C shameful and trivial
D trivial and expensive

Passage 10

Nano wood

(1) Expanded polystyrene (or "Styrofoam") is an excellent insulator. That's why it's a popular material for insulating buildings—and why those cheap little cups of deli coffee still burn your tongue after 30 minutes. But its environmental record leaves something to be desired. It's non-biodegradable, harmful to animals who accidentally eat it and made from potential carcinogens or cancer-causing chemicals.

(2) Researchers at the University of Maryland have developed a super-lightweight insulating material they say could prove to be a better, more eco-friendly alternative. The material, made from tiny wood fibers, is called Nano wood. It blocks heat at least 10 degrees better than Styrofoam or silica aerogel, a common insulator, and it can take a least 30 times more pressure than 45n crushed.

(3) Working in the lab of materials scientist Liang Bing Hu. postdoctoral researcher Tain Li is the lead author on the study, published in the journal science Advances.

(4) Hu and his team had been working on Nano cellulose, the Nano-sized version of the fibrous material that makes plants and trees rigid. Nano cellulose has an impressive strength-to-weight ratio, about eight times greater than of steel.

(5) For the Nano wood, the team removed the lignin, the polymer that holds the cells of wood together Removing the lignin, a heat conductor. gave the resulting product powerful capabilities. It also turned the product white which means it reflects light. The think Nano wood has enormous potentials as a green, material. Using it could potentially «save billion» in energy costs says Li.

44 What is one negative effect of Styrofoam?

A **It has chemicals that may lead to cancer.**
B It blocks a great amount of heat.
C Animals are unable to eat it.
D It is weaker than steel.

45 The word alternative in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A ingredient
B material
C option
D connection

46 The word Impressive in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to .....

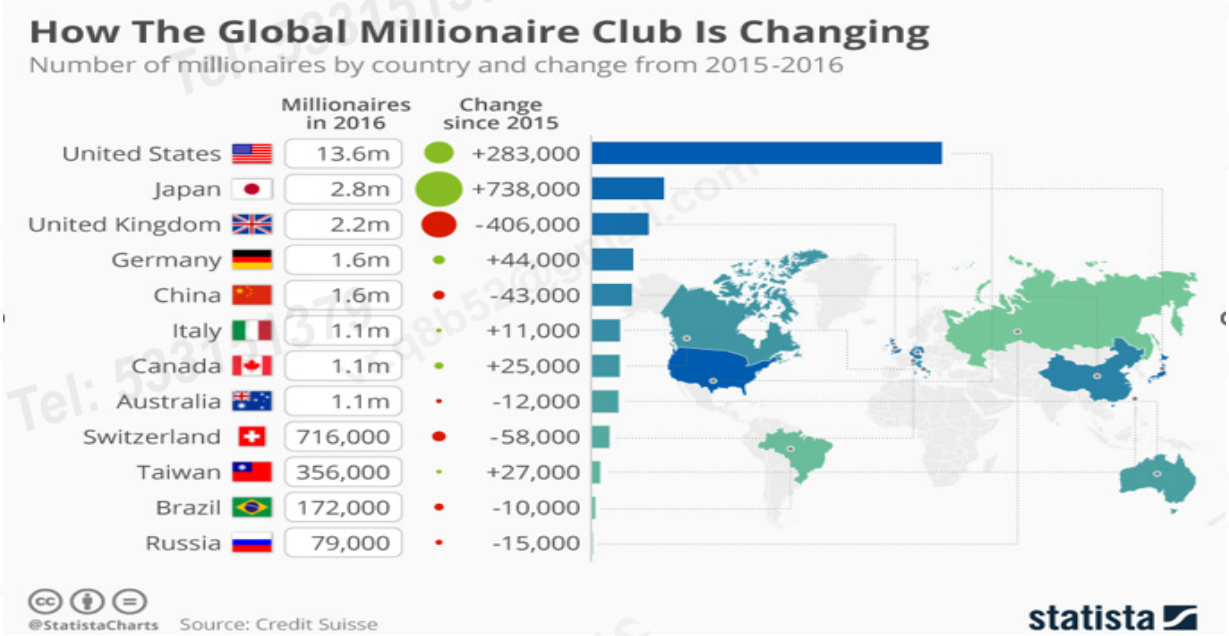
A unknown
B extraordinary
C huge
D powerful

47 What happens when lignin is removed from Nano wood?

A Nano wood can hold greater pressure.
B Nano wood becomes stronger than steel.
C Nano wood is used as eco-friendly building material.
D Nano wood's ability to hold heat is greatly increased

Passage 11

Global Millionaires



48 How many millionaires did Australia lose between 2015 and 2016?

A 10,000
B 11,000
C 12,000
D 13,000

Passage 12

Statistics

(1) In statistics, we generally want to study a population. You can think of a population as a collection of persons, things, or objects under study. To study the population, we select a sample. The idea of sampling is to select a portion of the larger population and study that portion (the sample) to gain information about the population.

(2) Data are the result of sampling from a population. Because it takes a lot of time and money to examine an entire population, sampling is a very practical technique. If you wished to calculate the overall grade point average at your school, it would make sense to select a sample of students who attend the school. The data collected from the sample would be the students' grade point averages. In presidential elections, opinion poll samples of 1,000 to 2,000 people are taken. The opinion poll is supposed to represent the views of the people in the entire country. Manufacturers of canned carbonated drinks take samples to determine if a 16-ounce can contain 16 ounces of carbonated drink. From the sample data, we can calculate a statistic. A statistic is a number that represents a property of the sample.

(3) One of the main concerns in the field of statistics is how accurately a statistic estimates a parameter. The accuracy really depends on how well the sample represents the population. The sample must contain the characteristics of the population in order to be a representative sample.

49 How can statistics be more accurate?

A by using a lot of time and money.

B by finding the overall average

C by asking people's opinions.

D **by using the right sample.**

50 Why does the writer use the word If in Paragraph (2)?

A To show that you would select a sample after finding the average.

B To show that you would select a sample instead of finding the average.

C To show that you would select a sample unless you want to find the average.

D **To show that you would select a sample because you want to find the average.**

51 What does the writer think the selected sample should do?

A **closely represent the population**

B be the main concern of statistics

C be a small section of the population

D have more accuracy than an entire population

52 What does the passage say about statistics?

A They help us know what the total population is.

B **They only use a sample of the population.**

C They accurately estimate a parameter.

D They help politicians win elections.

Passage 13

Structuralist Psychologists

(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). Jolm Locke (1632-1704), and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778). also weighed in on these issues. 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 Liepzig focused on the 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 know 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 created in chemistry.

(4) Structural 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.instance, that 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 that 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 structurnlists 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 Comell 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.

53 What does Descartes' principle of duality deal with?

A body and mind
B nerves and muscles
C humans and animals
D science and philosophy

54 What three examples did the structuralists use to explain introspection?

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.

Passage 14

Viruses

(1) Some illnesses are caused by bacteria. Bacteria are alive: They're very small — you can't see them without a microscope — but they take in nutrients, reproduce and die. Viruses can make copies of themselves only by hijacking the cells of the creatures they infect. When the flu virus is outside of your body — lurking on a doorknob, for instance — it's dead by any definition. But once inside your body, it shows many of the characteristics of life. Viruses might even be the descendants of living organisms that shed seemingly necessary traits to live more efficiently with a little help from our cells).

(2) "Most viruses have molecules — genes and proteins —like us and other live beings. However, they need another living being to make these proteins," says Jordi Paps, an evolutionary biologist at the University of Essex in England.

(3) Some researchers point out that many organisms —including such parasites as tapeworms that can live in your gut — need hosts to feed them and help them reproduce. Viruses aren't so different.

(4) However, others say that all organisms, parasites or not, can make proteins by themselves, but viruses can't, so this is why they do not consider them alive, Paps says.

(5) Other scientists see it differently. "Viruses can be regarded similar to "seeds' of plants", says Gustavo.

55 What idea do the words "with a little help from our cells" repeat?

A Viruses need a host to live.

B Viruses can only infect humans.

C Viruses cooperate with living organisms.

D Viruses are the descendants of living organisms.

56 What can we understand from Paragraph (1) about viruses?

A They are the same as bacteria.

B They can be seen with a microscope.

C They can be alive when they are outside of a host.

D They are only alive when they are inside of a host.

57 Which of the following is a fact?

A All viruses can live outside of their hosts.

B All viruses have molecules and are alive.

C **Viruses need hosts to live and reproduce.**

D Viruses can make proteins by themselves.

Passage 15

Private Limited Companies

Passage A: Advantages of a private limited company

(1) Shares can be sold to a large number of people (in some countries there is a maximum number). These can include friends and relatives - they cannot advertise the shares for sale to the general public. The sale of shares could lead to much larger sums of capital to invest in the business than original partners could manage to raise themselves. The business could therefore expand more rapidly.

(2) All shareholders have limited liability. This is an important advantage. It means that if the company failed with debts owing to creditors, the shareholders could not be forced to sell their possessions to pay the debts. The shareholders could only lose their original investment in the shares - their liability is limited to the original investment. Shareholders in a company have less risk than sole traders and partners. Limited liability encourages people to buy shares, knowing that the amount they pay is the maximum they could lose if the business is unsuccessful. It is important that the people and other businesses that deal with a private limited company know that it is not a sole trader or a partnership. Creditors, for example, need to be aware that if the business did fail, then they could not take the owners to court to demand payment from their savings. For this reason, all private limited company names must end with 'Limited', or 'Ltd' as an abbreviation. In some countries, although not the UK, this title is amended to 'Proprietary Limited' or (Pty) Ltd'. There can be many shareholders, but they need permission from other shareholders to sell their shares

Passage B: Disadvantages of a private limited company

(1) There are significant legal matters which have to be dealt with before a company can be formed. In particular, two important forms or documents have to be sent to the Registrar of Companies.

(2) The Articles of Association - This contains the rules under which the company will be managed - the rights and duties of all of the directors; rules concerning the election of directors and the holding of official meetings; and the procedure to be followed for the issuing of shares.

(3) The Memorandum of Association - This contains very important information about the company and the directors. The official name and the address of the registered offices of the company must be stated. The objectives of the company must be stated as well as the number of shares to be bought by each of the directors.

(4) Both of these documents are intended to make sure that companies are correctly run and to reassure shareholders about the purpose and structure of the company. Once these documents have been received by the Registrar of Companies, then a Certificate of Incorporation will be issued to allow the company to start trading.

(5) The shares in a private limited company cannot be sold or transferred to anyone else without the agreement of the other shareholders. This rule can make some people reluctant to invest in such a company because they may not be able to sell their shares quickly if they require their investment back.

(6) The accounts of a company are less secret than for either a sole trader or a partnership. Each year the latest accounts must be sent to the Registrar of Companies and members of the public can inspect them. Owners have to be prepared to allow more information about their business to be known to other people.

(7) Most importantly for rapidly expanding businesses, the company cannot offer its shares to the general public. Therefore, it will not be possible to raise really large sums of capital to invest back into the business.

58 What do passages A and B say about a private limited company?

A Its shareholders have low personal financial risk, but they must get permission to sell their shares.

B Its shareholders can be a large number of people, but they must be friends and relatives.

C It must write articles of association and publish names and addresses of all its workers.

D It must use the word 'Limited' or 'Ltd' after its name and create a company logo.

59 What do passages A and B say about the shareholders of a private limited company?

A They must also be directors of the company and go to official meetings.

B They have limited liability and so must sell their possessions if the company fails.

C There can be many shareholders, but they need permission from other shareholders to sell their shares.

D They find it difficult to sell shares quickly because they need permission from the Registrar of Companies.

60 What do passages A and B say about a private limited company obtaining capital investment?

A It can sell shares to the general public and expand more rapidly than a sole trader.

B It must become a (Pty) Ltd company if it needs really large sums for rapid expansion.

C **It can raise more than a sole trader, but it is difficult to raise extremely large sums.**

D It must offer new shares to family and friends before offering them to the general public.

Model 29
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Lisa was too tired to study last night, ... she had a cup of tea and watched some television

A because
B why
C but
D **so**

62 We have almost completed the course. Only ..... classes are left.

A **a few**
B many
C a little
D several

63 You need ..... of money to buy an Italian sports car.

A large amount
B too much
C so much
D **a lot**

64 Mona has almost finished reading the book. She only has ..... pages left.

A much
B little
C **a few**
D a little

65 The student ..... wrote this essay is the best one ever to take this course.

A **who**
B which
C that he
D who he

66 I'm sorry I'm late for class. I couldn't find ..... free parking spaces.

A a lot
B **any**
C some
D much

67 When you go to the bookstore today, ... you buy a notepad for me, please?

A shall
B **would**
C should
D must

68 If the teacher gives me a bad grade on my essay, I ..... to him about it.

A talk
B am talk
C **will talk**
D going to talk

69 Helen and Mary..... for me for the past two hours.

A waits
B is waiting
C has waited
D **have been waiting**

70 Sara hasn't met her supervisor ..... a month.

A **for**
B from
C since
D during

71 Lucy .....when her mother told her to come and eat.

A studied
B **was studying**
C is studying
D will study

72 The students have been working on their project ..... several hours now. They must be tired.

A **for**
B yet
C since
D about

73 Did you and Lisa blame ..... for failing the exam?

A **yourselves**
B ourselves
C yourself
D yours

74 I'm ..... studying Physics next term; it's so interesting!

A differently
B definition
C **definitely**
D defined

75 If you ..... your essay on time, you wouldn't have lost any points.

A submitted
B **had submitted**
C have submitted
D would submit

76 Mrs. Harris, ... you met last week, is our new English teacher.

A she
B her
C **whom**
D which

77 We ..... for the results on our final exam for four days now.

A **have been waiting**
B had waited
C are waiting
D wait

78 Mr. Davis has not missed a single lecture ..... he started teaching.

A for
B from
C until
D **since**

79 When the term ....., I will go on holiday.

A would end
B will end
C ended
D **ends**

80 When I came to campus this morning, I saw that the old university building ..... into a sports club.

A turned
B is turned
C being turned
D **had been turned**

81 I'm sure you will all enjoy .....in the course Physics 101. The teacher is great.

A **yourselves**
B ourselves
C yourself
D yours

82 She must be ready for her exam; she ..... for weeks.

A has studied
B **has been studying**
C studied
D is studying

83 I wouldn't go to that university if I ..... you.

A am
B **were**
C being
D been

84 Mrs. Carter ..... English literature since 1995.

A taught
B was teaching
C **has been teaching**
D had been teaching

85 Mr. Smith ..... a book a week for 25 years.

A had been reading
B **has been reading**
C was reading
D has reading

86 Diana found the course very easy, because her mother ..... many of the topics to her last year.

A she explained
B she explains
C **had explained**
D has explained

87 Kate was almost finished with the exam when the teacher.....that time was up.

A | says
B | **said**
C | has said
D | had said

88 I'm sorry to make you ..... my essay, but I'm too busy to do it myself.

A | **write**
B | wrote
C | writing
D | to write

89 The new college campus ..... five years ago.

A | had been built
B | has been built
C | **was built**
D | is built

90 I don't know how ..... graduate a year early.

A | managed Ken to
B | **Ken managed to**
C | did manage Ken to
D | did Ken managed to

Model 30

Passage 1

تلوث الهواء

Air pollution is a major problem all over the world today. Scientific research now shows us that indoor air pollution 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. In today's society, most people spend up to 90% of their time inside buildings. When there inadequate ventilation and no access to fresh air, all the harmful elements are kept inside. This condition is known "sick building syndrome" and is made worse because we seal our buildings tightly to reduce energy costs

21 How much of their time do most people spend these days?

A 10%
B 24%
C 52%
D 90%

22 Why does bad air stay inside buildings?

A because the buildings are old.
B because the fresh air goes out.
C because people want to save energy costs.
D because people spend most of their time indoors.

Passage 2

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

(2) It is believed Zvyozdochkin and Malyutin were inspired by a doll from Honshu, the main island of Japan. Sources differ in their descriptions, describing it as either a round, hollow doll or a nesting doll, portraying a bald old Buddhist monk.

23 The best title for this passage is .....

A Arts and Crafts
B Children's Toys
C Modern Handicrafts
D Russian Wood figurines

24 According to Paragraph (2), the idea of nesting dolls most likely started in.....

A Russia
B Japan
C Paris
D America

Passage 3

(1) One type of threat to the ecosystem is endangering an animal species through overhunting, thus killing them faster than **they** can reproduce. Some species now are endangered because of the large profits in the trade of luxury goods made from materials they provide. For example, elephants are a prime source for ivory. The trade in goods obtained by killing animals in danger of extinction is estimated at a minimum of five billion dollars annually.

(2) There is an incredible link that exists between all living and nonliving things. Thus, although at first it is surprising, the poisoning or deliberate extermination of animals classified as pests or predators may endanger animals further down the food chain. Likewise, bringing in animals not native to a local habitat may upset the ecosystem.

25 The pronoun they in Paragraph (1) refers to .....

A profits
B luxury goods
C elephants
D animal species

26 According to Paragraph (2), killing harmful animals can .....

A affect the food chain
B improve the conditions of life
C create more land for agriculture
D ave domestic animals and humans

Passage 4

Plants that lack lignin (or have only small amounts of it) are called herbs. They can stay upright because each of their cells is filled with water under pressure. This water pressure or "turgor"-makes them rigid like a well-inflated football. But such plants wilt when their water supply fails. Vascular plants with lignin, however, can survive dry periods and can grow far bigger than any herb. Many herbs have some lignin that toughens them here and there, yet they remain primarily herby. True wood requires special architecture the lignin-toughened cells are very well organized and arranged.

27 Herbs are plants that are .....

A bigger than vascular plants

B made largely of lignin

C special in architecture

D pressurized by water

Passage 5

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 who you can practice the language with. 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 gust 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 help you learn how to pronounce. this is a useful way.

28 The ideas in the passage come from a person who .....

A teaches languages

B speaks many languages

C lives in a foreign country

D often travels to foreign countries

29 The pronoun them in the passage refers to .....

A ideas
B friends
C countries
D languages

30 Why is it important to learn like children?

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.

31 The word pronounce in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A say
B write
C listen to
D remember

Passage 6

In his paper, Dr. Smith expressed the conservative attitude of some of the Department's members towards the new program."

32 Some members have conservative ideas about .....

A the new program
B the Department
C a certain paper
D Dr. Smith

Passage 7

(1) Paul attended a weekend workshop on mindfulness training, and it had been 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 keep all details on how we spend our energy in a state of conscious awareness. 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. Paul thanked those who had made presentations and conducted the workshop. He also thanked the other participants who had shared the weekend with him. He affirmed that he valuable lessons in maintaining who had made presentations had indeed learned. He brought presents that would like 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) while he was driving home, 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 turnaround and go back to the hotel to get it. His four-hour drive would now be considerably longer than four.

33 According to Paragraph (1), Paul attended a workshop on .....

A energy
B discipline
C lesson planning
D presentation skills

34 According to Paragraph (1), when was the workshop?

A on a weekend
B before the end
C during the week
D at the end of a weekend

35 According to Paragraph (2), to whom did Paul express his appreciation for the workshop?

A only the presenters
B only the businessmen
C some of his colleagues
D everyone who was present

36 According to Paragraph (2), Paul will use what he learned at the workshop to control .....

A his time at the office
B the maintenance of memory
C **the different areas of his life**
D all aspects of his employment

37 According to Paragraph (3), Paul felt excited when driving home because .....

A he had gifts for the office
B he had two wonderful daughters
C **his wife's gifts were so beautiful**
D he wanted to share what he had learned

38 The word pleased in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A good
B **happy**
C certain
D special

39 According to Paragraph (4), what makes Paul think he needs more time to master what he learned at the workshop?

A **He forgot his bag.**
B The gifts were in the bag.
C He stopped in the gift shop.
D The training time was too short.

Passage 8

(1) None of mankind's modern inventions have had more impact than fire, the wheel, and writing. It is more accurate to think of these as ancient discoveries rather than inventions. These three discoveries made a long time ago continue to make the greatest impact on our world.

(2) Early man observed fire as a natural and very frightening disaster that could destroy his environment and all that was in it, including himself. Over time, he learned how to tame it and use it for cooking and keeping himself warm in cold weather. Fire is now used extensively, even in ways that are not so obvious. For example, fire is an operating principle in all kinds of engines that have transformed modern life. Yet there remains a dark side. Weapons of all kinds utilize fire to enhance their capacity to kill and destroy on a scale previously unthinkable.

40 The word mankind in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A male
B female
C living creature
D **human being**

41 According to Paragraph (1), the most important discoveries were made .....

A **a long time ago**
B by great progress
C a short time ago
D by modern man

42 The word myriad in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A **multiple**
B marginal
C invention
D discovery

43 The word tamed in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A **controlled**
B positioned
C displayed
D learned

44 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as being destructive in this reading passage?

A fire
B engines
C **writing**
D wheel

Passage 9

(1) If you've ever visited a farm, you may have tried drinking raw milk taken straight from the cow. That's the way people used to drink milk traditionally, and fresh, raw milk was once considered a very wholesome and healing food. However, with the increase in the use of pasteurization and homogenization processes, milk has become less like the traditional raw milk that our ancestors used to drink. Furthermore, more and more people are unable to drink the highly processed milk without problems.

(2) In pasteurization, milk is heated to a high temperature to kill potentially harmful bacteria. Some scientists say that the protein structure of milk changes in this process and many beneficial enzymes are destroyed. In homogenization, the fat molecules in milk are broken down so that the cream does not separate in the milk. The smaller molecules of fat may therefore he more

45 The pronoun That in Paragraph (1) refers to .....

A visiting a farm to drink raw milk

B using raw milk for healing purposes

C drinking raw milk just taken from a cow

D considering raw milk a wholesome food

46 According to Paragraph (2), why is milk pasteurized?

A to better absorb fat molecules

B to destroy beneficial enzymes

C to make it safer for people to drink

D to alter the protein structure of milk

47 According to Paragraph (2), why might homogenized milk be a health risk?

A The beneficial enzymes are destroyed.

B The cream does not separate in the milk.

C The milk is no longer drinkable for many people.

D The molecules of fat may enter the blood stream.

Passage 10

Some historians consider one man, an Italian pizzeria chef named Rafaelle Esposito, to be the creator of modern pizzeria in 1889, he made a special pizza for Queen Margherita with tomatoes, mozzarella cheese, and fresh basil (to represent the red, white, and green colors of the Italian flag) that the queen highly enjoyed. That is how the original and now world-renowned pizza Margherita was born and paved the way for pizza to change from being a peasant's food to a popular dish for everyone throughout Italy and the rest of the world.

48 Why do some historians consider Rafaelle Esposito as the founder of modern pizza?

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.**

49 Which of the following is NOT true about pizza Margherita?

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.

Passage 11

In the recent past, a handful of colonial rulers allowed wealth to be accumulated in the hands of a few. The great powers, in turn, enriched themselves lavishly at the expense of the colonized peoples who were subjected to poverty, hardship and deprivation. Because of these policies, poverty remained the lot of the majority. But now that globalization has become the frame of reference, there is no justification for an ever-smaller minority to become richer while the majority poor become even poorer. A situation in which one segment of the global population lives in opulence while most of the rest live in dire poverty is morally reprehensible. We can, and in fact we must work to reduce the number of those who live in extreme poverty so that this will be a better world for all.

50 The words great powers in the passage refer to .....

A **colonial rulers**

B colonized peoples

C accumulated wealth

D global development

51 The frame of reference that can help solve poverty is .....

A education
B technology
C globalization
D birth control

52 What is considered to be a moral evil?

A the role of knowledge and behavior
B the rift between the rich and the poor
C the high agenda of the wealthy countries
D the development of many global concerns

Passage 12

"When the well's dry, we know the worth of water."

53 The passage is closest in meaning to .....

A Nothing lasts forever, but we **DON'T** normally think about that.
B We DON'T know how valuable something is until it is NOT available.
C It is a good idea to start a business storing water for the future.
D Water is especially important in desert areas.

Passage 13

"Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycles."

54 What does the passage imply?

A Airplanes are more dangerous than motorcycles.
B Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.
C Motorcycles are as dangerous as airplanes.
D Motorcycles are **NOT** dangerous.

Passage 14

"Look at the photos. In pairs, ask and answer the questions."

55 You can read this in a .....

A shop
B restaurant
C classroom
D bank

Passage 15

"Khalid says that sometimes he is ordered by the University to undertake certain duties but is given insufficient funds to accomplish the task."

56 Khalid says he is unsuccessful because he lacks .....

A time
B manpower
C money
D confidence

Passage 16

"Know something with certainty when we can define its something well."

57 The word define in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A twist
B find
C distort
D explain

Passage 17

Today's World	pages
Cover story	3-13
National news	14-24
Economy and business	25-31
World news	32-40
Entertainment	41-45
Sports	46-55
Editorial	56

58 On which of the pages of Today's World would one probably find a list of the current trading prices of stock?

A 3 - 13
B 14 - 24
C 25 - 31
D 41- 45

59 Which of the following pages would most likely contain a story about the production of a new movie?

A 32
B 45
C 54
D 56

60 In which section would one find a statement of opinion by the publishers?

A Cover Story

B Entertainment

C Editorial

D National New

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Model 30
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT PUNCTUATION.

A | Paul doesnt have many friend's in New York

b | Paul doesnt have many friends in New York.

c | Paul doesn't have many friend's in New York.

d | **Paul doesn't have many friends in New York.**

62 The Food Science book was very short. It didn't have ..... chapters.

A | **many**
B | much
C | more
D | some

63 Lisa read five books before she ..... her essay.

A | writes
B | is writing
C | **wrote**
D | has written

64 I ..... for the lecture to start for almost an hour. I don't know why it is delayed.

A | wait
B | am waiting
C | **have been waiting**
D | had waited

65 The University Council always deals ..... with all student requests.

A | **directly**
B | directed
C | direction
D | direct

66 The English teacher ..... we saw yesterday is very good at his job.

A | whose
B | **whom**
C | which
D | where

67 If I take notes in class, I always ..... them with the other students.

A | **share**
B | shared
C | had shared
D | am going to share

68 I.....a lot when I was at home last week. I always do that after the final exams.

A | sleep
B | **slept**
C | have slept
D | had slept

69 My sister and her friend blamed ..... for failing the exam.

A ourselves
B oneselves
C theirselves
D **themselves**

70 Helen has studied Biology ..... six months. She really enjoys it.

A **for**
B from
C since
D during

71 If you read chapter 6 in the book, you ..... tomorrow's lecture much better.

A understood
B had understood
C **will understand**
D would understand

72 I need to find someone to teach me Arabic,.....teacher would you recommend?

A Who
B Where
C **Which**
D Whose

73 Alex: Did you buy all of the course books yesterday?
Ben: No, I didn't have ..... money.

A some
B **any**
C a lot
D many

74 The chemistry teacher has worked here ..... the beginning of the year.

A for
B from
C until
D **since**

75 I took a lot of notes while the Professor .....

A has spoken
B spoke
C speaks
D **was speaking**

76 Take a break when you ..... feeling tired from all the reading.

A started
B **start**
C starts
D starting

77 You need to work ..... You must finish the job today.

A hardly
B hardest
C harder
D **hard**

78 I don't know where ..... in this course.

A are given the lectures
B are the lectures given
C the lectures given are
D **the lectures are given**

79 Our professor said the course ..... for three weeks, but it actually lasted for a month.

A lasts
B lasting
C has lasted
D **would last**

80 If Will ..... his term paper on time, he wouldn't have failed the class.

A **had submitted**
B submitted
C has submitted
D would submit

81 Mrs. Jackson, ... the university hired last year, is my favorite teacher.

A she
B her
C **whom**
D which

82 My uncle didn't tell neither me ..... my father that he had moved to Riyadh.

A **nor**
B also
C either
D neither

83 Ted lives far from the university; he ..... want to buy a car to get there in the morning.

A can
B could
C **might**
D should

84 If George ..... how difficult the exam was going to be, he would have prepared better

A know
B knew
C has known
D **had known**

85 When he was young, my brother often talked about ..... a doctor

A **becoming**
B to become
C become
D became

86 I'm sorry I didn't come to the dinner last night. I ..... work late with my project.

A would
B could
C must to
D **had to**

87 The woman ..... gave the presentation teaches at our university.

A | who
B | which
C | that she
D | who she

88 Professor Brown enjoyed ..... poetry in his free time.

A | write
B | writing
C | to write
D | wrote

89 If the teacher thought this part of the book was important, he ..... it to us.

A | will teach
B | would teach
C | teaches
D | taught

90 Choose the BEST WAY to make the sentences into a paragraph.

(1) Prince Abdulaziz has won many racing competitions since then.
(2) He has always enjoyed sports and began racing cars from a very young age.
(3) Prince Abdulaziz Bin Turki is one of Saudi Arabia's most famous sportsmen.
(4) So, he went to the BMW racing school in Bahrain in 2005.

A | (1), (3), (2), (4)
B | (3), (2), (4), (1)
C | (3), (4), (2). (1)
D | (1). (4), (3), (2)

91 Choose the BEST WAY to make the sentences into a paragraph.

(1) It was raining so Tom drove carefully.
(2) Last Tuesday, Tom phoned Will and invited him to dinner.
(3) Tom picked him up and they went together.
(4) An hour later, they arrived at their favorite restaurant and they had a great time.

A | (2), (1), (4), (3)
B | (2), (3), (1), (4)
C | (3), (1), (4), (2)
D | (3), (4), (1), (2)

92 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT CAPITAL LETTERS.

A | Dave and I studied English in the United Kingdom for a year and came back in February.
B | Dave and I studied English in the United Kingdom for a year and came back in february.
C | Dave and I studied English in the united Kingdom for a year and came back in February.
D | Dave and I studied english in the United Kingdom for a year and came back in February.

93 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT PUNCTUATION.

A | Mr. Ahmads son is late today.
B | Mr. Ahmad's son is late today.
C | Mr. Ahmads' son is late today.
D | Mr. Ahmad son is late today.

94 Ben: Have you ever gone swimming in a river?
Bob: NO, I haven't. I've ..... tried that.

A already
B sometimes
C rarely
D **never**

95 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT WORD ORDER.

A The university club sports was established in 2003.
B In 2003, the club sports university was established.
C In 2003, was established the university sports club.
D **The university sports club was established in 2003.**

96 Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

There's so many good restaurants to choose from in Riyadh. I wish we had time to try more out.

A **There's**
B to choose
C wish
D try

97 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A The 2010 FIFA World Cup was held in South Africa, and the next will be hosted by brazil in 2014, the first time on the Continent of South America since 1978.
B **The 2010 FIFA World Cup was held in South Africa, and the next will be hosted by Brazil in 2014, the first time on the continent of South America since 1978.**
C The 2010 FIFA World cup was held in South Africa, and the next will be hosted by Brazil in 2014, the first time on the continent of south America since 1978.
D The 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP was held in South Africa, and the next will be hosted by Brazil in 2014, the first time on the Continent of South America since 1978.

98 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A They then used the pieces to make designs in the sand and scratch drawings on the large rocks, they banged on the container like a drum until it cracked into pieces.
B They used the pieces to make designs in the sand and then scratch drawings on the large rocks until it cracked into pieces they banged on the container like a drum.
C Like a drum until it cracked into pieces, they banged on the container, then they used the pieces to make designs in the sand and scratch drawings on the large rocks.
D **They banged on the container like a drum until it cracked into pieces, then they used the pieces to make designs in the sand and scratch drawings on the large rocks.**

99 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A "What is it?" she asked, bracing herself.

B **"What is it?" she asked bracing herself.**

C What is it, she asked, bracing herself.

D What is it? She, asked bracing herself.

100 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Collecting insects and worms were the most difficult part of the natural science course for some student.

A Collecting

B **were**

C most difficult

D for

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Model 31

Passage 1

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.

21 This passage is about a .....

A university teacher
B **medical doctor**
C patient
D nurse

22 The word examine in the passage is closest in meaning to ..... closely.

A talking
B **looking**
C listening
D questioning

Passage 2

Adam is not as tall as Eric.

23 The passage says that .....

A **Eric is taller**
B Eric is shorter
C Adam is taller
D Adam and Eric are short

Passage 3

Volcanoes

(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 o F 700 to 1.200 o 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 magna 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 Ride, a mountain chain under the Atlantic Ocean. Volcanoes in the northern part of this ridge formed the island country of Iceland. A small member of volcanoes are not located along the edges of places. 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 romans god of fire and metalworking. The Roman believed that volcano eruptions resulted when Vulcan made thunderbolts and weapons for the gods. Other cultures explained volcanoes as ordinates of anger from a god 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 volcanoes 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 amount of sunlight. Temperatures around the world dropped for months afterword, making 1816 a "year without summer". in 1853 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 Sartsey rose up from the Atlantic Ocean near Iceland. Within a few years it built up to an area of 1 square mile (25 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 plans to fly through the ash.

24 Which year was called "the year without a summer"?

A 1815
B **1816**
C 1825
D 1883

25 Which Island was formed by volcanoes?

A Hawaii
B Ireland
C **Iceland**
D Indonesia

26 What is lava?

A ash
B gas
C **magma**
D dust

Passage 5

Advertising

(1) Whenever people give information to the public about an event, a product, or a service, they are using advertising. A piece of advertising is called an advertisement, or ad. Ads appear almost everywhere. They are found in newspapers and magazines. They appear on television, radio, and the Internet. Ads are also posted as signs in all kinds of public places.

(2) The goal of most advertising is to make the public want to buy whatever is being advertised. People also use advertising to make the public form opinions about things. For example, an ad could try to make the public believe that a company treats its workers well.

(3) When advertisers want many people to see or hear their ads, they pay the media to have the ads published or broadcast. Newspapers and magazines publish or print ads between their articles. Television and radio network broadcast, or play ads during their programs. Television and radio ads are also called commercials. Web sites, buses, movie theaters, and many other places also display ads in exchange for money.

(4) Signs were the fast form of advertising. Even thousands of years ago people created hand-lettered signs to advertise their goods and services. The invention of the printing press in the 1400s expanded this type of advertising. Merchants could print dozens of the same posters and fliers to advertise what they were selling. In the 1600s and 1700s newspapers appeared in Europe. The Americas and Japan. Advertising then became even more widespread.

27 What is one important idea related to advertisements that the writer mentions in Paragraph ((2)?

A that they are everywhere
B **that they affect our views**
C that they give information
D that they help businesses

28 What is one important idea related to advertisements that the writer mentions in Paragraph ((1)?

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**

29 What does the writer want to show when he mentions that an ad could make us believe thatcompany treats its workers well?

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

30 What is the main topic of the passage?

A **the goal of advertising**

B the harms of advertising

C the history of advertising

D the importance of advertising

Passage 6

Recycling

(1) As minerals and other resources become scarcer, they also become more expensive. It then pays to use them more than once. The recycling of materials may also reduce the amount of energy used in manufacturing. In turn, this helps to conserve fuels and reduce pollution.

(2) For example, producing aluminum alloys from scrap uses only 5% of the energy that would be needed to make them from aluminum ores. In 2000, Europe recycled 64.396 of the aluminum in waste. Germany and Finland do really well, partly because they have a deposit scheme on cans: they recycle between 95 and 96% of their aluminum waste.

(3) About 60% of the lead used in Britain is recycled. This seems quite good until you realise that it also means that 40 of this poisonous substance enters the environment.

(4) Manufacturing glass bottles uses about three times more energy than if they were collected, sorted, cleaned and reused. Recycling the glass from bottles does not save energy but does reduce the demand for sand used in glass manicure. In 2007, 57% of glass containers were recycled in Britain.

(5) Polythene waste is now also recycled. The plastic is used to make items such as car seat covers, sports shoes, hi-tech headphones and even bridges.

(6) Waste paper can be pulped and used again, mainly for making paper and cardboard. Newspapers are de-inked and used again for newsprint. One ton of waste paper is equal to perhaps 17 trees (Paper is made from wood-pp.) So collecting waste paper may help to cut a country's import bill for timber and spare a few more hectares of this from the spread of commercial forestry.

31 Why is Finland and Germany's recycling program successful?

A They reduced commercial forestry.
B They sort, clean, and reuse glass.
C **They have a deposit system.**
D They collect waste paper.

32 What does the writer think about Britain's lead recycling program?

A He believes lead is NOT dangerous
B He believes Finland is doing better.
C He believes it is very successful
D **He believes it is NOT doing enough**

33 What does the passage say about recycling glass bottles?

A It saves money.
B It saves energy.
C It saves sand.
D It saves fuel.

34 Which words can we use to replace "such as" in Paragraph ((5)?

A for instance
B in addition
C of course
D after all

35 Which word can we use to replace the word "So" in Paragraph ((6)?

A Also
B However
C Meanwhile
D Therefore

Passage 7

Malware and Viruses

(1) Malware and viruses are programs that can attack digital devices such as computers, tablets, phones and others. Virus is a small program created to harm, or make trouble; by gaining access to your **device** and infecting, you can copy your personal data or slow your device down. A virus works by attaching itself to other files.

(2) By combining the words "malicious" (meaning "damaging") and "software" we get the word "malware". Viruses are one type of malware. Malware is made to stop your device from running property and sometimes to steal information. Your device can be infected very quickly by malware. It could crash, slow down or turn back on again. Your internet connection may also down as the virus or worm searches for other devices to **infect**, or sends your information back to person or people who created it.

(3) Virus is a type of malware that travels through normal programs. Once your device has a virus it my pass easily and quickly to other files. A virus might just slow down your device or it might be so bad that you lose your applications and documents!

(4) Virus can travel from device to device, but is different from virus as they don't need to attach themselves to other programs. Worms can copy themselves hundreds of times, so they can very quickly harm your device and other devices. A worm with copy itself onto your account and then send a copy to all of your email contacts.

36 What is the reason for a slow internet connection?

A worms attaching to computer programs
B too many people on the internet
C virus looking for other devices
D worms copying themselves

37 What is one negative effect of worms?

A They delete files
B They become malware
C They affect email contacts.
D They attach to other programs.

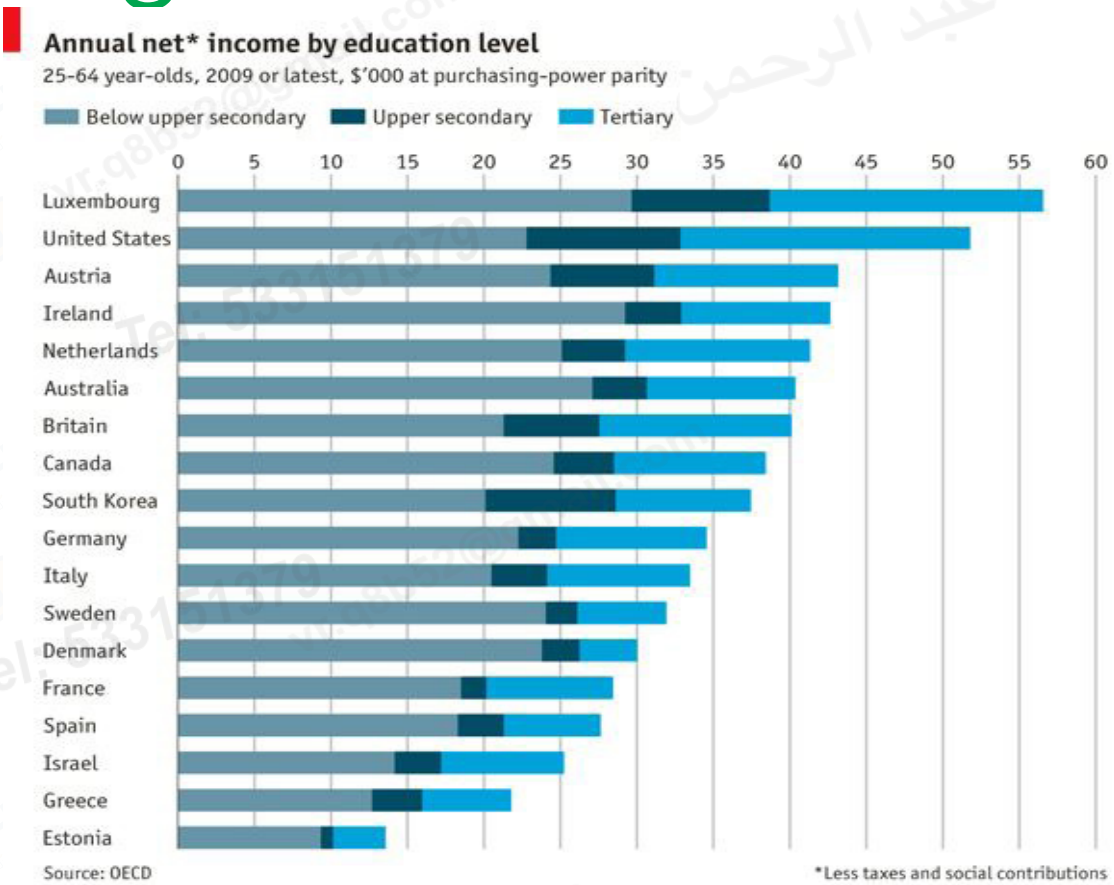
38 The word device in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A software
B program
C system
D equipment

39 The word infect in Paragraph ((2) is closest in meaning to .....

A damage
B improve
C cancel
D connect

Passage 8



40 What was the salary of graduates of upper secondary education in France?

A $4,000-$12,000
B $18,000-$20,000
C $20,000-$28,000
D $29,000-$41,000

41 What was the typical salary of graduates of upper secondary in Ireland?

A more than $60,000
B more than $45.000
C more than $33,000
D more than $29,000

Passage 9

Anatomy

(1) Anatomy is a field in the 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 fest record of its use was made by the Greeks, and Theophrastus called dissection anatomy,” from ana termnein, meaning, “to cut up”. Comparative anatomy, the other major subdivision of the field, compares S e body structures in different species of animals in order to understand the adaptive changes they have undergone in the course of evolution.

Grass Anatomy

(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 superstitions 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, hiding in childbirth. and setting broken limbs. The field remained speculative rather than descriptive, though, until the achievements of the Alexandra medical school and its foremost figure, Herophilus (flourished 300 BCE), who dissected human cadavers and thus gave anatomy 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 with them 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. the early 16th 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 atomy.
As a professor at the University of Padua Vesalnis encouraged younger scientists to accept traditional anatomy only after verifying it themselves. and this more critical and questioning attitude broke Galea’s authority and placed anatomy on a farm foundation of observed fact and demonstration.

(4) From Vesalius's exact descriptions of the skeleton, muscles, blood vessels, nervous system, and digestive tract. This successors in Padua progressed to studies of the digestive glands and the urinary and reproductive systems. Hieronymus Fabricius, Gabriello Fallophus and Bartolomeo Estachio were among the most important itatin anatomists, and their detailed studies led to fundamental progress in the related field of physiology. William Harvey 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 microscopies 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 Anrvonie van Leeuwenhoek to observe muscle fibres 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 Schwan to recognize in 1838-39 that the cell is the fundamental until of organization all living things. The need for thinner, more transparent tissue species for study under the light microscope stated 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 detail in these sections. Synthetic dyes were used to stain tissues with different colors. This 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. Both arose in the 191h century with the data and techniques of microscopic anatomy as their bodies.

(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. About 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.

42 Who were among the first notable people to illustrate their studies of anatomy?

A Leonardo da Vinci and Andreas Vesalius
B Herophilus and Leonardo da Vinci
C Alexandrian and Herophilus
D Galen and Erasistratus

43 What things did primitive microscopes allow Antonie van Leeuwenhoek to study?

A small compartments and muscle fibers
B muscle fibers and spermatozoa
C arterial and venous networks
D spermatozoa and eyes

44 Which new technologies enabled anatomists to see details beyond the limits of light microscopes?

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

Passage 10

Sustainability and Sustainable Development

(1) The definition of sustainability is not nearly as simple as it might seem; the same is true for the definition of Sustainable development. This is best illustrated by the fact that there are over 200 different documented definitions of sustainable development. However, the most common definition, which was established by the Brundtland Commission in 1987, is the following:

(2) Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

(3) This implies that we need to look after our planet, our Sources, and our people to ensure that we can live in a stable manner and that we can give our planet to our children and our grandchildren to live in true suitability.

(4) But what it sustainability? The definition of Suitability may be taken further. It is widely accepted that to achieve true stability we must balance economic. Environment and social factors in equal harmony.

45 The word illustrated in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A demonstrated
B designed
C painted
D colored

46 The word documented in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to .....

A questioned
B convinced
C suggested
D recorded

47 The word implies in Paragraph ((3) is closest in meaning to .....

A demands
B assumes
C suggests
D persuades

Passage 11

Non-Western Economic Thought

(1) Western historians of economic thought, like ourselves have a tendency to focus on Western writers. Whether This is justified or not is a matter or opinion JA Schumpeter, who wrote a comprehensive, widely respected history of economic thought in 1954, held that he could find non -Western early economic writing with any analytic content and further that no piece of reasoning on strictly economic topics has come down to us that can be called "Scientific" within our meaning of the term "Schumpeter also pointed to what he regarded as a curious gap in economic literature between the writings of the Greeks and Aquinas, a period of nearly one thousand years during which no economic writings of merit seemed to have been produced.

(2) Scholars since Schumpeter have questioned his conclusions and have been to find so interesting early economic wines of merit. We will briefly newly translated works of a seventh century BCE Chinese writer, Oman Zhong (725-645 BC). For example, in order to give you a favor of his contributions and, more broadly to suggest that analysis of economic activity is likely to occur at various times and places. The majority of early Chinese wings on economics fit Schumpeter's characterization they were essentially limited to considerations of public administration within ethical networks, rather than strictly scientific" studies. Oman Zhong's book Guan zi, however, stands out as going far beyond the administrative mold. It includes a number of ideas that central to economic thinking. Probably the most important of these is his "light/heavy" theory. An anticipation of supply/demand theory. Others include his anticipation of the quantity theory, his discussion of countercyclical fiscal policy. and his appreciation for the workings of the market.

(3) Guan Zhong argued that when a good was abundant it became light and its price would fail. When it was locked away it became heavy, and its price would rise. There would be movements of goods into and out of markets based on their lightness and heaviness, with a definite tendency toward one price- equilibrium. Thus, the light heavy theory is a statement of the law of supply and demand.

48 What word other than analytic content" does the writer use to talk about economic writing?

A curious
B justified
C scientific
D comprehensive

49 Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

A Schumpeter failed to find non-western scientific economic ideas.
B Guan Zhong produced a theory called supply and demand.
C The Greeks and Aquinas produced economic literature.
D Schumpeter wrote a history of economic literature

50 What can we understand about economic thought from Paragraph ((1)?

A Schumpeter is the founder of modern economic thought and literature

B All economic thought comes from Western sources.

C The development of economic theories is to his early stages

D **There were long spells when no economic literature produced**

51 What can we understand about Zhong's ideas from Paragraph ((3)?

A Goods will always get more expensive through.

B **Prices rise and fall depending on the movement of goods.**

C He named his economic theory: the Law of Supply and Demand.

D Goods that are 'locked away are in high-demand and are expensive.

Passage 12

Passage A

(1) Wind power is an alternative energy source. This means that the power of the wind can be used in place of other energy sources such as coal, oil, and nuclear reactions. Wind can be used to produce electricity that heats homes and lights streets and buildings.

(2) Wind power is harnessed by a machine called a wind turbine. Wind turbines are all towers topped with blades. The blades are connected to a vertical shaft, or rod. When wind causes the blades to spin, they tum the shaft. The tuning shaft provides power to a machine called a generator, which produces electricity. A group of wind turbines, called a wind farm, can be used to provide electricity to a community. Small turbines provide power for individual homes.

(3) Wind turbines used to be called winds. The earliest known windmills were built more than 1,000 years ago. People used them to grind grin. The Dutch used Windmills to pump water out of low-lying areas near the sea.

Passage B

(1)Wind power is cost-effective. Land-based utility-scale wind is one of the lowest priced energy sources available today, costing 1-2 cents per kilowatt-hour to the production tax credit. Because the electricity from wind farms is sold at a fixed price over a long period of time (e.g. 20+ years) and its fuel is free, wind energy mitigates the price uncertainty that fuel costs add to traditional sources of energy.

(2) Wind creates jobs. The US wind sector employs more than 100.000 work, and wind turbine tech n is one of the fastest growing American jobs. According to the Wind Vision Report wind has the potential to Scout more than 600.000 job in manufacturing. installation, maintenance, and supporting services by 2050.

(3) It's a clean fuel source. Wind energy doesn't pollute the air like power plants that rely on combustion of fossil fuels, such as con or a s, which emit particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide -causing In health problems and economic damages. Wind Turbines don't produce atmospheric emissions that cause acid rain. smog, or greenhouse gases.

52 What do Passages A and B say about wind?

A Wind energy is free in some places

B In the past, wind was used to crush grain.

C Wind energy is environmentally friendly.

D **Wind can be used to produce electricity.**

53 What can we understand from Passages A and B about energy sources?

A Burning fossil fuels is expensive and causes pollution

B Energy sources include, for example, wind and coal

C Wind is a traditional source of energy.

D **Wind is an alternative energy source.**

54 What can we understand from Passages A and B about wind farms?

A A wind farm is easy to build and can provide power to a large number of people.

B Wind farms produce power more cheaply than individual wind turbines.

C **Wind farms can provide both power and employment for a community.**

D A wind farm consists of several wind turbines typically on a sea shore.

55 Which of the following best summarizes the usefulness of wind power for people from Passages A and B?

A **The industry that wind power has created likely to grow in the near future.**

Passage 13

(1) Language is a way to communicate. We begin to learn language 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 between them.

(3) For example, my three children and they were all born in the States. The eighteen-years- 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 much Americanized and **they** cannot understand each other Even when my ant 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 he does to the second canter. He also has a problem communicating with his parents. My tis trying to encourage him to learn both languages, but it is very bed for at because he speaks English all day and fail to understand why he should learn Korean.

(5) Immigrants try to preserve their native language in their new country while string to learn a new language. My aunt was her children to succeed in the US, but she also wants to help them understand the Korean language in order to understand the 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 any reasons. Immigrants must imagine a strong mutual understanding with the family and enable their children to appreciate the
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 the identity.

56 What is the main idea of the passage?

A | the importance of second language

B | immigrants and their education

C | language and identity

D | immigrants in the US

57 The word suffer in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to having .....

A accident
B problems
C injuries
D Skills

58 According to Paragraph (3), which of the following is NOT TRUE about the 18-year-old daughter?

A She was born in the U.S.
B She speaks only English very well.
C She sometimes misunderstands things in Korean
D She communicates better with her parents than her brother and sister do.

59 The pronoun they in Paragraph (3) refers to the mother and her .....

A second daughter
B eldest daughter
C children
D so

Model 31
نموذج أكثر تكراراً

61 He went to university in the UK ..... a PhD in physics.

A get
B getting
C **to get**
D to getting

62 In my opinion, it is not economical ..... your money on cheap, poor-quality products.

A spend
B spent
C **to spend**
D be spending

63 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A He claimed he was simply meditating, but when asked about it later, Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch.
B While sitting on the couch, but when asked about it later, he claimed he was simply meditating, Adam had obviously fallen asleep.
C Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch, he claimed he was simply meditating, but when asked about it later.
D **Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch, but when asked about it later, he claimed he was simply meditating.**

64 Steve's watch was not working properly, ... he took it to a repair shop.

A but
B **so**
C because
D while

65 I want to go to university ..... get a good job in the future.

A for to
B and for
C so that to
D **in order to**

66 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Kate forgot where she have put her keys when she was going to work so she came back to look for them.

A forgot
B **have**
C when
D came

67 Roger came to see us.....the evening.

A with
B to
C on
D **in**

68 .....Mark didn't have much money, he wanted to buy a really expensive car.

A In spite of
B **Although**
C In case
D Even

69 Professor Smith presented some very good arguments, ... Mr. Carter was still able to win the debate.

A so
B **but**
C and
D because

70 There are ..... people on the train.

A a load
B **plenty of**
C quite a bit
D a small amount

71 If the company gets the permission, they ..... a new bridge.

A were built
B have built
C would build
D **will build**

72 Tom's eyes hurt. He ..... to watch so much TV.

A **ought not**
B must not
C should not
D has not

73 We're driving from Paris to Munich ..... Frankfurt. We'll have a short stopover in Frankfurt.

A **Via**
B during
C off
D within

74 Look, there's the woman ..... father we met last night.

A **whose**
B which
C who
D that

75 Mrs. Hill's daughter, ... lives next door to her, has recently got married.

A **who**
B which
C what
D that

76 I'll join you for lunch as soon as I ..... the call.

A will finish
B finished
C **finish**
D would finish

77 I asked for something to drink, and I ..... a glass of water.

A was given
B has given
C gives
D gave

78 Hannah suddenly knew she ..... the wrong decision the night before.

A made
B has made
C had made
D has been making

79 I miss my wife. I wish she.....here.

A is
B were
C will be
D may be

80 The kids .....to watch TV, but then they fell asleep.

A will
B would
C is going
D were going

81 Fatima doesn't eat fish, so ..... we have chicken for lunch?

A may
B shall
C would
D have

82 He was so angry, he refused.....to me.

A talk
B to talk
C talking
D to talking

83 Mike: Is that your laptop? Paul: No, it's Tom's. My laptop .....

A is still repaired
B is still repairing
C is still being repaired
D has still been repairing

84 At the age of eighty, ... since he was sixteen, Roger finally retired.

A had been working
B being worked
C having worked
D will have been working

85 If we had planned the project more carefully, millions of dollars could.....

A be saving
B be saved
C have been saving
D have been saved

86 Children are welcome to join us on our next trip ..... they behave themselves.

A unless
B whereas
C even though
D **provided that**

87 Tom's car broke down, so he's ..... He didn't know how to fix it himself

A got it fixing
B **had it fixed**
C been it fixing
D done it fixed

88 These profits ..... over the past couple of years

A are made
B are making
C **have been made**
D have been making

89 My uncle lived ..... the age of eighty. He died at 85.

A throughout
B beneath
C **beyond**
D within

90 I'd rather you ..... the sandwich in the kitchen.

A would eat
B will eat
C **ate**
D eat

91 The new project ..... in two years.

A is being finished
B is going to finish
C will be finishing
D **will be finished**

92 You can learn many different languages at university. ....., you can learn English, French, and Spanish.

A **For example**
B In addition
C in contrast
D However

93 Choose the Best way to make the following sentences paragraph

(1)His dream would come true at last, so he was very happy.
(2)My brother, Mike, was working at a car dealership.
(3)My father was never able to save enough to buy a nice car, but he always dreamed of having one.
(4)He decided to invite our father there and surprise him with a nice new car.

A **(3). (2), (4), (1)**
B (4). (1). (3), (2)
C (1), (4), (2), (3)
D (4), (3), (2), (1)

Model 32

Passage 1

Packaging

(1) Packaging involves designing and producing the container or wrapper for a product. Traditionally the primary function of the package was to hold and protect the product. In recent times, however, numerous factors have made packaging an important marketing tool as well. Increased competition and clutter on retail store shelves means that packages must now perform many sales tasks – from attracting attention, to describing the product, to making the sale.

(2) Companies are realizing the power of good packaging to create immediate consumer recognition of brand. For example, an average supermarket stocks 45,000 items; the average Wal-Mart supercenter carries 142,000 items. The typical shopper passes by some 300 items per minute. And more than 70 percent of all purchase decisions are made in stores. In this highly competitive environment, the package may be the seller's last and best chance to influence buyers. Thus, for many companies, the package itself has become an important promotional medium.

(3) Poorly designed packages can cause headaches for consumers and lost sale for the company. Think about all those hard-to-open packages, such as DVD cases sealed with impossibly sticky labels. Packaging with finger-splitting wire twist-tie, or sealed plastic clamshell containers that take the equivalent of the fire department's Jaws of Life to open. Such packaging causes what amazon.com calls "wrap rage" the frustration we feel when trying to free a product from a nearly impenetrable package. "Amazon.com recently launched a multi-year initiative to alleviate wrap rage. It's working with companies such as Fisher-Price, Mattel, Microsoft, and others to create "frustration-free packaging – smaller, easy to open recyclable packages that use less packaging material and no frustrating plastic clamshells or wire ties. These new packages not only reduce customer frustration, they also cut down on packaging waste and energy usage, "It will take many years" says the company. "But our vision is to offer our entire catalog of products in frustration-free packaging.

(4) Innovative packaging can give a company an advantage over competitors and boost sales. Sometimes even seemingly small packaging improvements can make a big difference. For example. Heinz revolutionized the 170-year-old condiments industry by inverting the good old ketchup bottle, letting customers quickly squeeze out even the last bit of ketchup. At the same time. It adopted a fridge-door-fit shape that not only slots into shelves more easily but also have a cap that is simpler for children to open. In the four months following the introduction of the new package. Sales jumped 12 percent. What's more?
The new package does double duty as a promotional tool says a packaging analyst. "When consumers see the Heinz logo on the fridge door every time, they open it. It's taking marketing inside homes."

(5) In recent years, product safety has also become a major packaging concern. We have all learned to deal with hard-to-open "childproof" packaging. And after the rash of product tampering scares during the 1980s. most drag producers and food makers now put their products in tamper-resistant packages. In making packaging decisions, the company also must heed growing environmental concerns. Fortunately, many companies have gone "green" by reducing their packaging and using environmentally responsible packaging materials.

21 What was the main function of packaging traditionally?

A To hold and protect the product
B To increase competition and clutter
C To design and produce the container
D To describe the product and make it safe

22 How many items does a typical shopper pass by in a minute?

A 45000
B 3000
C 300
D 70

23 How many companies is Amazon working with to reduce "wrap rage"?

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4

24 According to Paragraph (4), how did Heinz revolutionize the condiments industry?

A By increasing sales
B By changing the ketchup bottle
C By changing the ketchup recipe
D By taking marketing inside homes

25 What percentage increase in sales did Heinz make?

A 12
B 15
C 170
D 1980

Passage 2

Economics

(1) Economics is the study of how wealth is created and distributed. By wealth, we mean anything of value, including the products produced and sold by business. How wealth is distributed simply means who gets what." Experts often use economics to explain the choices we make and how these choices change as we cope with the demands of everyday life. In simple terms, individuals, businesses, governments and society must make decisions that reflect what is important to each group at a particular time. For example, suppose you want to take a weekend trip to some exotic vacation spot, and you also want to begin an investment program Because of your financial resources, though you cannot do both, so you must decide what is most important Business firms, governments, and to some extent society face the same types of decisions. Each group must deal with scarcity when making important decisions. In this case, scarcity means "lack of resources money. time natural resources, and so on - that are needed to satisfy a want or need.

(2) Today, experts often study economic problems from two different perspectives: microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics is the study of the decisions made by individuals and businesses. Microeconomics, for example examines how the prices of homes affect the number of homes individuals will buy On the other hand, macroeconomics is the study of the national economy and the global economy. Macroeconomics examines the economic effect of national income, unemployment, inflation taxes, government spending interest rates. and similar factors on a nation and society.

26 What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

A To study government spending.

B **To explain how wealth is created and distributed.**

C To describe economic problems.

D To inform about microeconomics and macroeconomics.

27 What is one important idea that the writer mentions about macroeconomics?

A It examines the effect of home prices.

B **It studies national and global economy.**

C It teaches us how to start an investment program.

D It studies decisions made by individuals and businesses.

28 What is one important idea that the writer mentions about scarcity?

A **lack of resources**

B how wealth is distributed

C a result of microeconomics

D a choice we make in business only

Passage 3

Writing Genres

(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 to explain a concept, imparting information from themselves to a wider audience. Expository writing does not include the author's opinion but focused 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 the author's 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 authors as 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 almost every longer. Piece of writing, whether fiction or nonfictions. When an author writes in a narrative style, they are not trying to import information, they are trying to construct and communicative a story, complete with characters, conflict and settings.

29 What is the main idea of the passage?

A Academic writing uses different types of styles.

B Children learn about descriptive writing in elementary school.

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.

30 What does Paragraph ((2) say about expository writing?

A It is the least common type of writing.

B It includes a writer's opinion about a subject.

C It has information about today's world events.

D It allows the writer to describe an idea to the reader.

31 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 metaphor 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.

32 What does Paragraph ((3) say about descriptive writing?

A It deals with paintings and art.

B **It sometimes appears in works of nonfiction.**

C It includes the writer trying to convince the audience.

D It contains a writer's explanation of the scene for the audience.

33 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.

34 What does Paragraph ((5) say about narrative writing?

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.

Passage 4

The Impact of Culture on Marketing Strategies

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

(2) Business norms and behavior also vary from country to country. For example, American executives like to get right down to business and engage in fast and tough face-to-face bargaining. However Japanese and other Asian businesspeople often find this behavior offensive. They prefer to start with polite conversation, and they rarely say no in face-to-face conversations. As another example, South Americans like to sit or stand very close to each other when they talk business - in fact, almost nose-to-nose. The American business executive tends to keep backing away as the South American moves closer. Both may end up being offended.

(3) By the same token, companies that understand cultural differences can use them to their advantage when positioning products and preparing campaigns internationally. Consider LG electronics, the $63 billion-dollar South Korean electronics, telecommunications and appliance powerhouse. LG now operates in more than 60 countries and captures more than 81 percent of its sales from markets outside its home country. LG's global success rests on understanding and catering to the unique characteristics of each local market through in-country research, manufacturing and marketing.

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

A consumers
B cosmetics
C surprises
D devices

36 What is one important idea about offensive behavior in Paragraph ((2)?

A standing
B conversation
C face-to-face
D nose-to-nose

37 What is a major difference in bargaining style between American and South American businesspeople?

A face-to-face conversations
B level of directness
C bedtime habits
D personal space

38 What makes LG so internationally successful?

A They sell most of their products abroad.

B **They have knowledge of local market characteristics.**

C They spend a lot of money on marketing.

D They use telecommunications effectively.

39 What is the main topic of the passage?

A Each culture has its unique set of business norms and behavior.

B Business brings different nationalities closer together.

C Business negotiations with other nationalities are full of surprises.

D **Careful attention to cultural differences leads to success in business.**

Passage 5

Irish Potato Famine

(1) Under British rule, three quarters of Irish farmland was used to grow crops that were exported. The potato was the main source of food for most of the Irish people. In 1845, disaster struck. A blight or disease destroyed the potato crop. Other crops, such as wheat and oats, were not affected. Yet British landowners continued to ship these crops outside Ireland, leaving little for the Irish except the blighted potatoes. The result was a terrible famine that the Irish called the 'Great Hunger'. In four years, about one million Irish men, women and children died of starvation or disease. Many more emigrated to the United States and Canada. The Great Hunger left a legacy of Irish bitterness toward the English.

(2) In the 1850s, some Irish militants organized the Fenian Brotherhood. Its goal was to liberate Ireland from British rule by force. In the 1870s, moderate Irish nationalists found a rousing leader in Charles Parnell. He rallied Irish members of Parliament to press for home rule, or local self-government. The debate dragged on for ages.

(3) The 'Irish question' disrupted English Politics. At times, political parties were so deeply split over the Irish question that they could not take care of other business. As prime minister, Gladstone pushed for reforms in Ireland, he ended the use of Irish tax money to support the British and tried to ease the hardship of Irish tenant farmers. New laws prevented landlords from charging unfair rents and protected the rights of tenants to the land they worked.

(4) Finally, in 1914. Parliament passed a home rule law. But it delayed putting the new law into effect when World War 1 broke out that year. The southern counties of Ireland finally became independent in 1921.

40 What does Paragraph ((1) say about the Great Hunger?

A It helped improve relations between Ireland and Britain

B It made British landowners stop all crop exports outside of Ireland.

C **It brought about a lot of death and made many Irish people leave their country.**

D It helped Prime Minister Gladstone to become the leader of the Irish nationalists.

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

A To prove that the Irish only liked to eat potatoes most of the time

B To give more information about which crops were sent to Canada

C To show that crops, like wheat and oats, were also affected by disease

D **To show that British landowners sold good crops while people were hungry**

42 How did the Irish deal with the problems that followed the Great Hunger?

A They stopped paying taxes to the British and built an army.

B They passed laws to stop landlords from stealing their crops.

C They bought oat and wheat crops from nearby European countries.

D **They created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British.**

43 What does the writer think about the “Irish question”?

A **He believes it divided English people and problems until a solution was found.**

B He believes it created a split between Ireland’s northern and southern counties.

C He believes it helped the British control Ireland’s farms and potato crops for a very long time.

D He believes it created bad feelings towards Irish people who supported the Fenian Brotherhood.

44 How did prime minister Gladstone deal with the Irish question?

A He arrested Charles Parnell and other Irish nationalists.

B **He tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.**

C He left over a million Irish people to die of hunger and disease.

D He allowed Irish people to move to the United States and Canada.

Passage 6

Bacterial Disease

How do bacteria cause disease?

(1) Disease-causing agents are called pathogens. Although pathogens can come from any taxonomic group. bacteria and viruses are among the most common. All currently known prokaryotic pathogens are bacteria. This is why the discussion here is restricted to pathogenic bacteria, and it excludes archaea. However, in the future scientists may well discover that some archaea are associated with disease.

(2) The French chemist Louis Pasteur was the first person to show convincingly that bacteria cause disease. Pasteur helped to establish what has become known as the germ theory of disease when he showed that bacteria were responsible for a number of human and animal diseases.

Disease Mechanisms

(3) Bacteria produce disease in one of two general ways. Bacteria cause disease by destroying living cells or by releasing chemicals that upset homeostasis. Some bacteria destroy living cells and tissues of the infected organism directly, while some cause tissue damage when they provoke a response from the immune system. Other bacteria release toxins (poisons) that interfere with the normal activity of the host.

Damaging Host Tissue

(4) One example of a pathogen that damages host tissue is the bacterium that causes tuberculosis. This pathogen is inhaled into the lungs, where its growth triggers an immune response that can destroy large areas of tissue. The bacterium also may travel through blood vessels to other sites in the body, causing similar damage.

Releasing Toxins

(5) Bacteria that produce toxins include the species that causes diphtheria, and the species responsible for a deadly form of food poisoning known as botulism. Diphtheria has largely been eliminated in developed countries by vaccination, but outbreaks of botulism still claim many lives.

45 What happened because of Louis Pasteur's research about bacteria?

A People learned how diseases can start.

B People learned how to stop all diseases.

C People learned that diseases are common.

D People learned that diseases can be made.

46 What do toxins made by one species of bacteria cause?

A a new kind of lung disease
B a disease found in animals
C an ancient type of virus
D **an illness that can kill**

47 What is one negative effect of tuberculosis?

A It can cause deadly diseases
B **It causes damage to body tissue**
C It destroys blood vessels in the body
D It releases toxins that cause food poisoning

48 The word produce in Paragraph ((3) is closest in meaning to .....

A **create**
B destroy
C prevent
D respect

49 The word growth in Paragraph ((4) is closest in meaning to .....

A death
B decrease
C description
D **development**

50 The word response in Paragraph ((4) is closest in meaning to .....

A memory
B **reply**
C delay
D method

Passage 7



51 **Which group has the lowest number of days absent?**

A Men who sleep between 7 and 8 hours.

B Women who sleep between 7 and 8 hours.

C Men and women who do not stay up late at night.

D **Men and women who sleep at least 8 hours a night.**

Passage 8

California Strawberries

(1) Agricultural abundance is a pillar of the California dream. In 2016 the state turned out more than $45 billion worth of meat, milk and crops. Long before nutritionists agreed that fresh fruits and vegetables should be the center of American diets, California farmers had planted much of their land in these products, and today they produce half of the nation's fruits, vegetables and nuts.

(2) But although fruits and vegetables are vaunted as healthy foods, their impact as crops is quite different. On many California produce farms wages are low, working conditions are poor and farmers use enormous quantities of pesticides and precious water. This is the central contradiction of California agriculture

(3) California's strawberry industry is the state's sixth most important commodity in terms of the value of crops sold. Strawberries are attractive reasonably nutritious and occasionally tasty fruits and can be grown and eaten within California nearly year-round. But the industry's growth has relied on heavy use of toxic chemicals and now growers face heightened restrictions on some of their most favored chemicals: soil fumigants.

(4) Unfortunately, less toxic or non-chemical strategies that would allow strawberries to be grown for a mass market, maintaining affordable prices, are elusive and likely to remain so.

(5) Although strawberry production once was scattered throughout the state, by the 1960s, it had concentrated in coastal zones to take advantage of sandy soils and mild temperatures. Thereafter, the industry saw tremendous growth in productivity. In Monterey and Santa Cruz counties alone, acreage more than tripled and production increased tenfold from 1960 to 2014. Much of this growth was enabled by advances in plant breeding and use of plastic tarps to absorb heat, allowing growers to increase the length of strawberry seasons.

(6) But the main driver of growth has been the use of pre plant chemical fumigants. Growers hire pest control companies to fumigate soils before planting strawberries in order to kill soil-borne pests most importantly, plant pathogens such as Verticillium dahliae and Macrophomina phaseolina Without such treatment, these pathogens cause strawberry plants to wilt and die.

(7) Now, however, the industry's fumigant of choice methyl bromide can no longer be used in strawberry fruit production. In 1991 methyl bromide was banned under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that used in nursery production to ensure that starter plants are
virus- and pathogen-free. One potential replacement, methyl iodide, was approved for use in late 2010. But it was withdrawn from the market in 2012, following an activist campaign and lawsuit that accused California regulators of performing an inadequate review of potential health risks to workers and the general public. Among other things, the chemical is a known neurotoxin and carcinogen.

(8) Other fumigants are still allowed, but their use is increasingly restricted by buffer zones and township quotas. Consequently, growers are contending with heightened levels of plant disease, some from pathogens that had never before been evident in California strawberry fields.

(8) Can California find a less toxic way to raise 90 percent of the nation's fresh strawberries? Although the strawberry industry is investing significant resources into non-chemical alternatives to manage soil-borne disease, the obstacles are formidable. The entire production system, including reliance on fumigants, is embedded into the cost of land.\

(9) Fumigation has allowed growers to plant on the same blocks of land. year after year, and not worry about soil disease. With fumigation available to control.

(10) Together these innovations have allowed growers to keep prime strawberry land in production every year for much of the year, yielding exceptional amounts of fruit. High land prices reflect these expectations and make it unprofitable to grow strawberries using less intensive methods. The Pacific Ocean's natural summer air-conditioning is attractive to suburbanites as well as strawberries, so coastal development is putting additional pressure on the cost of strawberry land while at the same time increasing public pressure to control use of fumigants.

(11) Informed and concerned consumers ingrained with California's deep culture of environmentalism have turned to organic strawberries, which they see as a more sustainable option. As conventional growers took note of this vibrant market, organic strawberry production rose fivefold between 2000 and 2012, to reach about 3,300 acres planted in 2017, which represents 12 percent of all strawberry acreage.

(12) But although organic growers use non-chemical soil fumigation methods or rotate strawberries with crops that have a mild disease-suppressing effect, such as broccoli, few of them fundamentally alter the production system in other ways.

(13) A small but dedicated set of growers have learned how to raise strawberries for the long haul without fumigants. However, even they use starter plants produced on fumigated soil, since no nurseries produce organic plants. Crucially, for these growers strawberries are a minor crop in what are otherwise highly diversified systems. And most of these producers are located outside of prime strawberry growing regions, where land is cheaper. Their approach therefore is not nearly replicable for growers producing for the mass market.

(14) These exceptions tell us as much about the limits of California strawberry production as does mainstream production. Consumers who want organic strawberries must be willing to live with compromises, pay premium prices. For others, the dream of affordable year-round strawberries grown without toxic chemicals is already an impossible one.

52 What are two plant pathogens that harm strawberries?

A verticillium dahliae and macrophomina phaseolina

B methyl bromide and methyl iodide

C methyl iodide and macrophomina phaseolina

D verticillium dahliae and methyl bromide

53 Between which years did organic strawberry production rise by fivefold?

A 1960 and 2014

B 2005 and 2015

C 2010 and 2012

D 2000 and 2012

Passage 9

Forensic Science

Forensic science is the application of science to answer questions related to the law. Biologists as well as chemists and biochemists can be forensic scientists. Forensic scientists provide scientific evidence for use in courts, and their job involves examining trace material associated with crimes. Interest in forensic science has increased in the last few years, possibly because of popular television shows that feature forensic scientists on the job. Also, the development of molecular techniques and the establishment of DNA databases have updated the types of work that forensic scientists can do. Their job activities are primarily related to crimes against people such as murder and assault. Their work involves analyzing samples such as hair, blood. and other body fluids and also processing DNA found in many different environments and materials.

54 The word evidence in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A people

B methods

C facts

D experiments

55 The word examining in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A creating

B destroying

C proving

D testing

Passage 10

Hypnosis

(1) Those who study hypnosis agree that its power resides not in the hypnotist but in the subject's openness to suggestion. To some extent, nearly everyone is suggestible. When people standing upright with their eyes closed are told repeatedly that they are swaying back and forth, most will indeed sway a little. In fact, postural sway is one of the items on the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale that assesses a person's hypnotizability. During the assessment, a hypnotist gives a brief hypnotic induction and then presents a series of suggested experiences that range from easy (one's outstretched arms will move together) to difficult (with eyes open one will see a nonexistent person).

(2) Those who are highly hypnotizable - say, the 20 percent who can carry out a suggestion not to smell or react to a bottle of ammonia held under the nose - are still likely to be the most hypnotizable 25 years later. These hypnotically susceptible people, frequently become deeply absorbed in imaginative activities. Typically, they have rich fantasy lives and easily become absorbed in the imaginary events of a novel or movie. Many researchers therefore refer to hypnotic.

56 What can we understand about hypnosis?

A | Everyone is hypnotizable

B | Most people are hypnotizable.

C | 20% of people are hypnotizable.

D | Young people are most hypnotizable.

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

A | In hypnosis, the subject is more important than the hypnotist.

B | It is good to be able to focus your attention completely on a task.

C | The Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale is a good test.

D | Everyone should read novels and watch movies.

Passage 11

Passage A: Aristocratic leadership:

(1) This is also sometimes termed authoritarian leadership. It refers to a leadership or management style which assumes that information and decision making are best kept at the top of the organization. It is also characterized by:

- One-way communication (down ward).
- Minimal delegation or decentralization.
- Close supervision of employees.

(2) Martha Stewart, An American enter renew, build up a vast global business venture, including publishing, television broad casting and online commerce, despite, or perhaps of her reputation as an autocratic leader, unlike this style, the leader determines objectives, allocate tasks and expects obedience from subordinates. In these circumstances employees become very dependent upon the leader as they do not have the necessary information (or confidence) to act on their own initiative.

(3) Organization managed in an authoritarian style can face difficulties. People avoid making decisions so that matters to be decided are either passed up for the decisions to be made at a higher level, or decision are made by committees as it is more difficult to dismiss all the members of a committee for jointly making a wrong decision senior management tends to be overworked and stud turnover tends to be high. This style of leadership becomes difficult to operate successfully as an organization grows.

(4) As with all the behavior leadership classifications the term autocratic manager covers a spectrum styles. Extreme autocratic management with result in subordinated having no freedom of action. More evident autocratic leadership will allow for possibility of some discussion or persuasion. This implies that limited two-way communication may occur.

Passage B: Democratic leadership

(1) Democratic leadership (sometimes called participative leadership entails operating a business according to decisions agreed by the majority decision may be agreed formally through a voting system but are more likely to the result of informal discussions. Typically, democratic leadership encourages some of the following.

Ship encourages some of the following:

- The leader delegates a great deal and encourages decentralization.
- The leader and subordinator discuss issues and employee participation actively encouraged.
- The leader acts upon advice, and explains the reasons for decisions.
- Subordinates have greater control over their own working lives

(2) The successful operation of this style requires excellent communication skills on the part of the leader and the ability to generate effective two-way communications. A considerable amount of management time may be spent on communication in one form or another. This approach helps to develop the skills of subordinates and generally results in a more satisfied work form.

58 What can we understand from passages A and B about leadership?

A It results in a satisfied workforce.

B **It requires a person to influence others to work.**

C It becomes more difficult as an organization grows.

D It requires employees to be dependent on their leader.

59 According to passages A and B, what type of communication can take place in both leadership styles?

A downward

B limited

C **two-way**

D informal

60 What can we understand from Passages A and B about leadership styles?

A They only include downward communication

B **They influence how decisions are made.**

C The leader delegates a great deal.

D Workers depend on their leaders.

Model 32

61 Choose the Best way to make the sentences into a paragraph.

(1) He was born in February 1304.
(2) Ibn Battuta was a famous traveler from Morocco.
(3) Finally, he returned home to Morocco 24 years later.
(4) His first big trip was to Hajj when he was 21 years old.
(5) After Makkah, he continued and visited most of the Islamic world.

A (1), (2), (3), (4), (5)
B (2), (1), (4), (3), (5)
C (1), (2), (4), (3), (5)
D **(2), (1), (4), (5), (3)**

62 You need to drink ..... of coffee if you're going to study all night.

A so much
B **a lot**
C too much
D large amount

63 I need to sleep before tomorrow's exam. I..... drink any more coffee.

A couldn't
B **shouldn't**
C must not to
D don't have to

64 There are three books in your bag, ... one do you want?

A That
B **Which**
C What
D This

65 I saw ..... students in the cafeteria, but I didn't see anyone in the gym

A few
B a little
C **some**
D much

66 Hannah ..... to write a good paper until her second year at university.

A **wasn't able to**
B isn't able to
C will not
D can not

67 If you don't want to help me with the assignment, I'll just do it .....

A me
B my
C mine
D **myself**

68 The Professor ..... gave the lecture is a friend of my father.

A which
B whom
C **who**
D what

69 My friends at university ..... allowed to talk to their professors outside class or office hours.

A not
B do not
C **are not**
D will not

70 Before a test, Nora doesn't sleep as ..... as she normally does.

A plenty
B **much**
C many
D more

71 Do you know if Eric has transferred to another university? I haven't seen him ..... last month.

A for
B from
C until
D **since**

72 The students blamed ..... for their bad grades.

A ourselves
B oneselves
C theirselves
D **themselves**

73 Before going to university, I didn't know that psychology.....for more than 150 years.

A **had been studied**
B being studied
C is studied
D studied

74 When teachers ..... marking the exams, the students will get their scores.

A **finish**
B finished
C will finish
D would finish

75 I have been working on my term paper..... three days now.

A **for**
B yet
C since
D about

76 Linda was in the cafeteria when her friend .....her they had both passed the exam.

A tells
B **told**
C has told
D had told

77 James studied ..... for three weeks to prepare for his exams.

A intention
B intensely
C intensity
D intense

78 Sorry, I can't pay for lunch. I only have.....riyals.

A a few
B many
C a little
D several

79 Mrs. Carter, ... all the students liked very much, now teaches at a different university.

A she
B her
C whom
D which

80 Did you know that neither Sara ..... Sofia study at university?

A nor
B also
C either
D neither

81 If I ..... you, I would study Economics instead of Law.

A be
B am
C been
D were

82 If Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Wilson.....fewer students, they would have been a lot less busy.

A had had
B have had
C had have
D have got

83 When you register for your new course, ... you ask the teacher if there is room for one more student, please?

A shall
B would
C should
D must

84 Will just finished writing his final exam; he..... want to go home and rest.

A must
B could
C might
D should

85 I really like Mrs. Taylor because she is a teacher.....cares about her students.

A whose
B **who**
C who she
D she

86 Susan wasn't sure when .....

A was due the assignment
B was the assignment due
C the assignment due was
D **the assignment was due**

87 Mr. Mike asked Ben if he ..... better at night or in the morning.

A **studied**
B study
C studying
D has studied

88 Chris found the finance exam very easy, because his teacher ..... him everything he needed to know.

A he told
B he tell
C **had told**
D has told

89 If Mr. Carter stays for one more year, he .....at this university for 30 years.

A will have be taught
B will teach
C **will have taught**
D will be teach

90 His parents worked very hard ..... he could go to a good university.

A **so that**
B in order
C as soon as
D as long as

91 Khalid practiced soccer every day.....he wanted to play for the university team.

A **because**
B also
C but
D however

92 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT WORD ORDER.

A **May I have two cups of coffee and a chocolate cookie?**
B May I have two coffee of cups and a chocolate cookie?
C I may have two cups of coffee and a chocolate cookie?
D I have two cups of coffee and may a chocolate cookie?

(At an airport: Immigration)

A: Where are you staying?
B: At the Fairmont Hotel.

93 A: Do you know anybody here?
B: Yes, Mike Bennett.
A: Is he family or a friend?
B: He's ..... a colleague ..... a friend. We've worked together for four years now

A | either / or
B | neither/nor
C | as/as
D | **both / and**

94 Choose the sentence with the RIGHT WORD ORDER.

A | How much do you have money usually with you?
B | How much do you have money usually with you?
C | How much do you usually have money with you?
D | **How much money do you usually have with you?**

95 I don't remember his name, ...I do remember how he looked and what he said.

A | or
B | and
C | **but**
D | so

96 She is a good student. She's.....learned a lot of English.

A | yet
B | still
C | **already**
D | just

97 Which one of the underlined words or phrases in the following is INCORRECT?

Much people think they know a lot about education, but often they have not learned the full history of this field.

A | **Much**
B | a lot
C | oftenq
D | full

Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

98 Ralph read in the newspaper where the university was looking for people for research subjects and would pay them well for their time.

A | **where**
B | was looking
C | would pay
D | their

99 The two girls went upstairs ..... they stayed there for over an hour.

A however
B because
C while
D and

100 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A In Europe and the US are entrepreneurs, many optimistic despite the crisis economic about the year ahead

B Many entrepreneurs in Europe and the US are optimistic about the year ahead, despite the economic crisis

C Despite the crisis year ahead, many in Europe and about the US entrepreneurs are optimistic.

D About the entrepreneurs, US and Europe are in optimistic crisis, despite the many year ahead.

Model 33

Passage 1

Pony (gold) express

The Pony Express was a system that delivered mail on horseback between Missouri and California. The service lasted for only about a year and a half in the early 1860s. Nevertheless, the Pony Express is well remembered in stories about the American West.Beginning in the 1840s many people from the eastern United States began to move to the west. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and in Colorado and Nevada in 1859 brought thousands of explorers in search of riches. Other people came to settle the land or to start a new life. By 1860 some 40,000 members of the religious group known as Mormons had settled in what is now Utah. The population of Oregon also greatly increased. The new settlers often came into conflict with the Native Americans who already lived on the land. More settlers continued to arrive, however.Mail from the East took a long time to reach these people. In 1851 the United States government arranged to send mail to California and Oregon by sea. However, it took about a month for a letter to travel from New York to California. Then a stagecoach service was begun, but this took 24 days. The people in the West demanded faster mail service.

The idea of using fast horses or ponies to carry mail may have come from F.X. Aubrey, who hauled goods down the Santa Fe Trail in freight wagons. The Santa Fe Trail was an important commercial route during the mid-19th century. On his trips from Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico, Aubrey left horses along the trail with traders and others. On his return by horseback, he changed a tired horse for a fresh one.

21 When did they discover Pony?

A 1980
B **1848**
C 1900
D 2000

22 Who was the first to ride the Pony?

A **Aubrey**
B Danie
C Adam
D Christopher

23 How long did it take for a letter to travel from New York to California?

A **A month**
B A year
C A week
D Three months

vr.qa.52@gmail.com

Passage 2

Tea

Tea has a Chinese name given to a tree or shrub, its leaves, and the drink made from the leaves, and its evergreen plant. It is attributed to the Camellia sinensis plant, and its original home is eastern Asia. In its homeland it grows to a height of 9 m, but on farms it prunes small bushes 90-150 cm tall. Its leaves are lanceolate, dark green, and the flowers are fragrant, white, yellowish. Tea was mentioned in Chinese works in the third century as a substitute for strong wines, and was cultivated in the eighth century on a commercial scale. The Dutch East India Company imported it to Europe, c. 1600, and used it in England (c. 1660). The British East India Company monopolized its supply to Britain until 1834. It arrived in the American colonies in 1680 and was the beverage of choice until it was replaced by coffee. And tea is the most consumed beverage after water, and the most important tea-producing countries are: India, China, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Formosa. The main importing countries Britain, the United States of America. Australia, Russia, Canada, Netherlands. Its cultivation requires light fertile soil, hot weather, humid air, and abundant rain. **Small bushes grown from seeds are suitable for harvesting after about three years, and these shrubs may continue to produce for 50 years. The** leaves are picked by hand and they are young and the best are the thin leaves near the top. Leaves are left to wither, then twisted and heated. In green tea, the leaves are heated as soon as they are cut. In black (red) tea, the leaves are first fermented for about 24 hours. In black (red) dragon tea, which is a type of tea that the people of China drink, the leaves are partially fermented, which is Medium in flavor and colour. Tea is classified according to the paper size, starting from the smallest. The flavor of tea is caused by volatile oil, its stimulant property is caused by caffeine, and its astringent property is caused by tannin, which decreases in black (red) tea as a result of fermentation. Sometimes jasmine flower or other fragrant plants are added to some types of tea to sweeten it.

Passage 3

Vitamin D

Vitamin D can be synthesized by the skin when exposed to UVB radiation. Therefore, inhabitants of northern Antarctica with a short exposure to sunlight are at considerable risk of experiencing vitamin D deficiency.

Vitamin D (VD) deficiency is a health condition that affects an important proportion of the worldwide population. VD deficiency can lead to bone mineralization defects such as rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.

Also, studies in the general population have shown an association of VD deficiency with increased bone fracture risk and other health problems.

24 Why do the inhabitants of northern Antarctica experience vitamin D deficiency?

A not enough sunlight

Passage 4

Diabetes

(1)Diabetes is a chronic (long-lasting) health condition that affects how your body turns food into energy.

(2)Your body breaks down most of the food you eat into sugar (glucose) and releases it into your bloodstream. When your blood sugar goes up, it signals your pancreas to release insulin. Insulin acts like a key to let the blood sugar into your body's cells for use as energy.

(3)With diabetes, your body doesn't make enough insulin or can't use it as well as it should. When there isn't enough insulin or cells stop responding to insulin, too much blood sugar stays in your bloodstream. Over time, that can cause serious health problems, such as heart disease, vision loss, and kidney disease.For developing countries, urban and rural populations were considered separately Prevalence of diabetes in adults worldwide was estimated to be 4.0% in 1995 and to rise to 5.4% by the year 2025. It is higher in developed than in developing countries. The number of adults with diabetes in the world will rise from 135 million in 1995 to 300 million in the year 2025.The sugar industry paid scientists in the 1960s to play down the link between sugar and heart disease and promote saturated fat as the culprit instead, newly released historical documents show. The internal sugar industry documents, recently discovered by a researcher at the University of California, San Francisco, and published Monday in JAMA Internal Medicine, suggest that five decades of research into the role of nutrition and heart disease, including many of today's dietary recommendations, may have been largely shaped by the sugar industry.

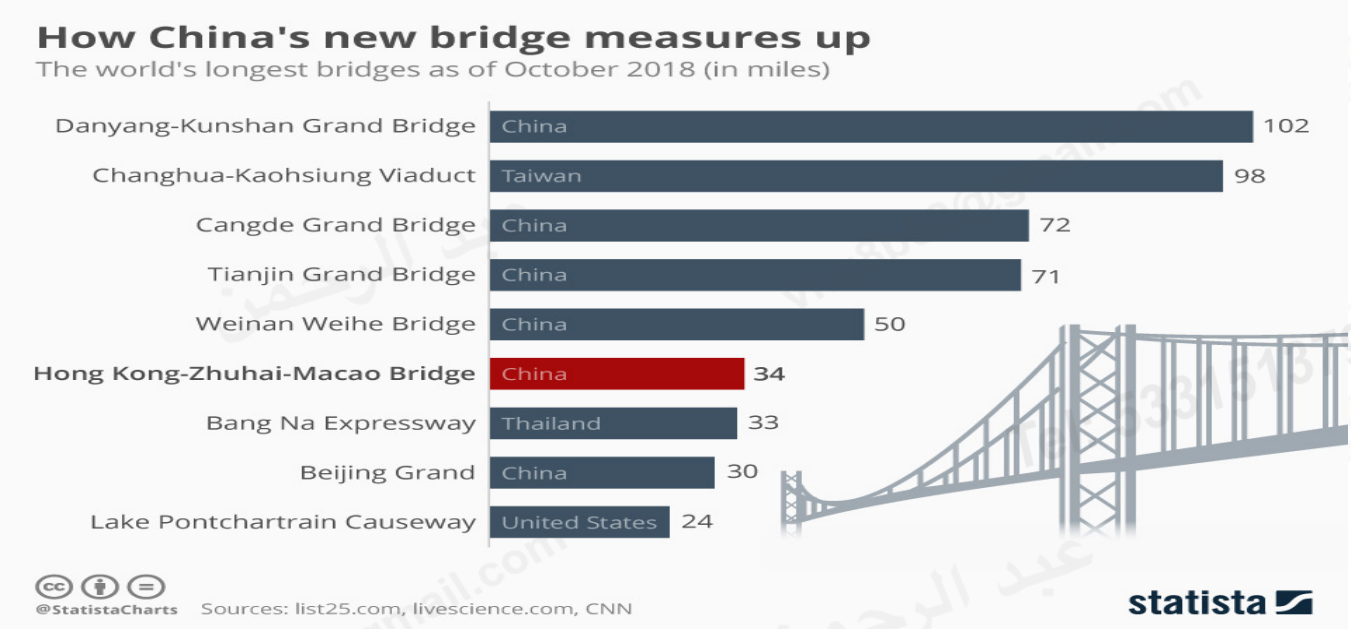
Passage 5

Pnarkinson

Parkinson's disease is a progressive disorder that affects the nervous system and the parts of the body controlled by the nerves. Symptoms start slowly. The first symptom may be a barely noticeable tremor in just one hand. Tremors are common, but the disorder may also cause stiffness or slowing of movement.
In the early stages of Parkinson's disease, your face may show little or no expression. Your arms may not swing when you walk. Your speech may become soft or slurred. Parkinson's disease symptoms worsen as your condition progresses over time. Although Parkinson's disease can't be cured, medications might significantly improve your symptoms. Occasionally, your health care provider may suggest surgery to regulate certain regions of your brain and improve your symptoms.
In Parkinson's disease, certain nerve cells (neurons) in the brain gradually break down or die. Many of the symptoms are due to a loss of neurons that produce a chemical messenger in your brain called dopamine. When dopamine levels decrease, it causes atypical brain activity, leading to impaired movement and other symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

Passage6

الرسم البياني الخاص بالجسور



24 How long is the bridge in Thailand?

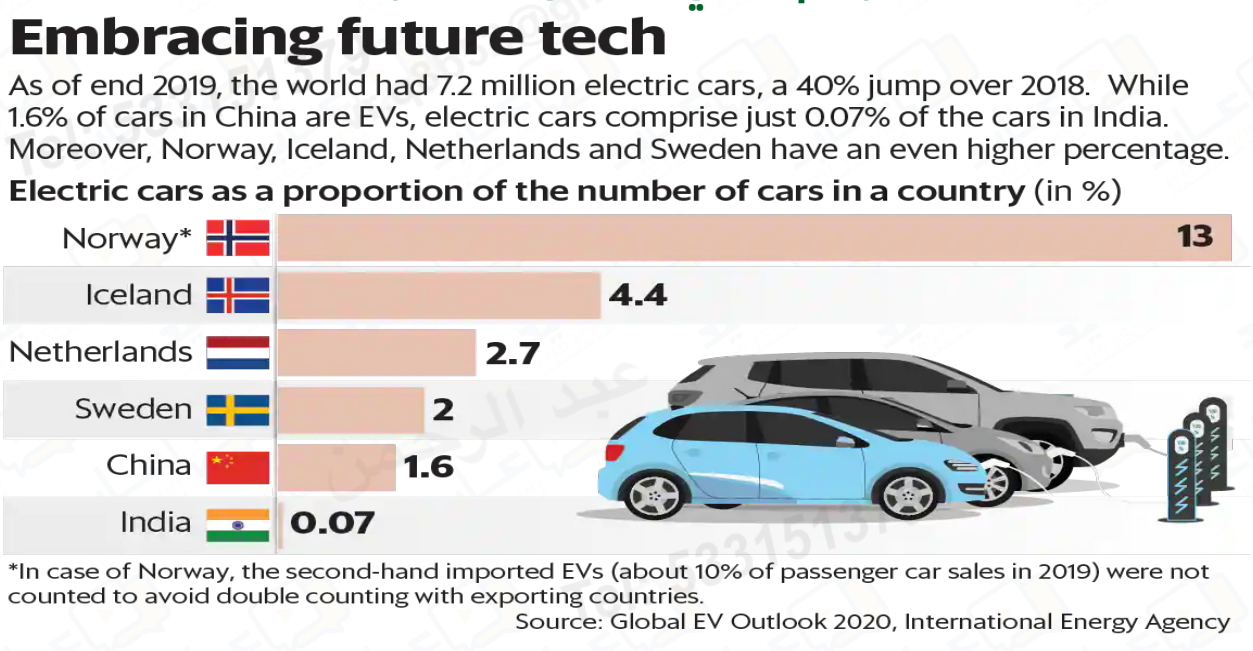
A 33 miles

25 Where is the shortest bridge?

A Unites States of America

Passage7

الرسم البياني الخاص بالسيارات



Passage 8

(صناعة الورق والبردى)

(1) The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, containing tiny cellulose fibers, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

(2) The first manmade writing material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plant, flattened them, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

(3) Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibers. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved onto a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.

(4) Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

(5) Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

26 According to Paragraph (2), what did the early Egyptians use to make their writing material?

A mulberry bark. B wood pulp.
C bamboo. D papyrus.

27 The word them in Paragraph (2) refers to .....

A Ancient Egyptians. B writing materials.
C papyrus stems. D paper.

28 The first real paper was made in .....

A China. B Egypt.
C France. D Samarkand.

29 Who introduced the paper-making process to Europe?

A Ts'ailun. B Chinese traders.
C the Arabs. D the Spanish.

30 Which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

A tree bark. B tree wood.

C plant starch. D **fibrous material.**

Passage 9

(مناخ بعض مدن المملكة)

(6) Strong winds will raise dust and sand, reducing visibility over the northern and central Kingdom between Makkah and Madinah, with the possibility of increasing temperatures over these regions. Suspended haze will spread over Qassim, Hail and northern parts of the Riyadh region, limiting visibility and making driving hazardous. Parts of the central and eastern Kingdom will be partly cloudy, with chances of rain. Storm clouds may form over the southwestern and Western highlands, including Abha. Baha and Taif.

31 Which parts of the Kingdom may receive rain?

A **the central and eastern parts.** B the central and northern parts.

C the northern and eastern parts. D the northern and western parts.

32 The forecast for Makkah and Medina is .....

A clear and sunny. B stormy and cool.

C rainy and cool. D **dusty and hot.**

33 Which city may expect to see storm clouds?

A Makkah. B Riyadh.

C Hail. D **Baha.**

34 Where will it probably be difficult to see clearly while driving?

A Taif. B **Qassim.**

C the western highlands. D the eastern part of the Kingdom.

Passage 10

Automation

(1) Knowing how and where robots and machines could impact the global economy will help financial executives in a competitive edge in their industries but predicting which countries are likely to be impacted most by workforce automation and when isn't as simple as comparing industries across the globe.

(2) A recent McKinsey Global Institute report. A Future That Works: Automation, Employment, and Productivity, Analyzed the automation potential of 46 countries, representing 80% of the global workforce. Several factors are considered, including the percentage of work activities that could be automated using current technology, the number of full-time employees that could be affected and wages.

(3) The types of activities that have a high potential for automation are physical tasks in highly structured and predictable environments, data processing and data collection. Those that have a considerably lower potential for automation are unpredictable physical work, interactions with others, applying expertise, and managing others, which is the least susceptible to automation.

(4) Vast differences are expected in how automation will play out across the globe, as technical, economic, and social factors will determine the pace and extent of it. But it's hard to say how quickly automation will become reality, according to the report.

(5) Take manufacturing, for example. One country may save a larger concentration of work hours in jobs that have higher automation potential, such as production and administrative support. And another country may have a higher proportion of work hours in jobs that are less likely to be automated, such as management and engineering.

35 What idea do the words "susceptible to automation" repeat?

A workforce automation
B robots and machines
C **automation potential**
D competitive edge

36 What can we understand from Paragraph ((2) about the McKinsey Global Institute research?

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.

37 Which of the following is an opinion in the passage?

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.

38 **Which of the following is a fact?**

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.

39 **What idea do the words "administrative support" repeat?**

A Management and engineering

B **Data processing and data collection**

C Technical, economic and social factors

D Applying expertise and managing others

40 **What can we understand from Paragraph (s (4) and (5) about automation around the world?**

A It will be very difficult to achieve.

B It will become a reality very quickly.

D **It will be different in different countries.**

C It will have the biggest effect on manufacturing.

Passage 11

Photosynthesis

(1) All living organisms need food. They need it as a source of raw materials to build new cells and tissues as they grow. They also need food as a source of energy. Food is a kind of 'fuel' that drives essential living processes and brings about chemical changes. Animals take in food, digest it and use the digested products to build their tissues or to produce energy.

(2) Plants also need energy and raw materials but, apart from a few insect eating species, plants do not appear to take in food. The most likely source of their raw materials would appear to be the soil. However, experiments show that the weight gained by a growing plant is far greater than the weight lost by the soil it is growing in. So there must be additional sources of raw materials.

(3) Jean-Baptiste van Helmont was a Dutch scientist working in the 17th century. At that time very little was known about the process of photosynthesis. He carried out an experiment using a willow shoot. He planted the shoot in a container with 90.8 kg of dry soil and placed a metal grill over the soil to prevent any accidental gain or loss of mass. He left the shoot for 5 years in an open yard, providing it with only rainwater and distilled water for growth. After 5 years he reweighed the tree and the soil and came to the conclusion that the increase in mass of the tree (74.7 kg) was due entirely to the water it had received. However, he was unaware that plants also take in mineral salts and carbon dioxide, or that they use light as a source of energy.

41 How is the author's view of "increase in mass" in trees different from the Dutch scientist, Helmont's view?

A It is due entirely to the water they receive.

B It is due to the water, air, and soil they receive.

D **It is due to the water, minerals, carbon dionxide, and sun light.**

C It is due to a healthy soil, enough water, enough minerals and air.

42 What word other than food does the writer use to talk about the need of all living things?

A cell

B **fuel**

C material

D process

43 What can we understand from the passage about the source of food hypothesis?

A Food comes from only carbohydrates and carbon.

B Food comes from three different sources.

D **Food comes from more than four sources.**

C Food comes from nitrogen and sulfur.

44 What can we understand from Paragraph ((3) about Helmont's experiment?

A It failed because it used dry soil.

B It succeeded because it used only rainwater for 5 years.

C **It failed because it did not pay attention to all things plants need.**

D It failed because it happened a long time ago before photosynthesis was even known.

Passage 12

Fish

(1) Fish are cold-blooded vertebrates that live in water. They differ greatly in size, shape, color and habits. Some fish may look like worms, while others may **resemble** rocks. All the colors of the rainbow can be found in fish. Some fish are very brightly colored while others can be very dull.

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

(3) Scientists have found over 21,000 different kinds of fish. They continue to find more species each year. Scientists who study fish are called ichthyologists. Fish are truly amazing animals to study and observe.

46 What is the main idea of the passage?

A the types of fish

B the colors of fish

C **fish are fascinating animals**

D how fish live and play in water

47 The word resemble in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A differ from

B **look like**

C live in

D move

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

A fish
B water
C a river
D oxygen

49 According to Paragraph (3), it is expected that in the new Norma the scientists will find more

A fish
B animals
C kinds of animals
D species of animals

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Passage 13

((البرمجيات المفتوحة والسماح بتجربتها ومشاركتها

Free Software

Freeware

(1) Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of charge. Once it has been downloaded. there are no fees associated with using the software (examples include: Adobe, Skype or media players). Unlike free software, freeware is subject to copyright laws and users are often requested to tick a box to say they understand and agree to the terms and conditions governing the software. This basically means that a user is not allowed to study or modify the source code in any way.

Shareware

(2) In this case, users are allowed to try out some software free of charge for a trial period. At the end of the trial period, the author of the software will request that you pay a fee if you like it. Once the fee is paid. a user is registered with the originator of the software and free updates and help are then provided. Very often, the trial version of the software is missing some of the features found in the full version, and these don't become available until the fee is paid. Obviously, this type of software is fully protected by copyright laws and a user must make sure they don't use the source code in any of their own software. Permission needs to be obtained before this software is copied and given to friends. family or colleagues.

50 What does Paragraph (1) say about freeware?

A It has source code that can be changed.

B **It has rules that users must follow.**

C It is necessary to update it often.

D It is similar to free software.

51 Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1)?

A **Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of charge.**

B Once it has been downloaded, there are no fees associated with using the software (examples include: Adobe, Skype or media players).

C Unlike free software, freeware is subject to copyright laws and users are often requested to tick a box to say they understand and agree to the terms and conditions governing the software.

D This basically means that a user is not allowed to study or modify the source code in any way.

52 What does Paragraph (2) say about shareware's trial period?

A You can change the source code.

B You can share it with friends and family.

C You can use all of the software's features.

D **You can use the software for a limited time.**

53 Which of the following statements about shareware Paragraph (2) support?

A **Users can try it before buying it.**

B Users can share it easily with anyone.

C Users can download it on their phones.

D Users can create their own software.

Model 33

61 When you call the school, you should leave your message with the person..... answers.

A who he
B whose
C **who**
D he

62 Anna has almost finished her geography course. She only has.....assignments left.

A much
B little
C **a few**
D a little

63 Roger ..... to a lecture when he realized he had left his keys in the car.

A listened
B will listen
C is listening
D **was listening**

64 students should always pack their school bags by .....

A **themselves**
B theirselves
C himself
D herself

65 Muna ..... for Lisa to finish her exam for two hours.

A **has been waiting**
B had waited
C is waiting
D waits

66 The teacher might have accepted my late essay if I ..... him yesterday.

A asked
B would ask
C **had asked**
D has asked

67 Don't be afraid of making mistakes when ..... in class.

A you speaking
B was speaking
C are speaking
D **speaking**

68 Mia just ..... her term paper an hour ago.

A finish
B **finished**
C finishing
D has finished

69 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A **Eric's and Mike's expectations of owning a business couldn't have been more different.**

B Eric's and Mikes expectations of owning a business couldn't have been more different.

C Eric's and Mike's expectations of owning a business couldnt have been more different.

D Erics' and Mike's expectations of owning a business couldn't have been more different.

70 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

If I was you, I would have told Mike exactly the same thing.

A **was**

B would

C exactly

D thing

71 **Paul was late for school,.....he drove too fast and the police stopped him.**

A **so**

B as

C Since

D However

72 **Sara lost her presentation ..... her USB drive broke.**

A although

B during

C **when**

D so

73 **Which of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

Last week, Marks writes three emails about his new business plan to his boss.

A **writes**

B about

C plan

D his boss

74 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A She claimed she was only relaxing, but when asked about it later, Lucy had clearly fallen asleep while sitting in the car.

B Lucy had clearly fallen asleep while sitting in the car, she said she was only relaxing, but when asked about it later.

C **Lucy had clearly fallen asleep while sitting in the car, but when asked about it later, she claimed she was only relaxing.**

D While sitting in the car, but when asked about it later, she claimed he was only relaxing. Lucy had obviously fallen asleep.

75 I will not go on holiday until I ..... all my work.

A | have completed
B | will complete
C | completed
D | did complete

76 Sara ..... a doctor, but now she's a teacher.

A | used to be
B | uses to b
C | is used to b
D | is using to be

77 If I have time tonight, I ..... for the final exam.

A | study
B | am study
C | will study
D | going to study

78 Mike has been a university student ..... six months now.

A | about
B | since
C | yet
D | for

79 In which sentence is all Punctuation correct?

A | After they went to hajj, they returned home to their countries; and went back to their old routines.
B | After they went to hajj, they returned home to their countries and went back to their old routines.
C | After they went to hajj they returned home to their countries; and went back to their old routines.
D | After they went to hajj they returned home to their countries and went back to their old routines.

80 I've been searching for the course book everywhere. ..... you find it anywhere?

A | did
B | are
C | were
D | have

81 Geography 101 ..... at our university last year.

A | had not been offered
B | has not been offered
C | was not offered
D | is not offered

82 **Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph**

(1) He practiced with the flash cards until he had memorized the whole French alphabet.
(2) Eventually, he was able to keep short conversations with his French friends and relatives.
(3) Then he bought children's books and watched videos until he built up his vocabulary and learned some basic grammar.
(4) Mark wanted to learn French.
(5) To start, he made a flash card for each letter in French with an English equivalent written on the back.

A **(4), (5), (1), (3), (2)**
B (5), (4), (3), (1), (2)
C (4), (5), (2), (1), (3)
D (5), (4), (1), (2), (3)

83 **Tom could have gone to Rome with his friends, ...**

A but he did
B so he didn't
C and he did
D **but he didn't**

84 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A To chase each other around, the students love, around the school yard until one of them falls and starts to cry.
B **The students love to chase each other around the school yard until one of them falls and starts to cry.**
C Around the school yard until one of them falls, the students love to chase each other around, and starts to cry.
D One of them falls and starts to cry until the students love to chase each other around the school yard.

85 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A Had lunch, the employees worked hard all morning, and then kept working the whole afternoon.
B **The employees worked hard all morning, had lunch and then kept working the whole afternoon.**
C The employees worked hard all morning, and then kept working the whole afternoon, had lunch.
D Had lunch, and then kept working the whole afternoon, the employees worked hard all morning.

86 **Mia ..... green tea every evening.**

A use to drink
B **used to drink**
C is used to drink
D used to drinking

87 The term has just started, but I wish that it ..... already over.

A is
B will be
C **were**
D may be

88 Did you ask Mike if he usually ..... after school?

A **slept**
B sleep
C sleeping
D has slept

89 Bicycles ..... allowed inside university buildings.

A will not
B **are not**
C do not
D not

90 Adam and Ali always seem ..... on Saturdays.

A studying
B **to study**
C that they study
D they will study

91 If I ..... younger, I would study to become a lawyer.

A am
B **were**
C will be
D was being

92 When you have answered the questions on page 104, ... you raise your hands, please?

A must
B shall
C should
D **would**

93 Jane ..... physics since she was 15 years old. She is really knowledgeable.

A had been studying
B **has been studying**
C was studying
D studied

94 The student ..... sits next to me in class is called Ahmad.

A who he
B that he
C which
D **who**

95 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A My favorite foods include pasta fish bread and, broccoli.

B **My favorite foods include: pasta, fish, bread, and broccoli.**

C My favorite foods include, pasta, fish, bread, and, broccoli.

D My favorite foods include: pasta fish bread, and broccoli.

96 Mark works .....

A careful

B **carefully**

C more careful

D most careful

97 Anna's mobile was not working properly, ... she took it to a repair shop.

A because

B while

C but

D **so**

98 In which sentence is al CAPITALIZATION correct?

A **King Faisal Mosque is in Islamabad.**

B king faisal mosque is in Islamabad.

C King faisal Mosque is in Islamabad.

D King faisal mosque is in Islamabad.

99 If Mr. Carter doesn't get a better salary, he ..... teaching next year.

A had stopped

B would stop

C **will stop**

D stop

100 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A Last night, he read two books to prepare for his lecture at city university next week.

B **Last night, he read two books to prepare for his lecture at City University next week.**

C Last night, he read two books to prepare for his lecture at City university next week.

D Last night. He read two books to prepare for his lecture at City University next week.

Model 34

Passage 1

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest.

(2) At last, the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

21 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because .....

A he had sweat all over him.
B he was covered with back ash.
C Ben did not give him much help.
D **he had given so much to fight the fire.**

22 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves .....

A working with proper tools
B avoiding fire hazards
C losing one’s courage
D **caring for others**

23 The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Ben
B Mike
C a fireman
D **a man**

Passage 2

Giant Panda

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

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

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in Sichuan, China

B **in Atlanta, Georgia**

C in an American research center

D in the Chengdu Panda Research Center.

Passage 3

Stars

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

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

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

26 The pronoun it in Paragraph ((1) refers to the .....

A photograph
B exposure
C **camera**
D star

27 The word brighter in Paragraph ((3) is closest in meaning to .....

A more colorful
B **more shiny**
C smaller
D larger

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

A **green**
B yellow
C blue
D red

Passage 4

The Cold War

(1) Starting with major scientific breakthroughs during the 1930's, countries have developed weapons that are based on nuclear energy. The use of nuclear weapons reached its height with the outbreak of World War II and the Cold War. Two of the world's major superpowers, the USA and Soviet Union, threatened each other with the use of nuclear weapons, which was referred to as the Cold War.

(2) Although relations between the Soviet Union and the United States had been strained in the years before World War II, the U.S.-Soviet alliance of 1941–1945 was marked by a great degree of cooperation and was essential to securing the defeat of Nazi Germany. As late as 1939, it seemed highly improbable that the United States and the Soviet Union would forge an alliance. U.S.-Soviet relations had soured significantly following Stalin's decision to sign a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany in August of 1939. In spite of intense pressure to sever relations with the Soviet Union, Roosevelt never lost sight of the fact that Nazi Germany, not the Soviet Union, posed the greatest threat to world peace. In order to defeat that threat, Roosevelt confided that he "would hold hands with the devil" if necessary.Finally, two devastating atomic bomb attacks against Japan by the United States, coupled with the Soviets' decision to break their neutrality pact with Japan by invading Manchuria,
finally led to the end of the war in the Pacific. Soon after the war, the alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union began to unravel as the two nations faced complex post- war decisions

(3) At various conferences, the most important of which were at Yalta and Potsdam, the three powers split Germany and its capital Berlin in two, with the eastern portion controlled by the Soviet Union and the western portion controlled jointly by the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. Additionally, the Soviet Union was given influence over the governments of several Eastern European states, where they promptly set up loyal, communist puppet regimes.

(4) The United States and the West feared the creation of this Eastern Bloc, as Western journalists and government termed it, and the further spread of communism and/ or totalitarian states in the rest of the world. U.S. foreign policy became one of containment - essentially, stopping the spread of communism wherever it could. This was in direct opposition to the Soviet Union's policy of fostering the spread of communism, especially in its Asian neighbors. The Americans then feared that the USSR/ Communist influence that already spread over Eastern Europe, would influence the democracies of western Europe.

29 In which year did US-Soviet relations sour significantly?

A | 1939
B | 1941
C | 1945
D | 1962

30 At which conferences did the three powers split Germany?

A Cairo and Tehran
B **Yalta and Potsdam**
C Berlin and Soviet Union
D The United States, the United Kingdom, and France

31 What was the U.S. foreign policy after World War II?

A **U.S. foreign policy became one of containment**

Passage 5

Demand in Economics The meaning of demand

The meaning of demand

(1) Demand refers to both the willingness and the ability of customers to pay a given price to buy a product or service. The amount of a product or service demanded at each price level is called the quantity demanded.

(2) In general, the quantity demanded falls as price rises, while the quantity demanded rises at lower prices. Therefore, there is an inverse relationship between the price of a product or service and the demand. This rule is known as the law of demand.

32 The word income in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A interest
B values
C **wages**
D receipt

33 What happens when the price of a good or product increases?

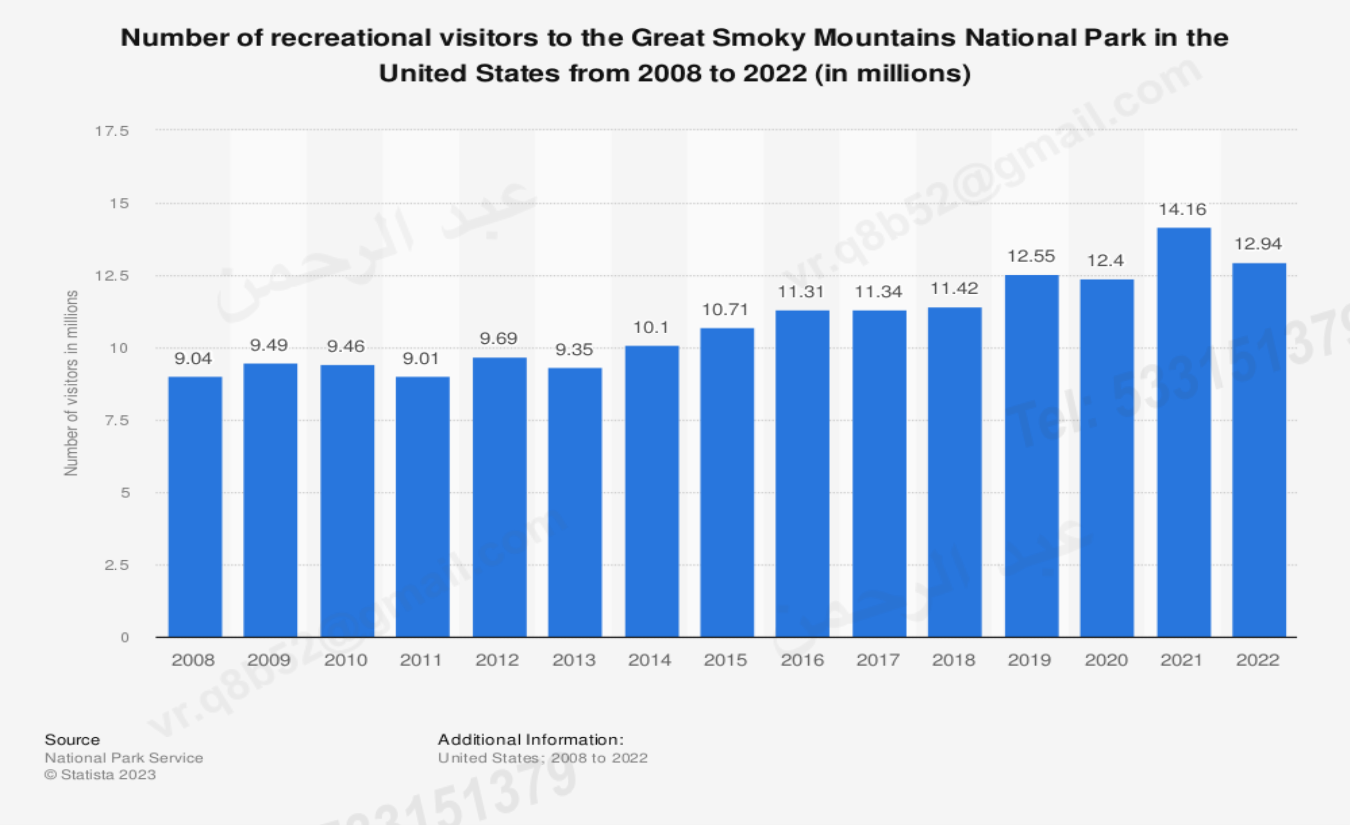
A Demand for it increases.
B **Demand for it decreases.**
C Demand for it makes prices lower.
D Demand for some luxury goods increase.

34 What happens when the price of a product or good decreases?

A **Demand for it increases.**
B Demand for it decreases.
C Demand for it makes prices lower.
D Demand for some luxury goods increase

Passage 6

Visitors to Great Smokey Mountains National Park in The United States.



35 In which year was the least number of visitors?

A 2008

B 2011

C 2013

D 2018

Passage 7

What is a Network?

(1) A network is nothing more than two or more computers connected by a cable (or in some cases, by a wireless connection) so that they can exchange information.

(2) Of course, computers can exchange information in other ways besides networks. Most of us have used what computer nerds call the sneakernet. That' s where you copy a file to a diskette and then walk the disk over to someone else's computer. (The term sneakernet is typical of computer nerds' feeble attempts at humor, and why not? As a way to transfer information, sneaker- net was pretty feeble).

(3) The whole problem with the sneakernet is that it's slow— plus, it wears a trail in your carpet. One day, some penny-pinching computer geeks discovered that connecting computers together with cables was actually cheaper than replacing the carpet every six months. Thus the modern computer network was born.

(4) You can create a computer network by booking all the computers in your office together with cables and installing a special network interface card (an electronic circuit card that goes inside your computer — ouch!) in each computer so you have a place to plug in the cable. Then you set up your computer s operating-system software to make the network work, and — voilà — you have a working network. That's all there is to it.

(5) If you don't want to mess with cables, you can create a wireless network instead. In a wireless network, each computer is equipped with a special wireless network adapter that has little rabbit-ear antennas. Thus, the computers can communicate with each other without the need for cables.

(6) Computer networking has its own strange vocabulary. Fortunately, you don't have to know every esoteric networking term. Here are a few basic buzzwords to get you by:

(7)Networks are often called LANs. LAN is an acronym that stands for local area network. It's the first TLA, or three-letter acronym, that you see in this book. You don't really need to remember it or any of the many TLAs that follow. In fact, the only three-letter acronym you need to remember is TLA.

(8) You may guess that a four-letter acronym is called an FLA. Wrong! A four-letter acronym is called an ETLA, which stands for extended three-letter acronym. (After all, it just wouldn't be right if the acronym for four-letter acronym had only three letters.)

(9) Every computer connected to the network is said to be on the network. The technical term (which you can forget) for a computer that's on the network is a node.

(10)When a computer is turned on and can access the network. When a computer can't access the network, it's offline. A computer can be offline for several reasons. The computer can be turned off, the user may have disabled the network connection, the computer may be broken, the cable that connects it to the network can be unplugged, or a wad of gum can be jammed into the disk drive.

(11) When a computer is turned on working properly, it's said to be up. When a computer is turned off, broken, or being serviced, it's said to be down. Turning off a computer is sometimes called taking it down. Turning it back on is sometimes called bringing it up.

(12) Don't confuse local-area networks with the Internet. The Internet is a huge amalgamation of computer networks strewn about the entire planet. Networking the computers in your home or office so they can share information with one another and connecting your computer to the worldwide Internet are two entirely separate things.

36 What is a three-letter acronym called?

A ETLA
B **TLA**
C LAN
D FTA

37 What is a four-letter acronym called?

A AWOL
B LAN
C FLA
D **ETLA**

38 What is a "node"?

A a computer that is offline
B a computer that is broken
C **a computer on the network**
D a computer Working correctly

Passage 8

Probability and Randomness

(1) Randomness and uncertainty exist in our daily lives as well as in every discipline in science, engineering, and technology. Probability theory is a mathematical framework that allows us to describe and analyze random phenomena in the world around us. By random phenomena, we mean events or experiments whose outcomes we can't predict with certainty.

(2) Let's consider a couple of specific applications of probability in order to get some intuition. First, let's think more carefully about what we mean by the term's "randomness" and "probability" in the context of one of the simplest possible random experiments: flipping a fair coin.

(3) One way of thinking about "randomness" is that it's a way of expressing what we don't know. Perhaps if we knew more about the force, I flipped the coin with, the initial orientation of the coin, the impact point between my finger and the coin, the turbulence in the air, the surface smoothness of the table the coin lands on, the material characteristics of the coin and the table, and so on, we would be able to definitively say whether the coin would come up heads or tails. However, in the absence of all that information, we cannot predict the outcome of the coin flip. When we say that something is random, we are saying that our knowledge about the outcome is limited, so we can't be certain what will happen.

(4) Since the coin is fair, if we don't know anything about how it was flipped, the probability that it will come up heads is 50%, or 12. What exactly do we mean by this? There are two common interpretations of the word "probability." One is in terms of relative frequency.In other words, if we flip the coin a very large number of times, it will come up heads about 12 of the time. As the number of coin flips increases, the proportion that come up heads will tend to get closer and closer to 12. In fact, this intuitive understanding of probability is a special case of the law of large numbers, which we will state and prove formally in later chapters of the book.

(5) A second interpretation of probability is that it is a quantification of our degree of subjective personal belief that something will happen. To get a sense of what we mean by this, it may be helpful to consider a second example: predicting the weather. When we think about the chances that it will rain today, we consider things like whether there are clouds in the sky and the humidity. However, the beliefs that we form based on these factors may vary from person to person - different people may make different estimates of the probability that it will rain. Often these two interpretations of probability coincide - for instance, we may base our personal beliefs about the chance that it will rain on an assessment of the relative frequency of rain on days with conditions like today.

(6) The beauty of probability theory is that it is applicable regardless of the interpretation of probability that we use (i.e., in terms of long-run frequency or degree of belief). Probability theory provides a solid framework to study random phenomena. It starts by assuming axioms of probability, and then building the entire theory using mathematical arguments.

39 What is one important idea related to "randomness" that the writer mentions in Paragraph (3)?

A interpretation
B probability
C **doubt**
D math

40 What is one important idea related to probability that the writer mentions in Paragraph (4)?

A **interpretation**
B experiment
C knowledge
D result

Model 34

61 If it rains tomorrow, I ..... my raincoat.

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Adam ..... a book now.

A reads
B reading
C is reads
D **is reading**

63 When I go to King Saud University Library, I usually .....

A am studying
B will study
C studied
D **study**

64 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

I don't had enough money to buy a bus ticket, so I'll have to walk to school today.

A **had**
B to buy
C so
D have to

65 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the office's are finished, whos' going to have the biggest room?
B After all the offices are finished, who's going to have the biggest room.
C **After all the offices are finished, who's going to have the biggest room?**
D After all, the offices are finished, whos going to have the biggest room.

66 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A Some people enjoy visiting museums during their holidays there are some things that you should think about when going to a museum including opening times guided tours and where to eat launch.
B Some people enjoy visiting museums during their holidays, there are some things that you should think about when going to a museum, including opening times guided tours and where to eat launch.
C **Some people enjoy visiting museums during their holidays. There are some things that you should think about when going to a museum including opening times, guided tours, and where to eat launch.**
D Some people enjoy visiting museums during their holidays: there are some things that you should think about when going to a museum including, opening times, guided tours, and, where to eat launch.

67 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A I drink Pepsi never late at night.
B I drink never Pepsi late at night.
C **I never drink Pepsi late at night.**
D Never I drink Pepsi late at night

68 In Which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A **The boy and his father came home late.**
B The Boy and his father came home late.
C The boy and his Father came home late.
D The Boy and his Father came home late.

69 Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph:

(1) Later that week, her manager called her and said that she had given the best presentation in the history of the company.
(2) When she stood up to give her presentation, she was nervous but confident that she had prepared well
(3) All her colleagues were really proud of her.
(4) She made sure to sleep early on the night before the presentation so that she would be well rested and focused
(5) Helen worked really hard on her latest presentation at work that was coming up.

A (3), (4), (2), (1), (5)
B (3), (5), (4), (2), (1)
C **(5), (4), (2), (1), (3)**
D (5), (4), (3), (2), (1)

70 There is still ..... money left in my pocket. I have about five dollars or so.

A a few
B a lot
C **some**
D any

71 If Bob's late for work one more time, he ..... his job.

A **will lose**
B would lose
C has lost
D had lost

72 Mike ..... be so rude to his neighbour. I have to tell him.

A **shouldn't**
B wouldn't
C doesn't
D hasn't

73 My parents have been married ..... fifty years.

A during
B since
C from
D **for**

74 I just saw your brother in the hospital. ..... happened to him?

A who
B **what**
C whom
D where

75 The man ..... we just met is our new boss.

A which
B whose
C **whom**
D what

76 The teacher was in a bad mood and spoke to everyone .....

A aggressive
B aggressiveness
C **aggressively**
D aggression

77 This book ..... by a famous English written in 1603.

A wrote
B is written
C **was written**
D writes

78 Before he ..... a decision, Ted checked all the facts.

A had made
B **made**
C has made
D makes

79 I miss my best friend. If only he ..... Here with me!

A **were**
B had been
C will be
D is

80 Your father drives a Bentley! What ..... for a living?

A is he do
B **does he do**
C does he
D is he

81 I'm so happy my father stopped ..... . He used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.

A to smoke
B wo smoking
C **smoking**
D smoke

82 I know you didn't break the window. It ..... by Emma's sister.

A broke
B broken
C is broken
D **was broken**

83 I'm afraid you're late for dinner. All the food has ..... .

A been eaten
B been eating
C eaten
D ate

84 My father is a vegetarian. He eats ..... meat nor fish.

A nor
B both
C either
D neither

85 If I spoke French, I ..... help the people, but I only speak English.

A can
B could
C must
D will

86 If Cathy had not spent all her money, she ..... to borrow 20 dollars from me.

A hadn't had
B won't have had
C wouldn't have had
D hasn't had

87 My brother and I had an argument last night. He said he ..... to me again.

A never spoke
B never speaks
C has never spoken
D would never speak

88 While my wife and I were in Austria last winter, we ..... skiing in the mountains.

A gone
B have gone
C are going
D went

89 Chris has lived in his house all his life. He seems ..... everyone in the neighbourhood.

A that he know
B to know
C knowing
D to be known

90 I am really busy now, but I will join you guys..... fifteen minutes.

A by
B over
C during
D in

91 My colleagues made me ..... for them on my birthday.

A to sing
B sing
C sang
D singing

92 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A **Ahmed want to the British Embassy to get a document approved, but when he arrived, he was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first.**

B But when he arrived, Ahmed went to the British Embassy to get a document approved, he was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first.

C He was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first, but when he arrived, Ahmed went to the British Embassy to get a document approved.

D When he arrived he was not allowed in, but because he had not made an appointment first, Ahmed went to the British Embassy to get a document approved.

93 **To which sentence can we add the following clause? ..... because he never had enough money.**

(1)It had been a long time since Ken had visited his uncle in their hometown.
(2)Now he was not feeling well and he knew he must go to visit him.
(3)Arriving after the long and tiring trip, he saw his uncle's face light up and began to feel much stronger.
(4)His visit had been better than any medicine

A **(1)** B (2)

C (3) D (4)

94 **Karen didn't understand the task her manager gave her,..... she kept asking for more information.**

A because B for

C if D **so**

95 **My sister doesn't speak French. .....**

A so does my brother B **neither does my brother**

C so doesn't my brother. D neither doesn't my brother

96 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

The lost watch was finded in the last place you would think of. It was a happy end to a sad story.

A was B **finded**

C last D story

97 **If she had more talent, she ..... in art school.**

A enrolls B **would enroll**

C had enrolled D had enrolled

98 In the game of Monopoly, if a player gets a “go to jail card”, he ……. directly to jail.

A must going
B must to go
C **must go**
D must

99 Mr. Amir, ……. the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.

A he
B him
C **whom**
D which

100 If I ……. More time, I ……. More.

A had/ learn
B have/ learn
C **had/ would learn**
D have/ would learn

Model 35

Passage 1

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smokejumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest.

(2) At last, the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

21 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because .....

A He had sweat all over him.
B He was covered with back ash.
C Ben did not give him much help.
D **He had given so much to fight the fire.**

22 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves .....

A working with proper tools
B avoiding fire hazards
C losing one’s courage
D **caring for others**

23 The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Ben
B Ben
C a fireman
D **a man**

Passage 2

Giant Panda

(1) An American-born giant panda will soon be traveling 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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in Sichuan, China

B **in Atlanta, Georgia**

C in an American research center

D in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

Passage 3

COVID-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 which could adapt their advertisements to the Change of 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 in your website so that ads can be retargeted to people who have visited your website. 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 cafe or restaurant, home workouts from a gym, 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.

26 What is important for business to do when marketing?

- A Keep up with the changing needs and wants of customer
- B To warn customers from 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

27 What does desires mean in Paragraph (2)

A Choices
B **Interests**
C Requirements
D Necessities

28 What does the Paragraph say about Covid 19 and online shopping?

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.

29 What % did online sales in the UK increase to in February of 2020?

A 3%
B 33%
C 13%
D **30%**

30 What does the Paragraph (6) say about social media marketing?

A **It is effective.**
B It is wasteful.
C It is terrible.
D It is useless.

Passage 4

Crime

(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 any simple and universally accepted definition, though 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 is a crime only when it is in Violation of 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 Have a catalogue of crimes called the criminal code, in some common law nations no such Comprehensive statute exists. So, it would be a great move if the countries all over the world would Agree on a clearer and more comprehensive definition of the word, crime.

31 What is a fact according to the writer?

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.

32 What are alternate words used for illegal acts?

A Purpose and statutory

B Offence and community

C Crime and violation

D Violation and criminal law

33 What does the writer think about the definition of crime?

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.

Passage 5

Sugar

When you eat or drink too much sugar, the extra insulin in your bloodstream can affect your arteries All over your body. It causes their walls to get inflamed, grow thicker than normal and stiffer, this Stresses your heart and damages it over time. This can lead to heart disease, like heart failure, heart Attacks, and strokes.

34 What health problem does sugar cause?

A Your bloodstream
B It causes low blood pressure.
C It causes heart diseases.
D It causes stress

Passage 6

Vitamin D

(1) Vitamin D or the sunshine vitamin is an important nutrient for the body. Vitamin D deficiency can lead to weak bones and increase risk of osteoporosis, bone pain and arthritis. And if a new study is to be believed, then the vitamin can lead to aggressive behavior in adolescents. Conducted by researchers at the University of Michigan, the study found a link between Vitamin D deficiency in young kids to aggression in their adolescent age. The sunshine vitamin is synthesized in the body in the presence of sunlight.

(2) The body needs it to absorb calcium and make bones stronger. That's why the people living in Antarctica suffer from vitamin D deficiency because there isn't enough sunlight. In a study that was carried in Antarctica, 90% of the 130 expeditioners had a lower bone density at the hip by 2%.

35 What does vitamin D deficiency lead to?

A weaker bones
B denser bones
C relaxation
D adolescence

36 Why do countries in the Antarctica have a vitamin D deficiency?

A because it is the southernmost continent.
B because it has a lot of snow.
C There isn't enough sunlight.
D People there eat a lot of fish

Passage 7

Livestock farming

(1) The livestock sector is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural economy, particularly in the developing world. The global demand for meat, including beef, pork, chicken, and lamb, has tripled in the past 50 years – due primarily to a growing global population. This increased demand for meat is paralleled by rising temperatures and sea levels, i.e. global warming.

(2) While on the surface these might seem like two separate phenomena, a closer look reveals the undeniable link between meat production and climate change. The relationship between the livestock industry – the rearing of animals to produce dairy and meat products – and climate change is becoming more apparent with population growth and globalization influencing a global shift towards the so-called Western Diet, which is basically pounds and pounds of meat (usually red meat) paired with high amounts of saturated fat and sugar.

(3) A new study adds to the evidence that eating red meat on a regular basis may shorten your lifespan. Past research has tied red meat to increased risks of diabetes, cardiovascular disease and certain cancers. The studies have also pointed to an elevated risk of mortality from red meat intake.

(4) Factory farms are the largest user of land resources globally with 80% of total agricultural land used to grow the crops that feed animals. On a global scale, a meat-based diet requires almost three times more land than a plant-based diet. As populations continue to grow and meat demand increases, more and more deforestation is likely to occur, too, to make room for pasture lands for beef cattle. Forests are crucial to maintaining biodiversity in wildlife and also are important carbon sink lands, absorbing carbon dioxide from the environment.

(5) Cutting down trees releases all the absorbed CO2 – putting it back into the atmosphere – and irrevocably damages wildlife habitats – contributing to an increase in endangered species by rupturing whole ecosystems paired with biodiversity loss. Meat Production uses a lot of water; approximately 10% of water flow worldwide is used for rearing livestock. This is a considerable amount when we consider the threat of water scarcity as populations increase and climate-change induced droughts become more frequent.

(6) While the consequences of climate change are immense and often difficult to digest, being more informed about the impact of your individual choices can make all the difference. Knowing the meat and dairy industry's negative environmental impact might give you
the motivation you need to reduce your animal product consumption and welcome more greens and grains into your diet. However, the grain prices keep rising due to the livestock farming which make it even harder for the poor to afford them. This cycle gets vicious with the passing of time: the increased prices of grains increase the prices of the livestock feeding and thus products, as well. To break this cycle, it is advisable for people to cut down on eating red meat to help reduce not only grains prices, global warming but also water consumption.

37 What does Paragraph (2 say about livestock farming regarding the environment?

A It causes global warming.

B It causes population growth.

C It causes a global shift towards the Western Diet.

D It causes a decrease in temperature.

38 What do Paragraph (2) and (3) say about eating too much red meat?

A It hurts the animals

B It is good for reducing global warming.

C It is healthy.

D It is unhealthy.

39 What does Paragraph (5) say about livestock Farming?

A It releases CO2.

B It wastes too much water.

C It produces 10% of water.

D It doesn't need much water.

40 What does Paragraph (6) say about livestock farming affecting poor?

A It provides the poor with the needed nutrition.

B It is too expensive for the poor to buy.

C It increases the price of grains so the poor can no longer afford it.

D The poor can afford buying the red meat.

Passage 8

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 use of red peppers, and the Irish and 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 is the "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.

(1) 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.

41 According to Paragraph (1). Globalization is often assumed to be a recent development. In fact, globalization .....

A Originated with the Chinese
B Went as far north as Norway
C **Has been going on for a long time**
D Is evidenced in North and South America

42 In Paragraph (1). Discovered artifacts and antiques came originally from ....."

A **China and Arabia**
B Norway and China
C North and South America
D Arabia and North America

43 The word antiques in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to ....."

A Traditional
B Very distant
C Metallic
D **Very Old**

44 According to Paragraph (3), where did most of the plants mentioned in the passage originate?

A In North America
B In Asia and the Americas
C In North and South America
D In North America And Europe

45 How does the author use a discussion of plants?

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

46 If the passage continued it would probably show why globalization.....

A Was uncommon in the Old World
B Was irrelevant to some societies
C Is important today
D Is to be discarded

Passage 9

The Suez Canal قناة السويس

(1) 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.

47 by modern standards building the canal was .....

A Extremely inefficient
B Very time- consuming
C Extremely inexpensive
D Very important politically.

48 The canal was most important to the .....

A Europeans
B Egyptians
C Americans
D Arab world

Passage 10

Dictionaries القواميس

(1) Luis wrote a paper for his course in field methods. He asked students how they used dictionaries and compared their success in learning English.

(2) The conclusions of his research are as follows: students who said they never or hardly ever used dictionaries often spoke English well but usually wrote poorly because they made many spelling mistakes. The ones who looked up very unfamiliar word read very slowly.

(3) Therefore, they did not have time to read much. Those who used small two-language dictionaries had the worst problems. Their dictionaries often gave only one or two words as a translation of English. Because one English word often has meanings in English. These dictionaries did not give enough information.

49 What is the best title for this passage?

A Field Methods Course
B **Effective Dictionary Use**
C Students spelling Problems
D Using Dictionaries for writing

50 The word they in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Words
B **Students**
C Meanings
D Dictionaries

51 Students who learned English best .....

A Used NO dictionary
B **Used a dictionary less often**
C Looked up every word carefully
D Used small two-language dictionaries

Passage 11

Stress الضغط

(1) We generally use the word “stress” when we feel that everything seems to have become too much. We are overloaded and wonder whether we really can cope with the demands placed upon us. Anything that poses a challenge or a threat to our well-being is a stress at all, many say our lives would be boring and would probably feel pointless. However, when the stresses affect both our mental and physical health they are bad.

(2) The way we respond to a challenge may also be a type of stress. Part of our response to a challenge is physiological and affects our physical state. When faced with a challenge or a threat, our body activates resources to protect us; to either get away as fast as we can. Or fight. This is known as our ‘fight-or-flight’ response.

(3) If you are upstairs at home and an earthquake starts, the faster you can get yourself, and anyone else who might be at home, out the more likely you are all to survive. If you need to save somebody’s life during that earthquake by lifting a heavy weight that has fallen on them. You will need parts of your body to be activated to give you more strength.

(4) To do this, our body produces larger quantities of the chemicals cortisol, adrenaline and noradrenaline, which trigger it to have a higher heart rate. Heightened muscle preparedness, sweating, and alertness. All these factors help us protect ourselves in a dangerous or challenging situation.

(5) Non-essential body functions slow down, such as our digestive and immune systems when we are in a ‘fight-or-flight’ situation. All resources can then be concentrated or rapid breathing, blood flow, alertness and muscle use.

(6) Most of us have varying interpretations of what stress is about and what matters, sort of us focus on what happens to us, such as breaking a bone or getting a promotion. While others think more about the event itself. In my opinion. What really matters are our thoughts about the situations in which we find ourselves.

52 The word overloaded in Paragraph (1), is closest in meaning to.....

A Feeling NOT listened to
B Feeling NOT supported
C **Feeling under pressure**
D Feeling overweight

53 What does the expression ‘fight or flight response’ used in Paragraph (2) mean?

A Staying in a dangerous situation or facing it
B Getting away from a dangerous situation very quickly
C The ways a dangerous situation changes with stress
D **The ways a person’s body reacts to a dangerous situation**

54 According to Paragraph (3), what is the best advice in the event of an earthquake?

A Try to save someone else's life as well as your own

B Make sure that no heavy weight have fallen on top of you

C Try to get out of the building as quickly as possible.

D Stay inside and wait until the earthquake has finished

55 The word it in Paragraph (4) refers to ....."

A body

B cortisol

C adrenaline

D noradrenaline

56 According to Paragraph (5), what is TRUE about a 'fight or flight' situation?

A All body functions are considered essential.

B The digestive and immune systems are considered NON essential.

C The digestive and immune systems are considered essential

D All body functions are considered NON essential.

57 Why does the author use the pronoun "we" throughout the passage?

A Because he is describing the experience of someone else.

B Because he distances himself from the experience he describes

C Because he is describing an experience unique to himself

D Because he believes that his feeling will be shared by many others

Passage 12

Bees النحل

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an-Naml, 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al-Nahl, 68-9). Modern science, more than 1,400 years afterwards, has 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 similar to 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 the 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 the 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.

58 The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph ((1) refer to .....

A bees
B insects
C scientists
D communities

59 Why are bees important to humans?

A They have communities and can communicate.

B **They are necessary to produce our food crops.**

B They are becoming more numerous than us.

D They have feelings like us.

60 Which Paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?

A Paragraph (1)

B Paragraph (2)

C **Paragraph (3)**

D Paragraph (4)

Model 36

Passage 1

OS (نظام تشغيل الحاسب)

(1) A computer is a set of resources for the movement, storage, and processing of data and for the control of these functions. The OS is responsible for managing these resources.

(2) Can we say that it is the OS that controls the movement, storage, and processing of data? From one point of view, the answer is yes: By managing the computer's resources, the OS is in control of the computer's basic functions. But this control is exercised in a curious way. Normally, we think of a control mechanism as something external to that which is controlled, or at least as something that is a distinct and separate part of that which is controlled. For example, a residential heating system is controlled by a thermostat, which is separate from the heat-generation and heat-distribution apparatus.) This is not the case with the OS which as a control mechanism is unusual in two respects:

- The OS functions is the same way as ordinary computer software; that is, it is a program or suite of programs executed by the processor.
- The OS frequently relinquishes control and must depend on the processor to allow it to regain control.

(3) Like other computer programs, the OS provides instructions for the processor. The key difference is in the intent of the program. The OS directs the processor in the use of the other system resources and in the timing of its execution of other programs; But in order for the processor to do any of these things, it must cease executing, the OS program and execute other programs. Thus, the OS relinquishes control for the processor to do some "useful" work and then resumes control long enough to prepare the processor to do the next piece of work.

21 What was the writer's main purpose?

A To convince
B To entertain
C To inform
D To complain

22 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A The OS controls all computer programs alone.
B The OS is separate from the system it controls.
C The OS needs to be to have a break from its work.
D The OS works like other computer software.

Passage 2

(الأذن الداخلية)

(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. And once damaged. These cells cannot regrow. However. Researches 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 it 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 of an unmet need, and this is an entirely new approach.

23 What is the author's main purpose?

A To explain
B To inform
C To convince
D To teach medicine

24 What is one important idea that the author mentions?

A Men are more likely to suffer from hearing loss.
B The treatment is injected into the middle ear.
C Hearing loss affects 48 million Americans.
D Damaged hair cells cause hearing loss.

25 What is one important idea that the author mentions?

A Damaged hair cells cannot regrow.
B Researchers at MIT completed a study.
C Each person is born with 15,000 hair cells.
D The treatment can also treat ear infections.

Passage 3

Compensating Differentials-(التعويض واختلاف حسابات بدل صعوبات الوظائف)

(1) Jobs that are dangerous or unpleasant must pay more than jobs requiring similar skills but without the bad attributes. Thus, oil field workers in Alaska's North Slope, well above the Arctic Circle, earn a premium over workers in similar jobs in Houston, Texas. The premium – or differential pay – must be such that the marginal worker is indifferent between the two choices – the extra pay compensates the worker for the adverse working conditions. This is why it is known in economics jargon by the phrase of a compensating differential.

(1) The high salaries earned by professional basketball players are not a compensating differential. These salaries are not created by a need to induce tall people to choose basketball over alternative jobs like painting ceilings, but instead are payments that reflect the rarity of the skills and abilities involved. Compensating differentials are determined by alternatives, not by direct scarcity. Professional basketball players are well-paid for the same reason that Picasso's paintings are expensive: there aren't very many of them relative to demand.

(2) A compensating differential is a feature of other choices as well as career choices. For example, many people would like to live in California. for its weather and scenic beauty. Given the desirability of California over, say, Lincoln, Nebraska or Rochester, New York, there must be a compensating differential for living in Rochester, and two significant ones are air quality and housing prices. Air quality worsens as populations rise thus, tending to create a compensating differential. In addition, the increase in housing prices also tends to compensate – housing is inexpensive in Rochester, at least compared to California.

26 what does Paragraph (1) say about Houston, Texas?

A It is colder in winter than Alaska

B It has many more jobs than Alaska

C It has much higher salaries than Alaska

D **It is easier to work there than in Alaska**

27 What does Paragraph (1) say about oil field workers in Alaska?

A They have different choices from Houston workers

B They have more holidays than Houston workers

C **They have better salaries than Houston workers**

D They have more skills than Houston workers

28 What does Paragraph (2) say about why basketball players have high salaries?

A There are few excellent players
B Few people choose basketball
C It is a difficult job
D They are tall

29 What does Paragraph (3) say about California?

A It has good air quality
B It has high house prices
C It has a lot of oil workers
D It has many well-paid jobs

30 What does Paragraph (3) say about Rochester?

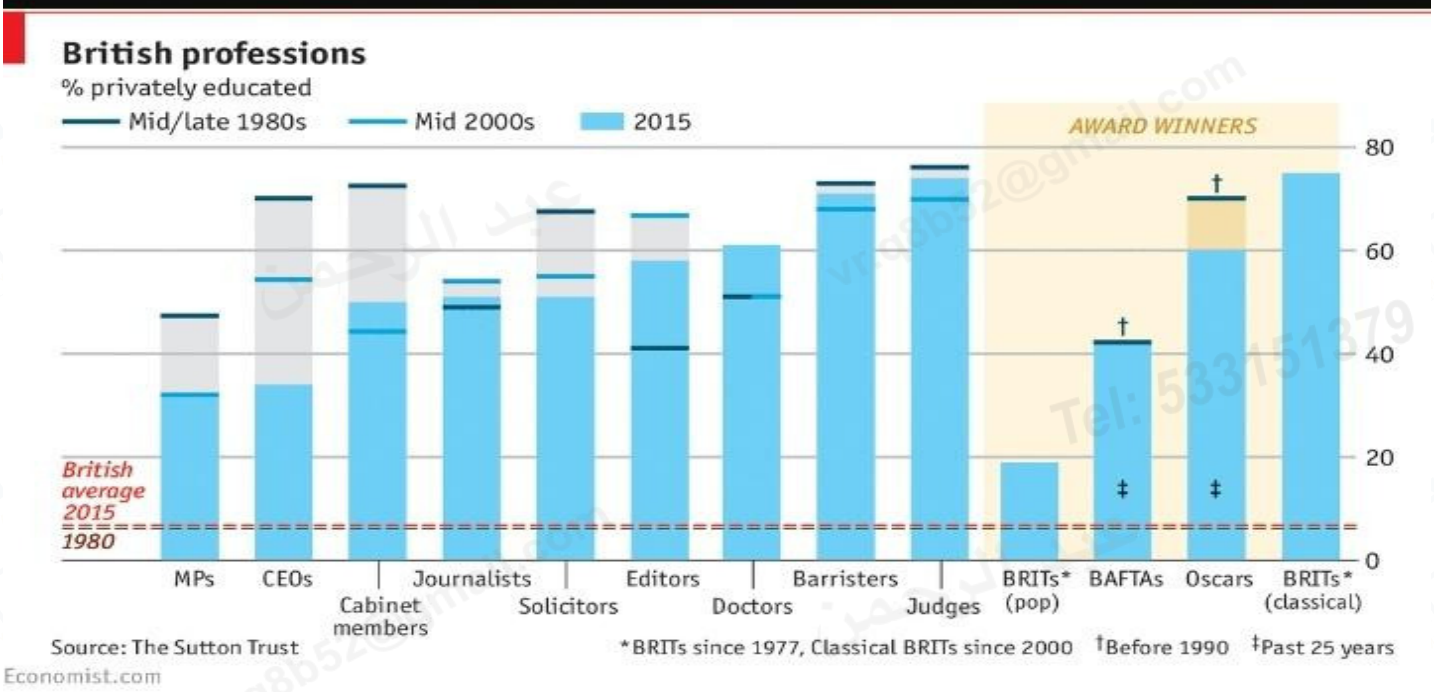
A Homes are more expensive there than in California
B There is less air pollution there than in California
C The weather is colder there than in California
D The homes are better there than in California

31 Which sentience gives the main idea of Paragraph (3)?

A In addition the increase in housing prices also tends to compensate
B Many people would like to live in California, for its weather and scenic beauty.
C A compensating differential is a feature of other choices as well as career choices.
D Air quality worsens as populations rise, thus tending to create a compensating differential.

32 What is the main idea of the passage?

A People have many different choices in their lives
B Compensating differentials have an effect on people's life choices
C Unpleasant and difficult jobs often have higher salaries than easy jobs
D Compensating differentials mean some people work in difficult places.



33 How many of Britain's CEOs were educated in private schools in 2015?

A around 38%

B around 55%

C around 70%

D around 87%

Passage 4

External and Internal Recruitin (التوظيف من داخل او خارج الشركة)

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 and 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 also may provoke resentment among present employees.

Passage B: Internal Recruiting

(1) Internal recruiting means considering present employees. Among 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 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».

34 According to Passages A and B, what is the benefit of promoting within a company?

- **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

35 What can we understand from Passages A and B about recruiting?

- **A** Recruiting causes resentment among employees
- **B** Companies have to spend money to recruit
- **D** It is impossible to recruit internally
- **C** Recruiting good employees is a long process

36 What can we understand from Passages A and B about promoting employees?

- **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

37 What can we understand from both passages about internal and external recruiting?

- **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

Passage 5

Loss of Energy (فقد الطاقة)

(1) No system can be perfect in the way it operates. Whenever there is a change in a system, energy is transferred and some of that energy is dissipated.

(2) Dissipation is a term that is often used to describe ways in which energy is wasted. Any energy that is not transferred to useful energy stores is said to be wasted because it is lost to the Surroundings. Electrical cables Warming up are a good example of this. It is not useful to have hot wires behind a television as energy is dissipated to the surrounding air.

(3) In a mechanical system, energy is dissipated when two surfaces rub together, work is done against friction which camass heading of the two surface – so the internal (thermal) energy of the surface increases adding Lubricant between the surfaces reduce this friction and so less heat is wasted, like on a conveyor belt for example.

(4) In an electrical context – new types of components can be more energy – efficient, for example, using LED light bulbs as opposed to filament lamps causes less energy to be wasted. Normally. Energy is lost by heating up the surroundings though sometimes energy is dissipated as sound waves.

38 What's the writer's main purpose?

A to compare
B **to inform**
C to advise
D to convince

39 What is one important point that the writer mentions?

A That oil can make conveyor belts work better.
B That energy can be wasted in the form of sound waves.
C **That hot electrical cables can result in wasted energy.**
D That moving one surface against another causes energy waste.

40 What is one important point that the writer mentions?

A That various electrical parts save energy to different degrees.
B That hot television cables can cause waste of energy.
C **That LED lights save energy more than other lamps.**
D That governments are more careful about saving energy now.

Passage 6

Defining Design Problems (مشاكل التصميم)

Basic engineering design includes defining the problem as a first step. In the problem definition step, the needs of potential customers are investigated. **potential** competitors are identified and their market positions are characterized: constraints imposed by government regulations or technological limitations are identified, and constraints on the design effort such as available personnel, time, and money are established. The problem definition process results in a clear understanding of the **scope** of the design project and the resources available to solve the design problem. This understanding is often expressed in a problem statement. This understanding is also expressed in the form of **criteria** and constraints.

41 The word potential in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A new
B private
C regular
D possible

42 The word criteria in the passage is closest in manning to .....

A Standards
B resources
C goals
D benefits

Passage 7

Pyramids

Pyramids were constructed by large work gangs over a period of many years. The Pyramid Age spans over a thousand years, starting in the third dynasty and ending in the Second Intermediate Period. The Greek historian Herodotus was told that it took 100,000 men 20 years to build the **Great Pyramid** at Giza. Scholars today, however, think it may have been built by only 20,000 men over 20 years.
One theory suggests that causeways were used to haul the stone blocks on wooden sleds up the side of the pyramids. The ramps were lubricated with water to reduce friction when hauling the blocks. As few as 10 men were needed to drag a stone block up a ramp. There may have been several ramps on each side of the pyramid at different levels, and a ramp may have been coiled around the pyramid as it grew in height. Once a stone block reached its desired level, wooden rockers may have been used to manoeuvre it into position.The Ramp Theory is considered by far the most accepted by the Egyptology community who believe that the pyramid was made by sheer will and human power suing a massive workforce and incredible intelligence in transporting the stones across the desert through sleds and ropes. They used wet sand to drag the stones to reduce the fraction and make the dragging process easier.

43 How many workers did they need to build the pyramids?

A 100.000 men, 20 years

44 How did they build the pyramids?

A As 10 men were needed to drag a stone.

45 what did they use to build the pyramids?

A wet Sand fraction

Passage 8

Pizza

(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 that 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 Kanas. Now there are Pizza Huts all over the world. Other Pizza restaurants 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 in 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.

46 The word there in Paragraph (1) refers to.....

A the united states
B a pizza restaurant
C Italy
D the world

47 According to Paragraph (2), the first pizza parlor opened in .....

A 1954 in California
B 1954 in Kansas
C 1958 in California
D 1958 in Kansas

48 According to Paragraph (2), supermarkets began to offer frozen pizzas because they .....

A Are healthier than other pizzas
B Contain a variety of ingredients
C Wanted to compete with restaurants
D **Wanted to meet the increased demand**

49 According to Paragraph (3), the main reason for pizzas becoming popular worldwide is their ability to .....

A **Adapt to different cultures**
B Appeal to vegetarians
C Have different crusts
D NOT to spoil quickly

50 According to Paragraph (4) Pizza can have a fair amount of vitamins and minerals because it has.....

A **A variety of ingredients**
B A lot of cheese
C Crunchy crust
D Different styles

51 According to Paragraph (4), Pizza is NOT a good example of a health food because it is .....

A Low in fat
B **High in calories**
C Short of carbohydrates
D Short of grains

52 What is the best title for the passage?

A Pizza Hut
B Preparing Pizza
C **The Popularity of Pizza**
D How Pizza Came to America

Passage 9

مدائن صالح

(1) In 2008, Mada'inSaleh 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'inSaleh is located about 400 kilometers north-west of Medina. Its early history is well known by 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'inSaleh 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'inSaleh. There are wonderful examples of their rock- cut tombs. The facades decorated with elaborately carved designs. The dry desert climate has helped to preserve the buildings and keep them in excellent condition.

53 According to Paragraph (1), why is Mada'inSaleh important in Saudi Arabia and the world today?

A It is a great historical and cultural site.
B It is part of the Nabatean Kingdom.
C It has caravan routes and trade.
D It is located near Medina.

54 The word sites in Paragraph (1) is closet in meaning to .....

A Civilization
B Places
C Tribes
D Cultures

55 The pronoun Its in Paragraph (2) refers to ....."

A Medina
B The Thamud
C Mada'inSaleh
D The Holy Quran

56 **According to Paragraph (2), Prophet Saleh – peace be upon him – left Mada'inSaleh because he ....."**

A Wanted to warn the other people

B Did NOT want Medina to be destroyed

C Wanted to see the lightning and earthquake

D **Did NOT want the believers to be destroyed**

57 **According to Paragraph (3), Petra.....**

A Is a successful commercial city

B **Was the Nabatean capital**

C Was the capital of Jordan

D Is in northern Syria

58 **Which of the following did the Nabteans NOT do?**

A Carve decorations in Medina

B Make wells and store water

C **Build cities in Syria and Jordan**

D Build rock tombs and monuments

Passage 10

Penicillin

(1)Penicillin is a powerful drug used for treating many diseases caused by bacteria. It is grown from molds and was the first of the drugs known as antibiotics. Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by a British scientist named Sir Alexander Fleming. Through other had earlier noted its antibacterial effects. At the time, its importance was not realized. In 1939, Australian scientist Howard Walter Florey and a team of researchers at the University of Oxford made significant progress in showing the bacterial action of penicillin.

59 **Penicillin was discovered by .....**

A A team of researchers at Oxford University

B A team of Australian researchers

C **Fleming**

D Florey

Passage 11

Madagascar مدغشقر

Madagascar is world-famous for its lemurs, primates that look something like a cat crossed with a squirrel and a dog. These animals are unique to the island and display a range of interesting behaviors. The ring-tailed lemur, the most recognizable of the species, relies strongly on its sense of smell and marks its territory with scent glands.

60 The word its in the passage refers to .....

A Ring-tailed lemur

B Behavior

C Species

D range

Model 37

Passage 1

How many fast food meals do you eat per week?

	Children 5-12	Young Adults 13-17	Adults 18-49	Elderly 50+	Total
0	8	2	4	9	23
1-3	24	4	26	31	85
4-6	10	28	14	6	58
7+	8	16	6	4	34

Which fast food restaurants have you visited in the last year?

	Children 5-12	Young Adults 13-17	Adults 18-49	Elderly 50+	Total
McDonalds	44	42	41	42	169
Burger King	36	41	32	28	137
Herfy	11	43	32	3	89
Hardees	9	46	25	10	90
KFC	24	36	43	42	145

21 Which fast food restaurant is most popular for adults?

A Burger King
B McDonalds
C Hardees
D KFC

22 Which fast food restaurant is most popular?

A McDonalds
B Hardees
C Herfy
D KFC

Passage 2

The Empty Quarter Desert - صحراء الربع الخالى

(1) The Empty Quarter is the largest sand desert in the world. It is largely unexplored and virtually uninhabited. Even the Bedouins only skirt its edges. The first documented journeys made by Westerners to the Empty Quarter were those made by Bertram Thomas in 1931 and St. John Philby in 1932.

(2) Summer temperature range from below freezing at night to over 60 degrees Celsius at noon. It may well be the most forbidding environment on Earth. However, life still flourishes there. Many forms of both animal and plant life can be found throughout the Empty Quarter.

(3) team of mostly Saudi scientists, as well as some experts from abroad, explored the Empty Quarter in February of 2006. The expedition led to the discovery of 31 new plants varieties as well as 24 species of birds that inhabit the desert. Scientists were fascinated as to how they manage to survive in the harsh conditions of the Empty Quarter. Such findings led the geologists to nickname the area the Valuable Quarter.

(4) Probably the Empty Quarter is most famous for its vast oil fields. Sheyba Field, in the very middle of the Empty Quarter, is a major oil-producing site. Ghawwar Field is the largest oil field in the world. Although it is not entirely in the Empty Quarter.

23 Concerning the Empty Quarter, what was Bertram Thomas the first Westerner to do?

A Buy documents about it
B **Visit and write about it**
C Read about it
D Fly over it

24 What can be said about the temperature in the Empty Quarter during the summer?

A It does NOT very a lot.
B It says above zero at night.
C **It drops to below zero at night.**
D It is mild during the day and cool at night.

25 What were the scientists amazed by when they visited the Empty Quarter?

A The huge area
B The unbearable temperature
C **The struggle of birds and plants to live**
D The good time they spent with each other

26 Where is Sheyba Field?

A Outside the Empty Quarter
B **In the center of the Empty Quarter**
C In the northern part of the Empty Quarter
D In the southern part of the Empty Quarter

27 According to Paragraph ((4), which of the following is true about Ghawwar Field?

A It is older than Sheyba field.
B **It is larger than Sheyba field.**
C It is smaller than Sheyba field.
D It is the same size as Sheyba field.

Passage 3

Dear Mr. Mohamed,

(1)I am writing this letter as a note of appreciation for the outstanding customer service provided by one of your employees a few days ago. I was facing the problem of malware attacks on my Android smartphone. It installed software that I didn't even download. Mr. Waleed, a junior technician in your Olaya Branch, attended to my needs. He took barely 10 minutes to rectify the problem on my Android phone. His ability to resolve the problem so quickly exceeded my expectations.

(2)I would like to commend the prompt service provided by Mr. Waleed. There was no request made to leave the device at the showroom, unlike in other repair shops. He also advised me how to keep the bugs away and downloaded an antivirus program onto my mobile phone at no additional cost! I am pleasantly surprised by the knowledge and skills of your stuff.

(3)I would happily recommend your company to anyone who needs a mobile repair service in the future. Keep up the good work.

28 The purpose of the letter is to .....

A **Express thanks for the service received**
B Compare and contrast different shops
C Make a request for another service
D Describe the events that happened

29 Mr. Mohamed is probably a .....

A Salesman
B Technician
C **Manager**
D Customer

30 What problem was the customer facing?

A Dealing with a junior technician
B Bad service at other repair shops
C Downloads of antivirus software
D **Unwanted programs on his phone**

31 The word device in Paragraph ((2) refers to the .....

A Service
B Phone
C Software
D Problem

32 Which of the following is TRUE about other showrooms?

A A lot of money is charged
B The staff is NOT highly skilled
C The phone is taken away for some time
D Antivirus programs are already installed

33 How will the sender of the letter support the company?

A Provide prompt feedback
B Appreciate the company a lot
C Tell other about the company
D Solve future problems himself

Passage 4

(1)Sheba was an 8th century B.C civilization that lasted for a thousand years. They prospered by trading in incense and spices throughout the Middle East and the Roman Empire. The Holy Quran describes the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Prophet Suleiman (peace be upon him). It tells us that she brought him presents, no doubt including gold from her fabulous mines. Belqis, as she was known, was so impressed by the wisdom and power of prophet Suleiman (peace be upon him) and the beauty of his palace that she immediately accepted Islam for herself and her people.

34 What is the topic of the passage?

A A description of the goldmines
B The history of Sheba and Belqis
C The archaeology at the site of Sheba
D Prophet Suleiman (peace be upon him)

Passage 5

(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, 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 and 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. Biproducts 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 in use 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 fragrances signature beyond the Middle East and becoming a favorite to many people around the globe.

35 According to Paragraph ((1), Oud has NOT been used for.....

A cleaning
B perfume
C medicine
D greeting

36 According to Paragraph ((2), to produce Oud, the trees.....

A Healthy and free of infection
B Old and produce resin
C Infected by fungus
D Covered in bark

37 According to Paragraph ((2), Oud may come from .....

A 4 or o species of trees
B 15 species of trees
C Most evergreen
D Most kinds of trees

38 The word "harvested" in Paragraph ((2) is closest in meaning to .....

A cut
B used
C applied
D collected

39 According to Paragraph ((4), two fragrances that perfume makers may combine with Oud are.....

A Rose and orange
B Sandalwood and rose
C Sandalwood and amber
D Cinnamon and Jasmine

Passage 6

(1) Most of us love some foods and hate others. But what if there is someone who only eats one kind of food and doesn't eat anything else? Is that even possible? The answer is yes. 20-year-old Anna Smith from Cornwall in Southwest England, did just that.

(1) Anna ate potato chips every day since she was five years old. When she was a little girl, she didn't want to eat anything. In the end, she started to eat potato chips, but wouldn't eat anything else. With Anna's diet of only potato chips, however, her body became weak. Actually, she was so ill that she couldn't work and lost her job in the local factory. It was then that she decided to do something.

(1) A friend told Anna to look for help online. Anna went online and searched for someone to help her. She found man who helped people like her. After her first visit to this man's clinic, she was able to eat a mango, which is now her favorite fruit. Next time, she was able to eat pizza, then some vegetables, and so on.

(1) Now, one year later, Anna still eat potato chips every day but also many other foods. She feels a lot better, and she has found a new job. Also, if a friend invites her to dinner in a restaurant or at her place, she no longer has to say. "Could I just have some potato chips, please?".

40 What is the main idea in Paragraph ((1)?

A Anna hates English food.
B Most people DON'T eat everything.
C Most people only like one kind of food.
D English people DON'T like normal food.

41 According to Paragraph ((2), why did Anna finally decide to eat different foods?

A She became older
B She did NOT feel well
C She liked the food in the factory.
D She did NOT like potato chips anymore.

42 The word diet in Paragraph ((2) is closest in meaning to .....

A Job
B Time
C **Food**
D Medicine

43 According to Paragraph ((3), Anna .....

A Decided to help herself
B Asked her friends for help
C **Found help on the internet**
D Got help from a restaurant.

44 According to Paragraph ((4), ...

A **Anna now has a better life**
B Anna is afraid to eat at restaurants
C Anna is going to look for a new job
D Anna has stopped eating potato chips

Passage 7

(1) In 1960, a college professor took a well-organized speech and scrambled it by randomly changing the order of sentences. He had a speaker deliver the original version to one group of listeners and the scrambled version to another group. After the speeches, he gave a test to see how well each group understood what they had heard. Not surprisingly, the group that heard the original, unscrambled speech scored much higher.

(2) A few years later, two professors repeated the same experiment at other schools. But instead of testing how well the listeners comprehended each speech. They tested to see what effects the speeches had on the listeners' attitudes toward the speakers. The professors found that people who heard the well-organized speech believed the speaker to be much more competent and trustworthy than those who heard the scrambled speech. In other words, listeners demand clear organization. They have little patience with speakers who jump from one idea to another. They cannot flip back to a previous page to try to understand a speaker's idea. This requires that speeches be organized strategically.

45 According to Paragraph ((1), the test was given to check the..... of the speech.

A Length
B Delivery
C Suitability
D **Comprehension**

46 The pronoun they in Paragraph ((2) refers to .....

A Years
B **Professors**
C Schools
D Listeners

47 This passage is about the importance of .....

A The speaker's personality
B Speech organization
C Listening strategies
D Listener's attitudes

Passage 8

Bees

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an-Naml, 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al-Nahl, 68-9). Modern science, more than 1,400 years afterwards, has 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 similar to 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 the 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 the 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.

48 The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph ((1) refer to .....

A bees
B **insects**
C scientists
D communities

49 Why are bees important to humans?

A They have communities and can communicate.
B **They are necessary to produce our food crops.**
C They are becoming more numerous than us.
D They have feelings like us.

50 Which Paragraph (describes how the scientists trained the bees?

A Paragraph ((1)
B Paragraph ((2)
C **Paragraph ((3)**
D Paragraph ((4)

Passage 9

(1) Dates, one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on a date palm tree. Dates grow in large bunches atop the palm tree, which thrive in hot climates. The fruits range in size from 1 to 3 inches and range in color from pale yellow to a 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.

(2) To describe the advantages of dates in a few words, it is good to quote them as an essential part of one's diet, so that it can be considered as a balanced diet. Dates are composed of various fats, sugar, vitamins, and minerals, which our body requires. Arabs for example, eat dates along with milk- making it more beneficial. However, a few of its advantage are described below.

(3) Although dates are rich in providing strength to everybody, but during the last months of pregnancy the advantages are doubled- dates strengthen muscles of the uterus. Dates also strengthen a weak heart.

(4) Dates are rich in fibers and one can easily digest them. Researchers showed that dates can also be helpful in curing certain abdominal diseases including abdominal cancer. Normally, it is observed that one may feel hungry if sugar levels are reduced I the body irrespective of the condition of the stomach. Dates can well serve the purpose because these provide energy. Some other advantages of eating dates include treating constipation, prevention against night blindness and improving health of eyes.

51 the underlined word "thrive" in Paragraph (1) probably means.....

A grow
B die
C harvest
D ripen

52 Yellow dates and dark – colored dates

A are preserved directly after harvested
B are preserved differently after harvested
C are bad for muscles
D are difficult to digest

53 One of the following is not advantage for dates

A dates strengthen heart and uterus muscles
B Dates increase constipation
C Dates prevent night blindness
D Dates improve eyes health.

54 The passage is mainly talking about

A The advantages of dates
B How and when dates grow
C Why Arabs eat dates with milk
D How dates improve eyes health.

Passage 10

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest.

(2) At last, the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him .

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

55 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because .....

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.

56 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves .....

A Working with proper tools
B Avoiding fire hazards
C Losing one’s courage
D Caring for others

57 The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Ben
B Mike
C a fireman
D a man

Passage 11

Floor Damage

(1) The damage you described in your letter dated Jury has now been inspected.

(2) 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.

(3) Dura floor is one of the most hardwearing 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.

(4) I am sorry about the inconvenience you have experienced and will tell the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

58 According to Paragraph (2), the problems with wiring were caused by .....

A the electrical contractor
B the new wires
C the old wires
D leaking water

59 According to Paragraph (4), the replacement of the damaged floor surface .....

A is going to begin when the customer notifies the contractor
B is going to begin when the workmen are available
C has already finished
D has already begun

60 The word inconvenience in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to .....

A time pressure
B coincidence
C bad luck
D trouble

Model 38

Passage 1

(1) The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, containing tiny cellulose fibers, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

(2) The first manmade writing material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plant, flattened **them**, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

(3) Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibers. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved onto a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.

(4) Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

(5) Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

21 The word them in Paragraph (2) refers to .....

A Ancient Egyptians
B writing materials
C papyrus stems
D paper

22 According to passage, the first real paper was made in .....

A Egypt
B China
C France
D Samarkand

23 According to the passage, who introduced the paper-making process to Europe?

A Ts'ailun
B Chinese traders
C the Arabs
D the Spanish

24 Which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

A tree bark
B tree wood
C plant starch
D fibrous material

Passage 2

Pony Express

(1) The Pony Express was a system that delivered mail by horses between Missouri and California. A person riding a horse would carry the mail. The service lasted for only about a year and a half in the early 1860s. Nevertheless, the Pony Express is well remembered in stories about the American West.

(2) Beginning in the 1840s many people from the easter United States began to move to the west. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and in Colorado and Nevada in 1859 brought thousands of explorers in search of riches. Other people came to settle the land or to start a new life. By 1860 some 40.000 members of the religious group known as Mormons had settled in what is now Utah. The population of Oregon also greatly increased. The new settlers often came into conflict with the Native Americans who already lived on the land. More settlers continued to arrive, however.

(3) Mail from the East took a long time to reach these people. In 1851 the United States government arranged to send mail to California and Oregon by sea. However, it took about a month for a letter to travel from New York to California. Then a stagecoach service was begun, but this took 24 days. The people in the West demanded faster mail service.

(4) The idea of using fast horses or ponies to carry mail may have come from F.X. Aubrey, who hauled goods down the Santa Fe Trail in freight wagons. The Santa Fe Trail was an important commercial route during the mid-19th century. On his trips from Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico, Aubrey left horses along the trail with traders and others. On his return by horseback, he changed a tired horse for a fresh one.

(5) A company called Russell, Majors, and Waddell decided to set up a horseback mail service from Saint Joseph, Missouri, to California. The route was nearly 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) long. Along the way there were 157 stations—one about every 10 to 15 miles (16 to 24 kilometers). A rider carried about 15 pounds (7 kilograms) of letters in a pouch. He changed horses at every station. After 6 to 8 stations a new rider took over. Only the pouch of mail traveled the entire distance. This usually took about 10 days.

(6) The first mail pouch left Saint Joseph on April 3, 1860, and arrived in Sacramento, California, on April 13. The Pony Express lost only one load of mail, even though the riders faced outlaws, attacks by Native Americans, and rough country. The most famous Pony Express rider was William Cody, who later became known as Buffalo Bill.

(7) The Pony Express provided an important link with the West, but it did not earn enough money. It was closed down when a telegraph system was completed in October 1861. In
all, the horses had galloped 616,000 miles (991,000 kilometers) back and forth over the trail.

25 When did they discover gold in California?

A 1838
B 1848
C 1859
D 1860

26 How long did a stagecoach take to travel from New York to California?

A A month
B Two months
C 24 days
D 10 days

27 Which of these was the surname of a famous Pony Express rider?

A Aubrey
B Russell
C Waddell
D Cody

Passage 3

Universal Gravitation

(1) Newton realized that gravity acts everywhere in the universe, not just on Earth. It is the force that makes an apple fall to the ground. It is the force that keeps all the planets in our solar system orbiting around the sun.

(2) What Newton realized is now called the law of universal gravitation. The law of universal gravitation states that the force of gravity acts between all objects in the universe. This means that any two objects in the universe, without exception, attract each other. You are attracted not only to Earth but also to all the other, objects around you. Earth and the objects around you are attracted to you as well. However, you do not notice the attraction among objects because these forces are small compared to the force of Earth's attraction

Factors Affecting Gravity

(3) Two factors affect the gravitational attraction between objects: Mass and Distance. Mass is a measure of the amount of matter in an object. The SI unit of mass is the kilogram. One kilogram is the mass of about 400 modern pennies. Everything that has mass is made up of matter.

(4) The more mass an object has, the greater its gravitational force. Because the sun's mass is so great, it exerts a large gravitational force on the planets. That's one reason why the planets orbit the sun.

(5) In addition to mass, gravitational force depends on the distance between the objects. The farther apart two objects are, the lesser the gravitational force between them. For a spacecraft traveling toward Mars, Earth's gravitational pull decreases as the spacecraft's distance from Earth increases. Eventually the gravitational pull of Mars becomes greater than Earth's, and the spacecraft is more attracted toward Mars.

28 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to inform
B to describe
C to compare
D to convince

29 What is one important idea that the writer mention?

A that the sun's mass is so great.
B that mass affects gravitational attraction.
C that the mass of an object is how much it weighs.
D that a kilogram is the same mass as about 400 pennies.

30 What is one important point that the writer mentions?

A Earth orbits the sun
B All planets orbit the sun.
C Newton invented the force of gravity.
D Newton found gravity exists everywhere.

Passage 4

Freeware and Free software

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

Freeware vs Free Software

(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, re-write whatever they want. overwrite things, completely repurpose the program, etc.

(5) For free software to truly be free requires the developer to 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 for the free software, or if they make more money from the free software than what 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 like: Softpedia, FileHippo.com, QP Download, CNET Download.

31 What is one important idea related to "freeware" that the writer mentions in Paragraph ((1)?

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.

32 What are two important ideas related to free software that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1) to (4)?

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 licence, but there may be limits on what the user can do with it.
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.

33 What is the main topic of the passage?

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.

Passage 5

(The New Deal)

(8) The New Deal was a group of U.S. government programs of the 1930s. President Franklin D. Roosevelt started the programs to help the country recover from the economic problems of the Great Depression.

(9) Conservation Corps (CCC) put young men to work in national forests. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) created many different kinds of jobs. Some WPA workers built roads, schools, or airports. Others created art for public buildings or set up community theaters.

(10) The best-known result of the New Deal was Social Security. Social Security is a system that continues to provide income for retired (people who stop working when they get old) or disabled workers. For example, if a person cannot work because he or she is blind, the person will receive money from social security.

(11) Other New Deal programs were created to fix some of the problems that caused the Great Depression. During the Great Depression many banks closed, so people lost a lot of money and did not trust banks. As part of the New Deal, the government set up a program called Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). It was introduced to get people to trust banks again. The FDIC is a government program that pays people when a bank loses money or has to close. This program allowed people to trust the banks again and they started to put their money in US banks again.

34 What does the passage say about the New Deal?

A It increased the number of businesses.

B It caused some people to lose money.

C It was the result of Social Security.

D **It helped to improve the US economy.**

35 Who provides money to disables people who are unable to work?

A Charity Organizations

B Conservation Corp

C **Social Security**

D FDIC

36 Which word can replace the word “so” in Paragraph ((4)?

A though
B **therefore**
C indeed
D meanwhile

37 Why does the writer use the phrase “for example” in Paragraph ((3)?

A to show that retired and disabled people are different.
B to give information about difficulties in old age.
C **to explain how disabled people get money.**
D to show the result of being blind.

38 What does the writer think about the FDIC?

A He’s not sure if it had a positive effect.
B **He believes it had a positive effect.**
C He believes it had a negative effect.
D He believes it hurts US banks.

Passage 6

(1) The word aerobic means that oxygen is needed for a chemical reaction. The food molecules are combined with oxygen. The process is called oxidation and the food is said to be oxidised. All food molecules contain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen atoms. The process of oxidation converts the carbon to carbon dioxide (CO_2) and the hydrogen to water (H_2O) and, at the same time, sets free energy, which the cell can use to drive other reactions.

(2) The amount of energy you would get by completely oxidising 180 grams (g) of glucose to carbon dioxide and water is 2830 kilojoules (kJ). In the cells, the energy is not released all at once. The oxidation takes place in a series of small steps and not in one jump as the equation suggests. Each small step needs its own enzyme and at each stage a little energy is released. Although the energy is used for the processes mentioned above, some of it always appears as heat. In “warm-blooded” animals (birds and mammals) some of this heat is stored to help maintain body temperature at the correct level.

(3) In “cold-blooded” animals (e.g. reptiles and fish) the heat may build up for a time in the body and allow the animal to move about more quickly. In plants the heat is lost to the surroundings (by conduction, convection and evaporation) as fast as it is produced.

39 What process releases energy in the cell?

A **oxidation**
B conduction
C convection
D evaporation

40 What is an important effect of heat increase in “cold-blooded” animals

A They save energy
B **They move faster**
C They release heat to the environment.
D their body temperature stays the same

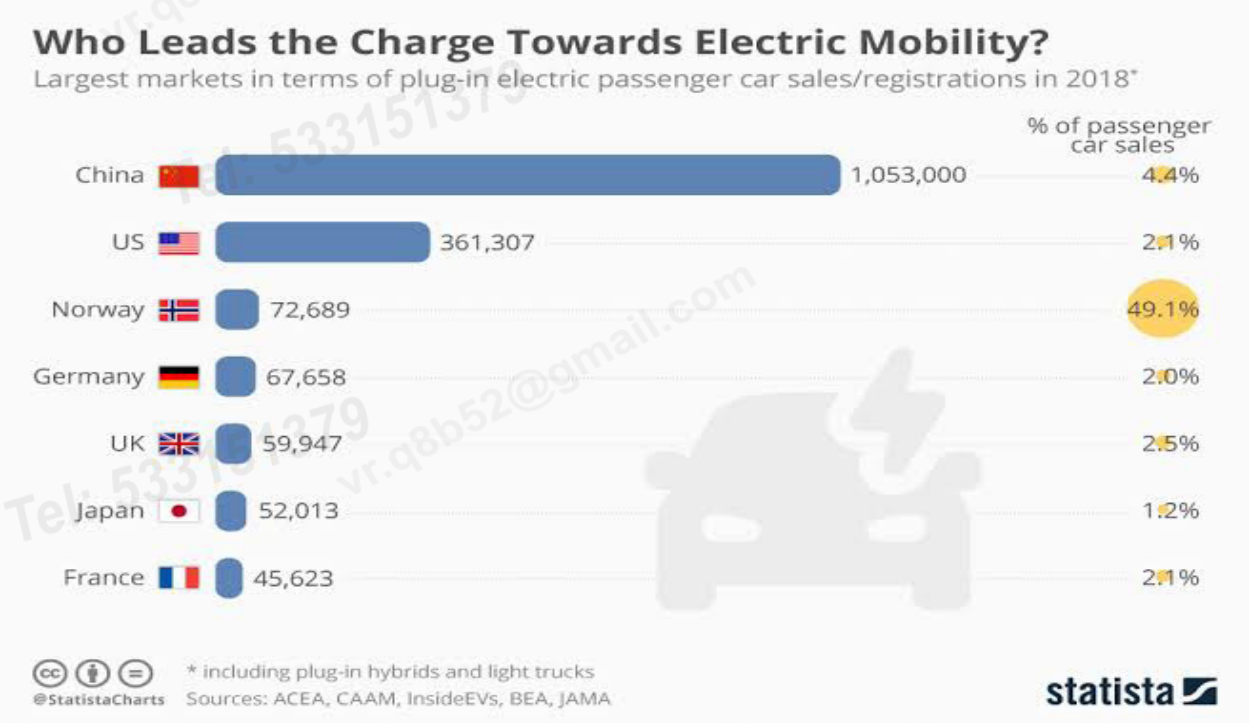
41 The word “maintain” in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A **keep**
B show
C reduce
D change

42 The word “build up” in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

A drop
B **increase**
C escape
D change

Passage 7



43 Which country had the highest percentage of electric car sales/registration in 2018?

A China
B US
C **Norway**
D Sweden

44 Which country sold the highest number of electric cars in 2018?

A China
B US
C Norway
D England

Passage 8

The liquid State

When a gas is cooled, the particles slow down and the kinetic energy of the particles decreases. When a gas compressed, the gaseous particles move closer. Under the super conditions of low temperature and high pressure, a gas ..... that is, it **converts** from a gas to a liquid state. The kinetic motions of the molecules make them move apart one another. Liquefaction occurs when the molecules move closer, attractive forces become important, and the molecules ....dense to the liquid state. As they condense, the molecules act and **aggregate** into a group, giving the **characteristic** appearance of a liquid.

45 The word converts in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A refuses
B keeps
C remains
D changes

46 The word aggregate in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A separate
B sort
C expand
D combine

47 The word characteristic in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A typical
B partial
C basic
D attractive

Passage 9

The Development of Personality

Psychologists use the term 'personality' to refer to the features of our **psyche** which make each and every one of us psychologically unique. One of the first personality theorists was Sigmund Freud. Freud is the best-known figure ever to emerge from psychology, and his theory of personality development has had a major impact on society and the way we think. Among other things, Freud is responsible for our concern about the meaning of dreams, and the embarrassment we experience concerning what slips of the tongue reveal about our unconscious thoughts. He drew attention to the **irrational** side of human behaviour, which had been largely neglected by other psychologists, particularly developmental psychologists. is responsible for the common use of the terms '**ego**' and defence mechanisms'.

48 The word "psyche" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A faculty
B ability
C **mind**
D intelligence

49 The word "irrational" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A **unreasonable**
B laughable
C ridiculous
D unknown

50 The word "ego" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A personality
B character
C pride
D **self**

Passage 10

Automation

(1) Knowing how and where robots and machines could impact the global economy will help financial executives in a competitive edge in their industries but predicting which countries are likely to be impacted most by workforce automation and when isn't as simple as comparing industries across the globe.

(2) A recent McKinsey Global Institute report. A Future That Works: Automation, Employment, and Productivity, Analyzed the automation potential of 46 countries, representing 80% of the global workforce. Several factors are considered, including the percentage of work activities that could be automated using current technology, the number of full-time employees that could be affected and wages.

(3) The types of activities that have a high potential for automation are physical tasks in highly structured and predictable environments, data processing and data collection. Those that have a considerably lower potential for automation are unpredictable physical work, interactions with others, applying expertise, and managing others, which is the least susceptible to automation.

(4) It is believed that differences are expected in how automation will play out across the globe, as technical, economic, and social factors will determine the pace and extent of it. But it's hard to say how quickly automation will become reality, according to the report.

(5) Take manufacturing, for example. One country may save a larger concentration of work hours in jobs that have higher automation potential, such as production and administrative support. And another country may have a higher proportion of work hours in jobs that are less likely to be automated, such as management and engineering.

51 What idea do the words "susceptible to automation" repeat?

A workforce automation
B robots and machines
C **automation potential**
D competitive edge

52 What idea do the words "administrative support" repeat?

A Management and engineerin
B **Data processing and data collection**
C Technical, economic and social factors
D Applying expertise and managing others

53 Which of the following is an opinion?

A 80% of workers support automation.
B **The speed of automation is difficult to predict.**
C It is most difficult to automate data collection.
D The report studied automation in over 40 countries.

54 **Which of the following is an opinion in the passage?**

A The report considered several factors in the automation process.

B **Automation of work will become a reality for all workers.**

C The use of automation can be affected by social issues.

D The McKinsey report studied 46 different countries.

55 **What can we understand from Paragraph (4) and (5) about automation around the world?**

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.

56 **What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about the McKinsey Global Institute research?**

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.

Passage 11

Strong winds will raise dust and sand, reducing visibility over the northern and central Kingdom between Makkah and Madinah, with the possibility of increasing temperatures over these regions. Suspended haze will spread over Qassim, Hail and northern parts of the Riyadh region, limiting visibility and making driving hazardous. Parts of the central and eastern Kingdom will be partly cloudy, with chances of rain. Storm clouds may form over the southwestern and Western highlands, including Abha, Baha and Taif

57 Which parts of the Kingdom may receive rain?

A the central and eastern parts.
B the central and northern parts.
C the northern and eastern parts.
D the northern and western parts.

58 The forecast for Makkah and Medina is .....

A clear and sunny.
B stormy and cool.
C rainy and cool
D dusty and hot.

59 Which city may expect to see storm clouds?

A Makkah
B Riyadh.
C Hail.
D Baha.

60 Where will it probably be difficult to see clearly while driving?

A Taif.
B Qassim.
C the western highlands.
D the eastern part of the Kingdom

Model 38

61 Go outside and ..... the gardener some water. He needs a break.

A bring
B to bring
C bringing
D will bring

62 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A Among John's favorite places to travel were malaysia, morocco, and any exotic Location with a nice, clean beach.
B Among John's favorite places to travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any Exotic Location with a nice, clean beach.
C **Among John's favorite places to travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any exotic location with a nice, clean beach.**
D Among John's favorite Places to Travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any exotic location with a nice, clean beach

63 George: May I speak to Mr. Ben, please?

Secretary: I'm afraid he ..... a meeting right now. Could you call back?

A runs
B **is running**
C ran
D has run

64 The boys' mother told them to finish all of their breakfast, ...they stuffed their mouths until their plates were empty.

A however
B since
C as
D **so**

65 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT ?

Mona she studied French for 8 years before she felt like she reached a good level.

A **she**
B for
C before
D reached

66 I arrived to work at 9 a.m. and then I .....

A at home left my mobile phone that I realized.
B left my mobile phone that I realized at home
C realized my mobile phone at home that I left.
D **realized that I left my mobile phone at home.**

67 Will and Bob were the first to arrive at the dinner party and then .....

A after Mike and Chris came with a box of chocolates soon.

B with a box of chocolates Mike and Chris came soon after.

C soon after came with a box of chocolates Mike and Chris.

D **soon after Mike and Chris came with a box of chocolates.**

68 Which one of the UNDERLINED words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Ahmed thought his team would lose the game, but then in the last few minutes, they score and won the game

A His

B In

C Last

D **Score**

69 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A Paul's boss, mr. Johnson, told him to hand in the report by Wednesday 10 March.

B **Paul's boss, Mr. Johnson, told him to hand in the report by Wednesday 10 March.**

C Paul's Boss, Mr. Johnson, told him to hand in the report by wednesday 10 March.

D Paul's boss, Mr. Johnson, told him to hand in the report by wednesday 10 march.

70 Little Anna played .....with her toys as her mother made dinner.

A happy

B happier

C happiness

D **happily**

71 Mike fights .....of all the boxers I know.

A **hardest**

B hardly

C most hard

D the harder

72 Some people say John's heart is..... ice, but I disagree.

A cold than

B as cold like

C **as cold as**

D as colder as

73 If business is good again this year, we .....ourselves a second house.

A were built

B have built

C would build

D **will build**

74 Something happened at work. You .....go back to the office right now.

A might
B **must**
b could
D has

75 Mark: is there a spoon I could borrow?
Roger: There's .....in the top drawer.

A some
B this
C **one**
D any

76 George married Julia, and Julia married George. George and Julia married....

A one other
B **each other**
C himself
D themselves

77 The issue we need to concentrate .....here is very serious.

A for
B at
C in
D **on**

78 When the food finally arrived, the people.....for it for hours.

A were going to wait
B **had been waiting**
C were waiting
D waited

79 Will you remember.....everyone about the changes ? You must not forget.

A tell
B told
C **to tell**
D telling

80 We've been waiting for hours. Ted still .....

A **hasn't arrived**
B isn't arrived
C doesn't arrive
D didn't arrive

81 It's 8:14, and the boat leaves at 8:15. The boat ..... soon.

A has left
B was leaving
C has been leaving
D **is going to leave**

82 The bus driver spoke so .....I could barely understand him.

A much fast
B more fast
C fastly
D **fast**

83 Excellent cheese .....only in France.

A isn't made
B doesn't make
C isn't maken
D hasn't made

84 Late in the evening, ... since sunrise, Mrs. Johnson finally ate her first hot meal.

A had been working
B being worked
C having worked
D will have been working

85 If you had taken better care to do your research, a lot of time could.....

A be saving
B be saved
C have been saving
D have been saved

86 Judy acts as if she ..... upset, while in fact she just wants to attract your attention.

A had been
B has been
C Was
D is

87 The new office block should .....by the spring, so we can move in before the summer break starts.

A build
B be built
C be building
D have been built

88 Do answer the door, ...you?

A will
B may
C shall
D could

89 The salesperson .....I deal each time is not available today.

A with whom
B with who
C whom with
D who with

90 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the exams are finished, whos going to be the first in the class.
B After all the exams are finished, who's going to be the first in the class.
C After all, the exam's are finished, whos' going to be the first in the class?
D After all the exams are finished, who's going to be the first in the class?

91 Tom ..... to Italy every year.

A go
B **goes**
C is goes
D is going

92 If I..... a bird, I would fly far away from this cold weather.

A be
B am
C been
D **were**

93 When you have answered the questions on page 104, ... you raise your hands, please?

A must
B shall
C should
D **would**

94 Ali goes to Jeddah every month .....it has the best beaches.

A but
B however
C so
D **because**

95 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct

A When I was younger my father said my hair looked like a rat's nest.
B When I was younger my father said, my hair looked like a rats nest.
C When I was younger. My father said my hair looked like a rats' nest.
D **When I was younger, my father said my hair looked like a rat's nest.**

96 He did not have .....money in his wallet, so he stopped by the cash machine.

A lots
B **much**
C plenty
D many

97 A: Is it John's turn to start the game?
B: No, it isn't. It's .....

A you
B you're
C your
D **yours**

98 When Lisa ..... a child, she learnt to read Arabic.

A has been
B had been
C is
D **was**

99 I have not gone to Dubai .....May last year.

A for
B from
C since
D until

100 I took a lot of notes while the professor.....

A has spoken
B spoke
C speak
D was speaking

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Model 39

Passage 1

(Paper)

(1) The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, containing tiny cellulose fibers, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

(2) The first manmade writing material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plant, flattened **them**, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

(3) Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibers. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved onto a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.

(4) Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

(5) Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

21 The word them in Paragraph (2) refers to .....

A Ancient Egyptians
B writing materials.
C papyrus stems
D paper

22 The first real paper was made in .....

A China
B Egypt
C France
D Samarkand

23 According to the passage, who introduced the paper-making process to Europe?

A Ts'ailun
B Chinese traders.
C the Arabs
D the Spanish

24 Which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

A tree bark
B tree wood.
C plant starch
D fibrous material

Passage 2

(The Universe)

(1) In a very rough sense, you could think of the solar system as your house or apartment and the Galaxy as your town, made up of many houses and buildings. In the twentieth century, astronomers were able to show that, just as our world is made up of many, many towns, so the universe is made up of enormous numbers of galaxies. (We define the universe to be everything that exists that we can see.) Galaxies go as far into space as our telescopes can see and many billions of them within the reach of modern instruments. When they were first discovered, some astronomers called galaxies island universes, and the term is very appropriate because galaxies do look like islands of stars in the enormous, dark seas of empty space.

(2) The nearest galaxy, discovered in 1993, is a small one that lies 75,000 light-years from the Sun in the direction of the constellation Sagittarius, where the light in our own Galaxy makes it especially difficult to see. (A constellation, we should note, is one of the 88 sections into which astronomers divide the sky, each named after an important star pattern within it.) Beyond this Sagittarius dwarf galaxy lie two other small galaxies, about 160,000 light-years away. First recorded by Magellan's crew as he sailed around the world, these are called the Magellanic Clouds. All three of these small galaxies are satellites of the Milky Way Galaxy, interacting with it through the force of gravity. In the end, all three may even be swallowed by our much larger Galaxy, as other small galaxies have been over the course of cosmic time.

(3) The nearest large galaxy is a quite similar to our own, located in the constellation of Andromeda, and is thus called the **Andromeda Galaxy**. It is also known by one of its catalog numbers, M31. This galaxy is a little more than 2 million light-years away and, along with the Milky Way, is part of a small cluster of more than 50 galaxies, which is called the Local Group.

(4) At distances of 10 to 15 million light-years, we find other small galaxy groups, and then at about 50 million light-years there are much bigger systems with thousands of member galaxies. We have discovered that galaxies occur mostly in clusters, both large and small.

(5) Some of the clusters themselves form into larger groups called superclusters. The **Local Group** is part of a supercluster of galaxies, called the **Virgo Supercluster**, which stretches over a diameter of 110 million light-years. We are just beginning to explore the structure of the universe at these enormous scales and are already learning many new things.

(6) At even greater distances, where many ordinary galaxies are not bright enough to see, we find quasars. These are brilliant centers of galaxies, glowing with the light of an extremely energetic process. The enormous energy of the quasars is produced by gas that is heated to a temperature of millions of degrees as it falls toward and turns into a huge black hole. The brightness of quasars makes them the most far away lights we can see in the dark oceans of space. They allow us to explore the universe 10 billion light-years away or more, and thus 10 billion years or more in the past.

(7) With quasars we can see way back close to the Big Bang explosion that marks the beginning of time. Beyond the quasars and the farthest visible galaxies, we have discovered the weak glow of the explosion itself, filling the universe and coming to us from all directions in space. The discovery of this "afterglow of creation" is considered to be one of the most significant events in twentieth-century science, and we are still exploring the many things it has to tell us about the earliest times of the universe.

(8) Measurements of the properties of galaxies and quasars in far-away locations require large telescopes, advanced light-amplifying devices, and careful work. Every clear night, at observatories around the world, astronomers and students are at work on such mysteries as the birth of new stars and the structure of the universe, fitting their results into what we already understand

25 How far is the nearest galaxy from the sun?

A 75,000 light-years

B 160,000 light-years

C 110 million light-years

D 112 million light-years

26 What is the name of nearest large galaxy?

A Magellanic clouds

B Andromeda

C Virgo

D Cartwheel

27 How wide is the Virgo Supercluster?

A 175,000 light-years

B 160,000 light-years

C 110 million light-years

D 75,000 light-years

Passage 3

(Earthquakes)

(1) An earthquake is sudden ground movement caused by the release of energy stored in rocks, called the elastic rebound theory. Earthquakes happen when so much stress is transmitted by seismic waves. Each year there are more than 150,000 earthquakes strong enough to be felt by people and 900,000 recorded by seismometers.

(2) Nearly 95% of all earthquakes take place along one of the three types of tectonic plate boundaries, but earthquakes do occur along all three types of plate boundaries. About 80% of all earthquakes strike around the Pacific Ocean basin because it is lined with convergent and transform boundaries. Called the Ring of Fire, this is also the location of most volcanoes around the planet. About 15% take place in the Mediterranean-Asiatic Belt, where convergence is causing the Indian Plate to run into the Eurasian Plate creating the largest mountain ranges in the world. The remaining 5% are scattered around other plate boundaries or are intraplate earthquakes.

28 What is the writer's main purpose?

A to entertain
B to argue
C **to explain**
D to convince

29 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A that earthquakes happen in all oceans.
B **that energy in the earth causes earthquakes**
C that land earthquakes are called Rings of Fire
D that earthquakes are the worst natural disasters

Passage 4

(Brand)

(1) A brand creates value for business over and what its products and services are worth. It communicates what the business is about and may encompass much more than its products, often including the business' value. Creating a brand identity is important for both large and small businesses in that it creates a unique identity that communicates to the marketplace. A brand is the image the customer has of the product or company. It conveys the nature of the user, a personality, core values, a culture, product benefits and product attributes. Attributes include price, safety, quality, and performance. Benefits are what the customer gets from the product which may include functional benefits along with image benefits. A strong brand will have a strong emotional appeal and captures the top of the pyramid.

(2) Customers have varying levels of perception of brand. Brand awareness is when customers know what the brand is. When this awareness is present, the company has captured customer mind share. Brand preference is when the customer will choose the brand if it is available but may choose another brand if it is not. Brand loyalty is when the customer will only choose that brand. Brand loyalty connotes capture of heart share. This all culminates in increasing market share. Brand loyalty translates into brand equity or a value assigned to the brand. Businessweek estimates that the Top 2009 brand, Coca Cola, is worth $68 Billion.

30 Which of the following statements about "performance" does Paragraph ((1) support?

A It's one of the product benefits

B It's what the business is about

C It's about the user's personality

D **It's one of the product attributes**

31 Which of the following statements about "brand" does Paragraph ((2) support?

A All customers have brand loyalty

B Brand preference means brand quality

C **Brand loyalty helps increase the market share**

D Customers all understand brand in the same way

32 **Which of the following statements about a strong brand does Paragraph ((1) support?**

A It must be safe.

B It must attract everyone.

C It must be successful in the market.

D **It must create an emotional connection**

33 **Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph ((2)?**

A **Customers have varying levels of perception of brand.**

B Brand awareness is when customers know what the brand is.

C This all culminates in increasing market share.

D Brand loyalty translates into brand equity or a value assigned to the brand.

34 **What is the main idea in the passage?**

A **A brand is all about communications**

B A brand must only focus on image benefits.

C A brand can only be successful if the customer only chooses it over other brands.

D A brand is important because it makes the customer know the importance of a certain business.

Passage 5

(Plants)

(1) Hundreds of thousands of different kinds of plants grow on Earth. Some plants are so small that people can hardly see them. Others are trees that grow as tall as buildings. Most plants have several things in common. For example, they need sunshine, water, and air to grow. They are not able to move around.

(2) Plants grow nearly everywhere on Earth. Most plants grow in soil or dirt. They get the water and nutrients or food they need from the soil. But some plants do not need soil. Plants called epiphytes grow on hard surfaces, such as other plants or rocks. They get most of the water and nutrients they need from rain and the air. Still other plants float in water such as water lilies and lotus plants.

(3) Plants are very important to life on Earth. They provide food for people and animals. They also make the oxygen that other living things breathe. Plants produce the oxygen as part of the process of photosynthesis.

(4) Human beings use planets in countless ways. For example, they get many foods, drinks, and flavorings from plants. They build homes from wood and many other parts of plants. People also burn wood for heat and energy. Many of the fibers used to make cloth come from plants, especially cotton. Other useful things made from plants such as medicines, paper, chewing gum, cork, rubber, and cocoa butter.

(5) People also use flowers for decoration. They plant trees and flowers in their yards and in large formal gardens

35 What is one important idea related to plants that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)?

A Plants have different size.

B Plants are useful for life.

C Water lilies grow in water.

D **Plants grow in different places.**

36 What is one important idea related to plants that the writer mentions in Paragraph (4)?

A Plants are used for decoration.

B Plants provide food and oxygen.

C **Plants are useful in several ways.**

D Plants are used to make fibres.

37 What are lotus plants an example of?

A Plants that grow in soil.

B **Plants that grow in water.**

C Plants that grow on hard surfaces.

D Plants that produce paper and fibres.

38 What is the main topic of the passage?

A **the importance of plants.**

B how to grow plants at home.

C the use of plants in decoration.

D how to grow plants around cities.

Passage 6

(Overfishing the Seas)

(1) In 1950, about 1.7 million fishing vessels of all shapes and sizes plied the world's oceans, but just 20 percent of them had motors, limiting their range and the amount of fish they could collect. Now, 65 years later, the number of boats has jumped to 3.7 million fishing vessels, 68 percent of which are motorized in some form, an increase that is putting more and more pressure on the world's oceans.

(2) The boom in fishing vessels doesn't mean there's plenty of fish in the sea. In fact, it's quite the opposite. To understand the health of fisheries, ecologists calculate "catch per unit of effort (CPUE)" or the amount of effort and resources it takes to catch a fish. Fishing boats today only catch about 20 percent of the fish for the same amount of effort as boats in 1950.

(3) The increase in fishing vessels, however, did not happen evenly across the globe. While fish stocks in most of North America, Europe and Australia have stabilized in recent decades due to more stringent regulations, that's not the case in much of the rest of the world. Fleets in Asia, for example, have increased by 400 percent over the same time period. And the number of fishing boats hitting the water won't decrease anytime soon-the study estimates that by 2050, another 1 million fishing boats will be chasing fish.

(4) And there's not that much left to go around. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 90 percent of the world's fish stocks are either currently overused or completely exhausted.

39 What does the passage conclude about the world's fish stock?

A Twenty percent less fish are being caught.

B Fish stock is stabilizing around the world.

C **It is overused or completely exhausted.**

D Fish stock is about to recover.

40 How can countries stabilize their fish stock?

A decrease the number of fishing vessels with motors.

B fish in different locations.

C decrease the number of fishing vessels in Asia.

D **create stringent regulations.**

41 Why does the writer use the term “however” in Paragraph ((3)?

A to show growth number of fishing boats was different in different parts of the world.

B to show that number of vessels and number of fish are similar.

C to show the number of boats is because of the number of fish.

D to show why the number of boats has increased.

42 Which word can we use to replace the word “stabilized” in Paragraph ((3)?

A changed

B preserved

C replenished

D depleted

43 What does the writer think about the stringent regulations some countries employ?

A They are increasing over time.

B Their effect is minimal on vessels.

C They are having a positive effect on fish stocks.

D They work for some countries.

Passage 7

(Vitamin D)

(1) Vitamin D is the only vitamin that the body can manufacture, when the skin is **exposed** to sunlight. However, for 6 months of the year (October to April), much of Western Europe does not receive enough UV rays in sunlight to make vitamin D in the skin. So, many people living there are at risk of not getting enough vitamin D unless they get it in their diet. Also, people who have darker skin, such as people of African, African-Caribbean and South Asian origin, are at risk because their skin reduces UV light absorption.

(2) Foods that provide vitamin D includes oily fish such as sardines and mackerel, fish liver oil, butter, milk, cheese and egg-yolk. In addition, many manufactured food products contain vitamin D supplements.

(3) Vitamin D helps in the absorption of calcium and phosphorus through the gut wall. Bone is made of the mineral calcium phosphate. A lack of the vitamin therefore results in poor calcium and phosphorus deposition in bones, leading to softening. The weight of the body can deform bones in the legs, causing the condition called rickets in children. Adults deficient in vitamin D can suffer from osteo-malacia; they are very vulnerable to fracturing bones if they fall.

44 What causes Western Europeans to have little vitamin D?

A lighter skin
B unhealthy diet
C indoor lifestyles
D **NOT enough sunlight**

45 What can happen when your body DOESN'T get enough vitamin D?

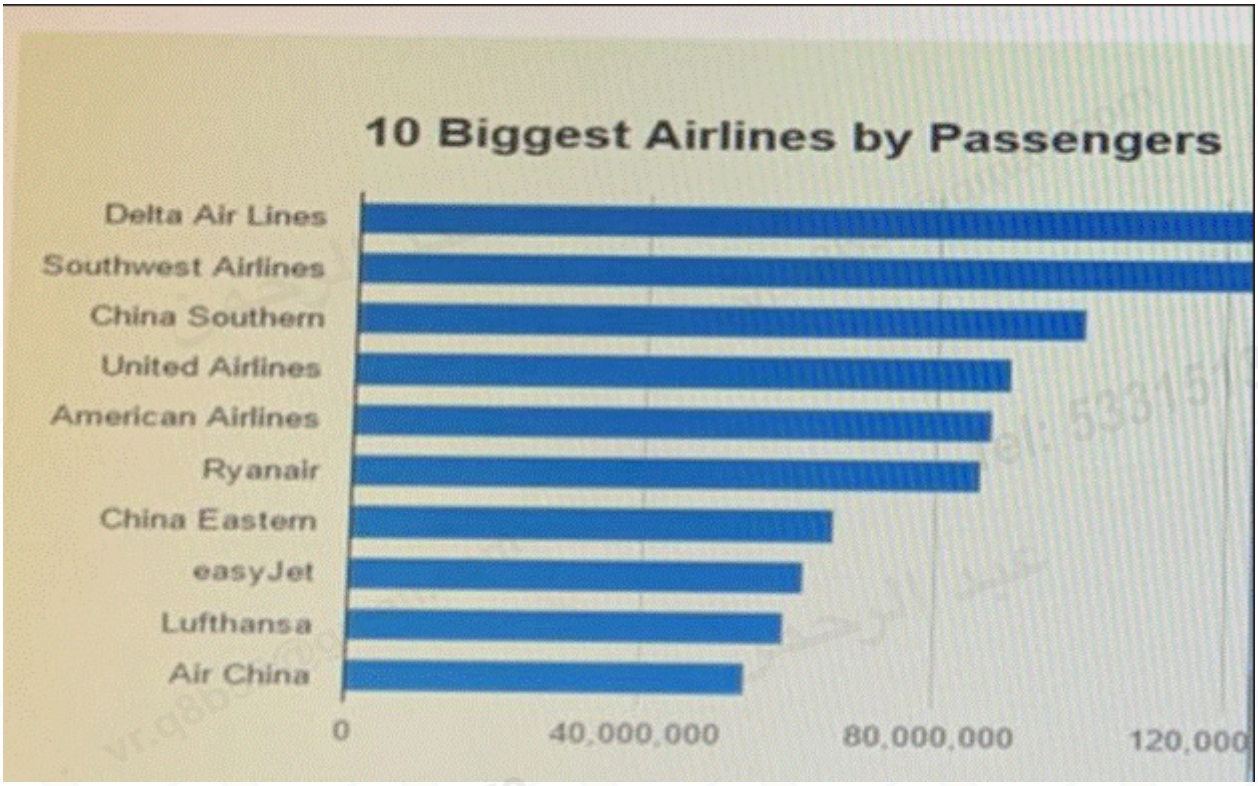
A skin problems
B **weaker bones**
C weight problems
D old people falling

46 The word exposed in Paragraph ((1) is closed in meaning to .....

A **shown**
B closed
C connected
D responds

Passage 8

(Graph – 10 Biggest Airlines by Passengers)



47 According to the graph, which airline served fewest number of passengers?

A Air Canada
B Air China
C easyJet
D Lufthansa

Passage 9

(Velocity)

(1) The velocities described in the above examples are average velocities. The velocity of an object at any moment in time is known as its instantaneous velocity. The instantaneous velocity is the speed in a stated direction at a particular moment in time.

(2) Since displacement and velocity have both magnitude (size or strength) and direction, they are called vector quantities. These quantities cannot be **specified** completely by a number. They must be demonstrated using arrows. Another example of a vector quantity is acceleration. Speed, which has magnitude but not direction, is not a vector quantity. Like all vectors. velocity can also be **represented** graphically by an arrow whose length is proportional to its magnitude

48 The word "represented" in Paragraph ((2) is closest in meaning to.....

A illustrated
B stated
C analyzed
D increased

49 The word “specified” in Paragraph ((2) is closest in meaning to.....

A changed
B affected
C explained
D decreased

Passage 10

(Solids, Liquids, and Gases)

(1) Matter exists in two **principle** forms: solid and fluid. Fluid is further sub-divided into liquid and gas. Distinguishing features among these are:

(2) The solids, liquids and gases **exhibit** different characteristics on account of their different molecular structure. Spacing and the latitude of the motion of molecules is large in a gas, small in a liquid and extremely small in a solid. Accordingly, the intermolecular bonds are very weak in a gas, weak in a liquid and very strong in a solid. It is due to these aspects that solid is very compact and rigid in form, liquid **accommodates** itself to the shape of its container, and gas fills up the whole of the vessel containing it

50 The word “exhibit” in Paragraph ((2) is closest in meaning to.....

A display
B view
C share
D include

51 The word “accommodates” in Paragraph ((2) is closest in meaning to.....

A attaches
B allows
C fits
D divides

52 The word “principle” in Paragraph ((1) is closest in meaning to.....

A primary
B large
C weak
D whole

Passage 11

What are the economics of meat?

(1) Food and farming is one of the biggest economic sectors in the world. We are no longer in the 14th century, when as much as 76% of the population worked in agriculture but farming still employs more than 26% of all workers globally. And that does not include the people who work along the meat supply chain: the slaughterers, packagers, retailers and chefs.

(2) Recently, the world's meat production was estimated at 317 metric tons, and that is expected to continue to grow. Figures for the value of the global meat industry vary wildly from $90bn to as much as $741bn, but it is in fact, closer to the upper end.

(3) Although the number of people directly employed by farming is currently less than 2% in the UK, the food chain now includes the agribusiness companies, the retailers, and the entertainment sector. According to the UK Department for Environment, in 2014 the food and drink manufacturing sector contributed £27bn to the economy, and employed 3.8 million people.

What about its cultural and social importance?

(4) Is meat still crucial to human life? Some nutritionists argue that, just because we've always eaten meat, that doesn't mean we always have to. If we can get all the dietary nutrients and protein that we need elsewhere, should we?

(5) Well, cooked meat may have been partially responsible for the large brains that characterize humans and put us where we are now. Cooking made calories from meat (and from vegetables) easier to consume and absorb than in a raw form.

How has meat production changed?

(6) The old-fashioned vision of a mixed farm with wheat and chickens and cattle still exists. More than half of the farms in the US, for example, were small enough in 2012 to have sales of less than $10,000 dollars. But the 20th century saw the application of the principles of the industrial revolution to agriculture - how could inputs be minimized and profits be maximized?

(7) The result was the factory farm, first for chickens, and more recently cattle. Producers discovered that animals could be kept inside, and fed grain, and could be bred to grow more quickly and get fatter in the right places.

53 What two words does the writer use to talk about 14th century industry?

A farming and chefs

B agriculture and retailers

C retailers and chefs

D farming and agriculture

54 Which of the following is an opinion?

A Meat production will continue to grow.

B Few people work farming in the UK.

C The meat industry is worth closer to $174 million.

D In the UK, 3.8 million are employed and 27 billion is made by the food industry.

55 How is the writer's view on eating meat different from some nutritionists' view?

A He believed meat is not essential.

B He believes humans cannot function at all without meat.

C He believes meat negatively affects human health.

D He believes meat is important for human development.

56 What can we understand about modern farming from Paragraph (s (6) and (7)?

A More can be produced for less effort.

B It is part of the industrial revolution.

C Profits for farmers have been falling.

D All animals are now kept inside.

Passage 12

Strong winds will raise dust and sand, reducing visibility over the northern and central Kingdom between Makkah and Madinah, with the possibility of increasing temperatures over these regions. Suspended haze will spread over Qassim, Hail and northern parts of the Riyadh region, limiting visibility and making driving hazardous. Parts of the central and eastern Kingdom will be partly cloudy, with chances of rain. Storm clouds may form over the southwestern and Western highlands, including Abha, Baha,and Taif

57 Which parts of the Kingdom may receive rain?

A the central and eastern parts

B the central and northern parts

B the northern and eastern parts

D the northern and western parts

58 The forecast for Makkah and Medina is.....

A clear and sunny

B stormy and cool

C rainy and cool

D dusty and hot

59 Which city may expect to see storm clouds?

A Makkah
B Riyadh
C Hail
D **Baha**

60 Where will it probably be difficult to see clearly while driving?

A Taif
B **Qassim**
C the western highlands
D the eastern part of the Kingdom

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Model 39

61 Go outside and .....the gardener some water. He needs a break.

A bring
B to bring
C bringing
D will bring

62 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A Among John's favorite places to travel were malaysia, morocco, and any exotic location with a nice, clean beach.
B Among John's favorite places to travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any Exotic location with a nice, clean beach
C **Among John's favorite places to travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any exotic location with a nice, clean beach.**
D Among John's favorite Places to Travel were Malaysia, Morocco, and any exotic location with a nice, clean beach.

63 George: May I speak to Mr. Ben, please?
Secretary: I'm afraid he .....a meeting right now. Could you call back?

A runs
B **is running**
C ran
D has run

64 The boys' mother told them to finish all of their breakfast, ...they stuffed their mouths until their plates were empty.

A however
B since
C as
D **so**

65 it takes many years of study .....become a doctor.

A for to
B and for
C so that to
D **in order to**

66 which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Tom and Adam arrived home with a lot of takeout food, but they were too late.Lisa and kat have already finished eating.

A arrived
B hey
C too
D **have**

67 Mr. Smith has bad eyesight, so he hates driving.....night.

A with
B on
C **at**
D in

68 .....the new iPhone was so expensive, George bought it because he loved the design.

A Even
B In case
C **Even though**
D In spite of

69 Cathy had a great CV and lots of experience, ...she didn't do well in the interview and didn't get the job.

A so
B **but**
C and
D because

70 It's fairly easy .....any amount of money.

A to spending
B **to spend**
C was spending
D have spent

71 You should learn to eat.....

A **more slowly**
B more slow
C slowier
D slower

72 I'm not really worried about Mark, although he .....me yet.

A isn't being called
B wasn't calling
C **hasn't called**
D hasn't been calling

73 My mom says I .....to eat sweets before meals.

A shouldn't
B mustn't
C **oughtn't**
D hasn't

74 Cathy's flying from Moscow to Paris.....Prague. She has a three-hour stopover in Prague.

A off
B during
C **via**
D within

75 I've got my passport, but I haven't found.....

A Your | B **Yours**

C Yourself | D Yourselves

76 And here's Emma, the friend ..... lives next door.

A whose | B which

C what | D **that**

77 Which country is bigger, China or the USA? Who .....the answer?

A is known | B do know

C **knows** | D Know

78 My mom was angry with me yesterday because I .....to do the shopping.

A used to forget | B was forgetting

C have forgotten | D **had forgotten**

79 I think this is the worst chocolate cake I .....

A ever eat | B had ever eaten

C **have ever eaten** | D would ever have eaten

80 When Fatima got off the train, I knew we .....a few weeks before.

A met | B **had met**

C have met | D used to meet

81 Mr. Harris has no brothers or sisters, ...?

A didn't he | B did he

C doesn't he | D **does he**

82 By the time I .....in Jeddah, I was hungry. Therefore, I bought a pizza.

A **arrived** | B am arriving

C have arrived | D have been arriving

83 George borrowed my mobile .....a phone call.

A In order make | B so as make

C so to make | D **to make**

84 Children can fly alone on international flights .....they're at least six years old

A unless
B whereas
C **provided that**
D even though

85 I can't imagine how .....fast food every day could be good for your health.

A **eating**
B have eaten
C be eating
D eat

86 Mrs. Smith asked the teacher .....angry with her son.

A mustn't be
B not being
C don't be
D **not to be**

87 Too many phone calls .....from my phone today. The battery's now dead.

A are made
B are making
C **have been made**
D have been making

88 My own sister didn't recognize me at first, so she talked to me as if we .....before.

A **had never met**
B have never met
C were never met
D were never going to meet

89 By the end of the year, my new book .....

A **will have been published**
B will have been publishing
C are going to publish
D are being published

90 Unfortunately, Mona is.....into trouble with the law.

A old enough to getting
B enough old to getting
C **old enough to get**
D enough old to get

91 I wish I .....harder to achieve my goals. Instead, I'd hang out with my friends every night.

A would work
B was working
C have worked
D **had worked**

92 **British people love eating lots of international food. ....., Chinese Indian and Thai food.**

A **For example** B In addition

C In contrast D However

93 **Choose the best way to make the following sentences in a paragraph:**

After that, he was sure to always try his best.
The manager told him that it was a possibility depending on how well he worked.
Steve went to see his boss about a possible pay rise.
At the end of the year, Steve was pleasantly surprised to see his new salary.

A **(3), (2), (1), (4)** B (2), (1), (3), (4)

C (1), (3), (4), (2) D (4), (3), (1), (2)

94 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A He was disappointed to hear Ben was ahead of him in geography Tom was first in his class at but math and science.

B **Tom was first in his class at math and science, but he was disappointed to hear Ben was ahead of him in geography.**

C Was disappointed to hear Ben was ahead of him in geography but Tom he was first in his class at math and science.

D Tom was first in his class at math and science, but to hear Ben was ahead of him in geography he was disappointed.

95 **Kate visits her grandmother every weekend, ...her brother doesn't always come along.**

A **but** B then

C also D therefore

96 **Jane: I love eating at KFC.**
Sara: Me too. .....their new spicy chicken?

A have you been trying B were you tried

C **have you tried** D are you try

97 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT**

Tom and Adam went <u>to play</u> tennis at the sports club hours <u>ago</u>, and still <u>has</u> not returned home for lunch <u>yet</u>.

A to play B ago

C **has** D yet

98 Working in a university last year.....very interesting.

A is
B **was**
C can be
D could be

99 All of your travel plans have been made. When you arrive, someone .....for you at the airport.

A waits
B will wait
C is waiting
D **will be waiting**

100 Dairy products should.....to keep them fresh.

A refrigerate
B refrigerating
C be refrigerate
D **be refrigerated**

Model 40

Passage 1

A reputable travel and tourism company
requires the following in the areas of Abha – Jizan - Khamis Mushait – Jeddah - Dammam:

Tour and Hotel Consultant

- **Bachelor's degree in Hotel Management and Tourism**
- Previous experience with travel and tourism agents
- Knowledge of and experience with visa procedures
- **Fluency in English, spoken and written**
- Proficiency in dealing with people

Airline Reservation Consultant

- **Bachelor's degree**
- Familiarity with reservation systems
- **Fluency in English, spoken and written**
- Neat appearance

Accountant

- **Bachelor's degree in Accounting.**
- Experience in dealing with the IATA system
- **Fluency in English, spoken and written**

Preference is given to Saudi nationals

21 Which qualifications are required for all three positions?

A fluent English and Saudi nationality
B ability to deal with people and a good appearance
C **a bachelor's degree and fluent English**
D job experience and fluent English

22 What kind of company is trying to fill these positions?

A a hotel chain
B an accounting firm
C an airlines company
D **a travel and tourism company**

23 What information is NOT given the passage?

A academic requirements
B **salaries and benefits**
C job titles
D locations

Passage 2

The University administration made a questionnaire to find out about their services at the student Union. The professors were all told to ask their students to fill out the questionnaires and return them by the end of the semester.

24 Who should respond to the questionnaires?

A NEITHER the students NOR the professors

B the students and the professors

C the professors

D the students

Passage 3

Introduction to Media studies

(1) introduction to Media studies is designed for students who have grown up in a fast-changing multimedia environment and want to become informed and critical of culture. Through a comparative and historical lens, the course outlines "media" as including oral, print, photographic, and digital cultural forms and practices. The course looks at the nature of mediated communication, the purpose of media, the history of change in media and the organizations that help describe media's place in society.

(2) Over the course of the semester, we will explore different views on the role and power of media in changing our social values, political views, aspects, and behaviors.Students will also have the opportunity to analyze media texts (such as films and televisions shows) and explore the meaning of the changes that happen when particular story is changed from print to visual forms in different time periods. We will look at the ways in which class, generation, and race influence both the making and reception of media. To offer different views on media, several guest speakers will also present lecture. Students will have many opportunities to take part in critical discussions in the field as well as explore the role of media in their own lives through the readings, lectures, and discussions as well as their own writing and oral presentations.

(3) Course Requirements: The class meets every Monday and Wednesday for 1.5 hours. On Monday evening, there is a required discussion section for 3 hours. Screenings take place for 2 hours, and discussion sections meet, for 1 hour. After our 1.5 hours-lecture 2, we begin with a long discussion section for 2.5 hours. A handout on section assignments will be given during lecture 3. These assignments may be different from those students already have. Screenings begin on the evening of lecture 5. The course is 15 weeks and each week includes an assigned reading relevant to the topics covered.

(4) Attendance and Participation: Attendance and Participation in class and section are very important and count for 15% of your grade. It is essential that you attend class and participate regularly. If you have more than three absences, you may lose marks on your final grade. If you are absent because of a personal or medical emergency, please contact the instructor or your section leader as soon as possible and set up a plan to complete missed course work. In the event that you miss a class or section to review the material covered.

(5) Written and Oral Assignments: Over the course of the semester, we will stress ways for successful writing and oral presentations in social sciences. By the end of the semester, you will have completed 25-30 pages of writing and three oral presentations.

(6) Grading: It is very important that assignments (written and oral) be submitted by their due dates; late submission or presentation of work may lead to a lowered final grade. In the event of a personal or medical emergency, please contact the instructor and your section leader as soon as possible. At the end of the course, you will be graded on your four essays, short writing exercises, oral presentations, and general class and section attendance/participation.

25 How many oral presentations do you have to submit for this course?

A 2
B 3
C 4
D 5

26 How long is the class on Wednesday?

A 1,5 hours
B 2.5 hours
C 3 hours
D 3,5 hours

27 How many readings are given in the course?

A 10
B 15
C 25
D 30

Passage 4

Sleep well, Play Better

(1) Footballers, as of recent, have begun truly understanding the importance of a good night's sleep. The change began over twenty years back, in the 1990s, when a mattress salesman, contacted the manager of the Manchester United football team, Alex Ferguson, asking whether he had ever considered how sleep affected performance on the pitch. Interested, Ferguson, arranged for the salesman to give a presentation to his team. Before long, the whole team had new mattresses and pillows, and that salesman soon became football's leading mattress advisor. In 1998, he supplied mattresses for England's World Cup team, and at the 2004 Euros, he created individual sleep routines for every player.

(2) Now, many teams and players are making an effort to improve their sleep habits, using varied means. Manchester City player Sergio Aguero, for example, was finding it hard to sleep because his muscular body prevented his legs from closing when he lay on his side. He got a new mattress which matched his height and weight, thus keeping his neck and back straight in the night. Meanwhile, James Milner from Manchester City found it hard to sleep after evening games, so he would play computer games into the early hours. As a result, he was too tired to train the following morning. Setting a routine with a late bedtime, early rise and afternoon nap helped to fix this problem.

28 What is one key factor that improves the performance of footballers?

A sleeping well
B extra exercise after matches
C sleeping with legs closed
D presentations on good health

29 What did the salesman do at the 2004 Euros?

A He made sleep routines for players.
B He sold special mattresses for players.
C He gave a big presentation.
D He met with coaches to advise them.

30 What is one way special mattresses can help players?

A holding their legs closed
B using advanced design technology
C matching their height and weight
D massaging muscles

31 What is the main idea of passage?

A Sleeping well is important for footballers.
B Bad pillows can make your neck hurt.
C A sleep routine is more important than a mattress.
D Footballers should go to bed early.

Passage 5

Immigration to the United States

(1) The United States experienced major waves of immigration during the colonial era, the first part of the 19th century and from the 1880s to 1920. Many immigrants came to America seeking greater economic opportunity, while some, such as the Pilgrims in the early 1600s, arrived in search of religious freedom. From the 17th to 19th centuries, hundreds of thousands of enslaved Africans came to America against their will. The first significant federal legislation restricting immigration was the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act. Individual states regulated immigration prior to the 1892 opening of Ellis Island, the country's first federal immigration station. New laws in 1965 ended the quota system that favored European immigrants, and today, the majority of the country's immigrants hail from Asia and Latin America.

(2) From its earliest days, America has been a nation of immigrants, starting with its original inhabitants, who crossed the land bridge connecting Asia and North America tens of thousands of years ago. By the 1500s, the first Europeans, led by the Spanish and French, had begun establishing settlements in what would become the United States. In 1607, the English founded their first permanent settlement in present-day America at Jamestown in the Virginia Colony

(3) Some of America's first settlers came in search of freedom to practice their faith. In 1620, a group of roughly 100 people later known as the Pilgrims fled religious persecution in Europe and arrived at present- day Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they established a colony. They were soon followed by a larger group seeking religious freedom, the Puritans, who established the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By some estimates, 20,000 Puritans migrated to the region between 1630 and 1640.

(4) A larger share of immigrants came to America seeking economic opportunities. However, because the price of passage was steep, an estimated one-half or more of the white Europeans who made the voyage did so by becoming indentured servants. Although some people voluntarily indentured themselves, others were kidnapped in European cities and forced into servitude in America. Additionally, thousands of English convicts were shipped across the Atlantic as indentured servants.

(5) Another group of immigrants who arrived against their will during the colonial period were enslaved people from West Africa. The earliest records of slavery in America include a group of approximately 20 Africans who were forced into indentured servitude in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619. By 1680, there were some 7,000 Africans in the American colonies, a number that ballooned to 700,000 by 1790, according to some estimates. Congress outlawed the importation of enslaved people to the United States as of 1808, but the practice continued. The U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) resulted in the emancipation of approximately 4 million enslaved people. Although the exact numbers will never be known, it is believed that 500,000 to 650,000 Africans were brought to America and sold into slavery between the 17th and 19th centuries.

(6) Another major wave of immigration occurred from around 1815 to 1865. The majority of these newcomers hailed from Northern and Western Europe. Approximately one-third came from Ireland, which experienced a massive famine in the mid-19th century. In the 1840s, almost half of America's immigrants were from Ireland alone. Typically impoverished, these Irish immigrants settled near their point of arrival in cities along the East Coast. Between 1820 and 1930, some 4.5 million Irish migrated to the United States.

(7) Also in the 19th century, the United States received some 5 million German immigrants. Many of them journeyed to the present-day Midwest to buy farms or congregated in such cities as Milwaukee, St. Louis and Cincinnati. In the national census of 2000, more Americans claimed German ancestry than any other group.

(8) During the mid-1800s, a significant number of Asian immigrants settled in the United States. Lured by news of the California gold rush, some 25,000 Chinese had migrated there by the early 1850s.

32 When did the pilgrims come to America?

A in the early 1600s
B in the 19th century
C during the mid-1800
D during the 20th century

33 Why did many immigrants come to America?

A to find greater economic opportunity
B to continue their higher education
C to work as servants
D to search for gold

34 How many Irish migrated to the United States between 1820 and 1930?

A 4 million
B 4.5 million
C 5 million
D 6 million

Passage 6

Britain and the European Union, 1973-2020

(1) The United Kingdom (UK) joined the European Economic Community in 1973, which later became the European Union (EU) in 1992 when EU nations agreed on four economic freedoms - the free movement of workers, good, services, and capital.

(2) In 1992 people in the UK started to take advantage of this freedom of movement. Now there are about two million British citizens living in Spain. Another one million people live in other countries in Europe. They **migrated** there to work in banks and other service industries.

(3) In 2004, Eastern European nations, such as Poland, were given membership to the EU. Poland was poor due to the failure of the communist government which collapsed in the late 1980s. With EU membership came opportunity. Young Poles were able to find better paid work in the UK, so in 2004 thousands of well-trained and educated Polish workers moved there to find work as doctors, engineer, mechanics, and nurses. Many returned to Poland later in the decade when workers' pay in Poland **surged** due to better economic conditions.

(4) People in the UK also benefitted from the free movement of goods and services. Supermarkets all over Britain brought in products from all over Europe. They started to sell a much wider variety of products. Food from France, Italy, Denmark, and Ireland was found in most supermarkets. In terms of the service sector, banks benefitted the most from trade with EU nations because of the free movement of capital and services.

(5) The UK left the EU in 2020.

35 The word migrated in Paragraph (2) is closet in meaning to .....

A left
B studied
C moved
D returned

36 The word surged in Paragraph (3) is closet in meaning to .....

A increased
B finished
C dropped
D started

37 What lead to thousands of polish workers moving to the UK in 2004?

A There were escaping the communist government.
B They were well-trained and educated.
C The salaries in the UK were high.
D There was NO work in Poland.

38 What was one important effect of the free movement of goods?

A people had more choice in supermarkets.

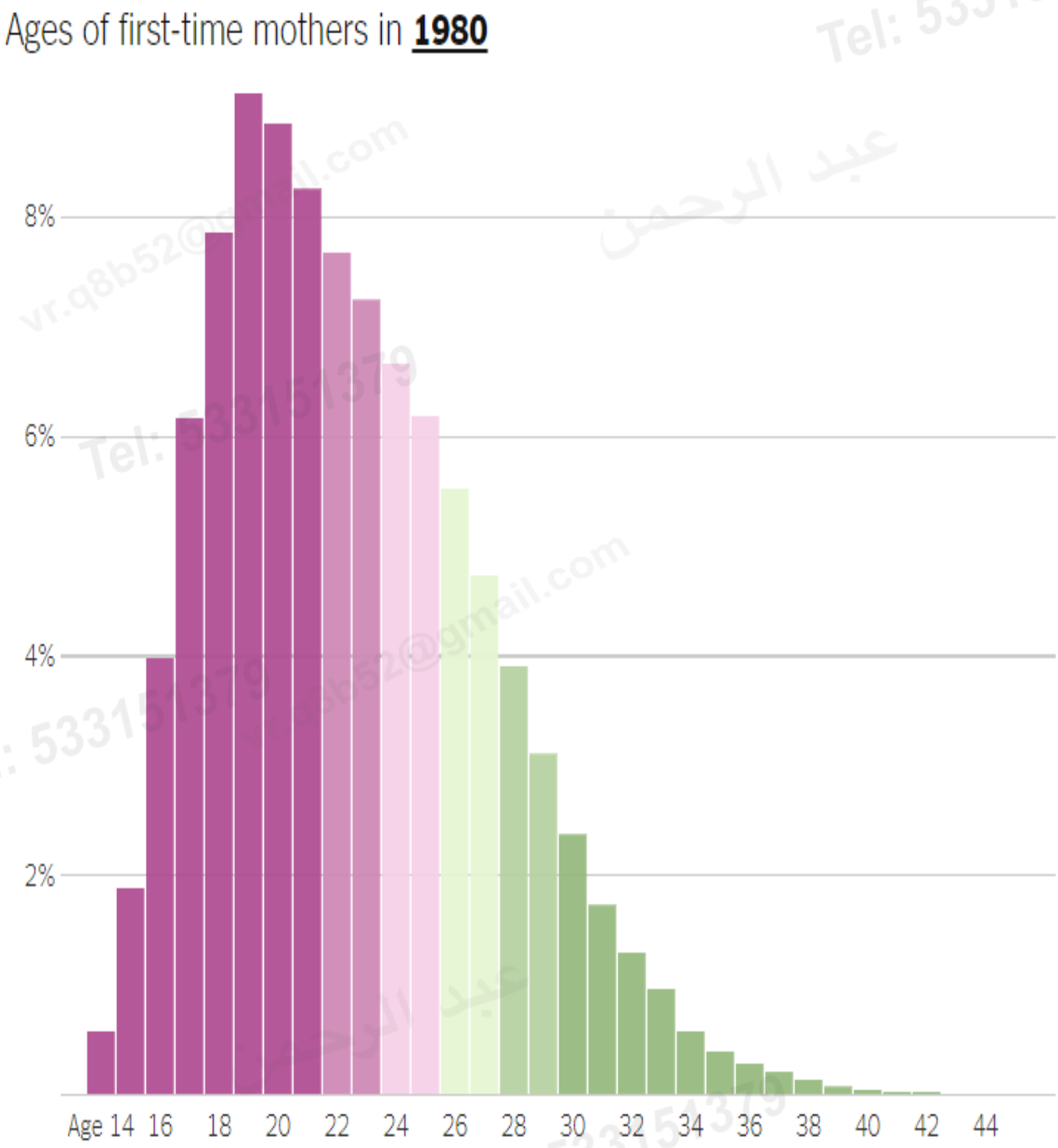
B The NHS employed many polish nurses.

C Banks could trade in different countries.

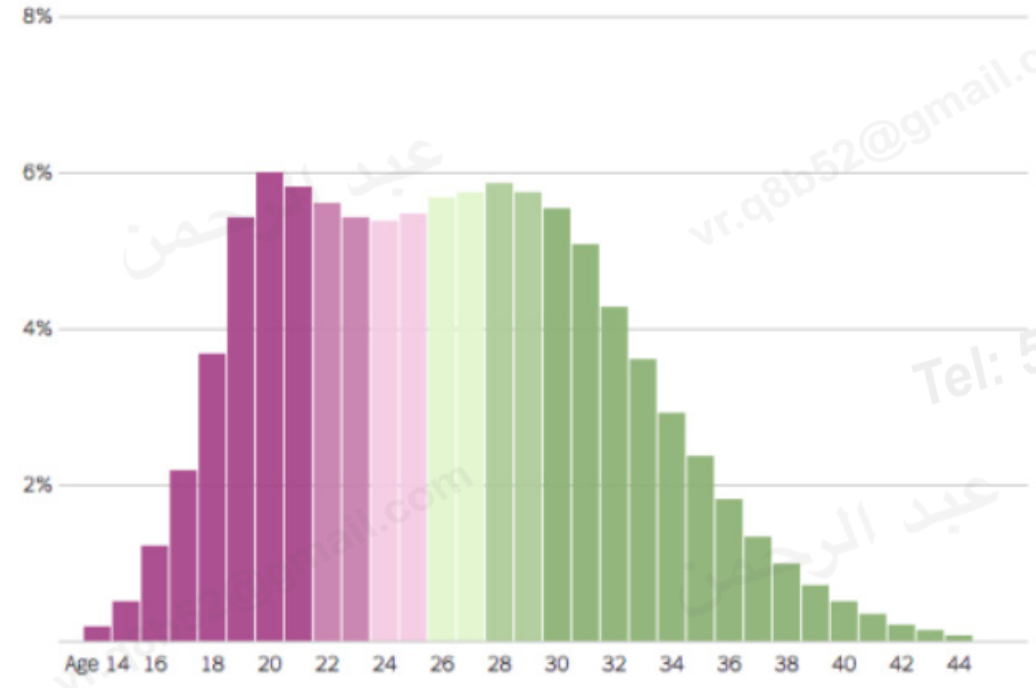
D British people could live in Spain.

Passage 7

Britain and the European Union, 1973-2020



Ages of first-time mothers in **2016**



39 in 2016, what percentage of women became first-time mothers at age 20?

A | 2%
B | 4%
C | 6%
D | 8%

40 In 1980, what was the most common age to become a first-time mother?

A | 19
B | 20
C | 21
D | 22

Passage 8

A brief History of the Internet in Saudi Arabia

(1) while the Internet has developed into a pivotal tool in world communications, Saudi Arabia was quite late in connecting it to the public, compared with developed or even other developing countries (Al-Hajery 2004). The delay in lunching the Internet in Saudi Arabia came from the government's concerns and reservations about the effects of such a new service on their conservative culture. In Saudi Arabia, academic institutions were the first sectors to the use Internet before it was available to the public.

(2) According to Al-Tawil (2001), "King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals (KFUPM) in Dhahran was the first educational institution to connect the Internet in 1993 through its satellite station at the college of Computer Sciences and Engineering" (p.2). However, due to the law speed of the connection, only email was provided to KFUPM. Later, King Abdulaziz City for science and Technology (KACST), an independent scientific organization administratively reporting to KFUPM using a 64-kbps channel from the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center (KSHRC). In 1995, KACST started to try to get more universities in Saudi Arabia connected to the Internet through the KSHRC. The KSHRC was, itself, already connected to the Internet through its own satellite station (Al-Hajery 2004). King Saud University (KSU) in Riyadh and King Abdulaziz University (KAU) in Jeddah were among the first to join and have the Internet available to their academics.

(3) In March 1997, the Council of Ministers officially issued Decree Number 163. This gave the responsibility of introducing Internet service, in terms of organization and operation within Saudi Arabia, to KACST. Qualifications for Internet Services Providers (ISPs) were announced by KACST in December 1998, and KACST cooperatively worked with the Saudi telecommunication infrastructure in the country. It provides the linkage between customers and ISPs, between ISPs and the KACST network" (MOCIT,2003, p.8).

(4) KACST established an Internet Service Unit (ISU) with responsibility of making the service available to the public, while, at the same time, protecting the values and Islamic beliefs of the Saudi society (Al-Tawil 2001). KACST is directly responsible for filtering information provided by different sites on the Internet before passing them to users within the country. KACST also "manages and operates the international lines through which the national Internet network is connected to the international network; it supervises the Internet gateway and blocks undesirable sites" (MOCIT, 2003, P. 8).

(5) The service provider functioned as a Saudi exchange point, worked to raise public awareness of the Internet, formulated rules and regulations to govern the use of the Internet in the Saudi Arabian community, and operated the Saudi domain name system

(6) Early on from 1998, STC was the only Internet service provider in Saudi Arabia. But in May 2005, Mobily, a new telecommunications company, launched the Saudi Arabian mobile market. Three years later, August 2008, Zain joined the Saudi Arabian mobile market as another ISP, introducing 4G LTE (Long Term Evolution) services. Also in 2008, Saudi Telecom started the 3G deployment process, promising reliability, and speed, as well as better digital communication services (Chanchary and Islam 2011).

(7) Although, the Internet was only made available to the public in 1999, Saudi Arabia has grown greatly in this area, especially in terms of connectivity. There has been a notable increase in the number of Internet users in Saudi Arabia. For instance, the total number of Internet subscribers in Saudi Arabia increased dramatically from 100,000 Internet users in 1999 to one million Internet users in 2001. At the end of 2013, that number reached 16.5 million Internet users, representing 55.1 % of the country's total population (CITC, 2014; MOCIT, 2003). Alebaikan and Troudi (2010) stated that "it is estimated that Internet use will continue growing rapidly in Saudi Arabia, which raises an issue of providing new learning strategies that include use of technology" (p. 51). It is predicted that over 30 million people, about 90% of the population will be Internet users before 2020 and that will approach 100% in 2030.

(8) All universities, colleges and other educational institutions in Saudi Arabia have free Internet access. Faculty, for example, use email and develop classroom home pages that provide information about classes, course content, general instructions, exercises, assignments, examples, useful links, and literature references to facilitate the teaching process. The Internet also motivates students to get immediate access to information, find convenient references, and study independently. Lastly, numerous hospitals in Saudi Arabia as well as banks and corporations are offering more of their services online.

41 How many Internet users were there in Saudi Arabia in 1999 and 2013?

A 1 million and 20 million
B 1 million and 16.5 million
C 100,000 and 1 million
D **100,000 and 16.5 million**

42 When did Mobily and Zain start providing mobile Internet services?

A 1993 and 1999
B 1998 and 2005
C 1998 and 2008
D **2005 and 2008**

43 Which two organizations connected to the Internet through their own satellite stations in the 1990s?

A KSU and KACST
B **KFUPM and KSHRC**
C KFUPM and KACST
D KACST and KSHRC

Passage 9

Fortified foods

(1) A nutrient is a substance that provides the nourishment essential for growth and the maintenance of life. Examples of nutrients are carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, and vitamins. Manufacturers often add nutrients to improve their products. Foods that have supplementary nutrients are called fortified foods.

(2) One reason to add nutrients is to restore what is lost during the production process. These lost nutrients are returned at the end of the process. For example, B group vitamins are usually added back into white flour because they are lost during the milling of the wheat.

(3) A second reason is to improve the quality of **staple** foods and help give the health of a population a boost. Foods such as rice, orange juice, eggs, and breakfast cereals, which are consumed by large numbers of people, are fortified to help people meet their nutritional requirements.

(4) Manufacturers also add nutrients to foods for **promotional** reasons. Some food products may have nutrients added to them to make them more appealing to consumers. For example, some bread products have omega 3 added, because this is what customers want to buy even though most people get enough omega 3 through other foods.

44 The word staple in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A common
B cheap
C fast
D rare

45 The word promotional in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....

A educational
B marketing
C opposite
D personal

Passage 10

Elements and compounds

(1) All substances are made from **minuscule** particles (or parts) called atoms. An element is a substance made up of one type of atom only. An atom is the smallest part of an element that can exist. Atoms of each element are represented by their own chemical symbol. For reply the symbol O represents an atom of oxygen, and represents an atom of hydrogen.

(2) A compound is a substance that contains two or more elements that are combined with a chemical bond. The elements in a compound are present in fixed **proportions**. For example, carbon dioxide always has 12 g of carbon for every 32 g of oxygen.

(3) A chemical formula can be used to represent a compound. The formula shows the symbols for each element in the compound and the number of atoms of each element in a unit of the compound. For example, water is always made up of two elements of hydrogen at one of oxygen. Its formula is H20. This shows that it has two atoms of hydrogen for every one atom of oxygen.

46 The word minuscule in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A hot
B tiny
C fast
D heavy

47 The word proportions in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A places
B lengths
C amounts
D colours

Passage 11

Psychology: A Behaviorist View

(1) Behaviorists study how environmental influences (called stimuli) affect behavior (called the response) and they propose two main ways of learning. They call these "classical conditioning" and "operant conditioning".

(2) The Russian psychologist Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936) studied classical conditioning He trained dogs to produce saliva (response) when they heard a bell (stimulus). In the first part of the training, he linked the sound of the bell with the arrival of food. He rang the bell when he gave his dogs some food. After a while he rang the bell but did not present food to the dogs. He found that the sound of the new stimulus (sound of the bell) was enough to produce the response (dogs produce saliva). Psychologists have used classical conditioning successfully with people too. It is possible. to use classical conditioning techniques to help people beat their fears and give up using drugs.

(3) B.F. Skinner (1904-1990) was one of the first scientists to study operant conditioning. He also did experiments with animals and trained them to change their behavior. In his experiments, he rewarded or punished an animal for a certain behavior. He found that when he rewarded a behavior, by giving the animal some food, the animal tended to repeat it. However, when he punished a behavior, the animal tended NOT to repeat it. Using this method, he conditioned birds to play a kind of table tennis and press buttons to receive food.

(4) Behaviorists believe in scientific method and controlled experiments. They also believe that we should only study behavior that we can observe. They reject the idea that people have free will and believe that only the environment shapes behavior. However, cognitive psychologists have criticized behaviorism. They argue that biology as well as environment is important in learning behaviors. They think that human behavior is much more complicated and that behaviorists fail to explain more complex learning such as how quickly humans can learn language. They also argue that because most studies used animals, it is hard to use the results for human behavior.

48 What word other than "trained" does the writer use to talk about teaching new behaviors?

A linked
B punished
C rewarded
D **conditioned**

49 Which one of the following does the writer say is an opinion?

A The ideas from classical conditioning can help people with their health
B Operant conditioning can be used to teach animals to play games.
C **Psychologists can only study behavior that they can observe.**
D People's behavior can be studied using scientific method.

50 How is the behaviorists' view about learning different from the view of cognitive psychologists?

A They believe that the environment is the ONLY thing that affects learning.

B They believe that BOTH the environment AND biology affects learning.

C They believe that people can learn languages very quickly.

D They believe that animals can learn simple language.

51 What can we understand from the passage about B. F. Skinner?

A He was a cognitive psychologist.

B He worked in the United States.

C He worked with Pavlov.

D He was a behaviorist.

52 What can we understand from the passage about experiments on animals?

A They can help people understand the best way to diet.

B They can help explain some human learning.

C They can help explain language learning.

D They are cruel and hurt animals

Passage 12

Inflation

Passage A

(1) The rate of inflation can be measured by observing changes in the average price of an unchanging set of goods and services, a so-called market basket. Inflation is generally measured using a price index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI). A price index is constructed by dividing the price of a market basket in a given year by the price of the same basket of goods in a base year. The rate of inflation is then measured by calculating the percentage change in the price index across different periods. For example, the CPI was 260 in October 2020 and 277 in November 2021, which amounts to an inflation rate of 6.5% over this 12-month period.

(2) Alternative price indexes will use different goods within their market baskets and are used for different purposes. For example, the CPI includes consumer goods and services typically purchased by households which is often used to adjust household incomes for inflation over time. By contrast, the gross domestic product (GDP) deflator, which is generally used to adjust GDP for inflation over time, measures inflation for all of the final goods and services produced in the USA There are a number of additional measures of inflation. including the Producer Price Index, Employment Cost Index, and Import/Export Price Index. Different inflation measures are calculated differently. For example, the CPI uses a fixed basket of goods and services, whereas the GDP deflator allows the composition of its market basket to change with spending patterns from period to period.

Passage B

Consumers' cost of living depends on the prices of many goods and services and the share of each in the household budget. To measure the average consumer's cost of living, government agencies conduct household surveys to identify a basket of commonly purchased items and follow over time the cost of purchasing this basket. (Housing expenses, including rent and mortgages, constitute the largest part of the consumer basket in the United States.) The cost of this basket at a given time expressed relative to a base year is the consumer price index (CPI), and the percentage change in the CPI over a certain period is consumer price inflation, the most widely used measure of inflation. (For example, if the base year CPI is 100 and the current CPI is 110, inflation is 10 percent over the period.)

53 What do Passages A and B say about inflation?

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 it is measured by dividing the price of an index in a given year by its price in a base year.

D in 2021, the inflation rate was 6.5%, whereas in 2020 it was 3,9%.

54 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, for example, the import/export basket.

55 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 make-up reflects changing spending patterns over time.

56 What do Passages A and B say about the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator?

A It is of great significance to policymakers.

B It is used to measure inflation rates of whole countries.

C **Along with the Producer Price Index, it is used to adjust GDP for inflation.**

D In many countries in the world it is used differently compared to the way it is used in the USA.

Passage 13

Hijama

(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

57 According to Paragraph (2), Hijama is used to treat all of the following EXCEPT.....

A signs of toxicity
B indigestion
C lethargy
D **cuts on the body**

58 According to Paragraph (2), what is the cause of some headaches?

A cleansed blood
B sleeping problems
C **toxins in the body**
D failed medication

59 According to Paragraph (3), how often should Hijama be performed on a person?

A 3 days every month
B once every lunar month
C every other month
D **once a year or more**

60 What does the passage say about Hijama?

A It should NOT be used along with exercise
B It can give relief which 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.**

Model 40

61 What ..... your father's job?

A | is
B | be
C | can
D | does

62 Hannah: Excuse me. I am looking for my backpack
Librarian: There are three backpacks on the lost and found shelf. Could you tell me..... one is yours?

A | that
B | which
C | what
D | this

63 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A | Not all Muslims speak Arabic or are from the middle east; Indonesia and Malaysia are two Asian countries with millions of Citizens who practice Islam.
B | Not all Muslims speak Arabic or are from the middle East; Indonesia and Malaysia are two Asian Countries with Millions of citizens who practice Islam
C | Not all Muslims speak Arabic or are from the Middle East; Indonesia and Malaysia are Two Asian Countries with millions of citizens who practice islam.
D | Not all Muslims speak Arabic or are from the Middle East: Indonesia and Malaysia are two Asian countries with millions of citizens who practice Islam.

64 Paul: I left my coat in the car. Will: Here, you can borrow .....

A | mine
B | my
C | our
D | it

65 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A | The first person to ever see Mars was Mr. Galileo Galilei in 1610.
B | The first Person to ever see Mars was Mr. Galileo Galilei in 1610.
C | The first Person to ever see mars was Mr. Galileo Galilei in 1610.
D | The first person to ever see mars was mr. galileo galilei in 1610.

66 Dave was hoping to reach Jubail by 4 o'clock, ... his car broke down on the way.

A | and
B | but
C | so
D | or

67 Peter loves cooking, so he thought he'd try to make some ..... .

A | Indian food
B | indian food
C | Indian Food
D | indian Food

68 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After completing his degree in Jeddah Ali was thinking about doing a degree abroad. He felt this would improve his chances of a good job.

B **After completing his degree in Jeddah, Ali was thinking about doing a degree abroad. He felt this would improve his chances of a good job.**

C After completing his degree in Jeddah Ali was thinking about doing a degree abroad he felt this would improve his chances of a good job.

D After completing his degree in Jeddah, Ali was thinking about doing a degree abroad he felt this would improve his chances of a good job.

69 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A One of the longest rulers in the world was king Hussein of Jordan, who led his country for 46 years.

B **One of the longest rulers in the world was King Hussein of Jordan, who led his country for 46 years.**

C One of the longest rulers in the world was king Hussein of jordan, who led his country for 46 years

D One of the longest Rulers in the world was King Hussein of Jordan, who led his country for 46 years

70 Who is ..... Roger is talking to?

A Person

B a person

C **the person**

D some person

71 We stayed at two hotels. ..... of them was very comfortable.

A **Neither**

B Either

C None

D Both

72 Would it be ok if I ..... a break now?

A take

B **took**

C am taking

D have taken

73 I have never ..... run a full marathon.

A could

B could to

C **been able to**

D been able

74 We're leaving in half an hour, so we ..... eat lunch now.

A had better to
B **had better**
C would better to
D would better

75 Whether or not we get the loan depends ..... the bank.

A **on**
B of
C with
D from

76 How long has Judy been married ..... Jack?

A with
B for
C by
D **to**

77 None of my kids are short. ..... is taller than me.

A All
B Whole
C **Each**
D Every

78 I'm sure all ..... you told me about Mrs. Wilson was true.

A what
B **that**
C whose
D who

79 Tom's hardly eaten anything all day, ... he?

A is
B isn't
C hasn't
D **has**

80 Jane: I'll pay Mia back tomorrow.
Mia: What did Jane say?
Bob: She promised ..... you back tomorrow.

A paying
B **to pay**
C will pay
D would pay

81 We'd been talking for a couple of hours when Jenny suddenly .....up and went to bed.

A **stood**
B had stood
C was standing
D had been standing

82 My wife's flight had just landed when I arrived at the airport. She ..... gone for three weeks.

A has
B was
C has been
D **had been**

83 When the phone rang, my mom was annoyed because she ..... her favorite show.

A just watched
B was watched
C **was watching**
D has been watching

84 Over the past fifteen years, ... have become even richer.

A rich
B riches
C the riches
D **the rich**

85 She works night shifts and studies by ..... .

A **day**
B a day
C the day
D every day

86 You should come and visit us again in the future, we ..... happy to put you up.

A have been
B **will be**
C can be
D are

87 I used to tell my parents that ..... to California, I'd never have met my wife.

A haven't we moved
B have we not moved
C hadn't we moved
D **had we not moved**

88 There's something wrong with the window. It just ..... open.

A **can't**
B couldn't
C won't
D wouldn't

89 Don't call him now. He ..... lunch.

A **may be having**
B may have
C can be having
D can have

Model 41

Passage 1

(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 Uzben. By the age of 10, he was already **proficient** in the Qur'an and Arabic classics. By the age of 16, he finished Islamic law studies, geometry, anatomy, logic and philosophy. By the age of 18. he completed the study of medicine. Soon after that, he became the Prime Minister and the physician of the Ruler of Bukhara. The Ruler was impressed by the intelligence and endurance of his Prime Minister and opened for him Library which was unique in its literary richness.

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

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

21 The word "proficient" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A Skilled
B Trained
C Dedicated
D Disciplined

22 According to par 1) why does the Western world use a different name for Ibn-Sina?

A They did NOT like Arabic names.
B They did NOT want the world to know his nationality.
C Names change when used by speakers of a different language.
D He did NOT speak their language.

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

A manager of the Royal Library.
B assistant of the Prime Minister.
C teacher of the Ruler of Bukhara.
D doctor for the Ruler of Bukhara.

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

A 5 volumes.
B 16 encyclopedias.
C 21 chapters.
D 100 treatises

Passage 2

The Motor Car

(1) The growth of the car has been an extraordinary story, as remarkable for its destructive power as its benefits. Only 100 years ago, horses were the primary transport and speeds across London were faster than they are today in a car. Yet London was chocking in a sea of manure, and horses were an expensive luxury, so for the most part, people simply did not travel far. By the end of the century, the world's car makers employed nearly four million people to produce 35,801,618 cars in a single year to add the estimated 500 million in daily use around the globe.

(2) The first self-propelled vehicle could have appeared around 350 years ago. In the 13th century, Roger Bacon mentioned the possibility of carriages propelled with the use of animals, and in the 15th century, Leonardo da Vinci sketched a self-moving car, but the first record of a powered vehicle comes from Astronomia Europea, published in 1687. It describes a small steam-powered model carriage constructed under Pierre Verbiest. He spent a large part of his life in China and was appointed Astronomer Royal to Emperor Kang-Hi. The small vehicle, apparently constructed around 1662, was fueled with a pan of hot coals. Steam turned a simple turbine, which was geared to the front axle of the vehicle.

(3) The first successful steam wagon built by Nicholas-Joseph Cugnot in 1770 to pull cannon also provided a lesson in the dangers of powered transport. His carriage hit the wall of the Paris Arsenal to become the earliest recorded powered vehicle accident.

The First Test Drive

(4) The motor car's time came in the 19th century with the emergence of volatile fuels such as coal, gas, and liquid petroleum spirit. In 1829, Samuel Brown of Brompton, London, produced a vehicle powered by a four horsepower, gas-vacuum engine. This was a true three-stroke internal combustion engine, but was uneconomical compared with the steam engines of the time and little came of it.

(5) In 1862, the French engineer Alphonse Beu de Rochas proposed four-stroke explosion cycle, the basis on which almost all modern cars operate. Rocha's paper coincided with the work of Nikolaus Otto, who had been developing the first commercially available gas engine in 1860. In 1862, Otto prepared a gas-powered engine that operated on the four-stroke cycle but it promptly blew to pieces. Otto was then joined by Gottlieb Daimler, the son of a German baker, who patented a high-speed petrol engine in 1876.

(6) At the same time, in Mannheim, Karl Benz was working on a petrol tricycle. Benz's tricycle took to the streets in 1885, was patented the following year, and offered for sale as the 'patent motor wagon' in 1887; the modern motor industry was born.

(7) In August, Berta Benz borrowed her husband's 1886 Benz tricycle-car without permission. She packed provisions and her two young sons on board and drove off to visit relatives in Pforzheim some 75 miles from Mannheim. On route, she had to refuel with dry cleaning fluid when she ran out of fuel; she repaired a short

circuit with garter elastic, unblocked a fuel line with a hatpin and found a cobbler to reline a brake. She arrived safely and five days later she drove home again; it was the first ever long-distance journey by motor car.

25 Who developed the gas engine that later blew to pieces?

A Karl Benz
B **Nikolaus Otto**
C Samuel Brown
D Alexander Graham Bell

26 In which year was the motor wagon offered for sale?

A 1885
B 1886
C **1887**
D 1888

Passage 3

Two dimensional scanners

(1) Two-dimensional scanners are the most common form of scanner and are generally used to record hard-copy (paper) documents. The scanner is to copy paper documents and put them into an electronic form which can be stored in a computer. Computers which have optical character recognition (OCR) software can read text from the scanned document and change it into a text-file format. This means the scanned image can now be edited by a word processor such as MS Word. If the original document was a photograph or image, then the scanned image forms an image file such as JPEG.

(2) 2D scanners have many uses. One important use is at airports to read passports. They make use of OCR technology to produce digital images of the passport pages. Because of the OCR technology, these digital images can be used in a number of ways. For example, the OCR software is able to review these images, select the text part and then automatically put the text into the correct fields of an existing database. It is possible for the text to be stored in ASCII format. It all depends on how the data is to be used. At many airports the two-dimensional photograph in the passport is also scanned and stored as a JPEG image. The passenger's face is also photographed using a digital camera. The two digital images are compared using face recognition\detection software.

27 What does Paragraph (1) say about optical character recognition technology?

A **It can be used to make Word documents**
B It can be used to take photographs.
C It has many formats like ASCII
D It is difficult to use.

28 What does Paragraph (2) say about the way digital images can be used?

A They can be used to record hard copy documents.

B They can be used as identification documents.

C They can be used instead of passports.

D **They can be used to recognize faces.**

29 Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1)?

A The scanner is used to copy paper documents and put them into an electronic form which can be stored in a computer.

B This means the scanned image can now be edited by a word processor such as MS Word. If the original document was a photograph or image, then the scanned image forms an image file such as JPEG.

C **Two-dimensional scanners are the most common form of scanner and are generally used to record hard-copy (paper) documents.**

D Computers which have optical character recognition (OCR) software can read text from the scanned document and change it into a text file format.

30 What is the main idea of the passage?

A Useful technologies

B **features and benefits of scanners**

C facial recognition on modern scanners

D the use of scanners to improve security.

Passage 4

The Periodic Table

(1) Great progress in science come 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-aluminium (later discovered and named gallium) and eka-silicon (later discovered and named germanium).

31 What is one important idea about great scientists that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?

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.

32 What is the element "eka-aluminium" an example of?

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.

33 What is the main topic of the passage?

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.

Passage 5

Real Estate vs. Stocks

(1) investing in real estate or stocks is a personal choice that depends on your financial situation, risk tolerance, goals, and investment style. It's safe to assume that more people invest in the stock market **because** it doesn't take as much time or money to buy stocks. If you're buying real estate, you're going to have to save and put down a substantial amount of money.

(2) When you buy stocks, you buy a tiny piece of that company. In general, you can make money two ways with stocks; value appreciation as the company's stock increases and dividends.

(3) When you buy real estate, you acquire physical land or property. Most real estate investors make money by collecting rents and through the property's value going p. Here are some things to consider when it comes to real estate and the risks associated with it. The most important risk that people miss is that real estate requires a lot of research. It's not something you can go into casually and expect immediate results and returns. Real estate is not an asset that's easy to sell and take your cash.

(4) Although real estate is not as easy to sell as stocks, the long-term cash flow provides income and the increases in value. Despite this, it's important to consider the amount of money that goes into real estate investments. You need to have the ability to secure a down payment and financing if you aren't making all-cash deals. Other disadvantages include the costs associated with property management and the investment of time that goes into repairs and maintenance.

34 What does the passage say about investing?

A Real estate investments can be more work than stocks.

B Investing in stocks is riskier than real estate investing.

C Stock investments require a lot of research.

D Real estate investors make money quickly.

35 **Why does the writer use the word Although in Paragraph (4)?**

A to explain an example of long-term cash flow and income.

B **to give more information about the difficulties of real estate investing.**

C to show that the effort and outcome of real estate investing are different

D to show that an increase in income and value are the result of investing.

36 **Which word can we use to replace the word because in Paragraph (1)?**

A Besides

B Although

C Therefore

D **Since**

37 **What does the writer think about investing in stocks?**

A It's a good way to become rich.

B **It's a quick way to invest.**

C It takes too much time.

D It's too risky.

Passage 6

West Nile Virus

(1) West Nile is a virus that kills many types of birds. It also infects humans and other mammals such as dogs and horses. Most human **infections** are mild, but some are deadly. For years West Nile virus was found mostly in the Middle East, Africa, and western Asia. In the 1990s it spread to Europe and the States.

(2) West Nile virus is spread from bird to bird through mosquito bites, Mosquitoes also carry the virus from birds to mammals. Unlike other viruses, the West Nile virus does not pass from one person to another.

(3) Only about one out of every five people infected with West Nile virus becomes ill. The symptoms, or signs, of illness start 3 to 14 days after infection. They include fever, headache, muscle aches, vomiting, and skin rash. These symptoms generally last a few days. A small number of people infected with the virus become seriously ill. This mostly happens to people over the Age of 50. In these people the virus reaches the brain, causing a condition called encephalitis. Symptoms of encephalitis include severe headache, high fever, neck stiffness, muscle weakness, and confusion. A person with encephalitis may become paralyzed or die.

(4) There is no **cure** for infection with West Nile virus. The best way to keep from getting infected is to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes. Treatment focuses on relieving the symptoms. In severe cases people need to stay in a hospital for treatment.

38 What is the reason for encephalitis?

A It is spread by birds.
B A person becomes paralyzed.
C West Nile virus reaches the brain.
D a fever and Having headache for 3 to 14 days.

39 What is one negative effect of West Nile Virus?

A It does NOT pass from person to person.
B It spread to the US in 1990.
C It kills dogs and horses.
D People can die from it.

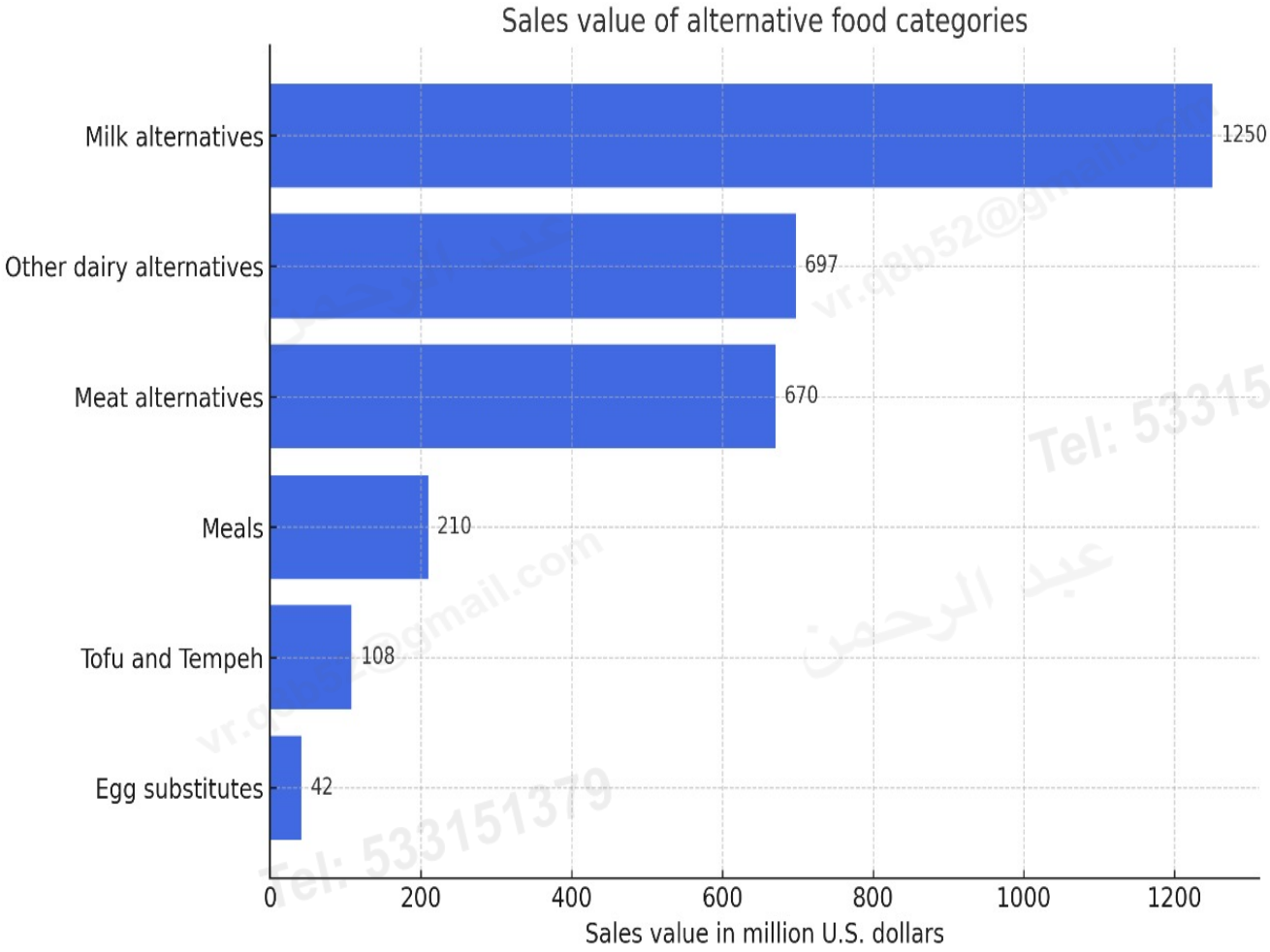
40 The word infections in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A symptoms
B treatments
C accidents
D illnesses

41 The word cure in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....

A hope
B care
C solution
D change

Passage 7



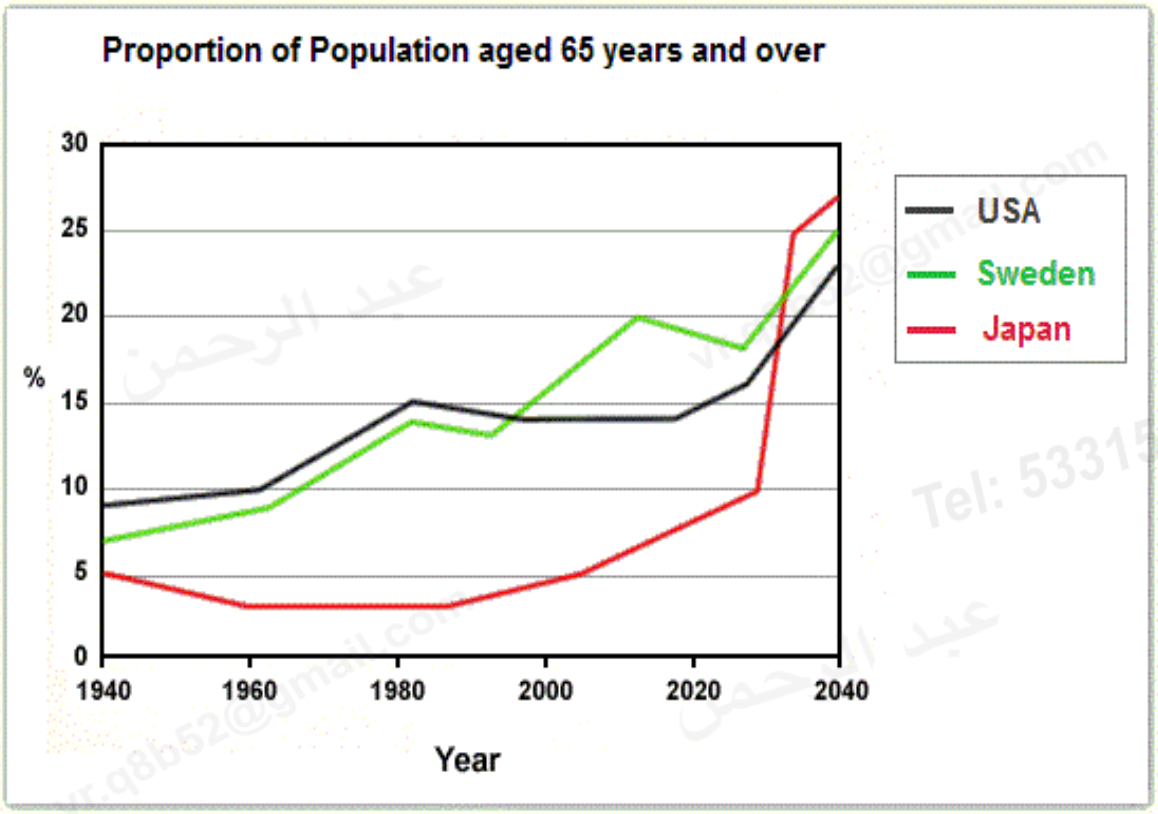
42 What was the value of meat alternative in the US?

A 1,600 million dollars
B 697 million dollars
C 670 million dollars
D 671 million dollars

43 Which type of plant-based food scored the lowest value in 2018?

A egg substitutes
B dairy alternative
C tofu and tempeh
D meat alternative

Passage 8



44 In 1980, what percentage of the US population was age 65 years or older?

A | 3%

B | 14%

C | 15%

D | 35%

Passage 9

Vaccination efforts advancing throughout the Americas.

(1)A year after the first news of the novel coronavirus, the nations of the Americas are asking themselves if widespread vaccination will be the only way out of the pandemic (worldwide disease). They do this in the middle of a new wave of infections that have demonstrated the vulnerability of their backup plans, particularly in Latin America. The vaccine seems now to be the only reasonable bet for governments that have not managed to place extreme restrictions on the movements of their citizens, particularly in economies with high levels of informal (or unofficial) employment.

(2)Countries in Latin America that have announced the start of mass vaccination plans include, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela. To the north, the United States and Canada both have their vaccination campaigns well underway. The U.S., having distributed over 39 doses for every 100 inhabitants, has the highest level of vaccination in North America. Chile, having distributed over 47 doses per 100 people, has the highest level of vaccination in South America and overall throughout the region.

Dominant vaccines in the region

(3)he Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, which requires two doses and has proven 95% effective in clinical trials (“effective” refers to the vaccine’s ability to prevent serious illness), is currently the most widely used throughout the Americas. Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the U.S. and Mexico are already using the shot, and Columbia plans to begin large-scale use by the end of February. In Argentina, plans are underway to begin use of the AstraZeneca vaccine, which requires two doses and has proven 70% effective at preventing any level of infection. This is in addition to the Russian vaccine, Sputnik V, which is being used currently. AstraZeneca, of English origin, has not yet received approval in the United States. The Moderna vaccine has been approved and is being widely used and distributed throughout the U.S. and Canada, but has been left out of most vaccine packages purchased in Latin America, which could be attributed to its high cost per unit. Only has confirmed a significant purchase of 10 million doses from Moderna. In addition, the Colombian Government went ahead with the vaccine developed by Johnson & Johnson, whose trial results in the large countries of Latin America have demonstrated an efficacy or effectiveness of around 66%.

(4)Although AstraZeneca and Pfizer are the two most used vaccines throughout the Americas, some Latin American countries have also made purchases of vaccines of Chinese and Russian origin. Chile has acquired as many as 60 million doses of Coronavac, developed by the Chinese laboratory Sinovac. The efficacy or effectiveness of this vaccine is registered as 50.3%, although studies carried out in Brazil initially placed it at higher levels. Brazil has begun to immunize (to treat with a vaccine) their health personnel with it. Argentina chose the Russian Sputnik V from the beginning whose efficacy was recently shown to be over 90%, of which the country has already received more than 600,000 doses.

Before the results were released publicly, Argentine President Alberto Fernández was one of the first people to receive the vaccine in his country, to try to eliminate the distrust of a sector of the population. In Mexico, around 24 million doses of this vaccine (Sputnik V) have been purchased, 200,000 of which are expected shortly. The Bolivian population is now also being treated with Sputnik V. following the arrival of 20,000 doses from Moscow. Follow up data reporting the percentage of the population that has already received the vaccine is not yet available.

(5)The vaccines differ not only in their ability to reduce or prevent symptoms, they also differ in the way they work. The vaccines produced by Pfizer and Moderna send genetic instructions to cells to create a specific protein that fights the coronavirus. These vaccines must be kept extremely cold and require special freezers for storage. The vaccines produced by AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson, and Gamaleya use a similar technique known as vector vaccines" to fight the coronavirus, but this technology allows the vaccines to be stored in a common refrigerator. China's Sinovac is a vaccine that works by using harmless particles of Covid 19 itself, which, when injected, are expected to produce an immune reaction (like the one actually registered in the tests) in the body. These vaccines are all in some ways unique, but what is most important is the way in which they all resemble one another. So far, they have all demonstrated the ability to almost eliminate the probability of death from causes associated with COVID-19. In the clinical trials of AstraZeneca, Coronavac, Johnson & Johnson, Moderna, Pfizer, and Sputnik V registered to date, no person has died whose death could be directly related to the treatment.

45 What are the two most used vaccines throughout the Americas?

A AstraZeneca and Johnson & Johnson
B Coronavac and Sputnik V
C Moderna and Pfizer
D **AstraZeneca and Pfizer**

46 Which vaccines send genetic instructions to cells to create a specific protein that fights the coronavirus?

A Pfizer and Sinovac
B Moderna and AstraZeneca
C **Pfizer and Moderna**
D AstraZeneca and Johnson & Johnson

47 Which Latin American countries are using the Russ Sputnik V vaccine?

A Argentina, Mexico, and Bolivia.
B Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia.
C Chile, Brazil, and Argentina.
D Columbia, Ecuador, and Brazil.

Passage 10

Pre-classical Economics

Although economic activity has been a characteristic of human culture since the dawn of civilization, there was little formal analysis of that activity until merchant capitalism developed in Western Europe during the fifteenth century. At that time the chiefly agrarian European societies began increasingly to trade among themselves, setting the stage for the birth of economics as a social study. The economic studies of this time were not systematic: economic theory evolved piecemeal from individual intellectual responses to contemporary problems. No grand analytical systems appeared. It was not until the mid-eighteenth century, with the emergence of classical economics" under Adam Smith, that economics made significant movement toward the status of a full-blown social science.

48 The word status in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A level
B group
C area
D meaning

Passage 11

The US response to the End of the Cold War

(1) When Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union (USSR) in 1985, no one predicted that the end of Cold War was only six years away

(2) It all began in Poland in June 1989. A non-communist party did well in the general election and people were celebrating in the streets. Everyone expected Gorbachev to send the army in, but he did nothing at all. European communist governments under the Soviet influence started to fall one by one. In autumn 1989, East Germans were knocking down the Berlin Wall. Then communist governments fell in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and in Romania the people put the president in prison.

(3) Demands for freedom soon spread to the Soviet Union and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania announced their freedom from Soviet control. In December 1991. Russia itself followed these three and declared independence. The USSR was finished. Gorbachev was a president without a country.

(4) Americans were shocked but pleased at these changes. Republicans were quick to argue that it was their actions that won the Cold War. They believed their spending policies during the 1980s and 1990s forced the Soviets to spend too much money on expensive equipment and weapons for its army. However, Professor Parker of Harvard University argues that it was a joint effort, started 25 years earlier by the Democrats when Harry Truman was president.

(5) Other history professors pointed out that no one really won the Cold War. The United States spent enormous amounts of money building up their army for a war with the Soviet Union. This war never came. However, thousands of American lives were lost in unnecessary wars in Korea and Vietnam

(6) Most Americans found it difficult to get used to the idea of no Cold War. Since 1945, Americans were born into a Cold War culture. They were used to thinking about the Soviet Union as a dangerous enemy with a large Army and nuclear weapons. Now the enemy was beaten, but the world remained dangerous. In many ways, facing one large enemy was simpler than the current situation where danger is unknown and comes from many small terrorist groups.

49 What idea do the words declared independence repeat?

A did nothing at all
B **announced their freedom**
C put the president in prison
D did well in the general election

50 Which one of the following is an opinion?

A The world remains a dangerous place.
B USA spent a lot of money on weapons.
C Many Americans died in Vietnam.
D **Nobody won the Cold War.**

51 How are Parker's ideas about the end of the Cold War different from the Republicans"?

A He thinks that only the Republicans' policies were important

B He thinks that only the Democrats' policies were important

C He thinks Gorbachev's and the Republicans' policies were important.

D **He thinks that the Democrats' and the Republicans' policies were important.**

52 What can we understand from the passage about Mikhail Gorbachev?

A He could speak several languages.

B **He was the Soviet Union's last president.**

C He wanted Poland to become independent.

D He had several meetings with Harry Truman

53 What can we understand from the passage about the Soviet Union?

A Its people were rich and lived well.

B It fought a war with America in Vietnam.

C **It spent a lot of money on nuclear weapons.**

D It was the most powerful country in the world.

Passage 12

Passage A: Customer Value-Based Pricing

(1)The price a company charges will fall somewhere between one that is too high to produce any demand and one that is too low to produce any profit.

(2)in the end, the customer will decide whether a product's price is right. Pricing decisions, like other marketing mix decisions, must start with customer value. When customers buy a product, they exchange something of value (the benefits of having or using the product). Effective, customer-oriented pricing involves understanding how much value consumers place on the benefits they receive from the product and setting a price that captures this value.

(3)Customer value-based pricing uses buyers' perceptions of value, not the seller's cost, as the key to pricing. Value-based pricing means that the marketer cannot design a product and marketing program and then set the price. Price is considered along with the other marketing mix variables before the marketing program is set.

(4)Although costs are an important consideration in setting prices, cost-based pricing often product driven. The company designs what it considers to be good product, adds up the cost of making the product, and sets a price that covers costs plus a target profit. Marketing must then convince buyers that the products value at that price justifies its purchase. If the price turns out to be too high, the company must settle for lower markups or lower sales, both resulting in disappointing profits.

Passage B: Good-Value Pricing

(1)Recent economic events have caused a fundamental shift in consumer attitudes towards price and quality. In response, many companies have changed their pricing approaches to bring them into line with changing economic conditions and consumer price perceptions. More and more, marketers have adopted good-value pricing strategies - offering just the right combination of quality and good service at a fair price.

(2)In many cases, this has involved introducing less- expensive versions of established, brand-name products. To meet the tougher economic times and more frugal consumer spending habits, fast-food restaurants such as Taco Bell and McDonald's offer value meals and dollar menu items. Armani offers less-expensive, more casual Armani Exchange fashion line. Alberto-Culver's TRESemme hair care line promises 'A salon look and feel at a fraction of the price.' And every car company now offers small, inexpensive models better suited to the strapped consumer's budget.

(3)In other cases, good-value pricing has involved redesigning existing brands to offer more quality for a given price or the same quality for less. Some companies even succeed by offering less value but at rock bottom prices. For example, passengers flying low-cost European airline Ryanair won't get much in the way of free amenities, but they'll like the airline's unbelievably low prices.

54 What do passages A and B say about consumer price perceptions?

A It is as important as changing economic conditions in determining pricing decisions.

B It made companies introduce less-expensive versions of brand name products.

C **It is the key factor in determining pricing decisions.**

D It makes products less expensive.

55 According to passages A and B, what role do marketers play in pricing?

A setting fair prices

B designing products then setting the price

C **justifying the price and offering good quality products for a fair price**

D redesigning some products to offer more quality products for lower prices

56 Which of the following statements best summarizes pricing strategies from passages A and B?

A Customers' and seller's perception of quality determines price.

B Customers' perception of value means good products for less money.

C Customers' perception of value and economic conditions are both important in determining price.

D **Customers' perception of value helps companies produce good products or redesign brand name products at a fair price.**

Passage 13

(1) Most fabrics are created by weaving long threads together, a technique which 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.

(2) 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 effort go into creating textiles may at least help us better appreciate all the fabrics we use every day.

57 The word function in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A Part
B Process
C routine
D relation

58 According to Paragraph (2), how can people better appreciate fabrics?

A by knowing how much it costs to manufacture them.
B by knowing whether they are made by hand or by machine.
C by knowing how much effort is put into making them.
D by knowing how they are produced in large quantities.

Passage 14

Literature and Art: Intermediate Spanish-INDEX

Unit 1

Origins of Hispanic Culture: Europe.....1

Unit 2

Origins of Hispanic Culture: America.....20

Unit 3

Religion in the Hispanic World.....35

Unit 4

Revolutionary of the Century 60

59 **Which unit would most likely discuss prayer rituals in Hispanic culture?**

A Unit 1
B Unit 2
C **Unit 3**
D Unit 4

60 **Which unit would most likely discuss violent changes in society in Hispanic countries?**

A Unit 1
B Unit 2
C Unit 3
D **Unit 4**

Model 41

61 The computer costs so ..... money that the family decided not to buy it.

A Most
B More
C Many
D much

62 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A Running late, he yelled, “Stop!” as he chased after the kingdom university bus that took him to work every morning.

B Running late, he yelled, “Stop!” as he chased after the Kingdom university bus that took him to work every morning.

C **Running late, he yelled, “Stop!” as he chased after the Kingdom University bus that took him to work every morning.**

D Running late, He yelled, “Stop!” as he chased after the Kingdom University bus that took him to work every morning.

63 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A And then they would start getting ready for bed, after eating dinner, the family used to read books while drinking tea.

B **After eating dinner, the family used to read books while drinking tea, and then they would start getting ready for bed**

C After eating dinner, and then they would start getting ready for bed, the family used to read books while drinking tea.

D The family used to read books while drinking tea, and then they would start getting ready, after eating dinner, for bed.

64 The students had been studying lesson one and the teacher wanted ..... lesson two.

A begin
B to begin
C they begin
D they begin

65 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Did you complete your master’s degree where?

B **Where did you complete your master’s degree?**

C Where your master’s degree did you complete?

D Where you did complete your master’s degree?

Which phrase correctly replace the INCORRECT underlined phrase?

66 Dave: Shall we have a pizza for lunch?
Ted: You're welcome.

A Do you go often?
B That's great news.
C **Sounds good to me.**
D Yes. Me too.

Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?

67 Jane: Thanks for all the help. I wouldn't be able to finish the project without you.
Sara: It's due on Monday.

A I will try my best.
B I am sorry.
C **Happy to help.**
D When is the deadline?

Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?

68 Ben: I would like to buy a ticket for the 4pm flight to Jeddah on Monday.
Agent: Do you fly a lot?

A Congratulations!
B You can go in another time.
C That's a good idea.
D **Sure. I can help with that.**

69 In which sentence is all PUNCTIUATION correct?

A After the arrival of their new baby Jane and Dave wanted to buy a bigger house. However, they couldn't afford it.
B After the arrival of their new baby, Jane and Dave wanted to buy a bigger house however, they couldn't afford it.
C After the arrival of their new baby, Jane and Dave wanted to buy a bigger house. However they couldn't afford it.
D **After the arrival of their new baby, Jane and Dave wanted to buy a bigger house. However, they couldn't afford it.**

70 German is still not a very popular language among .....

A French
B no French
C **the French**
D any French

71 When our neighbours sold their huge house, they ..... lots of money.

A **must have made**
B have been making
C would have made
D used to make

72 Why don't we do my homework first? ..... looks much more difficult.

A Yourselves | B Yourself

C Your | D **Yours**

73 Since we can't go out, why ..... the game at home?

A aren't we watched | B not watching

C not to watch | D **don't we watch**

74 Anna blames her poor education ..... her parents.

A for | B at

C in | D **on**

75 Kate didn't find until later that she ..... the wrong choice.

A made | B has made

C **had made** | D has been making

76 When Linda and I got married, we ..... engaged for two months.

A used to be | B have been

C **had been** | D were

77 Did you remember ..... Ben to pick up Amy from school? Does he know?

A tell | B told

C **to tell** | D telling

78 Does anyone know where Roger is? He still .....

A **hasn't arrived** | B isn't arrived

C doesn't arrive | D didn't arrive

79 Ted doesn't feed his baby daughter ..... his wife does.

A as carefully | B **as carefully as**

C as careful as | D as carful

80 Just minutes after ..... his medicine, Adam began to feel better.

A took | B had taken

C was taking | D **taking**

81 Our son Paul hopes ..... at his grandparents for another week.

A to staying
B staying
C **to stay**
D stay

82 Of the two hotels, we've chosen this one because ..... is too far away.

A the others
B **the other**
C another
D other

83 We were so tired we just felt like talking to ..... at all.

A **nobody**
B anybody
C somebody
D everybody

84 Then one day, ... hard all her life, Mrs. Davis finally retired.

A had been working
B being worked
C **having worked**
D will have been working

85 Mohammad and I ..... leave when the boss suddenly walked into our office.

A would have
B **were about to**
C were going
D would be to

86 If I hadn't worked so hard, I ..... a new car now.

A **wouldn't have had**
B wouldn't have
C hadn't had
D don't have

87 The washing machine ..... for only a small charge. I don't know why it is so expensive

A should be fixing
B **should be fixed**
C ought have fixed
D ought have been fixing

88 The new airport should ..... by the end of the next year.

A build
B **be built**
C be building
D have been built

89 You won't tell anyone about our conversation, ... you?

A **will**
B may
C shall
D could

90 If only I ..... more carefully. Unfortunately, I made too many mistakes.

A would work
B was working
C have worked
D **had worked**

91 By the end of the month, I ..... 30,000 SAR- enough to buy my first car.

A will be saving
B **will have saved**
C am about to save
D am going to be saved

92 Jenny and Kate are very excited because they ..... to the Maldives this summer.

A go
B going
C **are going**
D have gone

93 The children were hungry so they asked their mother ..... some food

A make
B **to make**
C making
D to making

94 Jenny ran out of bread, ... she drove to the store.

A because
B for
C if
D **so**

95 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A **Even though Ahmed didn't know anyone when he first arrived in Paris, he quickly made many friends.**
B Ahmed didn't know anyone even though when he first arrived in Paris, he quickly made many friends.
C When he first arrived, even though Ahmed didn't know anyone, many friends he quickly made.
D Many friends he quickly made even though when he first arrived in Paris, Ahmed didn't know anyone.

96 Lucy: Can you help me move the couch to the other side of the room?
Mary: We can try, but I think it's ..... heavy.

A **too**
B any
C much
D more

97 I don't understand this sentence. What .....?

A does mean this word
B **does this word mean**
C this word means
D means this word

98 That's a beautiful new jacket! Where ..... you buy it?

A are
B were
C have
D **did**

99 The children could not ..... out to ride their bikes because it was raining.

A **go**
B going
C gone
D to go

100 The box ..... from recycled paper.

A **was made**
B was making
C made
D make

Model 42

Passage 1

(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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

22 **According to Paragraph (2), Where has Mei Lan been living?**

A in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

B in an American research center

C **in Atlanta, Georgia**

D in Sichuan, China

Passage 2

Stars

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

(2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color. They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest. However, there are a few stars which cannot be classified in this way. These are the superstars. For example, Ryiejol is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns and Beetle juice is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns.

(1) 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.

23 The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to the .....

A photograph
B exposure
C **camera**
D star

24 The word brighter in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to ---------

A more colorful
B **more shiny**
C smaller
D larger

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

A **Green**
B Yellow
C Blue
D Red

Passage 3

(1) Atmospheric circulation is the movement of air across the planet, and this occurs in a pattern. The Equator is the hottest part of the Earth. When air rises at the Equator, this leads to low pressure and rainfall. When the air reaches the edge of the atmosphere, it is unable to go any further and so it travels to the north and south. The air becomes cold and then falls, creating high pressure and dry conditions at around 30° north and south of the Equator. Large cells of air are created in this way. Air rises again at around 60° north and south and descends again around 90° north and south.

(2) Global atmospheric circulation creates winds across the planet and leads to areas of high rainfall, like tropical rainforests, and areas of dry air, like deserts. Another example is a tropical cyclone which is a very powerful low-pressure weather system which results in strong winds (over 120 km/h) and heavy rainfall (up to 250 mum is one day). Tropical cyclones have different names depending on where they occur in the world. In the US and the Caribbean, they are known as hurricanes, in South Asia-cyclones, in East Asia-typhoons.

26 What is the writer's main purpose?

A To explain
B To argue
C To convince
D To study geography

27 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A Air moves in patterns
B There is No air in space
C Cold air makes high pressure
D All air movement starts at the Equator.

28 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A Tropical rainstorms have different names.
B Forests with heavy rainfall are called rainforests.
C Low air pressure makes strong winds and heavy rainfalls.
D Winds moving across the planet produce areas of high rainfall and dry air.

Passage 4

Non-store Retailing

(1) Most of us still make most of our purchases the old- fashioned way. We go to the store, find what we want, wait patiently in line to plunk down our cash or credit card, and bring home the goods. However, consumers now have a broad array of alternatives, including mail order, television, phone and online shopping. Americans are increasingly avoiding the hassle and crowds at malls by doing more of their shopping by computer.

(2) Early on, prospects for online retailing soared. As more and more consumers flocked to the Web, some experts even saw a day when consumers would bypass stodgy "old economy" store retailers and do almost all of their shopping via the internet. However, the dot-com meltdown of 2000 dashed these overblown expectations. Many once-brash Web sellers crashed and burned and expectations reversed almost overnight. The experts began to predict that online retailing was destined to be little more than a tag-on to in-store retailing.

(3) However, today's online retailing is alive and thriving. With easier-to-use and more-enticing Web sites,improved online service and the increasing sophistication of search technologies, online business is booming In fact, even though it currently accounts for only 7 percent of total US retail sales, online buying is growing at a much brisker pace than retail buying as a whole. Despite a flagging economy, or perhaps because of it, this year's online retail sales will reach an estimated $156 billion, an 11 percent leap over the last year's.

(4) Retailer online sites also influence a large amount of in- store buying. Here are some surprising statistics: 80 percent of shoppers research products online before going to a store to make a purchase; 62 percent say that they spend at least 30 minutes online every week to help decide whether and what to buy. So it's no longer a matter of customers deciding to shop in a store or to shop online. Increasingly, customers are merging store and online outlets into a single shopping process. In fact, the Internet has spawned a whole new breed of shopper and way of shopping.

(5) All types of retailers now employ direct and online channels. The online sales of large brick-and-mortar retailers, such as Sears, Staples, Wal-Mart, and Best Buy, are increasing rapidly. Several large online-only retailers—Amazon.com, online auction site eBay, online travel companies such as Travelocity.com and Expedia.com, and others—are now making it big on the Web. At the other extreme, hordes of niche marketers are using the Web to reach new markets and expand their sales. Today's more-sophisticated search engines (Google, Baidu) and comparison-shopping sites (Shopping.com, Buy.com, Shopzilla.com,and others) put almost any online retailer within a mouse click or two's reach of millions of customers.

(6) Still, much of the anticipated growth in online sales will go to multichannel retailers— the click-and-brick marketers who can successfully merge the virtual and physical worlds. In a recent ranking of the top 500 online retail sites, 59 percent were multichannel retailers. For example, consider Macy's, the largest department store chain in the United States. While many Macy's customers make purchases online, the site offers a range of features designed to build loyalty to Macy's and to pull customers into stores, Lake many retailers, Macy's has discovered that its best customers shop both online and offline.

29 What reversed expectation about online retail almost overnight?

A The dot-com meltdown of 2000.
B **The brash Web sellers.**
C Consumers' love of malls.
D The stodgy "old economy"

30 What percentage of shoppers research products online before going to a store to buy them?

A 30
B 62
C **80**
D 95

31 What is one example of a brick-and-mortar retailer??

A Travelocity
B Expedia
C **Best-Buy**
D Shopzilla

32 What percentage of the top 500 online retail sites were multichannel retailers?

A 11
B **59**
C 79
D 800

Passage 5

Yellowstone National Park

(1) There were once many Wolves in Yellowstone National Park, but by 1926, humans had hunted them to extinction there. The absence of wolves affected many parts of the Yellowstone ecosystem.

(2) Most significantly, the disappearance of wolves led to a huge increase in the number of elk (a type of deer). This in term had negative effects on plants and animals in the park. Park authorities tried to keep the elk population under control by hunting, but in the late 1960s and 1970s, the U.S government and the park managers began considering a new policy. They wanted to return to natural processes for regulating the balance of wildlife in the park.

(3) In 1995, Congress authorized reintroducing the gray wolf to Yellowstone. The first wolves were brought in from Canada a year later. Almost immediately. authorities noticed differences in the park. As a result of the reintroduction of wolves, the number of elk declined. This led to an unexpected change. The number of willow trees and aspen, which elk eat. increased. Beavers, which feed on willows, in tum grew more numerous. In addition, the populations of some songbird species and small mammals that live in aspen stands have since grown. Other animals and people have benefited, too. Scavengers, or animals that eat dead animals, have increased in number.

33 What is one important ideas related to the disappearance of wolves that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)?

A It had negative effects on the park ecosystem

B Wolves were found in Canada

C The authorities started hunting elks

D The park managers made a new policy.

34 What is one important idea related to the reintroduction of wolves that the writer mentions in Paragraph (3)?

A The number of songbird species has grown.

B Humans hunted too many wolves in 1926.

C The park authorities tried hunting elk

D There were positive changes in the park.

35 What are scavengers an example of?

A animals that feed on willows

B animals that live in aspen stands

C **animals that benefited from the return of wolves**

D animals that were brought to the park from Canada

36 What is the main topic of the passage?

A The park visitors were happy with the return of wolves.

B **The new policy by the US government saved the park.**

C The return of wolves benefitted the park ecosystem.

D The return of wolves had bad effects on several animals in the park.

Passage 6

(1) Plastic that are non-biodegradable are not broken down by decomposers when dumped in landfill sites or left as litter. This means that they remain in the environment, taking up valuable space or causing visual pollution. Moreover, discarded plastic bottles can trap small animals; nylon fishing lines and nets can trap birds and mammals such as seals and dolphins. As the plastic in water gradually deteriorate, they fragment into tiny pieces, which are eaten by fish and birds, making them ill as a result. When plastic is burned, it can release toxic gases

(2) Plastic bags are a big problem, taking up a lot of space in landfill sites. In 2002, the Republic of Ireland introduced a plastic bag fee, called a PlasTax, to try to control the problem. It had a dramatic effect, cutting the use of single-use bags from 1.2 billion to 230 million a year and reducing the litter problem that plastic bags create. Revenue raised from the fee is used to support environmental projects.

(3) Since then, bans have spread rapidly. More than 400 laws across the United States ban or tax plastic bags, according to Jennie Romer, an attorney at the Surfrider Foundation and a leading advocate and expert on plastic bag policies. The bans actually started outside places like the United States and Ireland, with Bangladesh banning them countrywide in 2002 and Pakistan announcing recently that it, too, will ban single- use plastic bags. "Our slight change in habits will do miracles for future generations," one politician wrote.

37 What does Paragraph (1) say about plastic waste?

A Plastic is liked for its low cost and many uses.

B Plastic is good because it DOES NOT break down easily.

C By 2050, there will be more plastic than fish in the oceans.

D **Plastic waste creates a lot of problems for the planet and its animals.**

38 How did the government of Ireland reduce the use of single-use plastic shopping bags?

A They stopped the use of single-use shopping bags.

B **They introduced a charge for single-use shopping bags.**

C They allowed the use of paper bags that break down easier that plastic ones.

39 Why does the writer use the word "Moreover" in Paragraph (1)?

A To give examples of the types of plastic pollution.

B To show that the animals are hurt as a result of pollution.

C **To give more information about the problem of plastic pollution.**

D To show that visual pollution is different from other kinds of pollution.

40 Why does the writer use the word "as a result" in Paragraph (1)?

A to let readers know the list of everything that happened.

B to give more information about the problem of plastic pollution.

C **to show that the fish and birds got sick from eating the plastic pieces.**

D to give examples of what happened to the plastic after breaking up into small pieces.

41 What does the writer think about the efforts to reduce plastic pollution?

A **The writer believes the efforts are helpful.**

B The writer believes the efforts are NOT doing much.

C The writer believes that more countries need to take action.

D The writer is NOT sure about the efforts as hundreds of millions of bags are still thrown out in Ireland.

Passage 7

Detroit

(1) 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) Detroit's population also fell to just 700,000 in 2013 as many of the richer people moved away from the city. As the city's car industry became weaker, the number of jobs in the city decreased and unemployment reached 30% by 2013. Over 60% of Detroit's population who work now, do so outside the city. However, there is some hope. Urban farms are appearing in the city. Young people- especially artists and musicians - are moving into Detroit to make use of cheap city spaces. The city is also creating new policies, such as low rents and tax cuts, in order to help attract new businesses back into the city.

42 What did more car factories in Detroit lead to?

A the best car companies in the world
B change in property prices
C **a larger population**
D creating a new city.

43 What was the reason for low rents and tax cuts?

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

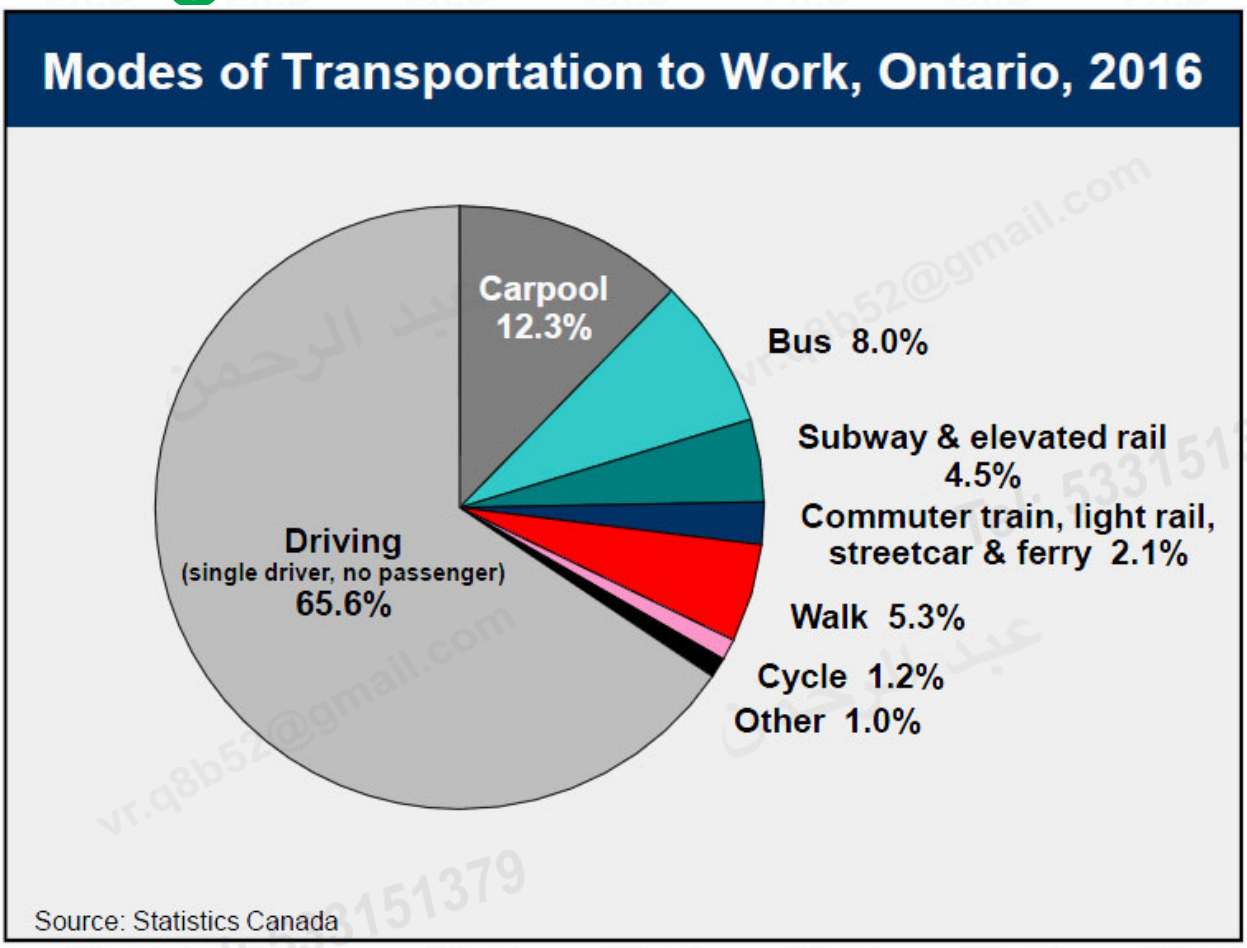
44 The word vacant in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A **empty**
B for sale
C destroyed
D being built

45 The word suffered in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A moved location
B **faced trouble**
C expanded
D changed

Passage 8



46 What percentage of people went to work by car?

A | 65.6
B | 12.3
C | 8
D | 1

47 What percentage of people travelled by foot?

A | 1
B | 1.2
C | 4.5
D | 5.3

vr.qa352@gmail.com

Passage 9

(1) The unwanted poisonous by-products of human activity, toxic wastes can arise from many sources. Atmospheric pollution, for example, is caused by automobiles, power plants, and incinerators. Acid rain is produced when oxides of sulfur, carbon, and nitrogen from burning fossil fuels combine with moisture in the air, producing hazardous acids. Discarded industrial solvents include low-molecular weight material such as benzene and carbon tetrachloride and high-molecular weight organic materials such as PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls). which were used in the past for hydraulic fluids and in electrical transformers and capacitors. Dioxins are the wwanted by-products of the manufacture of herbicides. Heavy-metal residues from copper or silven mining can contaminate groundwater or streams and Iakes and become concentrated in fish. Radioactive wastes are generated by nuclear power reactors, the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and, at low levels, by the industrial and medical application of radioisotopes.

(2) In 1981 approximately 264 million tons of waste were produced in the United States—about 5.5 million tons were considered hazardous. During 1986 the United States generated about 1,770,000 cubic feet (50,000 cubic meters) of low-level solid and liquid radioactive waste.

(3) Many toxic wastes can harm humans, animals, or plants. Significant exposure to lead in paints and gasoline can lead to nervous disorders. Organic toxic wastes can lead to liver and kidney inflammation. Others, such as PCBs, are suspected of causing birth defects. Some organic materials, such as benzene, are known to cause cancer in laboratory animals and are listed as possible cancer-producing agents in humans. Moderately high levels of copper, silver, and other heavy metals are detrimental to the growth of algae.

(4) Some toxic wastes cause ecological imbalances. The insecticide DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane), for example, almost wiped out the American bald eagle population and reduced many other bird populations. It destroyed the birds' ability to develop a sufficiently strong egg shell to assure hatching. Because of DDT's threat to bird populations severe restrictions were imposed in 1972 on its use in the United States. Other laws required the reduction of lead in gasoline and the termination of PCB production. DDT is still used in developing countries for its effectiveness against the malaria-carrying mosquito.

(5) Depending on the type of waste, toxic wastes can be treated chemically, biologically, or by combustion. (See also garbage and refuse disposal.) An acid spill, for example, may be treated with lime or bicarbonate to neutralize the acid. Oil spills at sea are often treated with an emulsifier to disperse the oil in the water, thereby reducing the adverse effects
on beaches and on wildlife. Effective methods of biological treatment of toxic wastes are still undergoing development. Organisms that can survive the toxicity and degrade the toxic wastes in a reasonable amount of time have not been found, but advances in genetic engineering may change this situation.

(6)Combustion and other high-temperature treatments are the major methods used to reduce the toxicity of wastes. Processes involving plasma technology are used for specific toxic wastes. These processes use high temperatures to ionize a mixture of air and fuel gases. When combined with these ionized gases, ot toxic gases from the waste are decomposed

hinto relatively harmless components. Plasma treatment at temperatures above 1,650° F (900° C) can diminish the toxicity of gas emissions such as dioxin vapor by about ten times the reduction that results from conventional combustion treatments.

(7) Incineration of liquid wastes is the primary method of toxic waste treatment in the United States. It usually involves injecting the waste as small droplets into a burner. A fixed-hearth process, by which both liquid and solid wastes can be handled, is also used. The waste is treated in two stages. It is first partially burned with insufficient air and then burned again with excess air at higher temperatures to destroy the gases released during the first stage.

(8) Another widely used process involves incineration in a rotary kiln. This is used for solids, liquids, their mixtures (slurries), and wastes in containers. Some hazardous wastes are disposed of directly as fuel in industrial boilers or cement kilns.

(9) Liquid toxic wastes must be stored temporarily before disposal. Steel drums are used for short-term storage. Materials less subject to corrosion, such as glass or ceramic, are often required for long-term storage. Ocean dumping and the use of landfills are no longer permitted for the disposal of hazardous waste in the United States.

(10) In the United States high-level nuclear wastes containing plutonium or uranium are either sent to reprocessing plants or stored near the nuclear facility site until disposal. Vitrification, a disposal procedure developed in recent years, is a process that embeds nuclear wastes in glasslike substances that are stable for thousands of years. These erosion-resistant blocks are then stored in underground salt mines or stable rock formations. Vitrification has been highly developed in France where nuclear energy is used extensively for electricity production. In the United States low-level radioactive wastes are currently stored at sites in three states—South Carolina, Nevada, and Washington—often after considerable volume reduction by compacting. Some low-level radioactive wastes are also incinerated. In the United States performance standards and permit requirements for thermal toxic waste destruction are determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Current incinerator standards require the removal of at least 99.99 percent of the principal organic hazardous constituents and 99 percent of the hydrogen chloride in exhaust gases. Separate standards apply to solid particles (dust and ash) emitted during incineration. Radioactive wastes are regulated by the EPA, the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Each state is responsible for its own waste and interstate cooperation regarding disposal facilities is encouraged. Toxic waste regulation in Canada is monitored by the Ministry of the Environment, while the Atomic Energy Control Board manages radioactive waste.

48 According to the passage, what are the heavy metals that affect the growth of algae?

A Copper and DDT
B **Copper and silver**
C Silver and benzene
D Gasoline and benzene

49 What are three things needed for generating radioactive Wastes?

A **nuclear power reactors, the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and the application of radioisotopes.**
B the application of radioisotopes, the manufacture of herbicides and nuclear power reactors.
C the manufacture of nuclear weapons, acid rain and industrial boilers.
D gas emissions, carbon tetrachloride and nuclear

50 What are three methods currently used for toxic waste treatment?

A combustion, ocean dumping and vitrification
B vitrification, landfills and biological treatment
C vitrification, combustion and chemical treatment
D **combustion, biological treatment and vitrification**

Passage 10

Limited Liability

Limited **liability** means that if a business is unable to pay its debts the owners of the company can only lose the money that they have paid for shares. Sole **traders** and partnerships have unlimited liability. If the ` business cannot pay its debts, the owners have to pay them out of their own money. They may have to sell their house and other personal **possessions** to pay the business's creditors. The importance of limited liability is that people can put money into a firm by buying shares, without risking the loss of all their money if the company fails. If limited liability did not exist, people would be less willing to risk investing in firms.

51 The word "Liability" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A activity
B control
C influence
D **responsibility**

52 The word "traders" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A professionals
B specialists
C **dealers**
D leaders

53 The word "possessions" in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A income
B **property**
C equipment
D achievement

Passage 11

Passage A: Controlling Inflation

(1)Inflation occurs when an economy grows due to increased spending. When this happens, prices rise and the currency within the economy is worth less than it was before; the currency essentially won't buy as much as it would before.

(2)There are many methods used to control inflation; some work well while others may have damaging effects. For example, controlling inflation through wage and price controls can cause a recession and cause job losses.

Contractionary Monetary Policy

(3)One popular method of controlling inflation is through a contractionary monetary policy. The goal of a contractionary policy is to reduce the money supply economy by decreasing bond prices and increasing interest rates. This helps reduce spending because when there is less money to go around, those who have money want to keep it and save it, instead of spending it.

Reserve Requirements

(4)The second tool is to increase reserve requirements on the amount of money banks are legally required to keep on hand to cover withdrawals. The more money banks are required to hold back, the less they have to lend to consumers.

Fiscal Policy

(5)The government can also increase taxes (such as income tax and VAT) and cut spending. This improves the budget situation and helps to reduce demand in the economy.

(6)Both these policies reduce inflation by reducing the growth of aggregate demand. If economic growth is rapid, reducing the growth of AD can reduce inflationary pressures without causing a recession.

(7)If a country had high inflation and negative growth, then reducing aggregate demand would be more unpalatable as reducing inflation would lead to lower output and higher unemployment. They could still reduce inflation, but, it would be much more damaging to the economy

Passage B

(1)For any economy, inflation is a complex phenomenon. While moderate inflation is usually good for an economy, if it goes beyond it, then it can cause a disastrous situation for the economy. The government takes different measures to control inflation of different types as explained below.

Demand Pull Dilation Control

(2)In order to control the demand-pull inflation, the government undertakes some monetary measures and incorporates certain changes to the fiscal policy.

Monetary Measures

(3)One of the commonly used measures to control inflation is controlling the money supply in the economy. If the Government decreases the supply of money, then the demand will fall, leading to a fall in prices. Therefore, the Government may decide to withdraw certain paper notes and/or coins from circulation. This decreases the money supply.

(4)It is important to note that a major portion of the money supply lies with banks in the form of deposits or bank credit. Therefore, by reducing the bank's rate of lending (amount of money offered as credit), the government can considerably reduce the supply of money in the economy.

Fiscal Policy Measures to Control Inflation

(5)Apart from the monetary measures, the government also uses fiscal measures to control inflation. A country's fiscal policy has two essential components - government revenue and expenditure.

(6)Typically, when the aggregate demand exceeds the aggregate supply, an inflationary gap arises. The Government can take these fiscal measures to control inflation:

- Take steps to decrease the overall government expenditure and transfer payments
- Increase the rate of taxes causing individuals to decrease their total expenditure, leading to a decrease in demand and a drop in the money supply in the economy.

54 What do Passages A and B say about the consequences of inflation?

A It becomes more expensive to buy goods.

B Money is worth less and it can be bad for the economy.

C It makes people wealthier, but causes problems with the economy.

D Currency is worth less, but there are positive effects for the economy with high inflation.

55 What can we understand from Pages A and B about controlling inflation through money supply?

A It can be done by banks lending less money to members of the public

B It can be controlled because people want to keep their money and save it.

C It can be done by increasing the amount backs lend and decreasing bond prices.

D It can be done through increasing interest rates and reducing money in circulation.

56 What can we understand from Passages A and B about tax?

A It is used to make people spend less.

B It has little effect on controlling inflation.

C VAT is one of the main types of tax used to control inflation.

D Tax reduces demand in the economy and therefore controls inflation.

57 What do Passages A and B say about aggregate demand?

A Low aggregate demand can lead to unemployment.

B Aggregate demand can sometimes cause negative growth.

C **Keeping a balance in aggregate demand helps control inflation.**

D Aggregate demand must exceed aggregate supply.

Passage 12

Strange substance

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

(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.

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

A on the beaches of Kotzebue

B on the beaches of Point Hope

C close to a compound in Alaska

D **between Kotzebue and Point Hope**

59 The word far-fetched in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A **difficult to believe**

B easy to believe

C definite

D clear

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

A traces of oil

B a microscope

C **the unknown substance**

D one of Alaska's laboratories

Model 42

61 If it rains tomorrow, I ..... my raincoat.

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Now it is 10:00 PM. The train ..... at 11:00 PM.

A arriving
B arrived
C has arrived
D **will arrive**

63 If you promise to keep a secret, I ..... You what happened.

A tell
B telling
C **will tell**
D would tell

64 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A He burned incense so that his house would smell nice, for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.
B So that his house would smell nice, he burned incense for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.
C Through the rest of the day he burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice.
D **He burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice through the rest of the day.**

65 I want to buy a car ..... get a job as a driver.

A for to
B and for
C so that to
D **in order to**

66 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INNCORRECT?

Lisa forgot where she have put her handbag when she came to see me yesterday.

A forgot
B **have**
C when
D came

67 Mark came to Ben's office..... the evening.

A with
B to
C on
D **in**

68 ..... Mr. Carter was actually quite sick; he came to the office this morning.

A Even
B In case
C **Although**
D In spite of

69 England played a very good game, ... Brazil was able to win the match.

A so
B **but**
C and
D because

70 Fatima is not ..... Mona.

A **as tall as**
B as tall like
C like tall lik
D like tall as

71 It's important ..... children how to behave from a very young age.

A teach
B teaching
C will teach
D **to teach**

72 Matt has to get up ..... than before because of his new job.

A early
B **earlier**
C the earliest
D more earlier

73 Ahmed borrowed the book yesterday, and he's ..... finished reading it.

A **already**
B ever
C still
D yet

74 Ali's father, ... supported Ali financially throughout his life, suddenly died yesterday.

A that
B **who**
C whom
D he

75 Matt failed the course because he had not done ..... homework.

A little
B some
C none
D **any**

76 I will go to the gym tomorrow morning if I ..... early enough.

A will get up
B **get up**
B got up
D am getting up

77 If I ..... you, I would accept the offer.

A am
B **were**
C will be
D had been

78 If I had known you were going to be here, I wouldn't .....

A **have come**
B had come
C come
D came

79 Eric ..... half an hour in the shower.

A won't miss the plane if he didn't spend
B hadn't missed his plane if he wouldn't have spent
C **wouldn't have missed his plane if he hadn't spent**
D didn't miss his plane if he hadn't spent

80 Adam: I thought you hated sport.
Ben: I ..... it, but now I can't live without it.

A Was used to hate
B **used to hate**
C am used to hating
D used to hating

81 Excuse me, ... you pass the butter, please?

A **would**
B should
C shall
D may

82 Since it's raining outside, ... you like to stay in and watch a movie?

A do
B will
C might
D **would**

83 I don't think you should ..... a large meal just before you go to bed.

A be eaten
B to eat
C **eat**
D eating

84 Linda has some bad news for us, and she wants us to hear ..... now.

A | it
B | him
C | them
D | those

85 Is this the ring ..... you found on the beach last night?

A | where
B | who
C | that
D | this

86 ..... Linda have two children or three?

A | Is
B | Are
C | Do
D | Does

87 I still don't understand why ..... to marry jake.

A | decided Mia
B | Mia decided
C | did Mia decide
D | was Mia decide

88 Are you leaving now? I thought you said you..... going to stay till tomorrow.

A | will be
B | are
C | were
D | have been

89 The car ..... by the German engineer Carl Benz in 1886.

A | was invented
B | invented
C | is invented
D | invents

90 A lot of people talk to ..... when they're alone.

A | oneself
B | himself
C | theirselves
D | themselves

91 Steve ..... to Saudi Arabia before. This is his first visit.

A | was never been
B | has never been
C | never was
D | bever be

92 **Many different types of food are available in Riyadh. ....., you can eat food from the U.S., Japan, France, and many more places.**

A **For example**
B In addition
C In contrast
D However

93 **Choose the best way to make the following sentences into a paragraph:**

(1) Their nice holiday would be possible at last, so they were overjoyed.
(2) My brother, Chris, was living in London with his family.
(3) My parents were never able to save enough to go on a nice holiday.
(4) He decided to invite them to come and stay with him.

A **(3), (2), (4), (1).**
B (4), (1), (3), (2).
C (1), (4), (2), (3).
D (4), (3), (2), (1).

94 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A The Royal Museum in the 1850s opened the British government called the first public library.
B **In the 1850s, the British government opened the first public library, called The Royal Museum.**
C The Royal Museum opened the British government called the first public library, in the 1850s.
D Opened the British government called the Royal Museum the first public library, in the 1850s.

95 **Mona speaks Spanish fluently, ... her brother's Spanish is very weak.**

A **but**
B then
C since
D therefore

Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT <u>underlined</u> phrase?

96 **Dave: I repaired my own car last week.**
Steve: Really? <u>Have you be a repair person</u> before?

A Have you been repairing a car
B Were you ever repaired a car
C **Have you ever repaired a car**
D Are you repairing a car

97 **If she had more talent, she ..... in art school.**

A enrolls
B **would enroll**
C had enrolled
D is going to enroll

98 In the game of Monopoly, if a player gets a “go to jail card”, he ..... directly to jail.

A | must going
B | must to go
C | **must go**
D | must

99 Mr. Amir, ---------- the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.

A | he
B | him
C | **whom**
D | which

100 If I ---------- more time, I ---------- more languages.

A | had / learn
B | have / learn
C | **had / would learn**
D | have / would learn

Model 43

Passage 1

(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 ٩٨٠ A.D. Avicenna was born in Bukhara which is now part of Russia and known as Uzben. By the age of 10, he was already proficient in the Qur'an and Arabic classics. By the age of 16, he finished Islamic law studies, geometry, anatomy, logic and philosophy. By the age of 18. he completed the study of medicine. Soon after that, he became the Prime Minister and the physician of the Ruler of Bukhara. The Ruler was impressed by the intelligence and endurance of his Prime Minister and opened for him Library which was unique in its literary richness.

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

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

21 The word "proficient" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A Skilled
B Trained
C Dedicated
D Disciplined

22 According to Paragraph (1) why does the Western world use a different name for Ibn-Sina?

A They did NOT like Arabic names.
B They did NOT want the world to know his nationality.
C Names change when used by speakers of a different language.
D He did NOT speak their language.

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

A manager of the Royal Library.
B assistant of the Prime Minister.
C teacher of the Ruler of Bukhara.
D doctor for the Ruler of Bukhara.

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

A 5 volumes.
B 16 encyclopedias.
C 21 chapters.
D 100 treatises

Passage 2

Octopus

(1) An octopus has three hearts, eight arms, and one huge brain. They are extremely intelligent. They can learn new things just like humans. They even learned a few things to get them out of dangerous situations. If an octopus is in danger of a predator, such as a shark or bird, it can use some pretty incredible skills to get away.

(2) Octopuses don't have teeth or sharp claws to defend themselves. Instead, they use more clever ways to fool their attackers. Octopuses like to hide themselves in the sand on the bottom of the ocean floor. The octopus: can change the color of its skin to match the sand. And this color change, or camouflage, happens in less than a minute. Some octopuses like to stay in more shallow water where there are rocks and coral. Because octopuses are invertebrates, meaning they don't have backbones, they can fit themselves into small spaces between the rocks away from their predators.

(3) Another way an octopus can hide is by shooting ink. An octopus uses a part of its body called a siphon to shoot ink into the water. The ink forms a cloud that hides the octopus. By the time the ink clears and the predator can see again, the octopus has swum away or hidden.

(4) If an octopus is being attacked, it can actually make itself look like a dangerous sea snake. It will bury itself in the sand, keeping two arms where they can be seen. It will change the color of those arms to match a sea snake. But what if there's no time to hide? If an octopus is in trouble, it can break one of its arms. The arm will then change colors and move around in the water in front of the predator while the octopus swims away to safety. The octopus' arm will grow back.

(5) There is one kind of octopus that has poison to use in defense. The blue-ringed octopus is tiny, it could fit inside your hand. Predators might think this size makes the octopus a great snack, but they know to stay away. The blue-ringed octopus is very poisonous and can kill predators much larger than itself, including humans.

(6) Octopuses eat crabs, shrimps and lobsters, but they will sometimes eat larger prey, too, such as sharks. The octopuses usually drop down on their prey from above, and then use their powerful arms to pull it into their mouth.

(7) Most octopuses stay along the bottom of the ocean, although some types are pelagic, meaning they live near the water surface. Other octopus live in deep, dark waters, and rise from below at early morning and evening to search for food.

(8) For the most part, octopuses live alone in dens made from rocks. They build their dens themselves by moving the rocks into place with their powerful arms. These brilliant builders sometimes even fashion a rock door that pulls closed when the octopus is safely inside the den.

25 How many hearts does an octopus have?

A one
B three
C six
D eight

26 How can an octopus defend itself?

A fighting with claws
B hiding in the sand
C producing noise
D biting with teeth

27 What animals does an octopus look like when attacked?

A snake
B shrimp
C shark
D dolphin

Passage 3

The Solar System

(1) The home address of the earth is the third planet in the solar system of the sun, which is a medium-sized star on the edge of the Milky Way galaxy. Its distance from the sun is 93 million miles. The solar system consists of the sun and nine known planets, as well as other celestial bodies that orbit the sun. The solar system also contains comets, spheres covered with ice and dust that leave trails of vapor as they race through space. Asteroids, large chunks of rocky material, are found in space as well. Our solar system has an asteroid belt between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars.

The Structure of the Earth

(2) The earth is about 24,900 miles in circumference and about 7,900 miles in diameter. Although the earth seems like a solid ball, it is really more like a series of shells that surround one another.

Inside the Earth

(3) The core is the center of the earth and is made up of iron and nickel. The outer core is liquid, but the inner core is solid. Surrounding the core is the mantle, which has several layers. The mantle contains most of the earth mass. Magma, which is molten rock, can form in the mantle and rise through the crust, the thin layer of rock at the earth surface

28 What is one important idea related to the earth that the author mentions?

A It is the third planet
B It is round in shape
C It has many layers
D It has asteroids around it.

29 What is one important idea related to the earth's mass that the writer mentions?

A Magma
B Mantle
C Vapor
D Iron

30 What are two parts of the earth that the writer mentions?

A core and mantle
B ice and dust
C iron and nickel
D magma and crust

31 What is the main topic of the passage?

A The core of the earth.
B The size of the earth.
C The form of the earth.
D The location of the earth.

Passage 4

Sickle Cell Anemia

(1) Sickle cell anemia is a disease that damages red blood cells. The cells, which are normally round, become shaped like a sickle. A sickle is a crescent-shaped tool, used to harvest crops. The sickle-shaped cells are fragile and die quickly. Sickle cell anemia affects about 1 out of 12 people with African ancestry. It also affects people with South Asian, Middle Easter, or Mediterranean roots.

(2) Like other types of anemia, sickle cell anemia causes tiredness, weakness, and shortness of breath. It also may lead to jaundice, which is a yellowing of the skin and eyes. The pain may occur in the arms, legs, stomach, or chest. A pain crisis can last from several hours to several days. People with sickle cell anemia also are more likely to get infections. In addition, children with the disease may grow more slowly than other children.

(3) Sickle cell anemia is a genetic disease, which means that it is handed down from parent to child. For a child to have sickle cell anemia, both parents must carry the responsible gene. If only one parent has the gene, the child does not get the disease. However, the child may pass the gene on to his or her children.

(4) There is no way to prevent sickle cell anemia. But I think a healthy lifestyle and medications can help patients to manage the symptoms. Infants and young children with the disease are treated with antibiotics, to prevent infections. Some patients may get transfusions of blood from healthy donors. A risky treatment called a bone marrow transplant is performed in serious cases.

32 What does Paragraph (1) say about sickle cell anemia?

A It ONLY affects African.
B People with it die quickly.
C Parents give it to their children.
D Different nationalities can get it.

33 How can an adult avoid getting sickle cell anemia?

A with a blood transfusion
B by NOT taking antibiotics
C it CAN'T be avoided
D by exercising daily

34 Why does the writer use the words "in addition" in Paragraph (2)?

A To show another result of the disease
B To explain what happens to children
C To explain what happens after an infection
D To show children are different than their parents.

35 Which word or expression can we use to replace the word <u>However</u> in Paragraph (3)?

A Meanwhile
B Yet
C As such
D In addition

36 what does the writer think about sickle cell anemia?

A It is a painful disease.
B It CANNOT be treated.
C It is a risky disease.
D It can be managed.

Passage 5

Wildfires in Washington

(1) Wildfires take place with alarming frequency in the drier areas of the United States, especially in the western states. Not only do the fires cause immediate damage by killing plants and animals in their path, but they can also have long-term effects that harm the ecosystem.

(2) At the Hanford Reach National Monument in Washington State, different types of wildlife such as the burrowing owl, the sagebrush vole, and the pygmy rabbit abound. Visitors to Hanford Reach might also see elk, porcupines, and jack rabbits that live near the free-flowing Columbia River. The area is protected from development, which has helped these species thrive.

(3) Over the last decade, several major wildfires have broken out at Hanford Reach. Thousands of acres have burned. One type of plant that has been severely damaged in the fires is sagebrush. This poses special problems for many of the species living in the park.

(4) First, animals such as the sage grouse depend on sagebrush as part of their natural habitat. It can take thirty years for sagebrush to grow large enough to provide shelter for these animals. Second, after the sagebrush burns, an invasive species called cheat grass can grow quickly in its place. Unfortunately, cheat grass burns more easily and at higher temperatures than sagebrush. That means that after sagebrush is destroyed, wildfires can occur more frequently and be even more devastating.

37 What happened because of wildfires at Hanford Reach?

A Sagebrush burned.
B Workers became ill.
C Many Jackrabbits died.
D Fires became less frequent.

38 What is one negative effect of damaged sagebrush?

A It NEVER grows back.
B Thousands of other plants die.
C Cheat grass grows in its place.
D Animals move to a new environment.

39 The word “shelter” in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....

A Danger
B Food
C Issue
D Protection

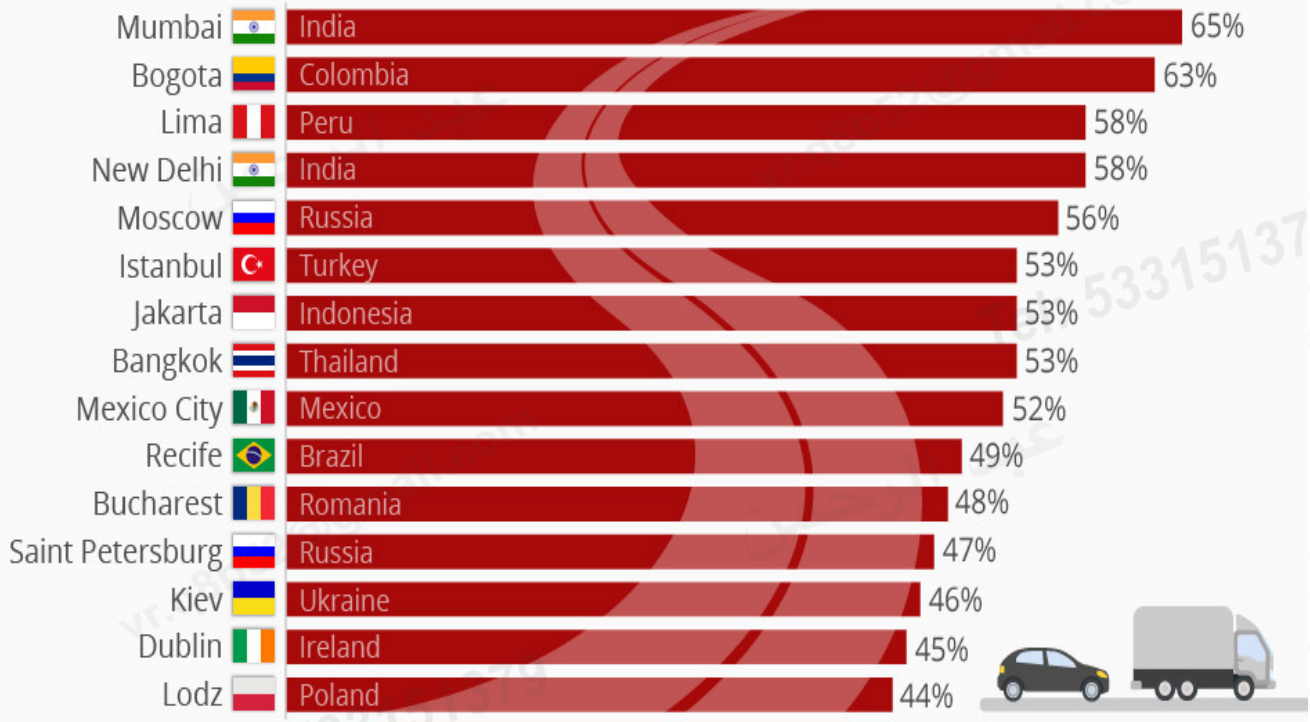
40 The phrase “broken out” in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to .....

A Spread
B Started
C Cracked
D Destroyed

Passage 6

The Cities With The Worst Traffic Congestion

Percentage of extra travel time due to congestion in 2018*



* 0% = uncongested free flow of traffic

@StatistaCharts Source: TomTom Traffic Index

statista

41 Which city has the worst traffic congestion?

A Lodz
B Cairo
C Mumbai
D Bangkok

42 Which city has the same level of traffic congestion as Lima?

A Bogota
B Moscow
C New York
D New Delhi

Passage 7

Early Astronomy

Ancient Instruments and Measuring the Stars

(1) The most ancient device found in all early civilisations, is a “shadow stick”. The shadow cast from a shadow stick was used to observe the motion of the Sun and thus to tell time. Today we call this instrument a Gnomon. The name gnomon comes from the Greek and refers to any

L-shaped instrument, originally used to draw a right angle.

(2) In Euclid Book II, where Euclid deals with the transformation of areas, the gnomon takes the form of an “L-shaped” area touching two adjacent sides of a parallelogram. Today, a gnomon is the vertical rod or similar device that makes the shadow on a sundial.

(3) The Merkhet is one of the oldest known astronomical instruments. It was developed around 600 BCE and uses a plumb line to obtain a true vertical. Babylonian and Egyptian astronomers were able to measure the altitude and lateral displacement of heavenly objects from a particular direction by using a Merkhet, thus giving the earliest ideas of turning, or angle.

(4) A pair of merkhets were used to establish a North-South direction by lining them up, one behind the other, with the Pole Star. Viewing the plumb lines through the sight made sure the two merkhets and the sight were in the same straight line with the Pole Star. Using a water clock to determine timings, this arrangement of merkhets allowed people to take measurements of night-time events, for example times when certain stars crossed the vertical plumb line (a “transit line”).

(5) The Egyptians divided the 360 degrees of the ecliptic into 36 sections of 10 degrees each. This division was known before 2300 BCE. Each ten-degree section (called a decan from the Greek for ten) contained a constellation of stars lined up along the ecliptic. Since the Earth makes a full rotation in 24 hours, the stars in a new decan will rise above the horizon about every 40 minutes. The system of decans was used for determining the night hours and the seasons.

Babylonian Astronomers

(6) Observations of celestial bodies by the Babylonians from about 1,800 BCE gave rise to the eventual division of the circle into 360 degrees, and by about 500 BCE, the division of the heavens into twelve regions of 30 degrees each, often referred to as the 12 houses of the zodiac. The Babylonians recorded the events of the lunar month, the daily movement of

the sun across the sky over the year, and the rising and setting of the major planets. So, by 750 BCE astronomers had a reasonably accurate means of measuring the elevation (latitude) and lateral direction (longitude) of all objects in the heavens. They built up an extensive collection of data, and made tables of the positions of objects in the sky at any given time through a year (these tables are called ephemerides).

(7)Using observational techniques like heliacal rising, which occurs when a planet, star or other body first becomes visible above the eastern horizon at dawn, it was discovered that:

- the constellations of the zodiac completed a full circle through the sky once a year
- the Sun's apparent movement daily across the sky formed 1360 of a circle
- the moon moved through about 13360 of a circle each day
- the Ecliptic was inclined to the horizon (about 2312 degrees)
- planets were travelling through the starry background in regular paths that were sometimes moving back on themselves in a loop (retrograde)
- eclipses of the moon and the sun could be predicted
- transits of planets (e.g., Venus) moving across the face of the sun, and occultations (where the moon covered the stars) could be observed.

These observations continued over many centuries, slowly becoming more accurate, so that ancient people were able to make star maps, and detect the regular events in the heavens.

(8) Many seasonal phenomena like the flooding of the Nile, or special events like religious ceremonies were linked to astronomical phenomena. The ability to predict some of these major astronomical events gave rise to astrology, where people believed that there was a link between heavenly and earthly events, and that the stars had some control over their lives. See this BBC news item about a prehistoric star map.

(9) The Babylonians and Chinese both believed that the earth and the moon were spherical, that the earth and the moon rotated on an axis, and that the sun and the planets moved in circles round the earth. This enabled them to be able to explain the phases of the moon, and predict eclipses of the moon and the sun by believing that the earth cast a shadow on the moon, and the moon cast a shadow over the sun. They were able to predict paths of other objects across the sun, for example the transit of Venus, a description and explanation of which can be found on Wikipedia.

(10) The Babylonian astronomers recorded astronomical data systematically and by the Seleucid period (330-125BCE) there were a great many astronomical tablets showing ephemerides for the moon and the major planets. Many of the tablets contain "procedures" or instructions for how to calculate intervals between astronomical events using the properties of simple arithmetic progressions. These procedural processes were the earliest steps of a mathematical astronomy, and both the procedures and the data were used by those who came later. The Babylonians wrote down lists of numbers, in what we would call an arithmetic progression and recognized that numbers repeated themselves over periods of time.

Chinese Astronomy

(11) The Chinese were the most accurate observers of celestial phenomena before the Arabs. "Oracle Bones" with star names engraved on them dating back to the Chinese Bronze Age (about 2,000 BCE) have been found, and very old star maps have been found on pottery, engraved on stones, and painted on the walls of caves. Surviving records of astronomical observations made by two astronomers Shi Shen and Gan De date from the 4th century BCE.

(12) Shi Shen wrote a book on astronomy, and made a star map and a star catalogue. In 364 BCE Gan De made the first recorded observation of sunspots, and the moons of Jupiter and they both made accurate observations of the five major planets. Their observations were based on the principle of the stars rotating about the pole (equivalent to the earth rotating on its axis).

(13) The oldest star map found so far is from Dunhuang. Earlier thought to date from about 940 CE, it was made with precise mathematical methods by the astronomer and mathematician Li Chunfeng (602-670) and shows 1339 stars in 257 Chinese star groups with a precision between 1.5 and 4 degrees of arc. In all there are 12 charts each in 30-degree sections displaying the full sky visible from the Northern hemisphere. Up to now it is the oldest complete preserved star atlas discovered from any civilisation. It has been on display this year in the British Library to celebrate 2009 as the International Year of Astronomy.

(14) Some elements of Indian astronomy reached China with the expansion of Buddhism (25-220 CE). Later, during the period (618-907 CE) a number of Indian astronomers came to live in China and Islamic astronomers collaborated closely with their Chinese counterparts particularly during (1271-1368).

(15) Very little of the knowledge of the Indians and the Chinese was known in Europe before the Portuguese navigators and the Jesuit scientist Matteo Ricci in the fifteenth century. Babylonian astronomy contributed direct empirical data as a foundation for Greek theory and exactly the same data which provided the information for the "zig-zag" data results in Babylonian theory were used to calculate the mean motions of the sun and moon by Hipparchus.

43 Who used the "Merkhet" to measure altitude?

A Babylonian and Egyptian astronomers.
B Babylonian and Greek astronomers.
C Greek and Egyptian astronomers.
D Greek and Chinese astronomers.

44 What two objects did the Babylonian and Chinese believe rotated an axis?

A the sun and the moon
B The earth and the sun
C The earth and the moon
D The sun and the Venus

45 What did Gan De make in 364 BC?

A a star map and observations of Jupiter's moons.
B a star catalogue and observations of five planets
C observations of five planets and Jupiter's moons
D Observations of Jupiter's moons and a star catalogue

Passage 8

Nuclear Age

(1) The United States became the first and only nation to use atomic weapons during the time of war when it dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. By the time that the USA tested the first successful atomic bomb in the New Mexico desert in July 1945 to originally use on Germany, they had already been defeated, but Japan was still fighting in the war. This atomic testing **marked** the start of the nuclear age.

(2) After spring 1945, with Japan Ashgan in an extremely weak position, the United States was considering the following ways of bringing the long war to an end: invade the Japanese mainland in November 1945, ask the Soviet Union to join the war against Japan, **assure** their Emperor system continued, or use the atomic bomb; the U.S. believed that the atomic bomb could end the war for good. Japan, did not give up so easily and the fact that Germany had already done so did not make a difference to Japan in any way. Japan had two Atomic bombs dropped on the country, Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the 6th and 9th of August 1945.

46 The word "marked" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A Indicated
B Noticed
C Proved
D Defeated

47 The word "assure" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to .....

A mark
B graduate
C declare
D swear

Passage 9

Animal testing

(1) Medical research involving animals has improved the health of the human race. Without animal testing a cure for polio would not exist and diabetics would die from the disease. Despite these benefits, many people disagree with the use of animals for testing new drugs. However, it is my view that animal testing is necessary.

(2) Animal testing is a cheap and effective way to help scientists create new drugs for humans. It is known that animals such as monkeys or rabbits have similar physical processes to humans. This allows researchers to test how safe and how effective a drug is before using it with people. If a drug produces a negative effect in the animals, it is probably unfit for human use. Using animals for testing drugs is also cheap. There is a large supply of animals and they can be safely looked after. It would be much more expensive to test on humans.

(3) Animal rights campaigners argue that animal testing is cruel. In some cases this is true, but it would be even more cruel to allow people and children to die or become sick because there was no enough information about a certain drug or treatment. What's more, rules in most countries set light standers for the treatment of animals. There are laws that researchers must follow to prevent them from being cruel to animals.

(4) opponents of animal research also say that we do not need to do these unnecessary cruel animal tests because scientists already have all the information we need about treatments for disease. This is simply not true. Many serious and deadly new viruses and infections appear every year and new treatment and drugs are always needed.

(5) In summary, animal testing in needed in our world. It is a cheap and effective way to find new and better treatments for human illnesses. Although it is impossible to keep all animals from harm, it is the responsibility of scientists to make sure that they get the best possible care when they are being used in experiments.

48 What idea do the words "opponents of animal research" in Paragraph (4) repeat?

A animal testing
B treatment of animals
C **animal rights campaigners**
D medical research involving animals

49 Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

A Monkeys are the best animals for medical research.
B Many new diseases are discovered each year.
C Animal testing can be cruel.
D **Animal testing is necessary.**

50 How is the writer's view about animal testing different from animal rights campaigners' view?

A She believes that animal testing can be cruel.

B He believes that animal testing is inexpensive.

C She believes that monkeys are the best animals to use in tests.

D **She believes that animal testing is needed to try out new medicines.**

51 What can we understand from the passage about animal testing?

A If a drug works in monkeys, it will slao work in humans.

B Scientists use animals to test new drugs for pets.

C Most animals tests use rabbits or monkeys

D **Some animals suffer during animal tests.**

52 What can we understand from the passage about animal testing?

A **Many countries allow testing on animals.**

B Animal testing is banned in most countries.

C Countries did much more testing in the past.

D Many countries have banned medical testing on humans.

Passage 10

Passage A

What is the Keto Diet?

(1) Carbohydrates are substances in foods such as sugar, brend, and potatoes that provide your body with heat and energy. Most tissues in the human body prefer using glucose (a type of sugar) from carbohydrates for energy.

(2) Ketosis is the condition in which your body uses fat, instead of carbohydrates, to create the energy it needs to live and work properly. The keto diet aims to cause ketosis through careful changes to the amount of carbohydrates, protein, and fat you eat in order to help your body use fat for energy so you lose weight. The food ingredient guidelines (rules) for the keto diet look something like this:

- Fat: 65-90%
- Protein: 10-30%
- Carbohydrates: less than 5%

(3) In comparison to the average diet, keto diets have much more healthy fat, with a medium amount of protein and almost no carbohydrates. Only a very small amount of natural sugars are allowed. Foods you can eat on a keto diet include:

- Fish
- Vegetables
- Cheese
- Meat
- Berries
- Eggs
- Butter
- Healthy oils (coconut, avocado, olive)
- Dark chocolate

(4) The keto diet has become very popular recently because people have found that it helps them lose weight quickly. Many people with diseases such as diabetes like it because it helps them control blood sugar.

(5) Most people follow the keto diet just to lose weight. This separates it from other popular diets such as paleo or vegetarian diets, which most people choose to follow based on their beliefs about eating natural foods, enhancing health condition, and respecting the environment.

Passage B:

The Paleo Diet

(1) The “paleo” (meaning “old” or “ancient”) diet is a diet based on the idea that eating foods that were available to early humans will help improve health. So, if you change your style of eating to be like that of early or ancient humans, you will better support your body natural biological needs, improving your general health and happiness.

(2) Paleo promotes a diet high in protein and healthy fat, and often includes a large amount of red meat. The diet removes common foods such as grains (for example rice, oats, and corn), peanuts and many beans, added sugar and most dairy products. People following paleo diets eat “clean”, which means they eat only fresh, natural foods. Nothing artificial. or man-made is allowed. The main foods allowed on the paleo diet include:

- Meat and fish
- Eggs
- Nuts and seeds
- Fruits
- Vegetables except com
- Selected fats, such as coconut oil, olive oil, avocado oil, and ghee/butter
- Natural sweeteners such as raw honey and coconut sugar

(3) People who follow a paleo diet believe in the importance of eating whole foods and healthy fats, and after beginning the diet, many people lose weight. For this reason, paleo is often compared to other high-fat, low- sugar diets such as Keto and Atkins that people mainly follow to lose weight. Getting thinner may be an important effect of the paleo diet, but it is not the reason most people choose to follow it, or at least not the most important one. The paleo diet is about more than just rules for eating. For most people, it covers all areas of their lives. The paleo diet places great importance on how people choose to live. It is about eating natural foods and exercising not just to meet a goal like losing weight or reducing blood sugar, but more importantly to improve mental and physical health.

53 What do passages A and B say about sugar?

A Sugars from fruit and milk are allowed.

B **Only sources of natural sugar are allowed.**

C Only raw honey and coconut sugar are allowed.

D Sugars from dark chocolate and barriers are allowed.

54 According to passages A and B, what do both the keto and paleo diets contain high amounts of?

A vitamins, minerals, and protein.
B meat and soya products.
C **healthy fat and oils.**
D natural sweeteners.

55 What do Passages A and B include as reasons people choose to follow the paleo diet?

A using sugars for energy and avoiding fats.
B **eating natural foods and improving health.**
C eating like early humans and living longer lives.
D protecting the environment and eating local foods.

56 According to Passages A and B, what is a secondary benefit of both the keto and paleo diet?

A **Reducing blood sugar.**
B Increasing levels of happiness.
C Changing the way your body uses fat.
D Protecting the environment and reducing food waste.

Passage 11

Weaving

(1) Most fabrics are created by weaving long threads together, a technique which 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.

(2) 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.

57 The word "function" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A part
B **process**
C routine
D relation

58 According to Paragraph (2), how can people better appreciate fabrics?

A by knowing how much it costs to manufacture them.

B by knowing whether they are made by hand or by machine.

C by knowing how much effort is put into making them.

D by knowing how they are produced in large quantities.

Passage 12

Literature and Art: Intermediate Spanish-Index

Unit 1

Origins of Hispanic Culture: Europe.....1

Unit 2

Origins of Hispanic Culture: America.....20

Unit 3

Religion in the Hispanic World.....35

Unit 4

Revolutionary Movement of the Century.....60

59 Which unit would most likely discuss prayer rituals in Hispanic culture?

A Unit 1

B Unit 2

C Unit 3

D Unit 4

60 Which unit would most likely discuss violent changes in society in Hispanic countries?

A Unit 1

B Unit 2

C Unit 3

D Unit 4

Model 43

61 The computer costs so ..... money that the family decided not to buy it.

A most
B more
C many
D **much**

62 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A Running late, he yelled, «Stop! » as he chased after the kingdom university bus that took him to work every morning.
B Running late, he yelled, «Stop! » as he chased after the Kingdom university bus that took him to work every morning.
C **Running late, he yelled, «Stop! » as he chased after the Kingdom University bus that took him to work every morning.**
D Running late, He yelled, «Stop! » as he chased after the Kingdom University bus that took him to work every morning.

63 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A And then they would start getting ready for bed, after eating dinner, the family used to read books while drinking tea.
B **After eating dinner, the family used to read books while drinking tea, and then they would start getting ready for bed.**
C After eating dinner, and then they would start getting ready for bed, the family used to read books while drinking tea.
D The family used to read books while drinking tea, and then they would start getting ready, after eating dinner, for bed.

64 The students had been studying lesson one and the teacher wanted..... lesson two.

A begin
B **to begin**
C they begin
D that they begin

65 Amy wants to do a computing degree ..... work in a technology business.

A for to
B and for
C so that to
D **in order to**

66 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Amy felt unwell after lunch; she thought it might be what she have eaten.

A felt
B **have**
C what
D after

67 The teacher told Muhammed to visit his office ..... the morning.

A with
B **in**
C to
D on

68 ..... the team did not play well, they managed to win the game.

A Even
B In case
C **Although**
D In spite of

69 Nora thought she arrived on time for the train, ... the train had already left the station.

A so
B **but**
C and
D because

70 There were ..... students waiting outside the school building.

A none
B a little
C plenty
D **several**

71 We have taught our children that ..... comes first.

A **education**
B one education
C the education
D each education

72 Does Helen play ..... sport?

A plenty
B **much**
C most
D loads

73 If the company does well this year, they ..... new offices.

A were built
B have built
C would build
D **will build**

74 If Mark has some spare clothes, he ..... them with poor people.

A would share
B shared
C **shares**
D had shared

75 Ashgan's son is very ill. She ..... look after him 24/7.

A might
B **must**
C could
D has

76 Mrs. Smith, you're enjoying ....., aren't you?

A you
B your
C **yourself**
D yourselves

77 Is this the person ..... laptop you broke?

A **whose**
B which
C who
D that

Amy: Is Kate waiting for someone?
78 Kate: What did Amy ask?
Lucy: She asked ..... waiting for someone.

A how you are
B are you
C were you
D **if you were**

79 Let's first ..... to Will's parents.

A to talking
B talking
C to talk
D **talk**

80 Ali and Ahmed think this is the best chocolate they .....

A ever eat
B had ever eaten
C **have ever eaten**
D would ever have eaten

81 By the time I was born, my grandfather..... dead for five years.

A was
B has been
C **had been**
D used to be

82 Most fashionable clothing ..... in Italy.

A **is made**
B make
C is making
D made

83 Mark was so hungry that he stopped ..... a sandwich.

A to having
B **to have**
C having
D have

84 When we talked to the owners, we learnt that the car .....

A is already selling
B was already selling
C has already being sold
D **had already being sold**

85 If we had left immediately, a lot of time could .....

A be saving
B be saved
C have been saving
D **have been saved**

86 It is possible to visit the site ..... children are accompanied by their parents.

A **as long as**
B as though
C whereas
D unless

87 This washing machine appears new. It .....

A would have been replacing
B **must have been replaced**
C will have replaced
D has been replacing

88 Jenny's mom told her ..... rude again.

A mustn't be
B not being
C don't be
D **not to be**

89 The pizza ..... within half an hour.

A is going to be delivered
B is going to deliver
C **will be delivered**
D will deliver

90 Fawzia behaves as if she ..... everyone, while in fact she's only been with the company for a week.

A had known
B has known
C knows
D **knew**

91 I suggest using your car. ..... has broken down.

A Ourselves
B Ourself
C **Ours**
D Our

92 **Saudi Arabia has some wonderful places for pilgrims and tourists to visit. ....., Makkah, Madina, Alula and Alumluj.**

A **For example**
B In addition
C In contrast
D However

Choose the BEST WAY to make the following sentences in a paragraph:

93
(1) Ahmed helped them through the early months at the school.
(2) Five years on, they now think of Kuwait as home.
(3) Emma and Jack were excited about their new job in Kuwait.
(4) When they arrived, they met their new boss, Ahmed.

A **(3), (4), (1), (2).**
B (1), (4), (3), (2).
C (3), (1), (2), (4).
D (1), (3), (2), (4).

94 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A China overtook the USA to become in 2012 the biggest exporter of goods in the world.
B **In 2012, China overtook the USA to become the biggest exporter of goods in the world.**
C Overtook China the USA in 2012 to become the biggest exporter of goods in the world.
D In 2012, to become the biggest exporter of goods China overtook the USA in the world.

95 **Chris learned how to play tennis when he was young, ... his brother can't play at all.**

A **but**
B then
C since
D therefore

Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?

96 **Jane: I am travelling to Malaysia next week for work.**
Julia: Wow! <u>Have you ever visit</u> Malaysia before?

A Have you been visiting
B Were you ever visited
C **Have you ever visited**
D Are you visiting

97 **I do not understand this sentence. What .....?**

A does mean this word
B **does this word mean**
C this word means
D means this word

98 That's a beautiful new jacket! Where ..... you buy it?

A are
B were
C have
D did

99 The children could not ..... out to ride their bikes because it was raining.

A go
B going
C gone
D to go

100 The box ..... from recycled paper.

A was made
B was making
C made
D make

Model 44

Passage 1

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.

21 This passage is about.....

A university teacher
B **medical doctor**
C patient
D nurse

22 The word examine in the passage is closest in meaning to ..... closely.

A talking
B **looking**
C listening
D questioning

Passage 2

"Adam is not as tall as Eric"

23 The passage says that.....

A **Eric is taller**
B Eric is shorter
C Adam is taller
D Adam and Eric are short

Passage 3

The buildings and monuments that we can see today at Mada'in Saleh are remnants of the great and very rich Nabatean Kingdom. Other famous buildings of this civilization are found in northern Syria and in Petra in Jordan, which was the Nabatean capital.

24 What does the passage say about Petra?

A It is in northern Syria.
B It is the capital of Jordan.
C **It was the Nabatean capital.**
D It was a successful commercial city.

Passage 4

(1) The period from the late Renaissance to the early Industrial Revolution was one of such massive technological upheaval that its effects can be clearly appreciated in statistical form: before 1600, 12 famines swept through England every 100 years; in the next century, thanks to agricultural innovation, there were only four. In 1750, the journey on horseback from London to Edinburgh took 10 to 12 days; by 1850, it took 17 hours by steam train.

(2) These fundamental changes to the way we lived were the result of invention on an unprecedented scale, the scientific revolution that accompanied the Renaissance had borne technological fruits and the evolution of a self-conscious technique of innovation: what has come to be called 'the invention of the invention'.

(3) With a political, commercial and social environment that valued inventors and inventions, Britain led the world in applying scientific enquiry to technological improvement, which it used to expand its world influence. The main examples are Robert Boyle's and Otto von Guericke's experiments with gases and vacuums, which led to the invention of the steam engine by Thomas Newcomen in 1712. This has effects throughout industry and society, not least because steam power, developed to pump water from mines, created a demand for fuel that in turn prompted the coal industry to expand and innovate. A product of this was Richard Trevithick's invention of the steam train to move coal from the pit.

(4) That conditions in Britain in the early 18th century were ripe for innovation was partly the result of the invention in 1701 of the seed drill by Jethro Tull, an English farmer. Often seen as the beginning of the Agrarian Revolution, this event was in fact the trigger of the Industrial Revolution. In the early 18th century, improvements in cultivation techniques, the wider use of horses as draught animals, the policy of enclosure and the mechanization of agriculture begun by Tull, meant that for the first time the majority of men were liberated from the daily struggle for subsistence. As a result, large portions of the rural population moved to towns (London's population grew from more than 100,000 in 1600 to more than one million in 1800). This stimulated an even larger requirement for more efficient food production and provided the unskilled labor needed to work in the factories that emerged following James Watt's development in 1781 of rotary steam power to drive the wheels of industry.

(5)Steam power transformed the metal industry, increasing supplies of coal to smelt iron and produce steel, and enabling new techniques of working with metals. The improvements in iron manufacture can be seen in the progression from the cast-iron bridge, known as the 'Stonehenge of the Industrial Revolution' and completed in 1779 at Ironbridge in Shropshire, to the elegant glass-and-iron Crystal Palace exhibition hall erected in Hyde Park in 1851.

(6)With the harnessing of steam, technology truly released the brake of history, leading to an extraordinary quickening in the rate of change in manufacturing that far outpaced the innovation we are currently experiencing in electronics and computers. Capital and banking systems were established to initiate investments in mass-production techniques that saw more than 100,000 power looms with 9,330,000 spindles put into service in England and Scotland between 1790 and 1830.

(7)The unpleasant consequence of the Industrial Revolution was a devaluation of the craft skills of artisans, as cottage industries gave way to mechanized manufacturing in the mills. The creation of the modern factory, which relied on unskilled labor doing tedious tasks, introduced the concept of payment by wages rather than the quality of the finished goods, a change that discouraged further innovation.

25 How many hours did it take to travel from London to Edinburgh by steam train?

A 10
B 12
C **17**
D 24

26 Who invented the seed drill?

A Robert Boyle
B James Watt
C George Smith
D **Jethro Tull**

27 In which year was the bridge known as the “Stonehenge of the Industrial Revolution” completed?

A 1686
B **1779**
C 1790
D 1851

Passage 5

Statistics

(1) Statistics is a branch of mathematics. It involves gathering information and summarizing it. The numbers that result from this work are also called statistics. They can help to predict such things as the weather and how sports teams will perform. They also can describe specific things about large groups of people- for example, the reading level of students, the opinions of voters, or the average weight of a city's residents.

(2) The people who gather statistics are called statisticians. They collect pieces of information, or data, in three basic ways. They refer to trustworthy sources, such as newspapers and reports from reliable organizations. They perform scientific experiments. They also conduct surveys, or ask people questions.

(3) Sometimes statisticians cannot gather data about every member of a group, often because the group is too large. In such cases they study only part of the group, called a sample. A sample must accurately represent the larger population. For example, if women make up 60 percent of the population, then 60 percent of the sample must be women.

(4) Once statisticians have collected their information, they summarize it. They often put the data in graphs or charts, which are easier to read than long lists of data. Statisticians also summarize data by calculating numbers called averages. There are three kinds of averages: mean, mode, and median. The mean is the sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of elements in the set. The mode is simply the number that occurs most often in a sample. The median is the number right in the middle of the sample.

28 What is one important idea related to collecting data from a sample from Paragraph (3)?

A It is too long.

B It needs to include women.

C It studies a part of a group.

D It needs to represent the larger population.

29 What are statistics an example of?

A survey

B information

C mathematics

D experiments

30 What is median an example of?

A sample

B element

C average

D population

31 What is the main topic of the passage?

A definition of averages
B definition of sample
C definition of statistics
D definition of math

Passage 6

Computer Ethics

(1)Computer ethics is a set of principles set out to regulate the use of computers. Three factors are considered:

- Intellectual Property Rights - this covers, for example, copying of software without the permission of the owner.
- Privacy Issues - this covers, for example, hacking or any illegal access to another person's personal data.
- Effect of computers on society - this covers factors such as job losses, social impacts and so on.

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

(3)The ACM (Association for Computer Machinery) and IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) have published the following code of ethics:

1. to accept responsibility in making decisions consistent with the safety, health and welfare of the public, and to disclose promptly the factors that might endanger the public or the environment;
2. to be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data;
3. to maintain and improve our technical ability and to undertake technological tasks for others only if qualified by training or experience;
4. to assist colleagues and co-workers in their professional development and to support them in following this code of ethics.

32 What does Paragraph (1) say about computer ethics?

A They help people keep their jobs.
B They control software development.
C They control computer-related advertisement.
D They decide right from wrong when using computers.

33 How could writers avoid plagiarism?

A by asking for permission

B by searching the internet for examples

C by writing a reference at the end of a document

D by asking a professional to check the document

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

A to give an example of quoting.

B

C

D to show that quoting is OK if made clear.

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

A even though

B in addition

C in contrast

D after that

36 How does the writer feel about intellectual property rights?

A He believes that privacy issues are more important.

B He believes these should be fully acknowledged.

C He believes people DON'T respect these ethics.

D He believes computer users DON'T like them.

Passage 7

Motor Development

(1) As an infant's muscles and nervous system mature, more complicated skills emerge. With minor exceptions, the **sequence** of physical (motor) development is universal. Babies roll over before they sit unsupported, and they creep on all fours before they walk. These behaviors reflect not imitation but a maturing nervous system; blind children too, crawl and walk.

(2) But there are individual differences in the timing of this sequence. In the United States, for example, 25 percent of all babies walk by age 11 months, 50 percent within a week after their first birthday, and 90 percent by age 15 months.

(3) There are also cultural differences in timing. Although such differences could be genetic, experiments reveal that experience does predict motor behavior. Consider Ugandan babies, for example, who usually walk by 10 months. Unlike babies from other cultures who spend much of the day lying in a crib, Ugandan babies experience more intimate and rhythmic physical contact while being carried on the back. Two-week-old babies wave their arms more if they can see them, suggesting that they are learning to visually control their movements. Although 3-month-old infants still cannot efficiently reach and grab something, their seemingly spontaneous kicking movements become more purposeful and coordinated when they activate a mobile.

(4) But nature (genes) plays a **major** role, too. Identical twins typically begin sitting up and walking on nearly the same day. Biological maturation - including the rapid development of the cerebellum at the brain's rear - creates a readiness to learn walking within 2 or 3 month of age 1.

37 Why can Ugandan babies usually walk by 10 months?

- A They imitate their mothers.
- B They wave their arms more.
- C Their muscles develop faster.
- D Their mothers carry them more.

38 What is the effect of infants being able to see their arms?

- A They move them more.
- B Their kicking improves.
- C Their brains develop faster.
- D They reach and grab sooner

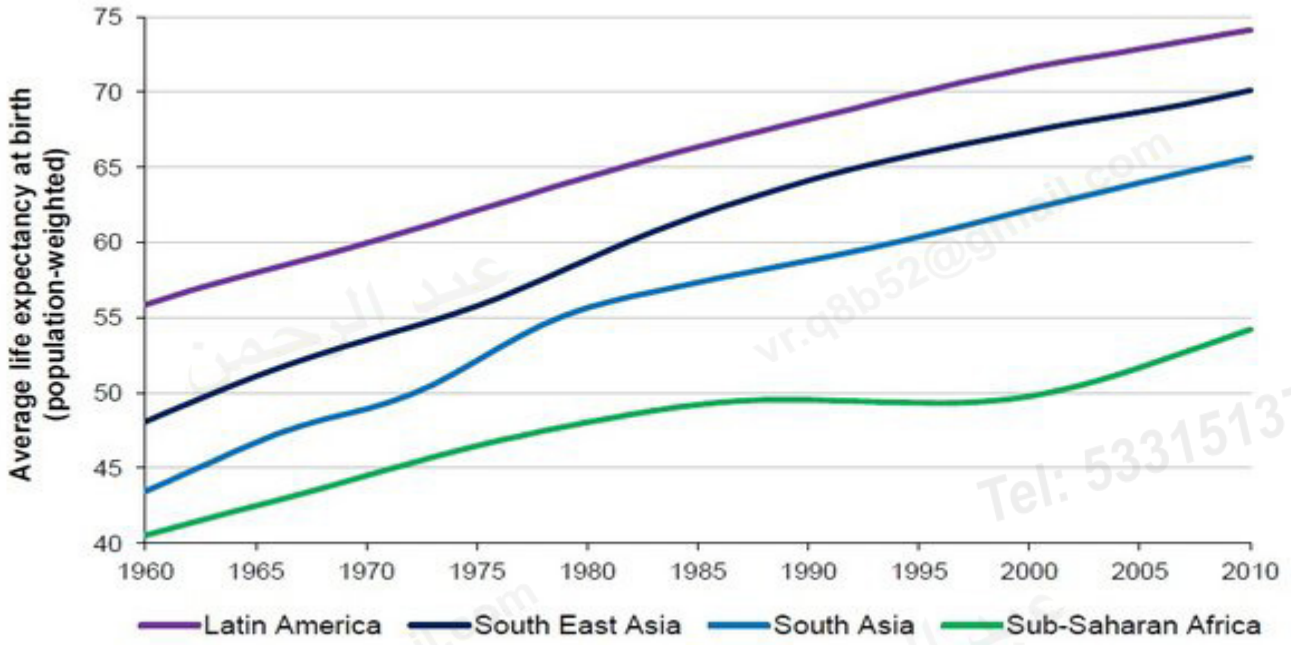
39 The word sequence in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A Improvement
- B Experience
- C Success
- D Order

40 The word major in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....

- A Usual
- B Possible
- C Important
- D Different

Passage 8



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

A almost 25 years
B almost 20 years
C almost 15 years
D almost 10 years

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

A about 45
B about 50
C about 55
D about 60

Passage 9

Skyscraper

(1) A skyscraper is a very tall, multistoried building. The term skyscraper was first used during the 1880s, when the first tall buildings were constructed in the United States. These original skyscrapers were about 10 to 20 stories high. By the late 20th century, however, the term skyscraper was used to describe high-rise buildings of unusual height, generally greater than 40 or 50 stories.

(2) The increase in urban commerce in the United States in the second half of the 19th century augmented the need for city business space, and the installation of the first safe passenger elevator (in the Haughwout Department Store, New York City) in 1857 made practical the erection of buildings more than four or five stories tall.

(3) As the population density of urban areas has increased, so has the need for buildings that rise rather than spread. The skyscraper, which was originally a form of commercial architecture, has increasingly been used for residential purposes as well.

(4) The earliest skyscrapers rested on extremely thick masonry walls at the ground level. However, architects soon began to use a cast-iron and wrought-iron framework to support the weight of the upper floors. In New York City, New York, in 1848, James Bogardus built the Cast Iron Building with a rigid frame of iron providing the main support for the upper floors and the roof.

(5) In the 1860s, steel became widely available in the United States. Since it is stronger and lighter than iron, the use of a steel frame made it possible to construct truly tall buildings. Generally considered the world's first skyscraper, the first building to use steel-girder construction was William Le Baron Jenney's 10-story Home Insurance Company Building (1884-85) in Chicago, Illinois. Jenney's skyscrapers also were the first to use the curtain wall, an outer covering of masonry or other material that is affixed to and supported by the steel skeleton. Structurally, skyscrapers consist of a substructure of piers beneath the ground, a superstructure of columns and girders above the ground, and a curtain wall hung on the girders.

(6)The design and decoration of skyscrapers have changed over time. Jenney and his protégé Louis Sullivan styled their buildings with delineated columns rising from the ground to the top. By the early 20th century, previous architectural styles influenced builders. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Building in New York City (1909), for example, was modeled by Napoleon Le Brun after the Campanile of St. Mark's in Venice, Italy. The Woolworth Building (1913), by Cass Gilbert, is a prime example of neo-Gothic decoration. Even the Art Deco carvings on such towers as the Chrysler Building (1930), the Empire State Building (1931), and the RCA Building (1931) in New York City, which were then considered as modern as the new technology, are now viewed as more related to the old ornate decorations than to truly modern lines.

(7) After World War II, skyscrapers were mostly designed in the International Style, with simple lines and lack of ornamentation. Notable early examples of this style are the Seagram Building (1958) in New York City and the Lake Shore Drive Apartments (1951) in Chicago. During the 1970s, urban architecture began to incorporate the human element by designing plazas and parks into and around the bases of skyscrapers. Office towers, such as the Sears Tower (1973; now called Willis Tower) in Chicago, continued to be built, but most of them featured space for shopping and entertainment at the street level. By the late 20th century. energy conservation began to influence skyscraper design and construction. For example, sealed windows that required continuous forced-air cooling gave way in mid-rise buildings to operable windows and glass walls that were tinted to reflect the sun's rays.

(8)In 1996 the Petronas Twin Towers, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, surpassed the Sears Tower to become the world's tallest buildings. Since then, many skyscrapers have been built in Asia. At 2,717 feet (828 meters), the 162-story Burj Khalifa, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, was hundreds of feet taller than any other structure when it opened in 2010. The title of tallest building in the United States was claimed by One World Trade Center in 2014. The building, initially called Freedom Tower when its design was announced, is 1,776 feet (541 meters) in height. It is located in New York City, near the site of the World Trade Center towers that fell in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Burj Khalifa, One World Trade Center, and many other new skyscrapers have spires that extend the measured height far above the highest occupied floor.

43 Which two materials were used to build tall buildings in the 19th century?

A iron and concrete
B steel and brick
C **iron and steel**
D wood and concrete

44 What were the first two examples of skyscrapers in the United States?

A The Chrysler Building and the RCA Building.
B The Woolworth Building and the Empire State Building.
C The Home Insurance Company Building and the Empire State Building.
D **The Home Insurance Company Building and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building.**

45 Which two cities had the first examples of skyscrapers?

A Venice and Chicago.
B Kuala Lumpur and Dubai.
C New York City and Venice.
D **New York City and Chicago.**

Passage 10

Theory of motivation

(1) Professor Frederick Herzberg was a clinical psychologist and later Professor of Management at the University of Utah. Herzberg carried out a motivation study on 200 accountants and engineers who worked in companies in the USA. These subjects of the study were asked two questions: When did you feel particularly good about your job? When did you feel really bad about your job?

(2) The responses that Herzberg obtained were interesting and fairly **consistent**. Reported good feelings were usually associated with job experiences and job content. One example of these was the head of an accounting department; he was given the job of installing new computer equipment. He took pride in his work and was pleased to know that the new equipment made a big difference in how his department performed.

(3) Reported bad feelings, on the other hand, were usually associated with the surrounding or **peripheral** aspects of the job - the job context. An example of these feelings was given by an engineer; his first job was routine record keeping and managing the office when the boss was gone. His boss was always too busy to train him and became annoyed if he tried to ask questions. The engineer said that he was frustrated in this job context and that he felt that he was just an unimportant assistant in a dead-end job.

(4) Herzberg concluded that job satisfiers are related to job content and that job dissatisfiers are related to job context. Herzberg named the satisfiers 'motivators' and he called the dissatisfiers 'hygiene factors'.

46 The word consistent in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A routine
B steady
C accurate
D preserved

47 The word peripheral in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

A secondary
B crucial
C annoyin
D unimportant

Passage 11

The Spanish Flu

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

48 What phrase other than "Spanish Flu" does the writer use to describe the deadly virus of 1918?

A enemy soldiers
B World War I
C familiar disease
D centers of infection

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

A It began in the United States.
B It killed at least 50 million people.
C There were no infections in Antarctica.
D Now it could spread across the world in one day.

50 How is the view of some experts about the origins of the Spanish Flu different from the most common view?

A They believe there were two types of the virus.
B They believe it started in the United States.
C They believe it was a biological weapon.
D They believe it began in Europe.

51 What can we understand from the passage about World War I?

A It was a secret war.

B It was the origin of the Spanish Flu.

C **It increased deaths from the Spanish Flu.**

D It killed between 50 and 100 million people.

52 What can we understand from the passage about the Spanish Flu?

A Governments lied about it.

B **It would spread faster now.**

C It will come back in the future.

D Fewer people would die from it now.

Passage 12

Passage A: The Industrial Revolution in Europe

(1) The Industrial Revolution began in the United Kingdom, and while it's difficult to pinpoint the exact point at which the revolution began, a key invention was James Watt's steam engine, which entered production in 1775. This steam-driven engine was adopted by industries to allow for factory production. Machines could now be used instead of human or animal labor. Interestingly, a side effect of the steam engine was that it enabled better iron production, since iron required an even and steady stream of heat. These improvements and new technologies gradually spread across Europe, eventually diffusing to the United States and Japan.

(2) During this time, there were also significant changes in agricultural production. The Agrarian Revolution began in the mid-1750s and was based upon a number of agricultural innovations. This was the Age of Enlightenment, and the scientific reasoning championed during this era was applied to the growing of crops. Farmers began using mechanized equipment, rather than relying solely on human or animal labor.

(3) The Agrarian Revolution coupled with the Industrial Revolution profoundly changed European geography. Critically, the Agrarian Revolution freed workers from having to farm, since fewer farmers were needed to produce the same amount of crops, enabling people to find work in the factories. These factories were primarily located in cities, and thus it was the combination of these two revolutions that dramatically increased urbanization in Europe.

(4) The shift in labor that occurred during the Industrial Revolution, as people left rural farms to find work in factories, led to the specialization of labor that is found in Europe today. Areas within Europe tended to specialize in the production of particular goods. Northern Italy for example, has maintained a specialty in the production of textiles.

Passage B: The Industrial Revolution in the USA

(1) As the Industrial Revolution began in the United Kingdom in the mid-1700s and spread across Europe, the United States was still primarily based on agriculture and natural resource production. Some of the early innovations in industry were thus based on these raw resources, such as the cotton mill and textile factories. Water power was the key source of energy for these early manufacturing plants and thus they were located almost exclusively in the north-eastern United States. the only area with fast-moving rivers. After the Civil War in the 1860s, steam power manufacturing spread through the United States allowing the southern states to industrialize.

(2) The geography of North America shaped industrial development and regional specializations. In the Pittsburgh-Lake Erie region, for example, abundant deposits of iron fueled steel manufacturing, inspiring the name of Pittsburgh's professional football team. In the south, textile manufacturing developed and remains a regional specialty in many areas still today. Coal from Appalachia fueled industrial development in the Mid- Atlantic States.

(3) The Industrial Revolution shaped the pattern of human settlement in North America. As in Europe, industrial development occurred in urban areas spurring people to move from rural farming communities to the cities to find work. In 1790, around 5 percent of the US population lived in urban areas. At the end of the Civil War, as industrialization began to diffuse across the continent, around 20 percent lived in cities. By 1920, more people lived in cities than in rural areas. Today, over 80 percent of people in the US live in cities.

53 According to Passages A and B, which invention led to industrialization?

A Steel
B **steam engine**
C water power
D agricultural equipment

54 What can we understand from Passages A and B about the Industrial Revolution?

A It led to more textile production.
B It was only possible in areas with rivers.
C **It began in Europe then spread to the USA.**
D It was associated with the Agrarian Revolution.

55 According to Passages A and B, which change followed the Industrial Revolution?

A **People moved to cities.**
B Agriculture used more machines.
C The Civil War ended immediately.
D More cotton mills were established.

56 According to Passages A and B, which industry flourished after the Industrial Revolution?

A **Textiles**
B Football
C Coal
D Steel

Passage 13

1) Language is a way to communicate. We begin to learn language 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 between them.

3) For example, my three children and they were all born in the States. The eighteen-years- 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 much Americanized and they cannot understand each other Even when my ant 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 he does to the second canter. 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 fail to understand why he should learn Korean.

5) Immigrants try to preserve their native language in their new country while string to learn a new language. My aunt was her children to succeed in the US, but she also wants to help them understand the Korean language in order to understand the 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 any reasons. Immigrants must imagine a strong mutual understanding with the family and enable their children to appreciate the 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 the identity.

58 The word suffer in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to having

A problems
B accidents
C injuries
D Skills

59 According to Paragraph (3), which of the following is NOT TRUE about the 18-year-old daughter?

A She was born in the U.S.
B She speaks only English very well
C She sometimes misunderstands things in Korean
D She communicates better with her parents than her brother and sister do.

60 The pronoun they in Paragraph (3) refers to the mother and her

A second daughter
B eldest daughter
C children
D son

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

Model 44

61 He went to university in the UK ..... a PhD in physics

A get
B getting
C **to get**
D to getting

62 In my opinion, it is not economical ..... your money on cheap, poor-quality products

A spend
B spent
C **to spend**
D be spending

63 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A He claimed he was simply meditating, but when asked about it later, Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch.
B While sitting on the couch, but when asked about it later, he claimed he was simply meditating, Adam had obviously fallen asleep.
C Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch, he claimed he was simply meditating, but when asked about it later.
D **Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch, but when asked about it later, he claimed he was simply meditating**

64 Steve's watch was not working properly,..... he took it to a repair shop.

A but
B **so**
C because
D while

65 I want to go to university ..... get a good job in the future

A for to
B and for
C so that to
D **in order to**

66 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Kate forgot where she have put her keys when she was going to work so she came back to look for them

A forgot
B **have**
C when
D came

67 Roger came to see us.....the evening

A with
B to
C on
D **in**

68 .....Mark didn't have much money, he wanted to buy a really expensive car.

A In spite of
B **Although**
C In case
D Even

69 Professor Smith presented some very good arguments, ... Mr. Carter was still able to win the debate

A so
B **but**
C and
D because

70 There are ..... people on the train.

A a load
B **plenty of**
C quite a bit
D a small amount

71 If the company gets the permission, they ..... a new bridge.

A were built
B have built
C would build
D **will build**

72 Tom's eyes hurt. He ..... to watch so much TV.

A **ought not**
B must not
C should not
D has not

73 We're driving from Paris to Munich ..... Frankfurt. We'll have a short stopover in Frankfurt

A **Via**
B during
C off
D within

74 Look, there's the woman ..... father we met last night.

A **whose**
B which
C who
D that

75 Mrs. Hill's daughter, ... lives next door to her, has recently got married

A **who**
B which
C what
D that

76 I'll join you for lunch as soon as I ..... the call

A will finish
B finished
C **finish**
D would finish

77 I asked for something to drink, and I ..... a glass of water

A | **was given** | B | has given
C | gives | D | gave

78 Hannah suddenly knew she ..... the wrong decision the night before

A | made | B | has made
C | **had made** | D | has been making

79 I miss my wife. I wish she.....here.

A | is | B | **were**
C | will be | D | may be

80 The kids .....to watch TV, but then they fell asleep

A | will | B | would
C | is going | D | **were going**

81 Fatima doesn't eat fish, so ..... we have chicken for lunch?

A | may | B | **shall**
C | would | D | have

82 He was so angry, he refused.....to me.

A | talk | B | **to talk**
C | talking | D | to talking

83 Mike: Is that your laptop? Paul: No, it's Tom's. My laptop .....

A | is still repaired | B | is still repairing
C | **is still being repaired** | D | has still been repairing

84 At the age of eighty, ... since he was sixteen, Roger finally retired

A | had been working | B | being worked
C | **having worked** | D | will have been working

85 If we had planned the project more carefully, millions of dollars could.....

A | be saving | B | be saved
C | have been saving | D | **have been saved**

86 Children are welcome to join us on our next trip …… they behave themselves

A unless
B whereas
C even though
D **provided that**

87 Tom's car broke down, so he's ……. He didn't know how to fix it himself.

A got it fixing
B **had it fixed**
C been it fixing
D done it fixed

88 These profits …… over the past couple of years.

A are made
B are making
C **have been made**
D have been making

89 My uncle lived ……. the age of eighty. He died at 85.

A throughout
B beneath
C **beyond**
D within

90 I'd rather you …… the sandwich in the kitchen.

A would eat
B will eat
C **ate**
D eat

91 The new project …… in two years.

A is being finished
B is going to finish
C will be finishing
D **will be finished**

92 You can learn many different languages at university. ……, you can learn English, French, and Spanish

A **For example**
B In addition
C in contrast
D However

93 Choose the Best way to make the following sentences paragraph

(1) His dream would come true at last, so he was very happy.
(2) My brother, Mike, was working at a car dealership.
(3) My father was never able to save enough to buy a nice car, but he always dreamed of having one.
(4) He decided to invite our father there and surprise him with a nice new car.

A **(3). (2), (4), (1)**
B (4). (1). (3), (2)
C (1), (4), (2), (3)
D (4), (3), (2), (1)

94 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Its first, in 1926 opened Route 66 the U.S. government called major highway.

B **In 1926, the U.S. government opened its first major highway, called Route 66.**

C Route 66 opened the U.S, government called its first major highway in 1926.

D Opened the U.S. government called Route 66 its first major highway in 1926.

95 Fawzia speaks Arabic fluently, ... her friend's Arabic is terrible

A **but**

B then

C since

D therefore

Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrase?

96 Alex: I cleaned my house yesterday.
Ben: Really? Have you be a clean before?

A Have you been clean

B Were you ever cleaned

C **Have you ever cleaned**

D Are you cleaning

97 He worked ..... forty years before he decided to retire

A **for**

B from

C since

D during

98 Wife: The maintenance man was here today.
Husband: Good! ..... You remember to tell him to fix the stairs?

A Are

B Were

C Do

D **Did**

99 Does Chris have to go home now? Let him ..... a while longer

A **stay**

B stays

C to stay

D staying

100 Ashgan cannot remember .....

A where are kept the files

B where are the files kept

C where the files kept are

D **where the files are kept**

Model 45

Passage 1

(Giant Panda)

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

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

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

22 According to Paragraph (2), Where has Mei Lan been living?

A in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

B in an American research center

C **in Atlanta, Georgia**

D in Sichuan, China

passage 2

(Stars)

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

(2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color. They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest. However, there are a few stars which cannot be classified in this way. These are the superstars. For example, Ryiejol is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns and Beetle juice is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns.

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

23 The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to the .....

A photograph
B exposure
C **camera**
D Star

24 The word brighter in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

A more colorful
B **more shiny**
C smaller
D larger

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

A **green**
B yellow
C blue
D red

(Asteroids)

(1) Asteroids are very small, irregularly shaped, rocky bodies. Asteroids orbit the sun, but they are more like giant rocks than planets. Since they are small, they do not have enough gravity to become round. They are too small to have an atmosphere. Except for a few of the largest asteroids, they are too small to have internal heat, so they are not geologically active. These asteroids can only change due to a collision. A collision may cause the asteroid to break up. It may create craters on the asteroid's surface. An asteroid may strike a planet if it comes near enough to be pulled in by its gravity.

(2) Hundreds of thousands of asteroids have been found in our solar system. They are now being discovered at a rate of tens of thousands of new asteroids per year! The majority are located in between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. This region is called the asteroid belt. There are many thousands of asteroids in the asteroid belt. Still, their total mass adds up to only about 4 percent of Earth's moon. Asteroids formed at the same time as the rest of the solar system. Although there are many in the asteroid belt, Jupiter's gravity kept the material in this region from forming into a planet, throwing much of it either out of the solar system or into the sun.

Near-Earth Asteroids

(3) Near-Earth Asteroids have orbits that come near to or cross Earth's orbit. This means that they could possibly collide with Earth. There are over 10.000 known near-Earth asteroids. Small asteroids do sometimes collide with Earth. An asteroid about 5-10 m in diameter hits about once per year. About a thousand of the known near-Earth asteroids are much bigger. They are over 1 kilometer in diameter. When large asteroids hit Earth in the past, many organisms died. At times, many species became extinct. Astronomers keep looking for near-Earth asteroids. They hope to predict a possible collision early so they can try to stop it.

Meteors

(4)If you look at the sky on a dark night, you may see a meteor, like in the figure below. A meteor forms a streak of light across the sky. People call them shooting stars because that's what they look like. But meteors are not stars at all. The light you see comes from a small piece of matter burning up as it flies through Earth's atmosphere.

Meteoroids

(5)Before these small pieces of matter enter Earth's atmosphere, they are called meteoroids. Meteoroids are as large as boulders or as small as tiny sand grains. Larger objects are
called asteroids; smaller objects are interplanetary dust. Meteoroids sometimes cluster together in long trails. They are the debris left behind by comets, when Earth passes through a comet trail, there is a meteor shower. During a meteor shower, there are many more meteors than normal for a night or two.

26 How many asteroids have been found in our solar system?

A Thousands
B Tens of thousands
C **Hundreds of thousands**
D Over one million

27 What do asteroids orbit?

A the Earth
B Mars
C Venus
D **the sun**

28 How many known asteroids are near the Earth?

A between 5-10
B **over ten thousand**
C hundreds of thousands
D over one million

passage 4

(Sociology)

(1) generally, learning sociology provides us with what sociologists call the sociological imagination. Sociological imagination is a particular way of looking at the world around us through sociological lenses. It is a way of looking at our experiences in light of what is going on in the social world around us. This helps us to appreciate the social and non-biological forces that affect, influence and shape our lives as individuals, groups, and communities. Sociological imagination helps us look beyond individual psychology to the many and varied facets of social and cultural forces, and "the recurring patterns in peoples' attitudes and actions, and how these patterns vary across time, cultures and social groups.

(2) Learning sociology helps us understand how social forces influence our goals, attitudes, behavior, and personality. We become more sensitive towards the social issues. Furthermore, learning sociology helps to cast aside our own biased assumptions, stereotypes and ethno-centric thinking and practices to become more critical, broad-minded and respectful in our interpersonal and inter-group relationships. By learning sociology, We can be more humane and people- centered; we give high value to human dignity.

(3) In general, sociology increases our self-knowledge. Learning sociology can provide us with self-enlightenment. When we learn sociology, we gain more knowledge about the conditions of our own lives, and about the way our society and social system function. As such knowledge increases, we can be more empowered to influence the direction of forces that affect our lives. For example, we can be more responsive to the various policies set by governments; and can suggest our own policy initiatives and alternatives.

29 What important idea about the "sociological imagination" does the writer mention in Paragraph (1)?

- **A** **It helps us see how the situations and events around us affect our lives and the lives of others.**
- **B** It helps us think fairly, be open and honest, and treat others with kindness and respect.
- **C** It helps us understand the reasons why we think and act the way we do.
- **D** It helps us understand how government policies affect us, and how we can affect government policies.

30 What important point about learning sociology does the writer make in Paragraph (2)?

- **A** It helps us influence society.
- **B** It helps us see the forces that shape society.
- **C** It helps us understand our hopes and beliefs better.
- **D** **It helps us understand others and treat them kindly.**

31 Why does the writer mention government policies?

- **A** To give an example of how we can treat others more fairly.
- **B** To give an example of how we can become more critical.
- **C** To give an example of how social forces affect our beliefs.
- **D** **To give an example of how we can affect the forces in our lives.**

32 What is the main topic of the passage?

- **A** Learning sociology helps us become ethno-centric thinkers.
- **B** Self-enlightenment is a particular way of looking at the world.
- **C** **Learning sociology helps us understand the world and our place in it.**
- **D** Seeing the world through "sociological imagination" makes the world seem better.

Passage 5

(Biotechnology)

(1) In the past couple of decades, the field of biotechnology has exploded. Biotechnology companies make products including vaccinations, medicines, and industrial bacteria that can be used to treat waste or clean up toxic spills.

(2) Biotechnology is closely related to the fields of genetics and genetic engineering, which have also made dramatic advances in recent years. Genetics is the study of genes and heredity, while genetic engineering is the changing of genetic material to produce specific results. Beginning in the 1950s, genetic researchers led by Rosalind Franklin, J.D. Waston and F.H.C. Crick, examined the chemical code carried by all living things. Their research established the central role of DNA in the chromosomes that determine human heredity. Their work revealed the "double helix" spiral-shaped DNA that carries hereditary traits from parents to children.

(3) Ongoing genetic research has produced new drug therapies to fight human diseases. Research has also created new strains of fruits and vegetables that are intended to fight disease or thrive in conditions where they usually don't grow. Genetic clothing, or the process of creating identical organisms from the cell of an organism, has many practical applications in raising animals and in biological research.

(4) Biotechnology and genetic engineering have brought benefits, but also debate. Some people understandably, believe that genetically modified foods are unnatural and potentially dangerous. The possibility of cloning genetically identical mammals has also raised questions about the role of science in creating and changing life.

33 What does Paragraph (4) say about biotechnology and genetic engineering

A They are dangerous for mammals.

B They can fight diseases.

C **They have brought benefits and debate.**

D They are useful for the sciences.

34 What can be used to fight human disease?

A **Fruit created from genetic research**

B DNA that carries hereditary traits.

C Biological research on animals.

D Genetic cloning of animals.

35 Why does the writer use the word "also" in Paragraph (3)?

A To give an example of drug therapies.

B To show that genetic engineering is different from biotechnology.

C To explain the dangers of genetically modified foods.

D **To give more information about products made from genetic research.**

36 What does the writer think about the dangers of genetically modified foods?

A He thinks it is safe.

B He is NOT sure if it has a negative effect.

C **He understands why people think it is dangerous.**

D He believes more research should be done.

Passage 6

(Sleeping Loss)

(1) A major effect of lessened sleep, as tired college students know, is sleepiness, and sometimes a general malaise. People today more than ever suffer from sleep patterns that prevent their having and energized feeling of well-being. Teenagers typically need 8 or 9 hours of sleep, but they now average nearly 2 hours less sleep a night than their counterparts of 80 years ago. Many fill this need by using homeroom for their siesta.

(2) Some sleep-loss effects are more subtle. One such effect is suppression of the disease-fighting immune system. In rats, sleep deprivation increases the pathogens normally suppressed by the immune system. In humans, sleep deprivation suppresses immune cells that fight off viral infections. When infections do set in, immune-boosting sleep typically increases.

(3) Other sleep-loss include reduced creativity and concentration, slight hand tremors, irritability, slowed performance, and occasional misperceptions on monotonous tasks. These effects can be devastating for some tasks, such as driving and piloting. Some 30 percent of Australian highway deaths occur when drivers fall asleep on long, monotonous roads. consider also the Exxon Valdez oil spill; Union Carbide's Bhopal India disaster; and Chernobyl nuclear accidents. They all occurred after midnight, when operators were likely to be drowsiest, apparently, asleep, the Exxon Valdez captain was unresponsive to clear signals to turn his ship back into the shipping lanes.

(4) On short, highly motivated tasks, however, sleep deprivation has little effect. When 17-year-old Randy Gardner made his way into the Guinness Book of World Records by staying awake for 11 days, he **suffered** hallucinations and speech and movement problems. Nevertheless, during his final night of sleeplessness, Gardner managed to beat researcher Dement 100 times in a pinball game.

37 What may suppress the immune system?

A **Sleep loss**

B Serious injury

C Viral infection

D Monotonous tasks

38 What was the effect of sleep deprivation on Randy Gardner?

A He won at pinball
B He slept for 9 days
C He developed speech problems.
D He developed a viral infection.

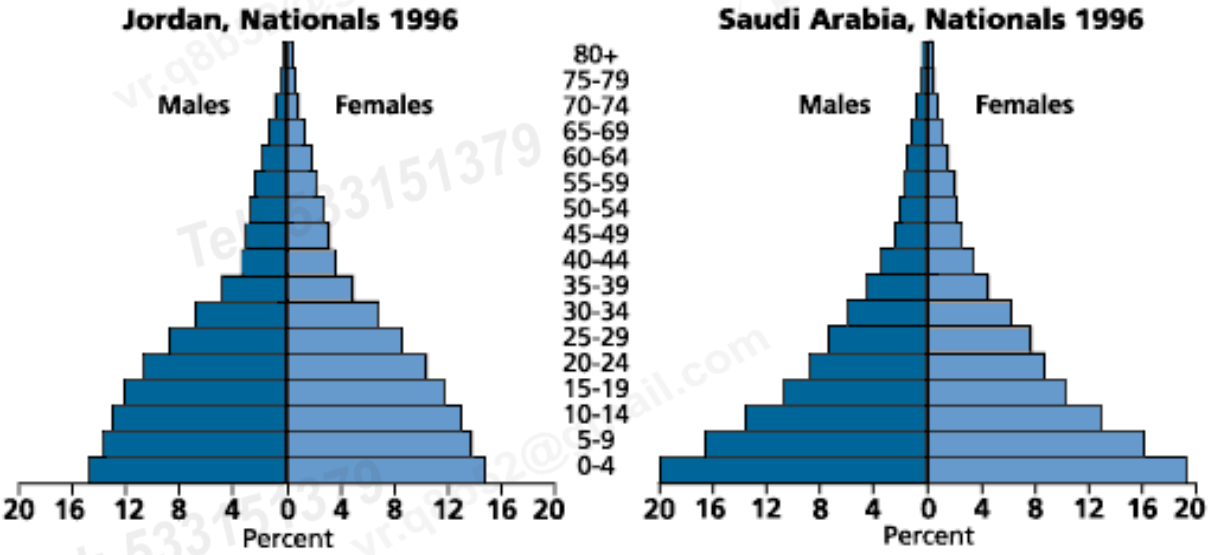
39 The word <u>suffered</u> in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....

A Cried
B Achieved
C Delivered
D Experienced

40 The word <u>lanes</u> in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

A Arrivals
B Plans
C Routes
D Departures

Passage 7



41 In 1996, what was the percentage of female Jordanian nationals ages 25-29?

A 4%
B 6%
C 8%
D 10%

42 In 1996, 17% of male Saudis were between which ages?

A 0-4 years old
B 5-9 years old
C 10-14 years old
D 15-19 years old

Passage 8

(1) A watch is a portable timepiece that is designed to be worn on the wrist or carried in the pocket. The movement of a watch is driven either by a spring or by electricity. Along with clocks, watches are the most common devices for measuring time.

(2) Watches were developed later than clocks. The first portable timekeeper or watch was produced during the Renaissance. A weight and a crude escapement were suitable in clocks but could not be used in a portable watch. In the early 1500s a coiled metal spring that transmitted energy as it unwound was substituted for the weight. By the 1580s, about the time of Galileo's pendulum experiments, the first commercial watches were being produced in small quantities in Nuremberg (Nunberg), Germany. Known as Nuremberg eggs, these early watches were portable but had only an hour hand because the escapement mechanism was too inaccurate to show minutes.

(3) The English physicist Robert Hooke, who introduced the basic pendulum and escapement mechanisms in clocks in the 1660s, applied the same idea to watches. He attached a small balance unit to the mainspring unit. A balance spring, or hairspring, was used to control the oscillations of the balance unit. This design formed the basis foe all subsequent mechanical watches.

(4) The mechanism of mechanical watch is made up of six different parts. These are the mainspring, which is the source of energy; the gear train, which transmits the energy; the dial train, which governs the movement of the hands; the winding and setting mechanism; the escapement and balance unit, which controls the release of energy; and the plates, or framework, which enclose and protect the movement.

(5) In operation the mainspring unwinds to turn the barrel, which drives the escape, or great, wheel through a gear train. The wheel moves in one direction until stopped by a pallet arm of the pallet and fork – the part analogous to the detent of a clock. The pallet and fork assembly is attached to the balance wheel, which is then given an impulse from the escape wheel.

(6) The escapement and balance assembly are essential to an accurate watch mechanism because they control the release of energy from the mainspring and the time in which each release of energy is made. The oscillations of the balance, regularity of its movements, are controlled with a hairspring or escapement spring. When the balance wheel moves in one direction, its tiny hairspring is wound. As the escape wheel is stopped by one of the pallet arms, the hairspring uncoils. The balance wheel, in turn, is connected to the coiled mainspring, which winds as the balance wheel moves. When the pallet and fork assembly releases the escape wheel, the wheel rotates one tooth until caught again by the other pallet arm. The balance wheel then turns in the opposite direction until the other pallet arm stops the escape wheel. This cycle continues and causes the familiar ticking sound of the mechanical watch. The escape wheel is stopped and released every one-fifth of a second. Thus the balance wheel swings back and forth 300 times a minute, or 432,000 times a day. As in a clock, a series of gears transfers the motion of the escape wheel to the hour, minute, and second hands.

(7) Electric-powered watches use one of three drive systems: (1) the galvanometer drive, consisting of the conventional balance-hairspring oscillator, kept in motion by the magnetic interaction of a coil and a permanent magnet, (2) the induction drive, in which an electromagnet attracts a balance containing soft magnetic material, or (3) the resonance drive, in which a tiny tuning fork (about 1 inch [25 millimeters] in length), driven electrically, provides the motive power. Both galvanometer and induction drive types use a mechanical contact, actuated by the balance motion, to provide properly timed electric-drive pulses. Each oscillation of the balance operates a time-indicating gear train by advancing a toothed wheel one tooth.

43 What starts the movement of a watch?

A A spring or a pendulum
B Electricity or a weight
C A spring or a weight
D **Electricity or a spring**

44 What controls the release of energy in a mechanical watch?

A The gear and dial train
B The plates and balance unit
C The winding and setting system
D **The balance and escapement unit.**

45 Which two types provide timed electric-drive pulses?

A **The galvanometer and induction drive**
B The induction and resonance drive
C The electronic and induction drive
D The galvanometer and resonance drive

Passage 9

(Skinner's Experiments)

(1) B.F. Skinner (1904-1990) was a college English major and an aspiring writer who, seeking a new direction, entered graduate school in psychology. He went on to become modern behaviorism's most influential and controversial figure. Skinner's work elaborated a simple fact of life that turn-of-the-century psychologist Edward Thorndike called the "Low of Effect": Rewarded behavior is likely to recur. Using Thorndike's law of effect as a starting point, Skinner developed a behavioral technology that enabled him to teach pigeons such unpigeonlike behaviors as walking in a figure 8, playing ping pong, and keeping a missile on course by pecking at a target on a screen.

(2) For his pioneering studies with rats, Skinner designed the now famous Skinner box. The box is typically a soundproof chamber with a car or a key that an animal presses or pecks to release a food or water reward, and with a device that records these responses.

46 The word elaborated in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A Explained
B Created
C Designed
D Influenced

47 The word recur in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A Change
B Stop
C Repeat
D Accelerate

48 The word pioneering in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A Established
B Celebrated
C Original
D Repeated

Passage 10

(1) Cultures differ in terms of the particular norms that they find important and that guide the behavior of the group members. Social psychologists have found that there is a fundamental difference in social norms between Western cultures and East Asians cultures. Norms in Western cultures are primarily oriented toward individualism, self-enhancement and independence. Children in Western cultures feel special about themselves. They enjoy getting gold stars on their projects and the best grade in the class. Adults in Western cultures are oriented toward promoting their own individual success, frequently in comparison with others.

(2) Norms in the East Asian cultures, on the other hand, are more focused on other-concern. These norms indicate that people should be more fundamentally connected with others and thus are more oriented toward interdependence, or collectivism. In East Asian cultures, children are taught to focus on developing harmonious social relationships with others, and the predominant norms relate to group togetherness, connectedness, and duty and responsibility to one's family. As one example of these cultural differences, research conducted by Shinobu Kitayama and his colleagues found that East Asians were more likely than Westerners to experience happiness as a result of their connections with other people, whereas Westerners were more likely to experience happiness as a result of their own **personal accomplishments.**

(3) It is important to be aware of cultures and cultural differences, at least in part because people with different cultural backgrounds are increasingly coming into contact with each other as a result of increased travel and immigration and the development of the internet and other forms of communication. In the United States, for instance, there are many different ethnic groups, and the proportion of the population that comes from minority groups is increasing from year to year. Being aware of cultural differences and considering their influence on how we behave toward others in an important part of a basic understanding of social psychology.

49 What idea does the expression 'personal accomplishments' repeat?

A Social relationship
B **Individual success**
C Predominant norms
D Cultural differences

50 Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

A **The USA includes various ethnic groups.**
B East Asian cultures focus on connectivity.
C Achievement determines happiness in the West.
D Cultures change as they interact with each other.

51 How is the Western culture's view of happiness different from the Eastern culture's view?

A It is linked to past experiences.
B it is linked to physical health
C It is linked to relationship.
D **It is linked to individuals.**

52 What can we understand about Western cultures from Paragraph (1)?

A they respect social duties
B **They encourage competition.**
C They promote artistic values.
D They rely on modern technology.

53 What can we understand about cultures from Paragraph (3)?

A **They are dynamic.**
B They act in isolation
C They are hard to analyze.
D They have several levels.

Passage 11

(computers)

Passage A: What is a computer?

(1) All computer systems, no matter which size, can be divided into four basic elements that perform certain tasks. 1- INPUT – Methods of getting instructions and data into the computer. 2- PROCESS – the central processing unit (CPU) processes data according to instructions. Actions include arithmetic operations, comparison, data transfer. Main memory is used to store temporary data and software in current use, and is also involved in running the software. 3- STORE – Ways to file data for future use onto what is known as 'backing store'. 4- OUTPUT – Methods to produce information that is going out.

(2) A computer system is a series of devices which are capable of doing 1-4 above. Altogether this equipment is called hardware. Devices other than the computer itself are called peripheral (external devices). Computers carry out instructions – a set of which is called a program which will be written in a computer language. A program controls the computer by telling the computer's control unit what to do. Software is the general term to describe all the programs and data used in a computer system. Interface is the hardware and linked software needed between processors and peripherals to make up for the differences in their operating speeds and codes.

Passage B: CPU and Memory

(1) The performance of the CPU is affected by the number of cores, clock speed and memory. There are different types of volatile and non-volatile memory.

(2) Computers work with data, and the equipment enabling this is called hardware. Computers require input hardware, processing hardware and output hardware. The hardware that defines a computer is the CPU and memory. Without these a computer could not function.

(3) The CPU and memory work together to run programs. The CPU executes programs using the fetch-decode-execute cycle. The memory stores program operations and data while a program is being executed. There are several types of memory, including: registers, cache, RAM and virtual memory. The storage stores programs and file long term, even when they are not in use. Devices such as hard drives, USB memory sticks or SD cards are used to store files such as photos, music and software applications long term.

(4) Most computers have a CPU and a separate graphics processing unit (GPU) for images. The (GPU) can be

54 What do passages A and B say about the CPU?

A It carries out arithmetic operations and controls internet access.

B **It is a piece of hardware that works together with memory.**

C It helps transfer data and functions as virtual memory.

D It controls the computer's clock and the GPU.

55 What can we understand from passages A and B about memory?

A It allows a computer to perform its basic functions and affects CPU performance.

B It is important for memory and the CPU to be capable of the same speeds.

C **It helps run programs and works as a temporary data storage.**

D It can be expanded and be volatile or non-volatile.

56 What can we understand from passages A and B about hardware?

A **It enables data input, data output and data processing.**

B It includes the CPU, memory and power supply.

C It is a type of peripheral, or external device.

D It controls the CPU's operating speed.

57 What can we understand from the passages about software?

A Its speed affects the overall speed of a computer system.

B **Its function is to store programs and data both long term and short term.**

C It is a set of instructions used to communicate with the computer's control unit.

Passage 12

Although the idea isn't new, the delivery is. There's something special about people around the world all pitting themselves against the same puzzle. The ease of sharing results on social media is what first led to the exorbitant increase in the number of players, and whether people are sharing or bragging is perhaps a moot point. These days, we're all looking for something to connect with other people over, and wordle delivers. It offers home-workers an excuse to unchain themselves from the keyboard and, although players are looked, there's no danger of wasting lots of time with only one puzzle released every day.

58 The word pitting is closest in meaning to .....

A supporting
B Solving
C Opposing
D **Forcing**

59 The word moot is closest in meaning to .....

A Entertaining
B Significant
C Obvious
D **Arguable**

60 The word exorbitant is closest in meaning to.....

A Reasonable
B Consistent
C Steady
D **steep**

Model 45

61 If it rains tomorrow, I ---------- my raincoat.

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Now it is 10:00 PM. The train ---------- at 11:00 pm

A arriving
B arrived
C has arrived
D **will arrive**

63 If you promise to keep a secret, I ---------- you what happened

A tell
B telling
C **will tell**
D would tell

64 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A He burned incense so that his house would smell nice, for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.
B So that his house would smell nice, he burned incense for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.
C Through the rest of the day he burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice
D **He burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice through the rest of the day**

65 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Mona is now at right the restaurant.
B At the restaurant right now is Mona.
C Right now at the restaurant is Mona.
D **Mona is at the restaurant right now.**

66 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A Some people enjoy visiting museums during their holidays there are some things that you should think about when going to a museum including opening times guided tours and where to eat lunch.

B Some people enjoy visiting museums doing their holidays, there are some things that you should think about when going to a museum, including opening times guided tours and where to eat lunch.

C **Some people enjoy visiting museums during their holidays. There are some things that you should think about when going to museum including opening times, guided tours, and where to eat lunch.**

D Some people enjoy visiting museums during their holidays: there are some things that you should think about when going to a museum including, opening times, guided tours, and, where to eat lunch.

67 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A I drink Pepsi never late at night.

B I drink never Pepsi late at night.

C **I never drink Pepsi late at night.**

D Never I drink Pepsi late at night

68 **Which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A **The boy and his father came home late.**

B The Boy and his father came home late.

C The boy and his Father came home late.

D The Boy and his Father came home late

Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph:

69

(1)Later that week, her manager called her and said that she had given the best presentation in the history of the company.
(2) When she stood up to give her presentation, she was nervous but confident that she had prepared well.
(3)All her colleagues were really proud of her.
(4)She made sure to sleep early on the night before the presentation so that she would be well rested and focused.
(5)Helen worked really hard on her latest presentation at work that was coming up.

A (3), (4), (2), (1), (5).

B (3), (5), (4), (2), (1).

C **(5), (4), (2), (1), (3).**

D (5), (4), (3), (2), (1).

70 There is still ..... money left in my pocket. I have about five dollars or so.

A a few

B a lot

C **some**

D any

71 If Bob's late for work one more time, he ..... his job.

A **will lose**

B would lose

C has lost

D had lost

72 Mike ..... be so rude to his neighbour. I have to tell him

A **shouldn't**

B wouldn't

C doesn't

D hasn't

73 My parents have been married ..... fifty years

A during

B since

C from

D **for**

74 I just saw your brother in the hospital. ..... happened to him?

A who

B **what**

C whom

D where

75 The man ..... we just met is our new boss.

A which

B whose

C **whom**

D what

76 I will call you before I ..... home so you know I'm on my way.

A leave | B will leave
C had left | D left

77 This book ..... by a famous English written in 1603

A wrote | B is written
C was written | D Writes

78 Before he ..... a decision, Ted checked all the facts

A had made | B made
C has made | D makes

79 I miss my best friend. If only he ..... here with me!

A were | B had been
C will be | D Is

80 Your father drives a Bentley! What ..... for a living?

A is he do | B does he do
C does he | D is he

81 I'm so happy my father stopped ..... . He used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day

A to smoke | B to smoking
C smoking | D smoke

82 I know you didn't break the window. It ..... by Emma's sister.

A broke | B broken
C is broken | D was broken

83 I'm afraid you're late for dinner. All the food has ..... .

A been eaten | B been eating
C eaten | D ate

84 My father is a vegetarian. He eats ..... meat nor fish.

A nor | B both
C either | D neither

85 If I spoke French, I ..... help the people, but I only speak English.

A can
B **could**
C must
D will

86 If Cathy had not spent all her money, she ..... to borrow 20 dollars from me.

A hadn't had
B won't have had
C **wouldn't have had**
D hasn't had

87 My brother and I had an argument last night. He said he ..... to me again.

A never spoke
B never speaks
C has never spoken
D **would never speak**

88 While my wife and I were in Austria last winter, we ..... skiing in the mountains

A gone
B have gone
C are going
D **went**

89 Chris has lived in his house all his life. He seems ..... everyone in the neighborhood.

A that he know
B **to know**
C knowing
D to be known

90 I am really busy now, but I will join you guys..... fifteen minutes.

A by
B over
C during
D **in**

91 My colleagues made me ..... for them on my birthday

A to sing
B **sing**
C sang
D singing

92 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A **Ahmed went to the British Embassy to get a document approved, but when he arrived, he was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first.**
B But when he arrived, Ahmed went to the British Embassy to get a document approved, he was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first.
C He was not allowed in because he had not made an appointment first, but when he arrived, Ahmed went to the British Embassy to get a document approved.
D When he arrived he was not allowed in, but because he had not made an appointment first, Ahmed went to the British Embassy to get a document approved.

To which sentence can we add the following clause?
..... because he never had enough money.

93
1) It had been a long time since Ken had visited his uncle in their hometown.
2) Now he was not feeling well and he knew he must go to visit him.
3) Arriving after the long and tiring trip, he saw his uncle's face light up and began to feel much stronger.
4) His visit had been better than any medicine

A (1) B (2)
C (3) D (4)

94 **Karen didn't understand the task her manager gave her,..... she kept asking for more information**

A because B for
C If D so

95 **My sister doesn't speak French. .....**

A so does my brother B neither does my brother
C so doesn't my brother. D neither doesn't my brother

96 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

The lost watch was finded in the last place you would think of. It was a happy end to a sad story

A was B finded
C last D story

97 **If she had more talent, she ..... in art school.**

A enrolls B would enroll
C had enrolled D is going to enroll

98 **In the game of Monopoly, if a player gets a "go to jail card", he ..... directly to jail.**

A must going B must to go
C must go D must

99 **Mr. Amir, ... the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.**

A he B him
C whom D which

100 **If I ..... more time, I ..... more.**

A had/ learn B have/ learn
C had/ would learn D have/ would learn

Model 46

Passage 1

(Giant Panda)

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

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

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B **so that she will feel at home in China**

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

22 According to Paragraph (2), Where has Mei Lan been living?

A in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

B in an American research center

C **in Atlanta, Georgia**

D in Sichuan, China

passage 2

(Stars)

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

(2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color. They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest. However, there are a few stars which cannot be classified in this way. These are the superstars. For example, Ryiejol is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns and Beetle juice is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns.

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

23 The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to the .....

A photograph
B exposure
C **camera**
D star

24 The word brighter in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

A more colorful
B **more shiny**
C smaller
D larger

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

A **green**
B yellow
C blue
D red

Passage 3

Engineering Innovation

(1)Rome is known for many things: its military conquests, its civic architecture, temples, roads, emperors, and sculpture. Yet none of these would have been possible without the most vital resource of all: water. Now, as then, water is life, and without the effective distribution, there would have been no great Roman civilization. Even until relatively modern times, Roman techniques to collect, store, and channel water over huge distances remained unsurpassed.

(2)Such technology, was not, of course, invented from scratch by the Romans, and many earlier Mediterranean people had poured resources and expertise into managing water. On the island of Crete, the Minoans developed sophisticated rain-harvesting and filtering systems as early as the middle of the third millennium B.C. Crelan water management techniques were later adopted across the Greek-speaking world, and examples abound of tunnels, drainage systems, and cisterns, sometimes of considerable size.

(3)Yet although the water management tradition Rome inherited was rich and extensive, no previous system came close to the sophistication and reach of the Roman aqueduct. Striding across the landscape from Spain to Syria, these awe-inspiring structures not only carried life and livelihood but also proclaimed the greatness of Rome.

(4) Timeline: Bringing Water to Rome

312 B.C.

The censor Appius Claudius Caecus builds Rome's first aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, which runs almost entirely underground.

144 B.C.

Work begins on Rome's longest aqueduct, the 56-mile-long Aqua Marcia. The city has doubled in size since the last channel was built.

33 B.C.

After the chaotic civil wars Octavian (later Emperor Augustus) improves Rome's water by building the Aqua Julia.

19 B.C.

Marcus Agrippa, Augustus's son-in-law, oversees the building of the Aqua Virgo to supply the thermal baths in the Campus Martius.

A.D. 38-52

Caligula begins a new aqueduct to meet increased demand from baths. Claudius nishes the work and calls it Aqua Claudia.

A.D. 109

Trajan builds the Aqua Traiana, which brings water from near Lake Bracciano to supply Rome's new suburbs, known today as Trastevere.

(5)The Lifeline of Empire

Aqueducts were costly public works, and not all Roman cities necessarily required them. Some cities, such as Pompeii, had their water needs met by wells or public and private cisterns dug beneath houses. Some cisterns could reach a colossal size, such as the Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarnıcı) in Constantinople (now Istanbul, Turkey) and the Piscina Mirabilis in Miseno, Italy. The latter, built to provide drinking water to the Roman navy in the Bay of Naples, had a capacity of just under half a million cubic feet. Its colossal vault is held up by 48 pillars. Some cities needed much more water than cisterns could provide. Booming populations such as Rome's—thought to have reached one million in the first century A.D.—needed an entire system of aqueducts not only for drinking water but also for supplying ornamental public fountains and baths.

(6)The popular image many people have of an aqueduct is probably something like the spectacular bridge structure of the Pont du Gard in southern France. These aboveground arches were, in fact, only a small section of an aqueduct system. Roman engineers would create a gentle downward slope all the way from start to finish, since the only force powering the water's progress was gravity. Only valleys or gullies necessitated a monumental arched structure. For most of its route, water ran along underground or ground-level channels. Rome, for example, was supplied by aqueducts totaling 315 miles in length. Of that, 269 miles ran underground and 46 total miles aboveground; however, only about 36 miles consisted of arched structures—just under 12 percent in all.

26 Who developed rain harvesting in the third millennium B.C.?

A Romans
B **Minoans**
C Greeks
D Galicians

27 How long were Rome's aqueducts in total?

A 46 miles
B 100 miles
C 269 miles
D **315 miles**

28 When did Trajan build the Aqua Traiana?

A B.C. 312
B B.C. 247
C **A.D. 109**
D A.D. 226

Passage 4

Mixed Economic System

Passage B: CPU and Memory

(1) The USA is often given as an example of a modern capitalist society. However, the State and Federal governments do get involved in providing some basic services. In reality, the USA is a mixed economy but with a much larger private sector proportionally than most nations.

(2) The mixed economic system is a combination of both the planned economy and the market economy. The degree of public and private sector involvement in economic activity is determined by the government. Essential services are provided by the public sector, such as state education, health care and postal services. The government exists to redistribute income by providing unemployment benefits and state pensions, for example. In the private sector, profit acts as the motive for firms to provide the goods and services demanded by consumers.

(3) In the UK, the public sector accounts for around 45 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) whereas in France this figure is around 43 percent, so both are good examples of mixed economies. Other examples are Australia, Japan, Iceland, Sweden, and Italy.

(4) The mixed economic system obtains the best of both the planned and marked systems. For example, necessary services are provided for everyone whilst most other goods are competitively marketed. Producers and workers have incentives to work hard, to invest and to save. There is a large degree of economic freedom with plenty of choices for private individuals and firms.

29 What important idea about US economy does the writer mention in Paragraph (1)?

A It's based on modern capitalist ideas.

B It provides some basic services to the people.

C It includes both the State and Federal government.

D It's a mixed one with the private sector bigger than average.

30 What important idea about mixed economic system does the writer mention in Paragraph (4)?

A It brings together the benefits of two systems.

B Private companies provide necessary services.

C The government is able to save and invest.

D Economic freedom is limited.

31 **What are health care and postal services an example of?**

A Services that account for 45% the UK's gross domestic product.

B Services where workers receive good pensions.

C **Services that are provided by the public sector.**

D Services where workers have to work hard.

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

A The public sector is growing in some countries.

B The services of the private sector.

C **The mixed economic system.**

D The economy of the USA.

Passage 5

Public Safety

(1) Governments pass laws to keep people safe. For example, a law could require that buildings have clearly marked exits. This would allow people to escape quickly during a fire. Another law could make it illegal to sell toys that could harm children. Laws and other rules that are meant to protect all people are called public safety measures. Another way to promote public safety is to spread information about safety measures. For example, magazines about parenting often have articles on how to keep a house safe for children.

(2) Transportation vehicles make getting from place to place easy. However, if they are not operated correctly, they can cause a crash and great injury, or even death, to the people riding in or on them. There are guidelines in place to help keep riders safe. For instance, automobiles have seat belts and air bags to protect riders in a crash. There are special seats for children to sit in when they ride in a car.

(3) Airline safety became an important issue in the late 1900s. The United States created a government agency. the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), to monitor aircraft and to investigate accidents. The FAA operates the air traffic control system, which keeps planes out of each other's way.

(4) When riding a bike or motorcycle, it is important to obey all traffic rules, stay alert, and use common sense. Bikes should have a bell, a headlight, and a taillight. It is also very important to wear a helmet when riding a bike or motorcycle. A helmet will protect the rider's head in case an accident occurs.

33 What does the passage say about laws ?

A Laws set different punishments for criminals.

B Laws can be changed by the government.

C Laws for transportation vehicles are strict.

D **Laws can aim to protect people's safety.**

34 How are automobiles designed to keep people safe?

A **Automobiles have seat belts and air bags.**

B Automobiles have headlights and taillights.

C Automobiles are made up of strong materials.

D Automobiles are tested when they are designed.

35 Which word can we use to replace the word “However” in Paragraph (2)?

A Though
B Therefore
C Particularly
D In addition

36 Which word can we use to replace the word “also” in Paragraph (4)?

A thus
B as well
C although
D for instance

37 What does the writer think about traffic rules?

A He thinks they are too strict.
B He believes they need to be changed.
C He believes people should respect them.
D He thinks people should help government create laws.

Passage 6

Photosynthesis

(1) All living organisms need food. They need it as a source of raw materials to build new cells and tissues as they grow. They also need food as a source of energy. Food is a kind of 'fuel' that drives essential living processes and brings about chemical changes. Animals take in food, digest it and use the digested products to build their tissues or to produce energy.

(2) Plants also need energy and raw materials but, apart from a few insect-eating species, plants do not appear to take in food. The most likely source of their raw materials would appear to be the soil. However, experiments show that the weight gained by a growing plant is far greater than the weight lost by the soil it is growing in. So there must be additional sources of raw materials.

(3) Jean-Baptiste van Helmont was a Dutch scientist working in the 17th century. At that time very little was known about the process of photosynthesis. He carried out an experiment using a willow shoot. He planted the shoot in a container with 90.8 kg of dry soil and placed a metal grill over the soil to prevent any accidental gain or loss of mass. He left the shoot for 5 years in an open yard, providing it with only rainwater and distilled water for growth. After 5 years he reweighed the tree and the soil and came to the conclusion that the increase in mass of the tree (74.7 kg) was due entirely to the water it had received. However, he was unaware that plants also take in mineral salts and carbon dioxide.

38 Why living organism has taken in food?

A The organism produces energy in order to digest the food.
B The organism produces waste after digesting the food.
C **The organism uses the food to build new tissues.**
D The organism turns the food into raw materials.

39 What did placing a metal grill over the soil in the 17th century experiment lead to?

A The soil changed color.
B **The soil kept the same mass.**
C The soil took in mineral salts.
D The soil got energy from the light.

40 The word "soil" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A **land**
B rock
C waste
D steam

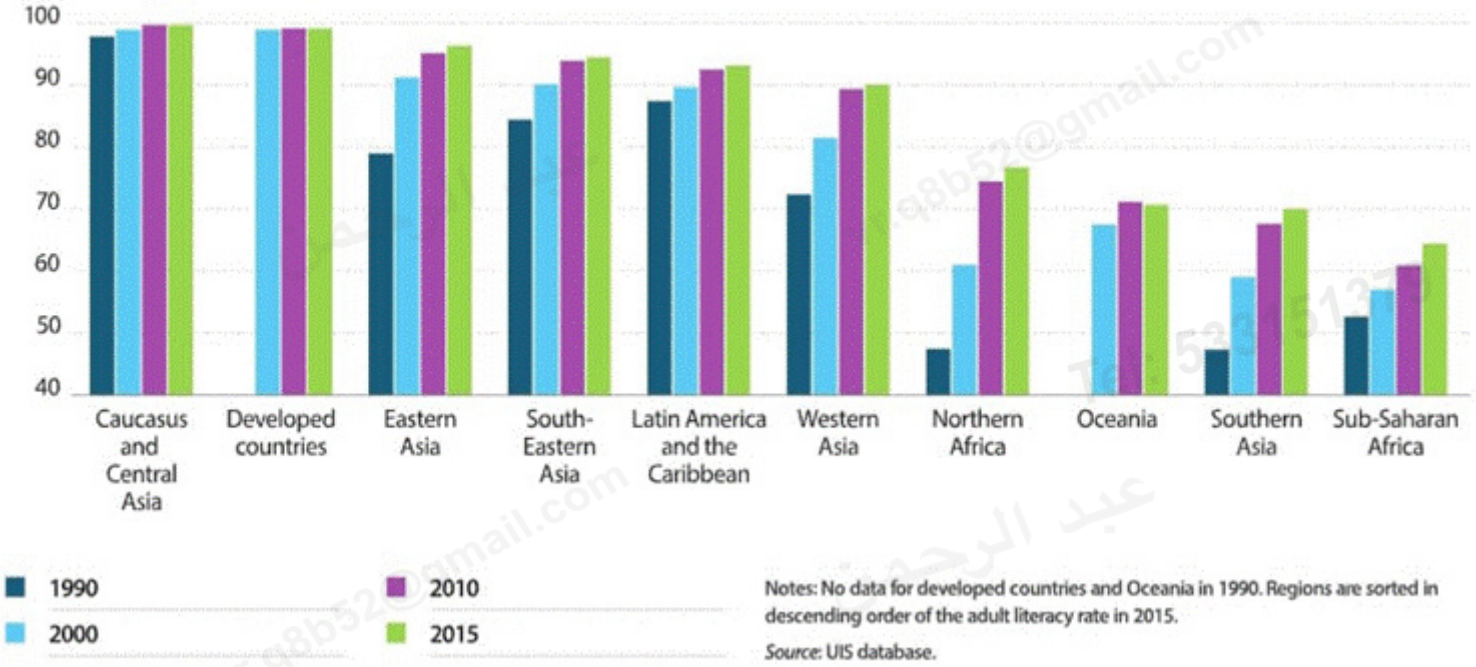
41 The word "additional" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A equal
B basic
C **extra**
D average

Passage 7

Literacy has rapidly spread in several region in the last twenty-five years

Adult literacy rates (per cent) by region, 1990–2015



Notes: No data for developed countries and Oceania in 1990. Regions are sorted in descending order of the adult literacy rate in 2015.

Source: UIS database.

42 **In what region has literacy decreased in the last five years?**

A Northern Africa
B **Oceania**
C Southern Asia
D South America

43 **What region had the highest adult literacy rates in 2015?**

A **Caucasus and Central Asia**
B Developed Countries
C Western Europe
D Eastern Asia

Passage 8

Yellowstone National Park

(1) Established in 1872, Yellowstone National Park is not only the oldest national park in the United States but also in the world. It is also one of the largest, and probably the best-known, national parks in the United States. It is located principally in northwestern Wyoming and partly in southern Montana and eastern Idaho. The park, which forms a square like rectangle, is 63 miles (101 kilometers) from north to south and 54 miles (87 kilometers) from east to west at its widest point; it covers an area of 3,472 square miles (8,992 square kilometers). Grand Teton National Park lies to the south, and on all other sides Yellowstone is surrounded by national forests. Yellowstone's headquarters are at Mammoth Hot Springs near the northern entrance to the park.

(2) Most of the park consists of broad volcanic plateaus with an average elevation of about 7,875 feet (2,400 meters). Three mountain ranges, each running roughly north to south, protrude into the park: the Gallatin Range in the northwest, the Absaroka Range in the east. and the northern extremity of the Teton Range along the park's southwestern boundary. The tallest mountains in the park are in the Absarokas, where many summits exceed elevations of 10,000 feet (3,050 meters). The range's Eagle Peak, on the park's boundary in the southeast is the high point reaching 11,358 feet (3,462 meters). Within its rugged mountains are spectacular deep glacier-carved valleys.

(3) Yellowstone is also known for its many scenic lakes and rivers. The park's largest body of water is Yellowstone Lake, which has a surface area of 132 square miles (342 square kilometers) and lies at an elevation of 7,730 feet (2,356 meters), making it the highest mountain lake of its size in North America. The Yellowstone River enters at the southeast corner, flows generally northward (including through Yellowstone Lake), and exits near the northwest corner of the park. The river's Yellowstone Falls, located in the north-central part of the park, descend in two majestic cascades. The falls constitute the western end of the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. There the river has cut a gorge 19 miles (30 kilometers) long, between 800 and 1,200 feet (240 and 370 meters) deep, and up to 4,000 feet (1,200 meters) wide. The walls of the canyon are brilliantly colored in hues of red, pink, yellow, buff, lavender, and white.

4) Yellowstone's other noted geysers and thermal features include Giantess Geyser, with a two- to six-month wait between eruptions; Excelsior Geyser, which rarely erupts but discharges thousands of gallons of boiling water per minute; and the Fountain Paint Pots, with pink, plopping mud geysers, fumaroles, and a blue hot-spring pool. Steamboat Geyser can throw water to heights of 300 feet (90 meters) and higher and is the world's highest-erupting geyser. Mammoth Hot Springs consists of a broad terraced hillside of travertine (calcium carbonate) deposited there by dozens of hot springs; some of the dazzling white rock is tinted by microorganisms on the rock.

(5) About four-fifths of the park's area is forested, and the vast majority of the tree growth consists of lodgepole pines. Among the several other conifer species in the park are whitebark pine, found at higher elevations; and Douglas firs, which dominate at lower elevations. Cottonwoods and willows grow along streams, and stands of aspens occur in many sections. A significant event in Yellowstone's more recent history was the great fire of 1988 that charred some two-fifths of the park's forestlands. The forests subsequently have recovered, although areas have been subject to damage by insect pests. Hundreds of types of wildflowers thrive in a variety of habitats. Common species include phlox, lupines, cinquefoils, larkspurs, and Indian paintbrushes.

(6) Yellowstone boasts the greatest assemblage of mammals—more than five dozen species—in the United States, outside of Alaska. Bison (buffalo), the largest of the mammals, were brought back from near extinction at the beginning of the 20th century. Other large mammals often seen in Yellowstone include elk (wapiti), mule deer, black bears, foxes, and coyotes. There are smaller populations of brown (grizzly) bears, bighorn sheep, pronghorns, mountain goats, and moose. Bobcats are thought to be present throughout the park, but their numbers are unknown, and there are occasional sightings of lynx and pumas (mountain lions). Common smaller mammals include badgers, martens, weasels, river otters, hares and rabbits, shrews, a variety of bats, and many species of small rodents. Wolves were successfully reintroduced into Yellowstone in 1995 and are now found throughout much of the park. Beavers have also made a significant comeback, and several hundred live along streams and lakes.

44 What are two features of the Yellowstone National Park?

A oldest national park in the world and highest mountain lake in the USA.
B highest mountain lake in the USA and 54-mile (87 km) gorge.
C 45-mile (87 km) gorge and 3 dozen animal species.
D a pink hot spring pool and 4 dozen animal species.

45 What damage occurred in Yellowstone National Park?

A fire and insect pests.
B fire and water pollution.
C insect pests and large amount of trash.
D water pollution and large amount of trash.

46 What types of trees are found in Yellowstone National Park?

A oak and lupine.
B Douglas fir and oak.
C cottonwood and redwood.
D cottonwood and Douglas fir.

Passage 9

Europeans in Australia

(1)The Dutch in the 1600s were the first Europeans to reach Australia. In 1770, Captain James Cook claimed Australia for Britain. For a time, however, Australia remained too distant to attract European settlers.

The First Settlers

(2)Like most regions claimed by the imperialist powers, Australia had long been inhabited by other people. The first settlers had reached Australia perhaps 40,000 years earlier, probably from Southeast Asia, and spread across the continent. These indigenous people were called Aborigines, a word used by Europeans to denote the earliest people to live in a place. Today many Australian Aborigines call themselves Kooris. Isolated from the larger world, the Aborigines lived in a small hunting and food-gathering bands, much as their ancestors had.

47 The word "inhabited" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

A encouraged
B occupied
C remained
D troubled

48 The word "indigenous" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A average
B foreign
C native
D rare

Passage 10

Computational Thinking

(1)Computers can be used to help us solve problems. However, before a problem can be tackled, the problem itself and the ways in which it could be solved need to be understood. Computational thinking allows us to do this.

(2)Computational thinking allows us to take a complex problem, understand what the problem is and develop possible solutions. We can then present these solutions in a way that a computer, a human, or both, can understand.

(3)There are four key techniques (cornerstones) to computational thinking:

- Decomposition breaking down a complex problem or system into smaller, easier to manage parts.
- Pattern recognition looking for similarities among and within problems.
- Abstraction focusing on the important information only, ignoring unimportant details.
- Algorithms developing a step-by-step solution to the problem, or the rules to follow to solve the problem.

(4)Each cornerstone is as important as the others. They are like legs on a table - if one leg is missing, the table will probably collapse. Correctly applying all four techniques will help when programming a computer. A complex problem is one that, at first glance, we don't know how to solve easily.

(5)Computational thinking involves taking that complex problem and breaking it down into a series of small, more manageable problems (decomposition). Each of these smaller problems can then be looked at individually, considering how similar problems have been solved previously (pattern recognition) and focusing only on the important details, while ignoring irrelevant information (abstraction). Next, simple steps or rules to solve each of the smaller problems can be designed (algorithms).

49 What idea does the phrase "legs on a table" repeat?

A Key techniques
B Important details
C Smaller problems
D Possible solution

50 Which one of the following is the writer's opinion?

A Complex problems are difficult to show at first.
B Computational thinking allows people to solve complex problems.
C Problem solving requires focusing on the important information only.
D Pattern recognition involves breaking down a complex problem and developing rules to solve it.

51 What can we understand about complex problems from the passage?

A The best way to deal with complex problems is by focusing on the important information only.

B **Computers need to follow certain steps when dealing with complex problems.**

C People often ask for expert advice when dealing with complex problems.

D Computers are better than humans at solving complex problems.

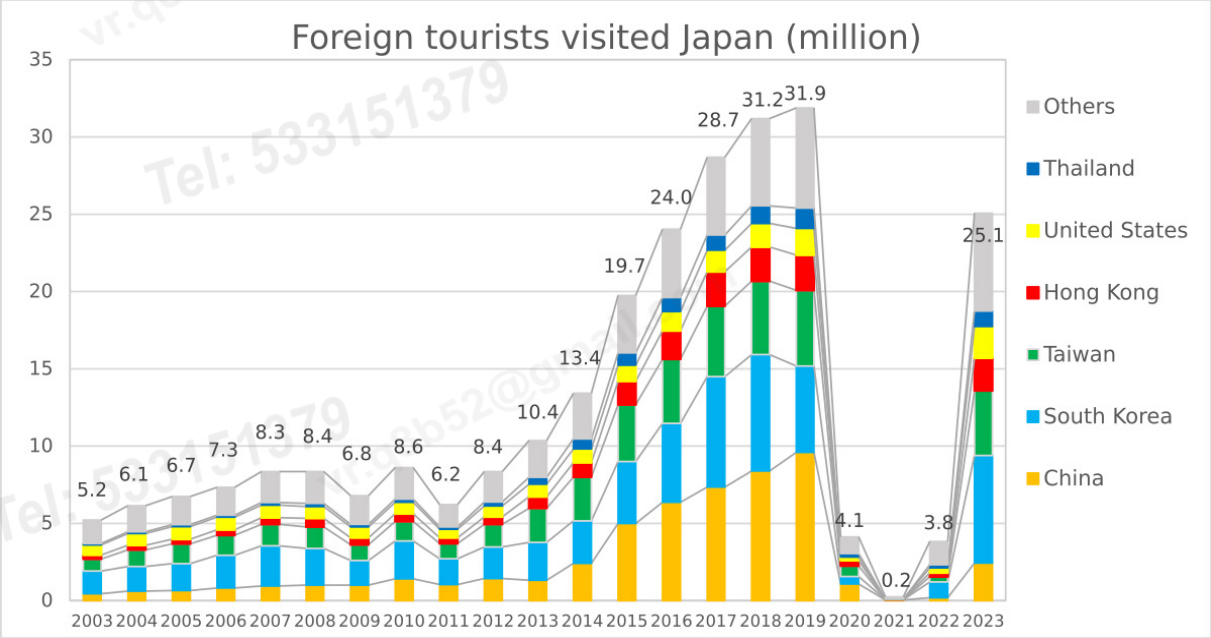
52 What can we understand about computational thinking from the passage?

A **It refers to the way a computer breaks down a complex problem into smaller parts.**

B It is a special skill that program typically develop over time.

C It describes a way in which we can handle complex issues.

Passage 11



53 How many Chinese tourists visited Japan in 2017?

A about 2 million

B about 4 million

C **about 7 million**

D about 10 million

Passage 12

A:Phobias

(1) A phobia is a specific fear of a certain object, situation, or activity. Most people learn to live with their phobias, but for others the fear can be so debilitating that they go to extremes to avoid the scary situation. A person who suffers from arachnophobia (fear of spiders), for example, may refuse to enter a room until it has been checked for spiders, or may refuse to take a vacation in the countryside because spiders may be there.

(2) A common phobia is social phobia, extreme shyness around people or anxiety in social situations. Social phobia may be specific to a certain event, such as using a public restroom, or it can be more generalized anxiety toward almost all people outside of close family and friends. People with social phobia will often experience physical symptoms in public, such as sweating, blushing and nausea. They are convinced that everybody around them notices these symptoms as they are occurring.

(3) The most incapacitating phobia is agoraphobia, defined as anxiety about being in places from which escape might be difficult. Typical places that provoke the panic attacks are parking lots; crowded streets or shops; and bridges, tunnels, or expressways. People (mostly women) who suffer from agoraphobia may have great difficulty leaving their homes and interacting with other people.

(4) Phobias affect about 9% of American adults, and they are about twice as prevalent in women as in men. In most cases phobias first appear in childhood and adolescence, and usually persist into adulthood.

54 Which of the following statements best summarizes gender differences from passages A and B?

A Both genders are equally likely to be affected by the social phobia disorder.

B In general, phobia affects more men, but social phobia affects more women.

C While phobias generally affect more women, social phobia affects both genders equally.

D **Although social phobia affects both men and women equally, agoraphobia affects more women.**

55 What can we understand about physical symptoms of social phobia from passages A and B?

A They include sweating and fever.

B They include headache and nausea.

C **They can make people blush and shake.**

D They can make communications of ideas difficult.

56 What do passages A and B say about the development of phobia?

A It can result in over-dependence on drugs.

B It can lead to the sufferer **NOT** leaving home.

C It starts in childhood but disappears in adulthood.

D It usually persists across different stages of human life.

57 According to passages A and B, what is one defining feature of social phobia?

A Fear of close family member.

B Intense anxiety when dealing with people.

C Violent body movements in social situations.

D Feeling anxious about being in crowded streets.

Passage 13

Strange Substance

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

(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.

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

A on the beaches of Kotzebue

B on the beaches of Point Hope

C close to a compound in Alaska

D between Kotzebue and Point Hope

59 The word far-fetched in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to .....

A difficult to believe

B easy to believe

C definite

D clear

60 The pronoun it in Paragraph (2) refers to.....

A traces of oil

B a microscope

C the unknown substance

D one of Alaska's laboratories

Model 46

61 If it rains tomorrow, I ..... my raincoat

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Now it is 10:00 PM. The train ..... at 11:00 pm

A arriving
B arrived
C has arrived
D **will arrive**

63 If you promise to keep a secret, I ..... you what happened.

A tell
B telling
C **will tell**
D would tell

64 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A He burned incense so that his house would smell nice, for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.
B So that his house would smell nice, he burned incense for an hour in the morning, through the rest of the day.
C Through the rest of the day he burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice.
D **He burned incense for an hour in the morning so that his house would smell nice through the rest of the day.**

65 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Did you finish your dinner when?
B **When did you finish your dinner?**
C Did your dinner finish you when?
D When you did finish your dinner?

66 Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrases?

Eric: Sorry, I can't join you tonight.
George: let's go bowling

A How about bowling?
B Can you tell me how?
C **Ok. Maybe some other time**
D I am very pleased to hear this

67 **Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrases?**

Anna: Thank you very much. You have been of great help.
Cathy: I'll find it later

A Don't worry about me
B Please take one more
C **It was my pleasure**
D I am very sad

68 **Which phrase correctly replaces the INCORRECT underlined phrases?**

Jack: I think I should go to work early tomorrow. I have some work to finish.
Ben: Why do you have to do this?

A I am very glad to hear you like it
B Aren't you late already?
C Did you see the plumber yesterday?
D **That's a good idea**

69 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?**

A Before Alex submitted his application he made sure he had entered all information correctly even though he thought he had he was still not certain his application was complete.
B Before Alex submitted his application, he made sure he had entered all information correctly.Even though he thought he had he was still not certain his application was complete.
C Before Alex submitted his application, he made sure, he had entered all information correctly, even though he thought he had he was still not certain his application was complete.
D **Before Alex submitted his application, he made sure he had entered all information correctly.Even though he thought he had, he was still not certain his application was complete.**

70 **I don't have ……..cash on me. Can I pay by card?**

A a lot
B many
C **much**
D a few

71 **All I need to be happy is ……. good friends**

A plenty
B **a few**
C a little
D lots

72 **If I find the book, I …….. it to you.**

A **will lend**
B lend
C lending
D going to lend

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

73 Diana has never ..... learn a foreign language, but I think it's just because she hasn't really tried

A could
B able to
C **been able to**
D been

74 If you want to succeed in life, you have to believe in .....

A oneself
B myself
C yourselves
D **yourself**

75 When Cathy arrived home, she found out her home .....burgled

A was
B being
C has been
D **had been**

76 You are very late, Matt. We ..... for you for over an hour

A are waiting
B **have been waiting**
C had waited
D waited

77 Roger was driving home from work when his car ..... down.

A **broke**
B had broken
C was breaking
D broken

78 My wife and I ..... to sleep when suddenly the doorbell rang

A did just want
B are just going
C **were just going**
D have just gone

79 Your Dad doesn't want to go shopping. He just .....home from work

A get
B **got**
C getting
D gets

80 I really enjoy..... a long breakfast with my family at the weekend

A **having**
B to have
C we have
D to be having

81 Where ..... his car? I can't see it anywhere

A parks your boss normally
B does normally park your boss
C your boss normally parks
D **does your boss normally park**

82 Steve ..... ping pong before. I'm sure he's going to lose

A | have never played

B | **has never played**

C | was never played

D | has never been playing

83 I might need your help later on today. What ..... at 6 pm?

A | **will you be doing**

B | will you do

C | do you do

D | have you been doing

84 If I'd been offered the job, I ..... have taken it.

A | will

B | **would**

C | shall

D | can

85 If Dave decided to sell his car, I think I ..... it.

A | bought

B | will buy

C | would've bought

D | **would buy**

86 I suggested taking an earlier train to the airport tomorrow. The train ..... be late, you never know

A | will

B | must

C | should

D | **might**

87 Excuse me, ... bus goes to the airport, please tell me is it the 75 or the 64?

A | this

B | **which**

C | where

D | those

88 Do you happen to know when.....?

A | was built the first var

B | was the first car built

C | **the first car was built**

D | the first car built was

89 The average adult brain ..... about three pounds and is 60 per cent fat

A | is weighing

B | **weighs**

C | weighed

D | was weighed

90 We ..... a great time when all of a sudden, these strange men arrived and told us to leave immediately

A have had
B have been having
C **were having**
D had

91 I've told Jack so many times to stop smoking I've given up .....

A **trying**
B have tried
C to be trying
D to try

92 We won't see Diana on Saturday because she ..... to a new neighborhood next weekend

A moves
B moving
C **is moving**
D has moved

93 Fatima's mother asked her ..... her clothes for her.

A wash
B **to wash**
C washing
D to washing

94 Helen didn't know how to get to the university, ... she kept asking for directions

A because
B for
C if
D **so**

95 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A **Steve Jobs, the American tech genius, is remembered as the person who made the first real smartphone, having introduced the iPhone to the world.**
B To the world, as the person who made the first real smartphone, is remembered Steve Jobs, the American Tech genius, having introduced the iPhone.
C Having introduced the iPhone to the world, Steve Jobs, the American tech genius, as the person who made the first real smartphone, is remembered.
D As the person who made the first real smartphone, is remembered Steve Jobs, the American techgenius, having introduced the iPhone to the world.

96 I can't reach the door; it is ..... far away

A any
B **too**
C more
D much

97 If she had more talent, she.....in art school

A enrolls
B would enroll
C had enrolled
D is going to enroll

98 In the game of Monopoly, if a player gets a "go to jail card", he.....directly to jail.

A must going
B must to go
C must go
D must

99 Mr. Amir, ...the students call uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week

A he
B him
C whom
D which

100 If I .....more time, I .....more languages

A had\learn
B have\learn
C had\ would learn
D have\ would learn

Model 47

Passage 1

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.

21 This passage is about.....

A university teacher
B **medical doctor**
C patient
D nurse

22 The word examine in the passage is closest in meaning to ..... closely.

A talking
B **looking**
C listening
D questioning

Passage 2

"Adam is not as tall as Eric."

23 The passage says that .....

A **Eric is taller**
B Eric is shorter
C Adam is taller
D Adam and Eric are short

Passage 3

The buildings and monuments that we can see today at Mada'in Saleh are remnants of the great and very rich Nabatean kingdom. Other famous buildings of this civilization are found in northern Syria and in Petra in Jordan, which was the Nabatean capital.

24 What does the passage say about Petra?

A It is in northern Syria.
B It is the capital of Jordan.
C **It was the Nabatean capital.**
D It was a successful commercial city

Tuna and Salmon

(1) Some estimates report 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 in order to breed. Salmon belongs to the scientific family Salmonidae, which also includes trout. There is one species, or type, 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 foods that comes from the sea. 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. The skipjack tuna is related to these species, but it belongs to a separate 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 come 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. While in the ocean, salmon have a silver color and spots on their back and fins. During the breeding season, they undergo changes in color that vary by species.

(6) A tuna has a long, rounded 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 as long as 14 feet (4 meters) and weigh up to 1,800 pounds (800 kilograms).

(7) After being born in fresh water, salmon travel to the ocean. They live there for one to three years. Then they travel back to where they hatched in order 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 fresh water, salmon stop eating and live off 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.

25 How many types of Atlantic salmon are there?

A one
B six
C seven
D ten

26 How much does the Atlantic Salmon usually weigh?

A 25 pounds
B 12 pounds
C 10 pounds
D 6 pounds

27 Which of the following is the largest species of tuna?

A the yellowfin tuna
B the longtail tuna
C the black tuna
D the bluefin tuna

Passage 5

St. Lucia

(1) The Eastern Caribbean Island of St. Lucia is a part of a chain of volcanic islands known as the Lesser Antilles. St. Lucia is famous for its geothermal activity; heat from the earth's center creates natural hot pools and springs that attract tourists looking to relax in a natural bath!

(2) St. Lucia may only be a small island-43 kilometres long and a maximum of 23 kilometres wide (covering 16 square kilometres in total) but its landscape is mixed. There are volcanic beaches, coral diving sites, luxury holiday resorts and fishing villages, and 76 square kilometres of rich rainforest.

(3) The island of St. Lucia is known for its pair of pointy mountains, the Pitons, on its west coast. The west coast, where the capital city Castries is found, is met by the Caribbean Sea and is known for its amazing diving! The east coast of the island meets the Atlantic Ocean.

(4) The entire population of St Lucia is approximately 178,000 people, which is quite low. Over the centuries, this island has attracted settlers from all over the world, so it has a rich culture. A wide range of religions, music, languages and food can be found here.

(5) Most people were Amerindians, Caribs and European settlers (mainly from France). During the 19th century, waves of travelers from Europe, the Middle East, and even Japan made their lives in the Caribbean

28 What is one important idea related to St. Lucia's landscape that the writer mentions?

A It has luxury resorts.
B It has Japanese settlers.
C It has a variety of cultures.
D **It has many natural attractions.**

29 What is one important idea related to St. Lucia's population that the writer mentions?

A The population is mostly Amerindians.
B Its settlers are from the Middle East.
C **It has a small number of people.**
D It is a small island.

30 What does the writer want to show by the example of hot pools and springs?

A **geothermal activity**
B resort attractions
C a mixed landscape
D reasons settlers came.

31 What is the main topic of the passage?

A St. Lucia's tourism
B St. Lucia's history
C St. Lucia's culture
D **St. Lucia's geography**

Passage 6

Space Junk

(1) Many people know that garbage is a big problem on Earth. What many people don't know is that trash has become a problem in space too. Years of space travel have left tonnes of space junk" in orbit around the planet.

(2) There are more than 22,000 pieces of junk in space around the earth. And these are just the items that we can see from earth. There are also millions of smaller pieces of junk that we can't see

(3) To help reduce more space junk, countries around the world have agreed to limit the time their tools stay in space to 25 years. Each tool must be built to fall safely into the earth's atmosphere, or the gases that surround the earth. **After that,** in the upper parts of the atmosphere, it will burn up.

(4) Scientists are suggesting different ways to clean up space junk. In England a metal object is being tested that can be sent into space and then pull the space junk back into the earth's atmosphere where it would burn up. The Germans have been planning a space mission with robots that would collect pieces of space trash and bring them back to Earth so that they can be safely destroyed.

(5) "In our opinion the problem is very challenging, and it's quite urgent **as well**," said Marco Castronuovo, an Italian Space Agency researcher who is working to solve the problem.

32 What does the passage say about the problem of "space junk"?

A Countries around the world have agreed to limit space travel

B Garbage is a big problem on Earth

C Garbage is damaging the Earth's atmosphere

D Many countries are working to find a solution

33 How will countries prevent the increase of "space junk"?

A by reducing the time equipment can stay in space

B by bringing their trash back to earth to destroy it

C by reducing space missions

D by using fewer tools

34 Why does the writer use the phrase "After that" in Paragraph (3)?

A to show how long tools stay in space

B to show how tools should **NOT** be built.

C to show tools won't stay in Earth's atmosphere.

D to show the Earth atmosphere is different from space.

35 Which word can we use to replace the words “as well” in Paragraph (5)?

A therefore
B though
C still
D too

36 What does the Italian Space Agency think about space junk?

A Researchers need 25 years to solve the problem.
B The smaller pieces are the most dangerous.
C The problem needs a fast solution.
D It is destroying the atmosphere.

Passage 7

Inventory Control

(1) Can you imagine what would happen if a Coca-Cola manufacturing plant ran out of the company’s **familiar** red-and-white aluminum cans? It would be impossible to complete the manufacturing process and ship the cases of Coke to retailers.

(2) Management would be forced to shut the assembly line down until the next shipment of cans arrived from a supplier. In reality, operations managers for Coca-Cola realize the disasters that a shortage of needed materials can cause and will avoid this type of problem if at all possible. The simple fact is that shutdowns are expensive because costs such as rent, wages, insurance, and other expenses still must be paid.

(3) Operations managers are concerned with three types of inventories. A raw-materials inventory consists of materials that will become part of the product during the production process. The work-in-process inventory consists of partially completed products. The finished-goods inventory consists of completed products. Each type of inventory also has a holding cost, or storage cost, and a stock-out cost – the cost of running out of inventory.

(4) Inventory control is the process of managing inventories in such a way as to minimize inventory costs, including both holding costs and potential stock-out costs.

(5) Today computer systems are being used to keep track of inventories and warn managers of possible stock-outs. One of the most sophisticated methods of inventory control used today is materials requirements planning.

37 What is one important cause of shutdown?

A poor computer system
B high storage costs
C unskilled workers
D shortage of materials

38 What is one important effect of inventory control?

A It creates better managers.
B **It reduces costs.**
C It develops skills.
D It improved product quality.

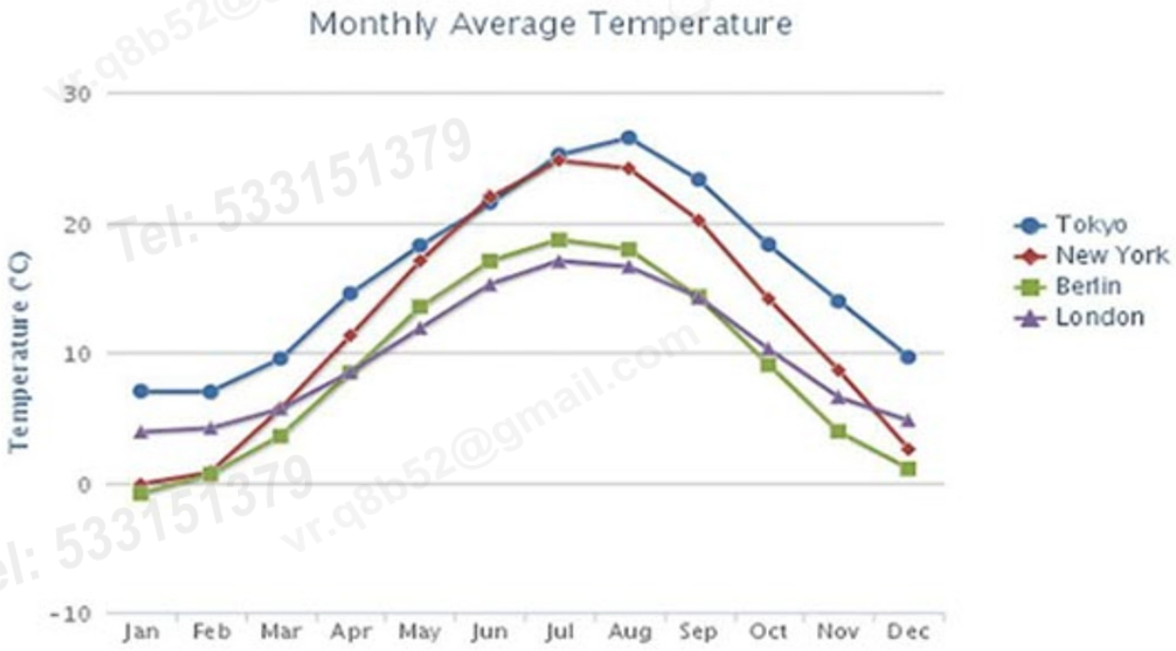
39 The word "familiar" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A attractive
B normal
C missing
D **well-known**

40 The word "methods" in Paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to.....

A surprises
B reasons
C **ways**
D varieties

Passage 8



41 what is the average temperature of Tokyo in March?

A 4 °C
B 6 °C
C **10 °Ca**
D 20 °C

42 In which month was London's temperature the highest?

A June
B **July**
C August
D September

Passage 9

Tobacco

(1) When Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americans, he found the native using tobacco much the same way as it is used in many parts of the world today. At least partly because it was thought to have medicinal value, it was soon carried to France, Spain, and Portugal and from there to the rest of Europe. By the 16th century Spaniards had established tobacco plantations in the West Indies. Colonists in Virginia began successful tobacco cultivation in 1612. Production gradually spread to the rest of the world.

(2) Today tobacco is grown in more than 120 countries. The largest growers are China (with 25% of the world's production), the United States, India, Brazil, Turkey, and several European countries. Because China is also the largest consumers of tobacco, very little of its crop is sold on world markets.

(3) Tobacco belongs to the genus Nicotiana, which is named for Jean Nicot, who was the French ambassador to the Portugal from 1559 to 1561. It was he who first sent tobacco to the rest of Europe. A South American species, N. tabacum, is the source for most of today's commercial varieties.

(4) **Tobacco contains nicotine and other alkaloids.** Alkaloids are nitrogen-containing organic compounds that are generally recognized as habit-forming and narcotic. To a great extent, this accounts for the worldwide appeal and use of tobacco products.

(5) Tobacco seeds are black and extremely tiny. One teaspoonful can grow into enough seedings for 6 acres (2.5 hectares). More than 350,000 seeds have been counted in a single ounce (28 grams). One mature plant has a potential yield of a million seeds.

(6) Transplanting machines are used extensively, but most of the world's tobacco plants are planted by hand. Spacing in a field varies according to the type being planted. Rows of Burley and cigar tobaccos are 3 to 3 1/2 feet (0.9 to 1 meter) apart, and the plants are spaced from 15 to 27 inches (38 to 68 centimeters) from one another. Perique plants are spaced the farthest, with rows 5 feet (1.5 meters) apart and 3 to 3 1/2 feet between plants.

(7) Harvesting, which takes place 70 to 130 days after transplanting, is doing when the leaves are still green. Two methods are used. The entire plant mat be cut and the stalk split and hung on a tobacco stick or lath, or the leaves may be removed one at a time as they mature. To prevent breakage and bruising, it is desirable for the leaf to wilt without sun burning. Sometimes tobacco may be left in the field to wilt from a few hours to two days.

(8) The majority of the approximately 7 million tons of tobacco grown in a typical year in the1980s went into the manufacturing of the more than 3.5 trillion cigarettes that were sold in each of those years. At first cigarettes were made by hand. In 1880 James A. Bonsack patented paper was filled with tobacco, formed, pasted, closed, and cut to proper lengths by a rotary knife. The machine was soon being used in other countries. Improvement in cultivation and processing the lowered the acid content of cigarette tobacco and that made the smoke easier to inhale led to a major expansion cigarette smoking early in the 20th century.

(9) The cigar is a cylindrical roll of tobacco consisting of cut-leaf filler rolled in a binder leaf, with a wrapper leaf rolled spirally around the outside. In 1600 the cigar was introduced into Spain, where it was the symbol of wealth for two centuries before it came into wide use in other countries. The names corona, Panatela, Lonsdale, Londres, and cheroot are used to describe the size and shape of cigars. Cigars are also classified by color-from light to very dark.

(10) The suspicion that smoking can be a health hazard dates back at least to 1604, when King James I of England issued a condemnation of tobacco. The modern concern over the health of smokers emerged after World War II. Then medical evidence began to accumulate that eventually established that cigar and pipe smoking cause cancer of the mouth and that cigarette smoking is directly linked to lung cancer. Today it is also known that smoking increases the risks of other diseases of the heart and lungs and that chewing tobacco and snuff increase the risk of cancer of the mouth.

(11) Since Jan. 1, 1996, all cigarette packages sold in the United States and a few other nations have carried health warning. Cigarette advertising on television was banned in the United States beginning on Jan, 1, 1971, and some health agencies have amounted television campaigns against smoking. In 1985 the American Medical Association called for a ban on all cigarette advertising. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had long argued that the nicotine in cigarettes was an addictive drug, and in 1996, it was given the power to regulate tobacco and to limit cigarettes advisements aimed to minors. In many Western, industrialized countries, growing concern over the risks associated with non-smokers breathing the tobacco smoke of smokers led to widespread restrictions on smoking in workplaces and public buildings. In some cases, smoking in certain public areas, including on some airline fights, was banned entirely.

43 Which of the following does tobacco contain?

A nicotine and alkaloids
B nicotine and corona
C lath and tabacum
D alkaloids and panatela

44 What are two types of leaves used for cigars?

A wrapper and cheroot
B binder and wrapper
C corona and binder
D filler and panatela

45 Which two countries are among the largest growers of tobacco?

A Spain and Portugal
B Farnce and the West Indies
C the United States and France
D China and the United States

Passage 10

Biochemical Cycles

The surface of the Earth can be considered as four **distinct** regions and because the planet is spherical each of them is also a sphere. The rocks forming the solid surface **comprise** the lithosphere, the oceans, lakes, rivers, and icecaps from the hydrosphere, the air **constitutes** the atmosphere, and the biosphere contains the entire community of living organisms.

46 The word “distinct” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A different
B framing
C small
D rainy

47 The word “comprise” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A create
B show
C move
D contain

48 The word “constitute” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A serves
B stirs
C forms
D removes

Passage 11

Solutions and Problems

(1) Some people do not like the word “problem”; they say, “we don’t have problems, we have solutions.” The word “problem” is used in different ways. It can mean something that is causing us a difficulty. The word “problematical” suggests a situation where we cannot see an easy solution to something. However, not all problems are like this. In some cases, we may enjoy problems and solve them for fun: for example, when doing a puzzle or playing a video game.

(2) Most people have some sorts of problem in their lives and many of these may be solved with a little careful thought. The problem solving we are talking about here is based on reasons; it is often math, in the sense shape or number, but does not require a high level of formal math to solve. It is largely based upon the real world and is not abstract like much of mathematics.

(3) Many people, from builders to architects, from soccer players to lawyers, use this type of problem solving in their everyday lives. On the face of it, critical thinking and problem solving might appear as quite separate disciplines. Most critical thinking questions are primarily word based, but many problem-solving questions contain number-based information. However, the skills used, especially in the application of reason, are quite similar. Scientists, politicians and lawyers will frequently use both word based and numerical data.

49 What are two expressions that the writer uses for “problem solving”

- A critical thinking and reasoning
- B problematics and difficulties
- C word data and numerical data
- D puzzles and video games

50 Which of the following is the writer’s opinion?

- A Many careers involve problem solving
- B Many personal problems have a solution
- C The word “problem” has different meanings
- D Some problems require knowledge of mathematics

51 what is one difference between critical thinking and problem solving?

- A Problem solving is more enjoyable than critical thinking.
- B Critical thinking requires knowledge of formal math.
- C One uses words while the other uses numbers.
- D One is based on real world knowledge

52 How is the writer's view of problems different from other people's views?

A She thinks solving problems requires knowledge of math.

B She thinks most problems are too complex to solve.

C She thinks the word problem is difficult to define.

D She thinks problems can be entertaining.

Passage 12

Passage A: The Importance of DNA

How did the discovery of DNA Impact the Scientific Community?

(1)From the time DNA was first identified as a distinct molecule within cells, our understanding of DNA has grown as members of the scientific community have built upon each other's finding through farther experiments. The discovery of DNA focused scientists' efforts and led to the research into genetics and heredity aimed at improving life on Earth today.

Identification of DNA

(2)DNA's discovery can be traced to 1868, when Swiss medical student Johann Friedrich Miescher began work on isolating proteins from white blood cells. Miescher found a substance that contained more phosphorus than cellular proteins and could not be broken down as proteins could. His discovery of what he called "nuclein" proved an important key for scientists decades later who were trying to determine which chemical components of cells carried genetic information.

Investigation into DNA's Function and Structure

(3)In the 1940s. American biologist Oswald Avery and colleagues at Rockefeller University exposed one type of pneumonia bacteria to the DNA from another type without any proteins present, transforming the first type into the second and demonstrating that DNA was the agent of change. A decade later, James Watson and Francis Crick of Cambridge University suggested that DNA carried information in a code that aided in protein synthesis and existed as a double-stranded molecule, or double helix, structure, that carried the instructions for copying itself and transferring genetic material across generations.

Application to a Broad Range of Fields

(4)Today, our understanding of DNA's role and structure guides procedures and research in fields from agriculture to law. The ability to identify specific genes has assisted plant breeders in producing crops with hardy, desirable traits that result from the proteins DNA helps create. Meanwhile, analysis of the 1 percent of DNA sequences that vary among human beings has been useful in identifying persons of interest from biological evidence found at the scenes of violent crimes

Integration into Medical Research

(5) Experiments with DNA have probably had the greatest impact on medicine, especially in developing drugs and identifying and treating cancer. In 2013, researchers at Queen Mary University in London announced chemical “tags” on DNA sequences that seemed to coincide with occurrences of head and neck cancers, suggesting these cancers could be predicted. Coupling these tests with gene therapy - the alteration of genes known to play roles in cancer - could create a legacy unimaginable when DNA was first discovered.

Passage B: The discovery of DNA

(1)It is a common misconception that James Watson and Francis Crick discovered DNA in the 1950s. In reality, DNA was discovered decades before. It was by following the work of the pioneers before them that James and Francis were able to come to their ground-breaking conclusion about the structure of DNA in 1953. The story of the discovery of DNA begins in the 1800s...

The molecule of life

(2)The molecule now known as DNA was first identified in the 1860s during research into the key components of white blood cells, part of our body’s immune system. The main source of these cells was pus-coated bandages collected from a nearby medical clinic.

(3)Researchers carried out experiments using salt solutions to understand more about what makes up white blood cells. They noticed that, when they added acid to a solution of the cells, a substance separated from the solution. This substance then dissolved again when an alkali was added. When investigating this substance, they realized that it had unexpected properties different to those of the other proteins they were familiar with. They called this mysterious substance “nuclein”, because they believed it had come from the cell nucleus.

The four building blocks of DNA

(4)Albrecht Kossel was a German biochemist who made great progress in understanding the basic building blocks of nuclein.

(5)In 1881 Albrecht identified nuclein as a nucleic acid and provided its present chemical name, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). This work was rewarded in 1910 when he received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

Disease Diagnosis and Treatment

(6)As noted, one important area of DNA research is that of genetics and medical research. Due to our discovery of DNA, our ability to actually diagnose diseases early on has been vastly improved. In addition, we have been able to better assess a person’s genetic susceptibility to specific diseases. In doing so, we have also paved the pathway to formulate brand new drugs to treat these diseases. In fact, drugs can essentially be custom made to complement a person’s personal biochemistry and genetic makeup.

(7) The impact of DNA on agriculture has been a very important one because it has allowed breeders to facilitate the breeding of animals that have a better resistance to diseases. It also allows farmers to produce more nutritious produce.

53 What can we understand from passage A and B about the discovery of DNA?

A The Swiss first found it.

B Waston first discovered it.

C **It likely happened in the 1800s.**

D It was identified as a molecule and it happened in Germany.

54 According to passages A and B, what did scientists find out about the make-up of DNA?

A **Nuclein is a key substance.**

B It has a double helix structure.

C It is another name for white blood cells.

D The main substance dissolves with alkali, but is unchanged by other acids.

55 According to passages A and B, what fields have been helped by understanding DNA?

A medicine and engineering

B **medicine and farming**

C law and forensic

D farming and technology

56 What can we understand about DNA's effect on healthcare from Passages A and B?

A Diseases can be understood fast and treatment costs have reduced.

B **Drugs can be made specifically for individuals.**

C It can lead to lots of effective drugs.

D It will soon lead to a cure for cancer.

Passage 13

(1) Language is a way to communicate. We begin to learn language 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 between them.

(3) For example, my three children and they were all born in the States. The eighteen years- 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 much Americanized and they cannot understand each other Even when my ant 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 he does to the second canter. 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 fail to understand why he should learn Korean.

(5) Immigrants try to preserve their native language in their new country while string to learn a new language. My aunt was her children to succeed in the US, but she also wants to help them understand the Korean language in order to understand the 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 any reasons. Immigrants must imagine a strong mutual understanding with the family and enable their children to appreciate the 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 the identity.

57 What is the main idea of the passage?

A the importance of second language

B immigrants and their education

C language and identity

D immigrants in the US

58 The word suffer in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to having .....

A accidents

B problems

C injuries

D skills

59 According to Paragraph (3), which of the following is NOT TRUE about the 18-year-old daughter?

A she was born in the U.S.

B she speaks only English very well

C she sometimes misunderstands things in Korean

D she communicates better with her parents than her brother and sister do.

60 The pronoun they in Paragraph (3) refers to the mother and her .....

A second daughter

B eldest daughter

C children

D son

Model 47

61 He went to university in the UK ..... a PhD in physics.

A get
B getting
C **to get**
D to getting

62 In my opinion, it is not economical.....your money on cheap, poor-quality products.

A spend
B spent
C **to spend**
D be spending

63 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A He claimed he was simply meditating, but when asked about it later, Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch.
B While sitting on the couch, but when asked about it later, he claimed he was simply meditating, Adam had obviously fallen asleep.
C Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch, he claimed he was simply meditating, but when asked about it later.
D **Adam had obviously fallen asleep while sitting on the couch, but when asked about it later, he claimed he was simply meditating.**

64 Steve's watch was not working properly, ... he took it to a repair shop.

A but
B **so**
C because
D while

65 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

my sister she gave that car to me when I got my first job.

A **she**
B to me
C got
D first job

66 Lisa took the train from Boston to New York and then she.....

A the subway to my apartment took to surprise me.
B to surprise me to my apartment took the subway.
C took the subway to surprise me to my apartment.
D **took the subway to my apartment to surprise me.**

67 The film started at 7 o'clock, ...

A and just for the commercials in time we arrived.

B and we for the commercials just arrived in time.

C and just in time we arrived for the commercials.

D **and we arrived just in time for the commercials.**

68 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

On Wednesday we are going to discuss some of the things we review in our last meeting.

A On Wednesday

B to discuss

C **review**

D last

69 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A the came here on Thursday, September 20.

B They came here on Thursday, september 20.

C They came here on thursday, September 20.

D **They came here on Thursday, September 20.**

70 Mark's son is.....his father.

A big than

B as big like

C **as big as**

D as bigger than

71 It's important.....less money than you earn.

A to spending

B **to spend**

C was spending

D have spent

72 Please Adam, read.....

A **more slowly**

B more slow

C slowlier

D slower

73 Tom is worried about his son. He .....him for a week.

A isn't being called

B wasn't calling

C **hasn't called**

D hasn't been calling

74 Mrs. Brown read.....books last month.

A none
B a little
C plenty
D **several**

75 If Fatima.....some money for her last birthday, she'll buy a new phone.

A had got
B will get
C **gets**
D got

76 Mr. Smith is rich now, but he.....rather poor.

A has used to being
B was using to be
C **used to be**
D use to be

77 I'm cold. .....you close the window, please?

A **Would**
B Shall
C Must
D May

78 Eric failed his exam again. He.....be as smart as we thought.

A would not
B will not
C **might not**
D shall not

79 The boss sent me an email.....my summer holiday.

A in addition to
B instead of
C **regarding**
D towards

80 Roger, did you hurt.....while you were skiing?

A you
B your
C **yourself**
D yourselves

81 Mary: I need to buy a coat.
Sara: No need. I bought.....that I never wear.

A some
B this
C **one**
D any

82 This is my knife, but where is.....?

A your
B **yours**
C yourself
D yourselves

83 Dave never eats breakfast,.....?

A didn't he
B did he
C doesn't he
D **does he**

84 The final decision may.....until next month.

A had been delayed
B **be delayed**
C be delaying
D have been delaying

85 The grass needs ..... It's too high.

A to cut
B **cutting**
C be cut
D cut

86 Bob and Attia.....eat dinner when the police arrived.

A would have
B **were about to**
C were going
D would be to

87 I couldn't go out last night.....a severe sandstorm.

A **owing to**
B despite
C unlike
D along with

88 Fruit and vegetables.....in a cool and dry place.

A supposed to be kept
B **are supposed to be kept**
C are supposed to keep
D supposed to keep

89 I wish I.....those shoes. They were too expensive.

A didn't buy
B wouldn't buy
C **hadn't bought**
D haven't bought

90 I think.....fruit and vegetables every day is good for you.

A **eating**
B have eaten
C be eating
D eat

91 My father told me.....shy.

A mustn't be
B not being
C don't be
D **not to be**

92 **Which phrase CORRECTLY REPLACES the INCORRECT underlined phrase?**

Walk in the mall, she saw a store selling strange and funny hats.

A **Walking in the mall** B Walks in the mall

C Through in the mall D The mall in

93 **To which sentence can we add the following clause?**
..... until it boils.

(1) Making a cup of noodles is not difficult.
(2) First, you heat the water.
(3) Then, pour it into the noodles cup.
(4) Wait for 3-5 minutes and then eat the noodles.

A (1) B **(2)**

C (3) D (4)

94 **Sara was preparing the pizza and adding the toppings.....Helen was getting the oven ready.**

A **while** B until

C so that D even if

95 **The teachers and students returned from their summer holidays.....they had rested and enjoyed themselves for three months.**

A before B **after**

C until D unless

96 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

I told Adam and Mike that the first thing they should do when arriving at the airport was to look on the ticket office and meet me there.

A they B **look on**

C ticket D there

97 **Airplanes usually travel ..... helicopters.**

A more faster than B **faster than**

C fastest than D the fastest than

98 **All members of my family.....the pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in their lives.**

A are performing B **have performed**

C were performed D have been performed

99 The strawberries ..... by the children who picked them.

A | have all eating
B | **were all eaten**
C | were all eating
D | had all eaten.

100 Mr. Amir, ... the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.

A | he
B | him
C | **whom**
D | which

Model 48

Passage 1

Fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire, Mike heard Ben shout, “Hurry! The fire is almost on us!” Mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. The greedy fire kept coming. The more the fire destroyed, the more it wanted. Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smokejumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest.

(2) At last, the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

21 According to Paragraph (2), Mike was too exhausted to move because .....

A He had sweat all over him
B He was covered with back ash.
C Ben did not give him much help.
D **He had given so much to fight the fire.**

22 According to Paragraph (3), Ben taught Mike that being brave involves .....

A working with proper tools
B avoiding fire hazards
C losing one’s courage
D **caring for others**

23 The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to .....

A Ben
B Mike
C a fireman
D **a man**

Passage 2

Giant Panda

(1) An American-born giant panda will soon be traveling 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.

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

A so that she can speak with her caretakers

B so that she will feel at home in China

C so that she can forget her English

D so that she will like her new diet

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

A in Sichuan, China

B in Atlanta, Georgia

C in an American research center

D in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

Passage 3

Book Review

(1) In his new book, Shackles from the Deep, journalist and scuba diver Michael Cottman explores the history of the slave trade by focusing on the journey of a single ship: the Henrietta Marie. By integrating the story of one slave ship with his own journey of discovery, Cottman humanizes the slave trade for young readers. He transforms the passive way slavery is traditionally taught into an active approach centered on curiosity and discovery.

(2) Cottman's journey started with his own desire to learn more about the Henrietta Marie, a British slave ship that sank in the Florida Straits in 1700. Like many colonial slave ships, the Henrietta Marie took part in the "Triangle Trade," transporting slaves from West Africa to the Americas, raw materials (such as sugar or tobacco) from the Americas to Great Britain, and finally supplies and manufactured goods to British outposts in Africa. The ship had just completed a journey to Jamaica to deliver slaves when it was hit by a hurricane on its return voyage to London. The crew perished, and though there were no slaves on board, the shackles and chains that had held them sank to the ocean floor.
Marine archaeologists discovered the shackles in 1972 and the ship's bell in 1983.

(3) As Cottman researched the Henrietta Marie by reading historic records, he became "overwhelmed with the fact that Africans were characterized as 'cargo' or 'beasts,' and never as humans." While admitting how emotionally difficult the journey was, Cottman was driven by his passion to understand the history of his ancestors. He hopes the emotional aspect of his journey sends a message to young people about how important it is to develop a passion—to wake up excited and find something you care deeply about."

(4) Cottman explained that his work piecing together the history of the Henrietta Marie was also driven by a need for closure. He desperately wanted to gain an understanding of what motivated the everyday people involved in carrying out the slave trade. Through careful research, Cottman discovered the name of the British ironmonger responsible for crafting the shackles discovered with the wreck of the Henrietta Marie: Anthony Tournay. Looking at the motives of people like Tournay reveals that the slave trade was made up of ordinary men and women, capable of compassion in other circumstances, who were participating in what Cottman reminds us was "the international business of slavery."

(5) Excavating the wreck of the Henrietta Marie led to the recovery of over 22,000 artifacts. As Cottman notes, the Henrietta Marie is "believed to be the world's largest source of tangible objects representing the early years of the African slave trade." Some of the recovered items include glass beads, which were used "to barter for African people who would be traded into slavery," and an encrusted cauldron used for cooking.

(6)The excavation of the wreck, as well as the creation of an underwater memorial plaque at the site, were carried out by members of the National Association of Black Scuba Divers and the predominantly white Maritime Heritage Society. The success of this partnership is what Cottman considers the biggest take-away of Shackles from the Deep.

(7) Cottman expresses his hope that readers walk away with an appreciation for "the power of different ethnic or racial groups to work together for a common purpose." While in this case the common purpose was the excavation of a shipwreck, Cottman reminds readers that there are "many other purposes to come together on." He emphasized that doing so requires "people interacting with people who don't look like them, which is especially important in our expanding multicultural society."

26 Who is the author of the new book "Shackles from the deep"?

A Micheal Cottman
B Henrietta Marie
C Anthony Tournay
D Frederick Douglass

27 When did the British slave ship sink?

A 1700
B 1800
C 1972
D 1983

28 Where did the British slave ship sink?

A Canada
B West Africa
C Great Britain
D Florida Straits

Passage 4

Dopamine

(1) What do drug addiction and Parkinson's disease have in common? Improper levels of dopamine. This chemical acts as a messenger between brain cells. Dopamine is important for many of our daily behaviors. It plays a role in how we move, for instance, as well as what we eat, how we learn and even whether we become addicted to drugs.

(2) Chemical messengers in the brain are called neurotransmitters. They shuttle across the spaces between cells. These messengers then bind to docking-station molecules called receptors. Those receptors relay the signal carried by the neurotransmitter from one cell to its neighbor.

(3) Different neurotransmitters are made in different parts of the brain. Two main brain areas produce dopamine. One is called the substantia nigra. It's a tiny strip of tissue on either side of the base of your brain. It sits in a region known as the midbrain. Close by is the ventral tegmental area. It, too, makes dopamine.

(4) The substantia nigra is very important for movement. The term means "black substance" in Latin. And sure enough, this area of your brain is actually dark grey or black! The reason: Cells that produce dopamine also make another chemical that stains the area a dark color.

(5) These two brain areas are very thin and tiny. Together they are smaller than a postage stamp. But the dopamine they produce relays signals that travel throughout the brain. Dopamine from the substantia nigra helps us begin movements and speech.

29 What is one important idea related to the "substantia nigra" that the writer mentions in Paragraphs (3) and (4)?

A It is in two areas of the brain.
B Its name comes from Latin.
C **It makes dopamine.**
D It sends messages.

30 What is one important idea related to "neurotransmitters" that the writer mentions in Paragraphs (1) and (2)?

A They can make people ill.
B They control levels of dopamine.
C **They take information from cell to cell.**
D They have an effect on people's feelings.

31 What does the writer want to show by the example of Parkinson's disease?

A the importance of dopamine

B the importance of what we eat

C the importance of neurotransmitters

D the importance of avoiding using drugs

32 What is the main topic of the passage?

A Neurotransmitters and movement

B Neurotransmitters and cells

C Dopamine and the brain

D Dopamine and health

Passage 5

Conquering Cancer

(1) Cancer is a serious disease, but when a tumor is localized, it can be removed by surgery. Skin cancer, the most common form of the disease, can usually be treated this way. Melanomas, the most serious form of skin cancer, can be removed surgically, but only if spotted very early.

(2) Other forms of treatment make use of the fact that cancer cells grow rapidly and, therefore, need to copy their DNA more quickly than do most normal cells. This makes them especially vulnerable to damage from radiation. As a result, many tumors can be effectively treated with carefully targeted beams of radiation.

(3) Medical researchers have worked for years to develop chemical compounds that would kill cancer cells, or at least slow their growth. The use of such compounds against cancer is known as chemotherapy. Great advances in chemotherapy have taken place in recent years and have even made it possible to cure some forms of cancer. However, because most chemotherapy compounds target rapidly dividing cells, they also interfere with cell division in normal, healthy cells. This produces serious side effects in many patients, and it is one of the reasons why scientists are so interested in gaining a better understanding of cell cycle proteins in cancer. The goal of many researchers is to find highly specific ways in which cancer cells can be targeted for destruction while leaving healthy cells unaffected.

(4) Understanding and combating cancer remains a major scientific challenge, but scientists at least know where to start. Cancer is a disease of the cell cycle, and conquering cancer will require a much deeper understanding of the processes that control cell division.

33 What does Paragraph (1) say about skin cancer?

A It's a less frequent than other forms of cancer.

B **It can normally be removed by surgery.**

C People can get it from sunbathing.

D Melanomas are easy to notice.

34 How can scientists avoid destroying healthy cells?

A by treating cancer very early.

B by copying the DNA in cancer cells.

C by using chemotherapy or beams of radiation.

D **by better understanding cell cycle proteins in cancer.**

35 Which word or words can we use to replace the word "therefore" in Paragraph (2)?

A instead

B besides

C in addition

D **as a result**

36 Why does the writer use the word "However" in Paragraph (3)?

A **to say that chemotherapy has its dangers**

B to give an example of how chemotherapy works

C to repeat the previous sentence with fewer words

D to say that the previous sentence is actually incorrect.

37 How does the writer feel about our understanding of cancer?

A **He feels hopeful because scientists have made at least some progress.**

B He feels excited because scientists are close to curing its most common forms.

C He feels angry because some treatments make people feel ill.

D He feels disappointed because few of the treatments work.

Passage 6

Tourism in Jamaica

(1) Tourism has become an increasingly important part of Jamaica's economy in recent decades. Tourism has improved the country's economy and increased its employment. It has also brought many opportunities to Jamaica's population. For example, in 2012 tourism provided almost $1.3 billion to Jamaica's economy.

(2) The income from tourism plays a **major** part in helping Jamaica's government to fund economic and social policies. The government has used the taxes from tourism to support special programs in education and health care. Tourism has also helped the country to improve its infrastructure or the basic system that a county needs to work property. One example of this is that Jamaica began to develop its roads and airports, which tourists use during their visit to the country.

(3) Along with developing the country's infrastructure, Jamaica has also started to protect some of its valuable natural resources. One example is that the country began to **identify** and protect its national parks and beaches. Now visitors must pay entry fees to visit these parks, which help to provide money to keep the parks protected. The government also works to keep the parks and beaches free from pollution and trash. These government policies have had a positive effect on tourism because tourists are able to have a better experience when they visit these places.

(4) Jamaica continues to rely heavily on tourism for its economy. However, one of the disadvantages of tourism in the country is the rainy season, which extends from May to November. During this time, 25% of the hotel workers lose their jobs because there are very few tourists. This has had a negative effect on the lives of the people who work in the tourism industry in the country.

38 What did tourism lead to in Jamaica?

A entry fees to parks.

B increases in the prices of houses.

C **$1.3 billion added to the economy.**

D unemployment of 25% of hotel employees.

39 What happened to workers that depended on tourism?

A They receive better wages and more leisure time.

B They receive better health benefits from their employers.

C They pay taxes that are used to improve roads and airports.

D They are unemployed for seven months when there are few tourists.

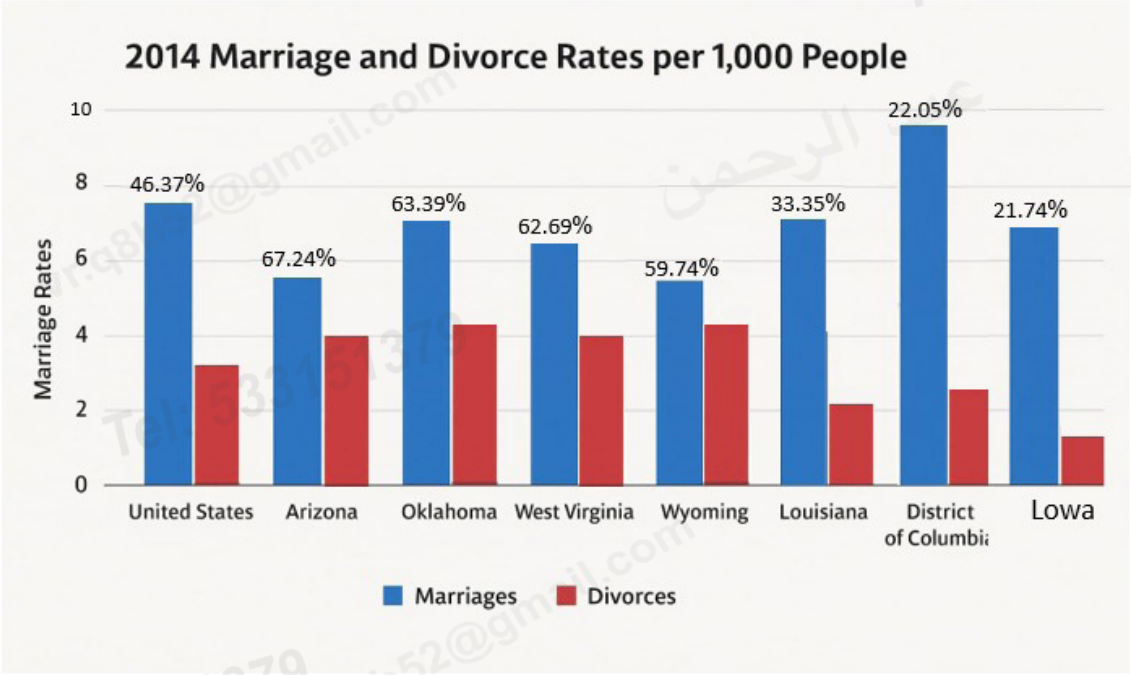
40 The word “major” in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A important
B basic
C tiny
D secondary

41 The word “identify” in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

A name
B destroy
C relax
D sell

Passage 7



42 Which state had the most marriages per 1000 people in 2014?

A District of Colombia
B Oklahoma
C Wyoming
D Arizona

43 Which state has the fewest divorces rates per 1000 people?

A West Virginia
B Oklahoma
C Louisiana
D Lowa

Passage 8

Singapore

(1) Though physically small, Singapore is an economic giant. It has been Southeast Asia's most modern city for over a century. The city blends Malay, Chinese, Arab, Indian and English cultures and religions. Its unique ethnic tapestry affords visitors a wide array of sightseeing and culinary opportunities from which to choose. A full calendar of traditional festivals and holidays celebrated throughout the year adds to its cultural appeal. In addition, Singapore offers luxury hotels, delectable cuisine and great shopping! The island nation of the Republic of Singapore lies one degree north of the Equator in Southern Asia. The country includes the island of Singapore and 58 or so smaller islands. Because of its efficient and determined government, Singapore has become a flourishing country that excels in trade and tourism and is a model to developing nations. The capital city, also called Singapore, covers about a third of the area of the main island.

(2) Located at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, Singapore's tropical climate welcomes both leisure and business travelers year-round. The island republic's excellent infrastructure enables visitors to enjoy its many sites and attractions in a safe, clean and green environment. Award winning Changi Airport provides airlinks to major cities around the world. The train and subway systems are clean, fast and efficient. In addition, its state-of-the-art cruise terminal has established Singapore as one of the premier cruising centers of South East Asia and an exciting port of call on any Asian cruise itinerary.

(3) In the city, there is no need for a car. Public transportation is excellent and walking is a good way to explore the city. All major attractions are also accessible by tour bus. Since the city is only 60 miles (100k) from the equator, the tropical temperatures do not vary much. Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed through the year. No matter when you choose to visit, warm weather will be abundantly available. The visitor is struck immediately by Singapore's abundance of parks, nature reserves, and lush, tropical greenery.

(4) Singapore's progress over the past three decades has been remarkable, yet the island has not been overwhelmed by development. Visitors will discover a wealth of historical treasures from the past, in the beauty of older buildings, values and traditions that have survived in the face of profound social and geographical change.

(5) Lacking any noteworthy natural resources, Singapore's early prosperity was based on a vigorous free trade policy, put in place in 1819 when Sir Stamford Raffles first established it as a British trading post. Later, mass industrialization bolstered the economy, and today the state boasts the world's second busiest port after Rotterdam, minimal unemployment, and a super-efficient infrastructure. Almost the entire population lives in upscale new apartments, and the average per capita income is over US$12,000. Singapore is a clean, safe place to visit, its amenities are second to none and its public places are smoke-free and hygienic.

(6) Forming the core of downtown Singapore is the Colonial District. Each surrounding enclave has its own distinct flavor, from the aromatic spice stores of Little India, to the tumbledown backstreets of Chinatown, where it is still possible to find calligraphers and fortune tellers, or the Arab Quarter, whose cluttered stores sell fine cloths and silks.

(7) North of the city, are two nature preserves, Bukit Timah and the Central Catchment Area, along with the splendid Singapore Zoological Gardens. The east coast features good seafood restaurants set on long stretches of sandy beach. In addition, there are over fifty islands and islets within Singaporean waters, all of which can be reached with varying degrees of ease. Day trips are popular to Sentosa, the island amusement arcade which is linked to the south coast by a short causeway and cable car. Music, theater, nightlife: all are abundant in this remarkable city. Singapore used to be considered a "stop over" on the way to larger Asian cities. This is no longer true! Visitors seek out Singapore for business and finance and also for a fascinating and satisfying vacation for the whole family.

(8) Singapore is both an island and a country, but perhaps its best description is that of city-state. Like the great city-states of the past, it offers civilization and order in the highest degree. Its combination of Western-style development and Eastern-style calm seems to present the best of both hemispheres: It's a modern metropolis where you feel safe walking the streets, and it's an Asian business center that's a model of efficiency. Singapore is also a multicultural city, and close to one-quarter of its population are expatriates or foreign workers from all over the world. Known for its desire to become the technology hub of Asia, Singapore is the most wired country in the region.

(9) Singapore shares another trait with historical city-states: Its authorities strongly believe that they can safeguard the status quo with regulations against almost anything and everything that - in their view - could possibly upset the sense of tranquility. In reality, visitors will find the place is not as restrictive as the long lists of hefty fines for such things as littering and jaywalking suggest. Some visitors to Singapore leave singing the praises of a society that "works," while others feel the government's near-compulsive fixation on cleanliness and order makes Singapore sterile in every sense of the word.

44 In what two areas is Singapore a successful country?

A management of natural resources and trade

B architecture and public transport

C business and finance

D trade and tourism

45 What two attractions are found north of the city of Singapore?

A Singapore Zoological Gardens and the Arab Quarter

B **Bukit Timah and the Central Catchment Area**

C Timah Sentosa and the Colonial District

D Little India and Bukit

46 In the early days, what helped strengthen Singapore's economy?

A **a strong trade policy and industrial development**

B low unemployment and a free trade policy

C natural resources and a busy trading port

D tourism and industrial development

Passage 9

Urban Decline in Detroit

(1) Detroit was once America's fourth largest city. 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 bad 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) As the city's car industry became weaker, the number of jobs in the city decreased and unemployment reached 30% by 2013. Over 60% of Detroit's population who work now, da so outside the city. However, there is some hope. Urban farms are appearing in the city. Young people - especially artists and musicians - are moving into Detroit to make use of cheap city spaces. The city is also creating new policies, such as low rents and tax cuts, in order to help attract new businesses back into the city.

47 What was the reason for low rents and tax cuts?

A to create urban farms.
B to bring companies to Detroit
C to help artists and musicians
D to make life easier for the poor

48 The word "vacant" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A empty
B for sale
C destroyed
D being built

Passage 10

Profitability and Success

(1) some management theorists argued that a conscientious manager in a for-profit setting acts ethically by emphasizing solely the maximization of earnings. Most commentators, however, contend that ethical business leadership is grounded in doing right by all stakeholders directly affected by a firm's operations, including, but not limited to, stockholders, or those who own shares of the company's stock. That is, business leaders do right when they give thought to what is best for all who have a stake in their companies. Not only that, firms actually reap greater material success when they take such an approach, especially over the long run.

(2) Nobel Prize–winning economist Milton Friedman stated in a now-famous New York Times Magazine article in 1970 that the only "social responsibility of a business is to increase its profits." This concept took hold in business and even in business school education. However, although it is certainly permissible and even desirable for a company to pursue profitability as a goal, managers must also have an understanding of the context within which their business operates and of how the wealth they create can add positive value to the world. The context within which they act is society, which permits and facilitates a firm's existence.

(3) Thus, a company enters a social contract with society as whole, an implicit agreement among all members to cooperate for social benefits. Even as a company pursues the maximizing of stockholder profit, it must also acknowledge that all of society will be affected to some extent by its operations. In return for society's permission to incorporate and engage in business, a company owes a reciprocal obligation to do what is best for as many of society's members as possible, regardless of whether they are stockholders. Therefore, when applied specifically to a business, the social contract implies that a company gives back to the society that permits it to exist, benefiting the community at the same time it enriches itself.

49 Which of the following is an opinion?

A Milton Friedman won the Nobel Prize.
B One aim of a company is to make a profit for its stockholders.
C Business education focused on the profit only approached for a few years.
D Maximizing profit represents the only social responsibility of a company.

50 How is the modern view of good management different from the traditional view?

A It focuses only on making profits.

B **It considers the benefit of all stakeholders.**

C It carefully assigns roles within the company.

D It develops specific strategies for improvement.

51 How is the writer's view of profitability different from Milton Friedman's view?

A He believes it should be the only goal of business.

B **He believes it should consider the context of business**

C He believes it should be achieved through reducing costs.

D He believes it should be built on careful market research.

52 What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about Milton Friedman?

A A He believed in the social responsibility of profit companies.

B He supported establishing more free markets.

C **He was an advocate of the profit only approach.**

D He called for less government interference in business.

53 what can we understand from Paragraph (2) about the context within which a business operates?

A It is simple.

B It is irrelevant.

C **It is important.**

D It is complicated

Passage 11

The Huns

Passage A

(1) Around 370 CE, tribes of Huns took over much of Western Europe by entering lands along the Black Sea and conquering the various tribes they came across.

(2) The origins of the Huns remains a mystery, in part due to their lack of a written history. Some scholars think they came from the Xiongnu people, a group of nomads, who travel from one place to another, who lived in Asia near what is now Kazakhstan.

(3) As the Huns moved along the Black Sea, they attacked those in their path. They invaded the tribes on the borders of the Roman Empire, including the Vandals, Visigoths, Goths, and other groups. These tribes fled toward Rome. These migrations destabilized the Roman Empire because many people tried to escape to Rome for safety. These attacks also helped to create a violent reputation for the Huns.

(4) Their most infamous leader, Attila the Hum, strengthened that perception of violence. Between 440 and 453 CE, he led the Huns on attacks throughout much of Europe and reached all the way to France. Along the way, he attacked all tribes and villages in his path, spreading terror whenever the Huns entered new territory.

(5) Nonetheless, his people's violent reputation lasted over the years and they were widely associated with the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 CE. However, modern historians believe that the Huns played a less direct role in the collapse of the empire by the instability they created in the region.

Passage B

(1) In 376 CE, the great European power of the time, the Roman Empire, suddenly faced attacks from various so-called barbarian tribes, such as the Sarmatians and the Goths. These tribes were forced westward into Roman territory as a result of the arrival of the Huns from Central Asia.

(2) The exact origins of the Huns are under dispute, but it is likely that they were originally a branch of the Xiongnu, a nomadic people, tribes that do not live in one location, in Central Asia near modern day Kazakhstan.

(3) The Huns moved right into the heart of Europe rather than remaining on its eastern borders. The Huns did not appear one day and throw Europe into chaos. They moved gradually westward and were noted first in Roman records as a new presence somewhere beyond Persia.

(4) Around 370 CE, some Hun tribes moved north and west, pressing into the lands above the Black Sea. Their arrival set off a chain of violent attacks as they raided various tribes, such as the Alans, the Ostrogoths, the Vandals, and others. Refugees from these attacks escaped south and west into the Roman Empire's territory.

(5) The Hun leader, Attila the Hun unified his people and ruled from 434 to 453 CE. Under him, the Huns attacked France and fought the Romans and their Visigoth allies. However, Attila did not achieve any lasting tentorial expansion and never conquered Rome.

Many historians today agree that although the Huns certainly helped bring down the Roman Empire, most of that effect was due to the migrations prior to Attila's reign.

54 According to Passage A and B, where did the Huns come from?

A Rome
B France
C Mongolia
D **Kazakhstan**

55 Which group of tribes do both Passages A and B say the Huns attacked?

A The Ostrogoths
B The Alans
C **The Vandals**
D The Sarmatians

56 According to Passages A and B, when did Attila's rule end?

A In 450 CE
B **In 453 CE**
C In 469 CE
D In 476 CE

57 According to Passages A and B, which modern day location did the Huns attack?

A **France**
B Asia
C Rome
D England

Passage 12

Bees

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an-Naml, 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al-Nahl, 68-9). Modern science, more than 1,400 years afterwards, has 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 similar to 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 the 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 the 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.

58 The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to .....

A | bees
B | insects
C | scientists
D | communities

59 **Why are bees important to humans?**

A They have communities and can communicate.

B **They are necessary to produce our food crops.**

C They are becoming more numerous than us.

D They have feelings like us.

60 **Which Paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?**

A Paragraph (1)

B Paragraph (2)

C **Paragraph (3)**

D Paragraph (4)

Model 48

61 If it rains tomorrow, I ..... my raincoat

A wear
B am wear
C **will wear**
D going to wear

62 Adam ..... a book now.

A reads
B reading
C is reads
D **is reading**

63 When I go to King Saud University Library, I usually .....

A am studying
B will study
C studied
D **study**

64 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

I don't had enough money to buy a bus ticket, so I'll have to walk to school today.

A **had**
B to buy
C so
D have to

65 Which of the following sentences has the CORRECT WORD ORDER"

A Great products both Apple and Microsoft make, but the iPhone from Apple than the Windows Phone from Microsoft is better.
B Great products make Apple and Microsoft both, but from Apple the iPhone is better than the from Microsoft Windows Phone.
C **Both Apple and Microsoft make great products, but the iPhone from Apple is better than the Windows Phone from Microsoft.**
D but the iPhone from Apple is better than the Windows Phone from Microsoft, both Apple and Microsoft great products make.

66 Which sentence is correct?

A Your vehicle inspection has on Thursday next week.
B You're vehicle inspection will be on Thursday next week.
C You're vehicle inspection is on Thursday next week.
D **Your vehicle inspection will be on Thursday next week.**

67 In which of the following sentences is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A After all, the sample's are finished, whey going to get the new contract?

B After all the samples are tested, who's going to get the new contract.

C **After all the samples are tested, who's going to get the new contract?**

D After all, the samples are tested, whos going to get the new contract.

68 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Last week, Adam writes three essays about biology and sent them to his teacher.

A **writes**

about

C them

his teacher

69 Sara met her friend ..... she went to her favorite restaurant to have launch.

A so

when

C during

although

70 Chris read many papers before he ..... his essay.

A write

is writing

C **wrote**

has written

71 Where did I put my phone? I ..... for it since 2 o'clock.

A look

am looking

C **have been looking**

had looked

72 The entire session was ruined because some people behaved .....

A disruptive

B disruptiveness

C **disruptively**

D disruption

73 Chris asked the man ..... was sitting at the reception desk to help him.

A whose

B **who**

C which

D where

74 If Steve wakes up before 6 a.m., he ..... for a jog.

A going to go

B went

C had gone

D **goes**

75 Sameh crashed his car when he ..... at his phone.

A looks
B **looked**
C have looked
D had looked

76 The teacher wasn't able to help, so Lisa and Mary finished the project by .....

A ourselves
B oneselves
C theirselves
D **themselves**

77 The meat is so soft, I cooked it ..... 4 hours.

A **for**
B from
C since
D during

78 Sam arrived late to the party. By the time he came, the cake .....

A **had been eaten**
B being eaten
C is eaten
D ate

79 ..... book would you recommend I read on the plane trip?

A Who
B Where
C **Which**
D Whose

80 I can't make pasta; I don't have ..... tomatoes for the sauce.

A some
B **any**
C a lot
D much

81 I have not been to Dubai ..... May last year.

A for
B from
C until
D **since**

82 I burned my hand while I ..... my dinner.

A have cooked
B cooked
C cook
D **was cooking**

83 Let me know when you ..... your meal and I will bring you coffee.

A finished
B **finish**
C finishes
D finishing

84 I don't know where.....

A live the richest people in the city.
B live in the city the richest people.
C the richest in the city people live.
D **the richest people in the city live.**

85 the father suggested to his daughter that he..... her a nice present for her birth-day.

A gives
B giving
C have given
D **would give**

86 If Ashraf ..... early enough, we would have seen the amazing sunrise this morning.

A **had woken up**
B woke up
C has woken up
D would wake up

87 ..... should I see about fixing my computer?

A He
B Him
C **Whom**
D Which

88 When I came for my job interview, neither the receptionist ..... the secretary knew where the interview was.

A **nor**
B also
C either
D neither

89 You have traveled a long way so you ..... like to rest a little.

A must
B could
C **might**
D should

90 I would have received a bonus if I ..... my sales target.

A reach
B reached
C have reached
D **had reached**

91 Jood set a goal of ..... Mount Everest before she became 30 years old.

A **climbing**
B to climb
C climb
D climbed

92 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A Yesterday, she bought four books to prepare for her teaching job at paris university.

B **Yesterday, she bought four books to prepare for her teaching job at Paris University.**

C Yesterday, she bought four books to prepare for her teaching job at Paris university

D Yesterday, She bought four books to prepare for her teaching job at Paris University.

93 **Matt was too poor to buy the things he wanted when he was young, ... he started his own company and worked really hard to make a lot of money.**

A because

B why

C but

D **so**

94 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER**

A **My friend said he would travel to China, after he has finished his current project at work and has time to take a holiday.**

B My friend said he would like to travel to China, and has time to take a holiday after he has finished his current project at work.

C My friend said he would like to travel, and has time to take a holiday after he has current project at work to China.

D My friend said he would like to travel, after he has finished his current project at work and has time to take a holiday to China

95 **Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

University students like read, writing, and discussing to prepare for their exams. After exams are over, they need some time to relax before starting work on their next course.

A **read**

B their

C after

D starting

96 **In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?**

A **At first, my brother, Ahmed, wanted to study chemistry at Prince Mohamed University, but one of his friends Mr. Adam, persuaded him to study English instead after he finishes his second semester in July.**

B At first, my Brother, Ahmed, wanted to study Chemistry at Prince Mohamed University, but one of his friends mr. Adam, persuaded him to study english instead after he finishes his Second Semester in July.

C At first, my brother, ahmed, wanted to study chemistry at Prince mohamed University, but one of his Friends Mr. Adam, persuaded him to study English instead after he finishes his second semester in July.

D At first, my brother, Ahmed, wanted to study chemistry at Prince Mohamed University, but one of his friends mr. Adam, persuaded him to study English instead after he finishes his Second Semester in July.

97 He did not have ..... money in his wallet, so he stopped by the cash machine.

A lots
B **much**
C plenty
D many

98 Would someone please tell him the correct answer to the question that he.....?

A **asked**
B asking
C asked it
D is asking it

99 The strawberries ..... by the children who picked them.

A have all eating
B **were all eaten**
C were all eating
D had all eaten.

100 Mr. Amir, ... the students call Uncle Amir, taught the boys physical education several times a week.

A he
B him
C **whom**
D which

Model 49

Passage 1

(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 became a Muslim 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 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 the Louisville Lip.

21 According to Paragraph (1), when Ali won the gold medal, he was .....

A a professional boxer
B a heavyweight boxer
C an amateur boxer
D a strong boxer

22 The word 'assumed' in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A took
B threw
C posited
D suspected

23 According to Paragraph (3), who supported Ali when he refused to join the army?

A his fans
B the jury
C the Vietnamese
D the supreme court

24 According to the passage, Ali became heavyweight champion for the third time after beating .....

A Leon Spinks.
B Sonny Liston.
C George Forman.
D Trevor Berbick.

Passage 2

Madagascar

(1) Madagascar is an island country located off the south eastern coast of Africa. The island is the fourth largest in the world. Only Greenland, New Guinea, and Borneo are larger. Madagascar is known as the Great Red Island for its rich, red soil. Its capital is Antananarivo.

(2) Madagascar lies in the western India Ocean. The Mozambique Channel separates the island from the African coast. The central part of Madagascar is a plateau, or high, flat land. Mountains rise above the plateau in some places. Maromokotro Peak in the north is the island's highest point. It rises 9,436 feet (2,876 meters). A narrow plain runs along the east coast. Low plateaus and plains cover the west. Rivers are short and fast flowing in the east and longer in the west. The east coast has a hot, humid tropical climate. The central plateau is cooler. The southwest is dry.

(3)Grasses cover most of the island. Some tropical forests and mangrove swamps survive on the coasts. Hundreds of different kinds of orchid also grow in Madagascar. Madagascar has many types of animals that live almost nowhere else in the world. Two examples are lemurs and fossas. Lemurs are monkeylike animals that live in trees. Fossas are catlike mammals that hunt birds and lemurs. Many butterflies, chameleons, and crocodiles also live in the country.

(4) Madagascar's people are known as the Malagasy. The Malagasy are more closely related to Indonesians than to Africans, even though the country is closer to Africa than to Indonesia. The Malagasy are divided into about 20 groups. The Merina make up the largest group. The country also has small groups of people from Africa, Asia, France, and the nearby island country of Comoros. Many people of Madagascar speak both the Malagasy and French languages. About half of the people are Christian, and most of the rest follow traditional Malagasy religions. Fewer than one-third of the people live in cities. Almost all the major cities and towns are in the east.

(5) Madagascar is a poor country. Most of the people live by growing crops and by raising humped cattle called zebu. Rice is the main food crop. Farmers grow vanilla and cloves to sell to other countries. Vanilla from Madagascar is thought to be the best in the world. Madagascar also produces coffee, sugar, and shrimp. Madagascar's small industries make mainly cloth, clothing, cement, soap, beer, and cigarettes. Mines provide cobalt, chromite, graphite, gold, and gems. Cobalt is the main product. The country's share of world cobalt sales was nearly 4% in 1980.

(6)People first came to Madagascar from Indonesia more than 1,100 years ago. Arab sailors arrived on the island in AD 1000. The Portuguese first came to Madagascar in 1500, and the French arrived and set up small towns so they could trade in the 1600s. The Malagasy Merina kingdom controlled much of the island in the early 1800s. The French defeated the Merina in 1895. France then ruled the island as a colony. The island became the independent Malagasy Republic in 1960. In the 1970s, the country's army took power. The country took the name Madagascar in 1975. In 1992, Madagascar held free elections for the first time in 17 years. The new government is working to improve the economy.

25 What is the main food crop in Madagascar?

A cobalt
B potatoes
C tea
D rice

26 When did Arab sailors first arrive in Madagascar?

A 1000
B 1100
C 1500
D 1600

27 When did the country take the name Madagascar?

A 1970
B 1975
C 1980
D 1992

Passage 3

Fast Food

(1)Fast food is the name given to food that can be prepared and served quickly, often served at basic restaurants or in packaged form for convenient takeaway. It is typically inexpensive to buy but unhealthy to eat. The fast-food industry is a multibillion-dollar industry. In the year 2020, the fast-food industry was worth 570 billion dollars daily. The industry is expected to have an annual growth of 2.5% for the next several years.

(2)Popular forms of fast food include burgers, fries, pizza, fish and chips, kebabs, and fried chicken. Well-known fast-food franchises and restaurants include McDonalds, Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC), Pizza Hut, Taco Bell, and Burger King. As well as at restaurants, fast food is usually sold at grocery stores and gas stations. Examples of this include hotdogs, meat pies, and doughnuts.

(3)While hamburgers, fries and pizza are seen as traditional fast foods, countries throughout the world sell all types of fast food that may not be so well known. Some examples of these include kebabs, Chinese takeaways (fried noodles, rice and meat dishes), sushi and bento type foods in Japan and fish and chips in the UK, New Zealand and Australia.

(4) Because now we understand that a healthy diet is important for good health, more efforts have been made to improve fast food menus by lowering fat levels or at least offering healthier choices. While these health issues are creating more attention, fast food is still linked to weight gain problems, diabetes, and increased healthcare costs.

28 What is one important idea related to fast food that the writer mentions in Paragraph (4)?

A that its quality has improved

B that it is important for good health

C **that it is connected to weight problems**

D that it is prepared at different locations

29 What is one important idea related to fast food that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?

A It is prepared quickly.

B It is **NOT** expensive.

C It is **NOT** a healthy option.

D **It is an important industry.**

30 What are examples of unusual fast food?

A hamburgers and fries

B **kebabs and rice**

C pizza and fried chicken

D hotdogs and meat pies

31 What is the main topic of the passage?

A Unusual fast food is sold in many countries.

B **Fast food is an important industry.**

C Fast food is NOT good for your health.

D Fast food is very expensive nowadays.

Passage 4

Brazil's water shortage: São Paulo suffers its worst drought on record

(1)Brazil continues to suffer from a historic drought (lack of water), and millions of people in its largest city might run out of water soon. São Paulo, home to around 20 million people, is experiencing its lowest rainfall since 1930, and new water-saving measures have been introduced to deal with such a very difficult situation. 90% of people in São Paulo say that they are being affected by the water shortage. People in other cities such as Rio Janeiro with 7 million people and the capital city of Brasilia with 5 million people are not experiencing the same problems that are happening in São Paulo.

(2)Services, including schools and hospitals, are having to adapt to the country's new water problems. The Cândido Fontoura children's hospital has denied that it ran out of water earlier this month, but biologist Analice Dora expressed fear: "Everyone is worried. Hospitals are the one place that can't lack water." If there is not enough water in hospitals, people could die because they cannot get medical treatments. Water is important to hospitals because it is important for the area to be clean.

(3)Although there has been a recent increase in rainfall in the region, it hasn't been enough to improve supply in Brazil, a country which normally has 12 per cent of the world's freshwater – more water than any other country in the world.

(4)current reserves in São Paulo stand at just 10 per cent—known as the "dead volume"—and the government has warned that it could get worse in the next few months. Reserves are the water that is stored or kept. This is usually used in cases of emergencies.

5) Professor Decio Semensatto from the Federal University of São Paulo has compared the current water situation to a "semi-desert." And the water crisis will probably last for years. He says that water utility Sabesp is responsible because it has known for years that drought-like conditions would soon arrive, but did not do much to prevent the future problems. The current crisis has reached a serious point, and water rationing may be necessary. Rationing is where only small amounts of something are available. People will only be able to get small amounts of water and will have to use it for only things that are very important. São Paulo State governor Geraldo Alckmin last month admitted that it was already happening. Brazil is not used to such scarcity, but São Paulo is getting used to the way things have to run; There are incentives to use less water, fines for those who use too much and the possible installation of more efficient taps. Sabesp will see if such steps can make the difference before it decides whether to formally introduce wider water rationing. President Bolsonaro has not done anything to help resolve the problem. He does not think that it is a problem for the federal government to solve and has said that the local government needs to fix the problem.

32 How many people live in Rio de Janeiro?

A 5 million
B **7 million**
C 12 million
D 20 million

33 Who is the governor of São Paulo?

A Decio Semensatto
B Analice Dora
C **Geraldo Alckmin**
D Roberto Sitoe

34 How many people in São Paulo say that they are being affected by the water shortage?

A 10%
B 12%
C **90%**
D 95%

Passage 5

The Aral Sea

(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. The land next to a large body of water tends to be warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than land that is not near water. By 1990, the Aral Sea had lost 60% of its volume and had halved in the 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.

35 What caused the climate around the Aral Sea to change?

A **The Aral Sea got smaller.**
B The people cut down the trees.
C The water in the sea got warmer.
D The fishermen and farmers left the area.

36 What is the main reason people living near the Aral Sea have poor health?

A Many people have no work.
B The drinking water is dirty.
C Summers are too hot.
D **The sand is toxic.**

37 The word 'agricultural' in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A energy
B building
C tourism
D **farming**

38 The word 'extracted in paragraph' (2) is closest in meaning to.....

B **took**
B checked
C boiled
D tasted

Passage 6



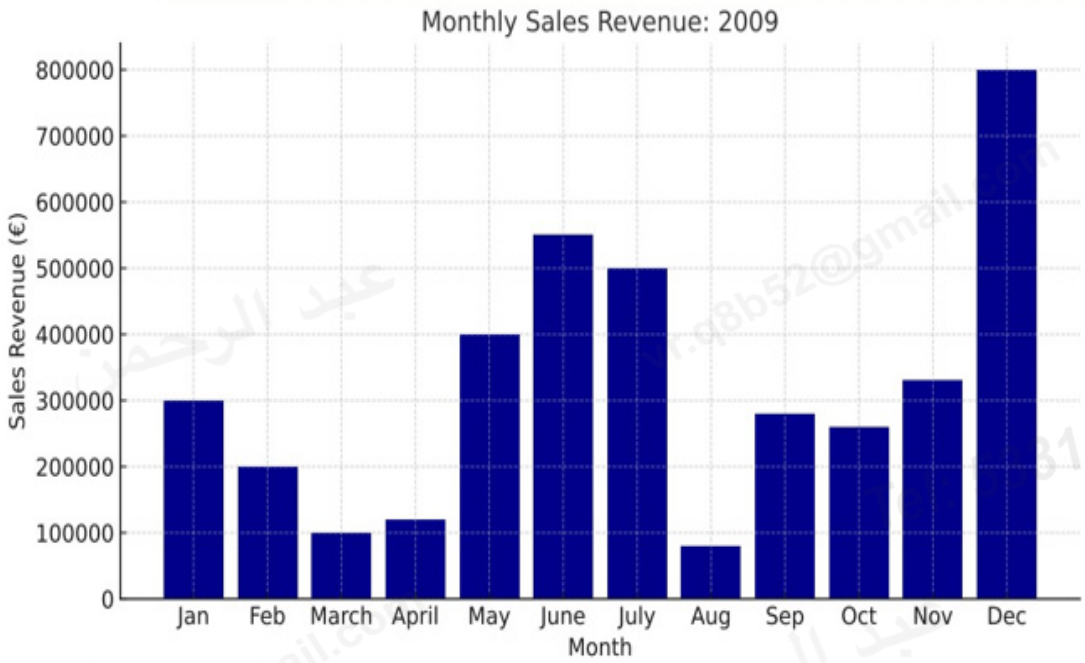
39 In what month was number of visitors the lowest?

A September
B October
C November
D **December**

40 In the month of January, what was the number of visitors?

A 8,000
B **10,000**
C 12,000
D 14,000

Passage 7



41 In what month was the company's revenue the highest?

A September
B October
C November
D December

42 In the month of January, what was the company's revenue?

A 100,000
B 200,000
C 300,000
D 400,000

Passage 8

Red flags that a text is spam

(1)It appears unexpectedly. If your “bank” sends you a random text, asking for some action on your part, and it doesn’t come from a regular source or at an expected time, check for an accompanying email and call the customer service number listed on the official website to confirm.

(2)It makes little sense. If the message has spelling and grammatical errors, or the vocabulary doesn’t seem a bit wrong, then it’s either from your six-year-old nephew, or most likely it’s spam.

(3)It contains a strange link. Spam texts often contain a link. Sometimes that link appears to lead to a legitimate site, but on closer inspection, a critical word or letter is missing or misspelled. For example, “amazon.com” could become something like “amzon.com”

(4)It leads to mean calls. If you reply to a spam text or open a link, they may follow up by calling you. if you don’t ever get a call from a “customer service representative” who makes you feel perplexed, as if you don’t know why they are calling, hang up.

43 The word ‘random’ in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A unplanned
B different
C difficult
D negative

44 The word ‘legitimate’ in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

A professional
B acceptable
C known
D corporate

45 The word ‘perplexed’ in paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....

A interested
B shocked
C unhappy
D confused

Passage 9

Acid Rain

(1)When humans burn fossil fuels in factories, nitric acid and sulfur oxide which are air pollutants, are released into the atmosphere. Once in the atmosphere, the air pollutants combine with oxygen, water, and other substances floating around to form harmful, airborne acids called acid rain. Once acid rain is in the air, it moves throughout the earth, damaging natural environments such as bodies of water which then threaten aquatic ecosystem.

(2)Even though acid rain has the word rain in it, this pollutant can come in any form of precipitation such as snow, fog, or rain. Whatever form acid rain takes, it moves throughout the ecosystem, polluting forests, soil, oceans, lakes, and streams. For example, when acid rain is carried into bodies of water, the water becomes more acidic. High acidic water is bad for sea animals. Animals that have sells have a likely chance of dying because they rely on lower acidic levels to form their shells. Without lower acidic levels in the water, their shells become thinner and thinner. Thinner shells cause higher death rates.

46 The word ‘aquatic’ in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A ocean
B wildfire
C earth
D land

47 The word ‘polluting’ in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A clearing
B harming
C killing
D protecting

48 The word ‘acidic’ in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A bitter
B toxic
C healthy
D salty

vr.qa.52@gmail.com

Passage 10

Public Libraries

(1)As online learning becomes more common and more resources are converted to digital form, some local governments suggest that public libraries should be shut down and, in their place, everyone should be given an iPad with an e-reader subscription.

(2)Proponents of this idea believe that it will save local cities and towns money because libraries are actually expensive to maintain. Libraries require a lot of land and real estate to house various books and resources, which makes it somewhat expensive to maintain. They also think it will encourage more people to read because they won't have to travel to a library to get a book; they can simply click on what they want to read and read it from wherever they are. They could also access more materials because libraries won't have to buy physical copies of books; they can simply rent out as many digital copies as they need.

(3)However, it would be a serious mistake to replace libraries with tablets. Digital books and resources are associated with less learning and more problems than print resources. A study done on tablet versus book reading found that people read 20-30% slower on tablets, retain 20% less information, and understand 10% less of what they read compared to people who read the same information in print. Additionally, staring too long at a screen has been shown to cause blurred vision, dizziness, dry eyes, headaches, and eye strain, at much higher instances than reading print does. People who use tablets and mobile devices excessively also have a higher incidence of more serious health issues such as fibromyalgia, shoulder and back pain, and muscle strain.

(4)While replacing libraries with tablets may seem like a simple solution, it would encourage people to spend even more time looking at digital screens, despite the myriad issues surrounding them. It would also end access to many of the benefits of libraries that people have come to rely on. In many areas, libraries are such an important part of the community network that they could never be replaced by a simple object.

49 What two words does the writer use to say that some local governments are determined to shut down local libraries?

A seem and end
B believe and think
C replace and convert
D **suggest and encourage**

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

A Starring at a screen is unhealthy.
B People read slower on tables.
C **Replacing libraries is a mistake.**
D Online learning is common now.

51 How is the writer's view about libraries different from some local government's view?

A He thinks libraries provide various resources.

B He thinks libraries are expensive to maintain.

C **He thinks libraries are important to the community.**

D He thinks libraries should be replaced with digital ones.

52 What can we understand from paragraph (3) about print books?

A **They are a better learning resource.**

B They are less expensive to buy.

C They are bad for your health.

D They make you read slower.

53 What can we understand from paragraph (2) about libraries?

A They are **NO** longer needed.

B They have a lot of material.

C They encourage people to read.

D **They cost a lot of money to keep.**

Passage 11

The success of Saudi Arabian soccer

Passage A

(1)June 1994 was a special month for Saudi Arabian soccer when the team went to a first World Cup and Saeed al-Owaian ran through the Belgium defence in Washington to send the Green Falcons into the knockout stages.

(2)October 2021 was surely the best since. At the end of the first week, the national team, with two wins in the final round of qualification against Vietnam and Oman under their belt, defeated Japan, long regarded as Asia's best, 1-0. Five days later, there was a thrilling 3-2 victory over China in front of 50,000 delighted fans in Jeddah.

(3)With four of the 10 games in the stage completed, Saudi Arabia is the only one of Asia's 12 surviving qualifiers to have a perfect record. It would be a surprise if the team did not make the short trip to Qatar at the end of 2022.

(4)The coach, Hervé Renard, who took the job in July 2019 after leaving Morocco, has added a more aggressive and hard-working style to the obvious talent of some players. The four-time Asian champions are in a very good place at the moment.

(5)The one area where there is a real need for improvement is in attack. The Green Falcons do not score enough. A player with a real eye for goal would help them improve even further.

Passage B

(1)Four days after the national team's victory over China, Al-Hilal and Al-Nassr, the big Riyadh clubs with 26 league titles between them, were in action in the AFC Champions League quarter-finals. They both won easily, which ensured an exciting all-Saudi semi-final three days later. Al-Hilal won 2-1 and went on to victory in the Champions League final on November 23 to win a record fourth Asian title against Pohang Steelers of South Korea.

(2)The future would be brighter still if certain problems were solved. Lack of patience when it comes to hiring and firing coaches is no longer surprises but still shocks. Al-Ittihad fired their manager after one game this season, and Al-Taawoun and Al-Tai after two each.

(3)By October, seven of 16 clubs had changed coaches, with the season not finished one-third. It is not surprising; there is little or no reason for managers to look beyond the next game or risk playing young players.

(4)The league allows seven foreign players per club, compared with four in most Asian nations, and teams like to stack up on attacking talent. This has not helped the national team because it means that few Saudi attacking players get a chance to play. It would not be such a problem if local talent went overseas, but that has yet to happen.

54 What can we understand from passages A and B about Saudi Arabian soccer?

A The national team is doing better than the clubs.

B Two clubs met in the semi-finals of the Asian Champions League.

C **Both the national teams and clubs are doing well.**

D The national team are Asian champions.

55 What do passages A and B say about recent results?

A Club victories led to a record fourth Asian Champions League title.

B **There have been important victories for the both the national team and the clubs.**

C All of Saudi Arabia celebrated the results of the national teams and the clubs.

D The national team's results mean it has a good chance of World Cup qualifications.

56 What do passages A and B say about managers of the Saudi teams?

A The national team manager has been in the job longer than many club mangers.

B **Clubs are impatient when it comes to recruiting and sacking mangers.**

C The national team managers have been given the chance to succeed.

D The national team manager has been in the job longer than any club manager.

Passage 12

From: <ahmad.adbullah@globalconsiiltants.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.

57 According to the passage, why was Mr. Ahmad NOT pleased with Mr. Hamad?

A Mr. Hamad forgot to bring extra materials at a past event.

B Mr. Hamad did **NOT** order refreshments for a past event.

C **Mr. Hamad arrived later than him at a past event.**

D Mr. Hamad was unable to attend a past event.

58 When did Mr. Ahmad and Mr. Hamad have their last meeting?

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.

Passage 13

Many food professionals consider bone broth to be a super-food that should be in stock every

day in every kitchen. Bone broth is a traditional food that provides the human body with forms

of calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and other minerals that are easy to consume, digest, and

absorb. All of these minerals and nutrients arc usually lacking in most people's diets today,

leading to weak teeth, bones, immune systems, and bodies in general.

59 The word 'that' in the passage refers to.....

A phosphorus
B magnesium
C minerals
D calcium

60 The word 'lacking' in the passage is closest in meaning to .....

A removing
B existing
C missing
D changing

Model 49

61 She always likes to visit London in the summer; London is..... favorite city.

A she
B **her**
C hers
D its

62 Roger wanted.....a new phone.

A buy
B **to buy**
C that he buts
D that he will buy

63 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A **Matt had a stressful day at work, so when he came home, he didn't want to talk to anyone.**
B Matt had a stressful day at work, so when he came home; he didn't want to talk; to anyone.
C Matt had a stressful day at work, so when he came home, he didn't want to talk, to anyone.
D Matt had a stressful day at work, so when he came home: he didn't want to talk to anyone.

64 The water in the lake.....last winter.

A freeze
B **froze**
C freezes
D frozen

65 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Next week to Jubail Jane is going on a work trip.
B Is going on a work trip Jane to Jubail next week.
C Jane is going on next week a work trip to Jubail.
D **Jane is going on a work trip to Jubail next week.**

66 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A There are wonderful places to visit in Saudi Arabia, if you have the chance to travel, be sure not to miss Alula, Umluj and Jeddah.
B There are wonderful places to visit in Saudi Arabia. If you have the chance to travel be sure not to miss Alula, Umluj and Jeddah.
C There are wonderful places to visit in Saudi Arabia. If you have the chance to travel be sure not to miss Alula Umluj and Jeddah.
D **There are wonderful places to visit in Saudi Arabia. If you have the chance to travel, be sure not to miss Alula, Umluj and Jeddah.**

67 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Car companies their vehicles cleaner every year are trying to make.

B Vehicles cleaner every year their car companies are trying to make.

C **Car companies are trying to make their vehicles cleaner every year.**

D To make their vehicles cleaner every year car companies are trying.

68 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A **Jake and his brother are meeting their friends tonight.**

B Jake and his Brother are meeting their friends tonight.

C Jake and his Brother are meeting their Friends tonight.

D Jake and his brother are meeting their Friends tonight.

69 Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentence into a paragraph:

The most successful team to take part is Real Madrid.
They have won a record 13 titles.
There are a number of top football competitions around the world.
None are famous as the Champions League.
The competition was first launched in 1955.

A (5), (3), (1), (2), (4)

B (1), (2), (4), (5), (3)

C **(3), (4), (5), (1), (2)**

D (3), (1), (5), (4), (2)

70 In the end, we both decided against.....the English course.

A **taking**

B to take

C we took

D take

71 You.....hand your essay in late or you will lose a lot of credit in your course.

A hadn't better

B hadn't better to

C **had better not**

D had better not to

72 If the university..... accept you, what would you do?

A **didn't**

B doesn't

C hasn't

D can't

73 I started writing my paper the night before the submission, but fortunately I..... finish it on time.

A can

B could

C am able to

D **was able to**

74 I didn't dare..... my teacher I forgot my homework at home.

A telling
B tells
C tell
D **to tell**

75 My parents..... at the university for 15 years. They both love their jobs.

A have teach
B were teaching
C were being teach
D **have been teaching**

76 Steve: Mr. Smith gave Peter an F on his essay.
Mark: ..... he? That's terrible!

A **Did**
B Has
C Didn't
D Hasn't

77 Mike: I'm not very interested in biology.
Ken: So why did you tell the professors that you..... fascinated by it?

A **were**
B are
C have
D did

78 What academic program did you apply.....?

A on
B about
C with
D **for**

79 The college building is still the same as it was 200 years ago. .....has changed.

A Everything
B Something
C Anything
D **Nothing**

80 I tried to register but ..... of the courses were open.

A no
B **none**
C no one
D neither

81 I find it..... impossible to learn Math.

A very
B rather
C fairly
D **quite**

82 Shall I tell Jim and Bill what the most important part of the course is or do they..... know?

A **already**
B still
C also
D yet

83 Just as I sat down to start reading, I heard..... I think it was the air-conditioning.

A noise
B **a noise**
C one noise
D any noise

84 I'm really sorry not.....my lecture notes with you yesterday.

A **to have shared**
B having shared
C to share
D sharing

85 Why not.....the essay tonight? It's only 7 o'clock.

A having finished
B finishing
C **finish**
D to finish

86 You can borrow my laptop provided you..... me your course book.

A will lend
B **lend**
C would lend
D lended

87 Mother: There is a letter here for you.
Son: Well, it.....be from the university. They are sending out admission letters next month.

A might not
B mustn't
C **can't**
D couldn't

88 In the lecture today, it felt like the professor was talking about....., the students.

A ours
B **us**
C our
D we

89 Will: Just a quick question. Who..... English?
Fred: Mr. Brown did.

A had taught you
B you taught
C did you teach
D **taught you**

90 Mrs. Davis: How are your studies going, Fatima?
Fatima: I beg your pardon?
Mrs. Davis: I asked how..... .

A your studies be going
B are your studies going
C **your studies were going**
D were your studies going

91 **Susan: Mrs. Carter is the best teacher in the program.**
Helen: Oh, is she? So how long.....?

A do you teach by her
B did you teach by her
C **have you been taught by her**
D have you been teaching by her

92 **Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?**

A **Sara works as a lawyer. She only graduated three years ago, but she is a senior staff member in her company.**
B She is a senior staff member in her company, but Sara works as a lawyer. She only graduated three years ago.
C She only graduated three years ago, but she is a senior staff member in her company. Sara works as a lawyer.
D Three years ago, Sara works as a lawyer. She only graduated, but she is a senior staff in her company.

93 **To which sentence can we add the following clause?**

.....because the price of oil was dropping

A Some countries rely a lot on one way of making their money.
B One example of this is countries that sell a lot of oil.
C Unfortunately, sometimes the price of oil can fall.
D **This means they have to find other ways to do business.**

94 **Helen didn't enjoy the fish she had last time she went out, ... she ordered the beef this time.**

A because
B for
C if
D **so**

95 **Roger has never tried eating guava in his life. .....**

A So has Alex
B **Neither has Alex**
C So hasn't Alex
D Neither hasn't Alex

96 **Which of the <u>underlined</u> words or phrases is INCORRECT?**

The <u>company's</u> management made sure the plan was <u>research</u> <u>well</u> before going ahead with <u>it</u>.

A company's
B **research**
C well
D it

97 In which sentence Is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A "Watch out!" the girl screamed at her sister. Who was about to walk straight into a pole.

B "Watch out!" the girl screamed at her sister, who was about to walk; straight into a pole.

C **"Watch out!" the girl screamed at her sister, who was about to walk straight into a pole.**

D "Watch out!" the girl screamed, at her sister, who was about to walk straight into a pole?

98 As a rule, my father never.....out in the evenings. He likes to stay at home.

A went

B **goes**

C going

D is going

99 Lexus cars.....by a Japanese company.

A are making

B are make

C **are made**

D made

100 The nurse asked the lady how she.....after taking the medication.

A **felt**

B feel

C felling

D has felt

Model 50

Passage 1

Alex: Hi Dave, do you want to come over for dinner, tonight?

Dave: Sorry Alex, I can't talk right now because I'm…….

21 What is Dave's reply?

A working
B looking
C eady
D fast

Passage 2

(1) When I see pigeons all around outside, a part of in admires them while another part is disgusted by them, admire them for their ability to adapt to and flourish in their environment, no matter where they are and I am disgusted by how dirty they can be!

(2) In all the places I have travelled, whether it is North America. Europe, the Middle East, Africa, or East Asia, pigeons are always a natural part of the scenery. They build nests wherever there is a suitable space in the urban or country environment. In the city, you'll find them on window ledges or any other relatively safe nook or cranny. On the countryside, they build nests in trees, bushes, or on the ground.

(3) In addition to living in many different locations, pigeons also come in numerous sizes and colors. The smallest pigeons are the size of sparrows, whereas the largest can grow up to the size of a turkey! Some fruit-eating pigeons are very brightly colored, with red. pink, or orange feathers. Some pigeons even have crests or other distinctive ornamentation. Most pigeons I see in the city, however, are a dull-colored gray, with occasional splash of subtle dark green or purple plumage around the neck.

(4) While perhaps pigeons mind their own business in their natural green environment. in the city they are often considered pests. I myself have often thought of them as "rats with wings." Like rats, they show up wherever there are scraps of food to be eaten, but unlike nocturnal rats, they do it during all times of the day. Many pigeons are also not afraid of humans, but will walk very close to them to pick up any crumbs.

(5) The worst aspect of pigeons living alongside us in the city is that they produce a lot of smelly waste! I hate having to walk over sidewalks that are coated in pigeon droppings, and have more than once had to hold my breath to avoid the stench. Often, urban pigeons also look very dirty. because their feathers are coated with particulate matter from the city's polluted air.

(6) Despite their negative characteristics, though. I respect pigeons because they are useful to people in several ways. They have served as a cheap form of protein and have also been successfully trained to carry important messages. Furthermore, they are a form of entertainment for young children at the park who love watching them walk around with their characteristic head bobbing. Pigeons also help clean up dropped food that would otherwise go to waste. If only they didn't also leave their own waste everywhere as a result.

22 **In Paragraph 4), the author considers pigeons "rats with wings" because they.....**

A feed on fallen food scraps
B are NOT afraid of humans
C are nocturnal foragers
D look just as dirty

23 **In Paragraph 5), the author holds his breath to avoid.....**

A sensing dirty pigeons
B breathing air pollution
C smelling pigeon waste
D inhaling particulate matter

24 **According to Paragraph 5), urban pigeons look dirty because they.....**

A are coated with the city's air pollution
B usually have dull, gray-colored feathers
C have feathers that are hard to keep clean
D walk on sidewalks covered with droppings

Passage 3

Stars and Planets

(1) The Earth forms part of a family of eight planets which go around (orbit) the Sun. This solar system forms part of an enormous collection of stars which form the Universe.

The main features of the solar system

(2) Our home, planet Earth, is part of a system of bodies that orbit a central star – the Sun. This solar system consists of four inner rocky planets and four outer gas giant planets as well as an asteroid belt, containing thousands of huge rocks, dwarf planets and comets. There are some key facts about the solar system that it is important to remember.

- Our solar system contains a central star with eight planets, dwarf planets, moons, comets, and asteroids.
- The Sun is our nearest star.
- The planets orbit the Sun.
- The time taken to orbit the Sun increases with distance from the Sun.
- From the Sun, the order of the planets is Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune
- Pluto is the largest dwarf planet.

Comets and asteroids

(3) Comets are balls of rock and ice. The ice melts as the comet gets closer to the Sun, producing its 'tail'. They have highly elliptical or eccentric orbits. Many comets pass far outside of the solar system. Asteroids are large rocks that are found in a belt between Mars and Jupiter. A small dwarf planet called Ceres can be found in this asteroid belt. The rocks in the asteroid belt may be remnants of a planet that failed to form due to the strong gravitational attraction of Jupiter.

Formation of the solar system

(4) A dense hydrogen-rich cloud of gas and dust contracts under gravity. As the gas gets compressed, its temperature increases, and the dust cloud begins to spin. A protostar begins to form at the center of this spinning dust cloud. Nuclear fusion starts, and a star is born. The planets begin to form from the swirling dust clouds around the star. Gravity is greater closer to the star. Most of the dense material in the dust cloud is attracted strongly and ends up here.

The inner rocky planets and the gas giants

(5) The inner four planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars) are rocky and have solid surfaces that can be walked on. When the solar system formed, rocks (and other dense, heavy materials in the dust cloud such as iron and uranium) tended to gather closer to the Sun, and these materials combined to form the inner planets. The outer four planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune) are called gas planets (or gas giants). When the solar system formed, gaseous substances gathered further away from the Sun and formed the gas giants.

Star colors

6) Stars are born in clouds of hydrogen gas and dust called nebulae. Stars produce energy by nuclear fusion. Hydrogen gas atoms fuse together to form helium atoms. A lot of heat is produced in the fusion reaction which is emitted by the star. Large mass stars are very hot, and emit large amounts of heat but they have relatively short lifetimes. The color of a star shows its temperature - hot, bright stars are blue, very small, colder or old dying stars are red. Other stars, like our sun, looks white from space, but we see it as a yellow star because the light passes through nitrogen in the earth's atmosphere.

25 Which one of the following is the largest dwarf planet?

A **Pluto** B Ceres

C Saturn D Edna

26 Which of the following is called a gas planet?

A Mars B Venus

C **Neptune** D Aurelia

27 What color are the hottest stars?

A red B white

C silver D **blue**

Passage 4

(1) Have you ever noticed that some website addresses (URLs) start with http://, while other URLs start with https://? But where did the extra "s" come from, and what does it mean?

(2) The extra "s" is for people who need to send private information. It shows them that their connection is safe. The technology that powers that little "s" is called SSL. This, by the way, stands for "Secure Sockets Layer." You always want to see https:// when you are sharing any important information.

(3) If you go to a website that is not safe and send your name and address, hackers can see it. In fact, hackers can see and steal anything you type. They place small, listening programs on the server where the website is hosted. The program waits and when a visitor starts typing information on the website, it records everything including passwords. Hackers call this a "man-in-the-middle attack." But when you visit a website that has SSL encryption, hackers cannot see your information. Only you and the website can see what you type. This safe connection happens immediately. In fact, it is no slower than going to a http:// website. You just visit a website with SSL, and your connection will automatically be made safe.

(4)Companies that request personal information from a user, such as bank details, should have SSL certificates on their website. Companies that have a certificate will have https:// in their URL. If you see this, you know your information is safe.

28 What is one important idea related to websites the writer mentions in paragraphs (1) and (2)?

A SSL means Secure Sockets Layer.
B People share information online.
C A URL is a website address.
D **https:// is safer than http://.**

29 What is one important idea related to SSL that the writer mentions in paragraph (3)?

A listening programs
B **stopping hackers**
C http:// website
D fast websites

30 What example does the writer give information of a person might send to a company?

A private information
B name and address
C **bank details**
D passwords

31 What is the main topic of the passage?

A online banks
B website URLs
C website hackers
D **SSL technology**

Passage 5

The fitness mirror to help you exercise more

(1) For most people, including fitness fans, the thought of having to watch yourself work out is not an attractive one.

(2) We don't look our best when we are working hard on a weights machine. But, as anyone who goes to the gym knows, there are always some people who like to admire their reflection in the big mirrors. It is perhaps these particular keep-fit enthusiasts who are most excited about the latest trend in home exercise – smart fitness mirrors. These are 1.8m tall, vertical, high-tech mirrors that contain a computer, connect to the internet, and also work as a video screen. The idea is you connect with an online trainer, who then appears on the mirror screen next to your reflection. On the more advanced devices the mirror is fitted with cameras and speakers, so the trainer can observe your movements and suggest ideas and changes.

(3) The first smart mirror went on sale last year, costing 1300$, although there are plans for a simpler versions, at prices from 800$ to 1000$. The company describes its mirror as "giving completely personal sessions for body, mind and health." But is there any actual advantage to being able to watch yourself workout?

(4) Well, it can help you get the maximum benefits of the strength exercise and reduce errors in form that could lead to problems. Dr. Diana Johnson, a sports and fitness consultant at University of London agrees, but that she also has some worries. "Exercising in front of your reflection might provide important feedback; for example, on running technique or weightlifting form," she says. "It may also increase people's enjoyment during exercise – you can see the muscles in action and that can feel rewarding. However, my worry would be how do people who are unhappy with their body feel about this? It may be a problem for those new to exercise and looking to make a change in their life. Even for people who exercise regularly, we know there are many who are unhappy with their body, and for them, seeing a reflection throughout their exercise might be difficult."

(5) A similar form of high-tech mirror is also now entering the market – smart wellness mirrors. These are mirrors that use sensors and Al to measure a user's skin and health. These are designed to replace the usual mirror above the sink in your bathroom. The mirrors use a camera, and infrared and ultraviolet light sensors to analyse a person's skin and temperature, and then suggest a number of care routines.

(6)The bathroom is a place where you have your hands full, or wet, or with cream on them, so the mirror is touchless – you just have to move your hand in front of it. It seems this product has made the famous line "mirror, mirror, on the wall, who's the fairest of them all?" become a reality.

(7) However, some doctors also have worries about both fitness and wellbeing smart mirrors. For someone who already notices every imagined problem with their body, these mirrors could result in them worrying more about their appearance.

(8) Doctor Ali Ahmad agrees that there is a risk of some people worrying too much about their bodies, but he adds that the smart mirrors may improve health choices.

32 How much will the cheapest smart mirror cost?

A 1,300$ B 1,000$

C 800$ D 600$

33 What is one advantage of these mirrors?

A You will make fewer mistakes in your exercise.

B You will get much stronger.

C You will worry less about exercising.

D You will be less unhappy about your body.

34 What can a smart wellness suggest?

A What problems with your health you have.

B How to worry less about your body.

C Which medicine to take.

D Ways to look after yourself better.

Passage 6

Inflation

(1) Inflation is a general and sustained increase in prices over time. It is calculated by measuring the price of a typical basket of common products that people buy regularly. It tracks how the price of that basket of products changes over time. The rate of inflation is usually stated as a percentage. An annual inflation rate of 2% means that a product that was 100 riyals last year will now be priced 102 riyals.

(2) Inflation affects almost all people. It reduces how much a person can buy because more money is now needed to **purchase** the same items. High rates of inflation mean that if salaries do not increase at the same rate, people will feel that they are poorer. They will have the same amount of money, but they will not be able to buy the same things. They will purchase less and stop purchasing luxury items and things that do not really need.

(3) Inflation has an effect on businesses too. They often see a drop in sales, because of the lower real levels of consumer spending. In addition, their staff may ask for higher salaries because they need more money to pay for the higher cost of living. This would result in higher costs for businesses and could also cause the business to hike prices even more. This would then push inflation higher again.

35 what may cause higher costs for a business?

A an increase in prices. B higher interest rates.

C higher salaries. D a fall in sales.

36 what might people do because of high inflation?

A buy common products.
B **buy fewer products.**
C spend less money.
D work longer hours.

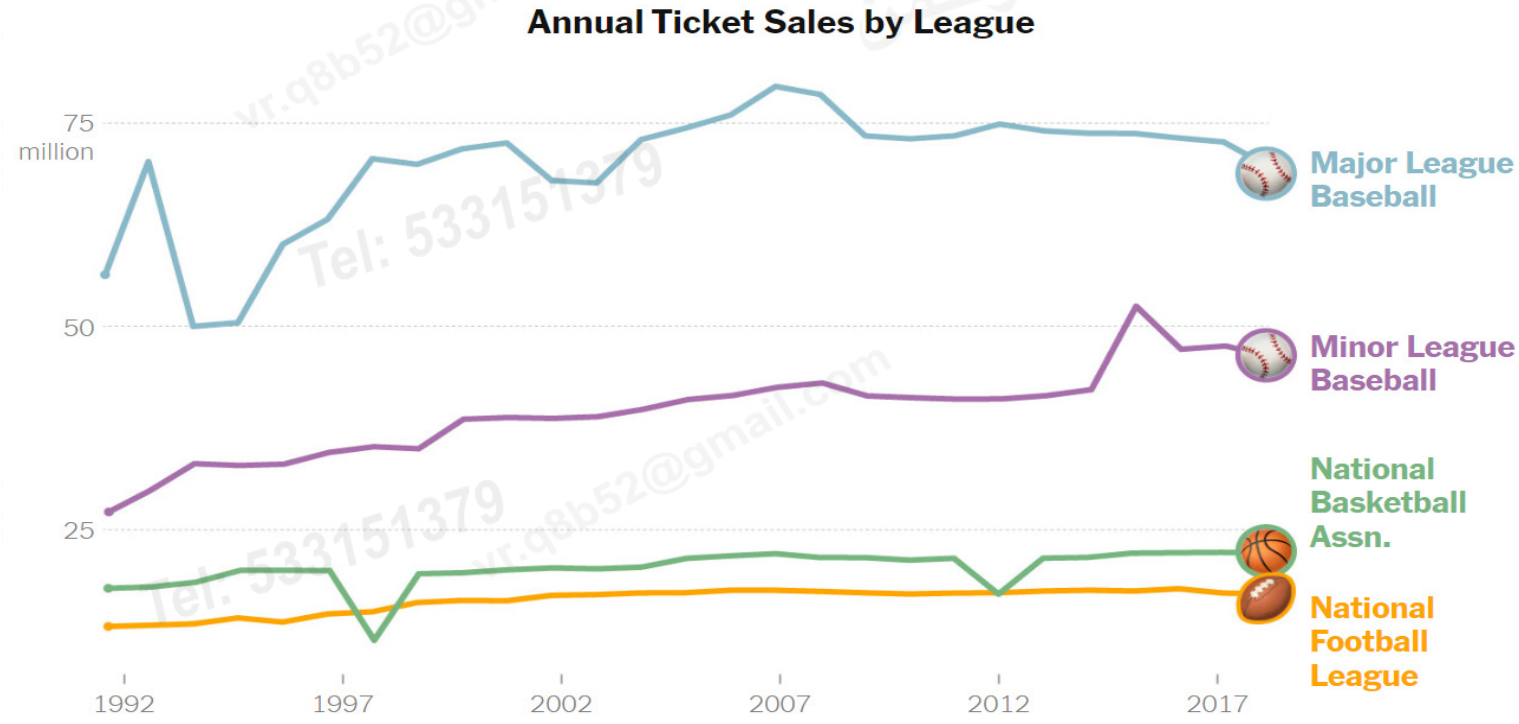
37 The word "purchase" in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A **buy**
B sell
C find
D borrow

38 the word "hike" in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

A report
B improve
C decrease
D **increase**

Passage 7



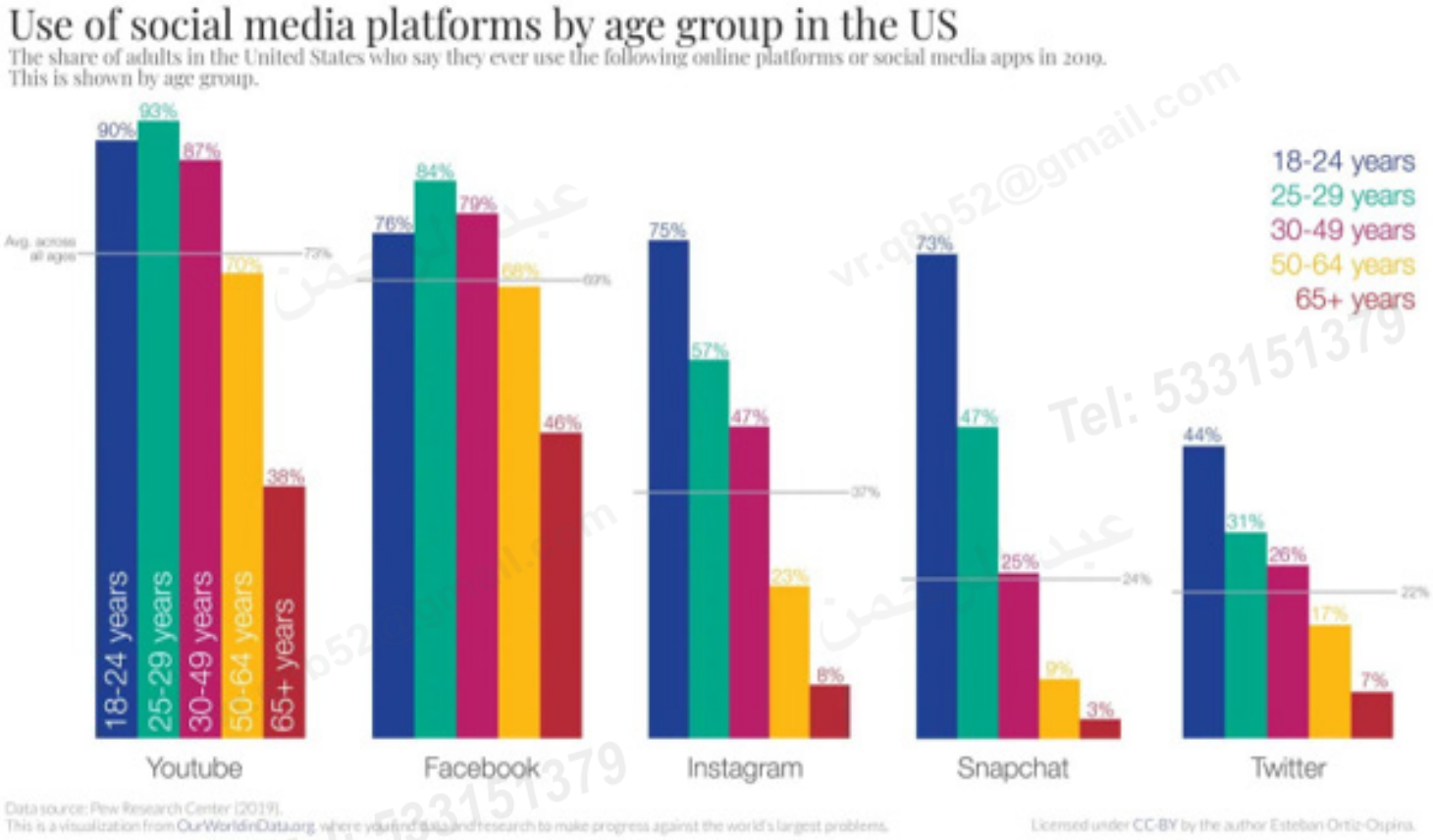
39 When did the National Basketball Assn. sell more tickets than the National Football League?

A 1990
B 1998
C **2006**
D 2012

40 What was the highest number of tickets sold by one sport in one year?

A 60 million
B 70 million
C **80 million**
D 90 million

Passage 8



41 **Which social media platform is used by people in the "30 – 49 years" age group more than Instagram?**

A | Twitter
B | LinkedIn
C | **Youtube**
D | Snapchat

42 **What percentage (%) of people in "18 – 24 years" age group use Facebook?**

A | 84
B | 79
C | **76**
D | 69

Passage 9

(1) There are still a few people in northern Europe who think that global warming might not be such a bad thing. In Britain, where summer can sometimes seem to last little more than a few weeks, many would welcome the idea of it getting a bit hotter.

(2) Unfortunately, things are not so simple. Global warming doesn't just mean the world will slowly get warmer. Paradoxically, it could cause certain areas to get colder – a lot colder. The latest predictions are that northern Europe could even be plunged into an ice age. While areas of south-eastern Europe would continue to get hotter and drier, Britain could find itself, surrounded by sea ice.

(3) The reason for this concerns the Greenland ice sheet. This is one of the biggest expanses of ice in the world. It is so big that if it all melted sea levels would rise by 7 meters. Due to rising emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide from the combustion of fossil fuels, this ice sheet is melting at an alarming rate. But how could the melting of the Greenland ice sheet threaten to plunge northern Europe into a new ice age?

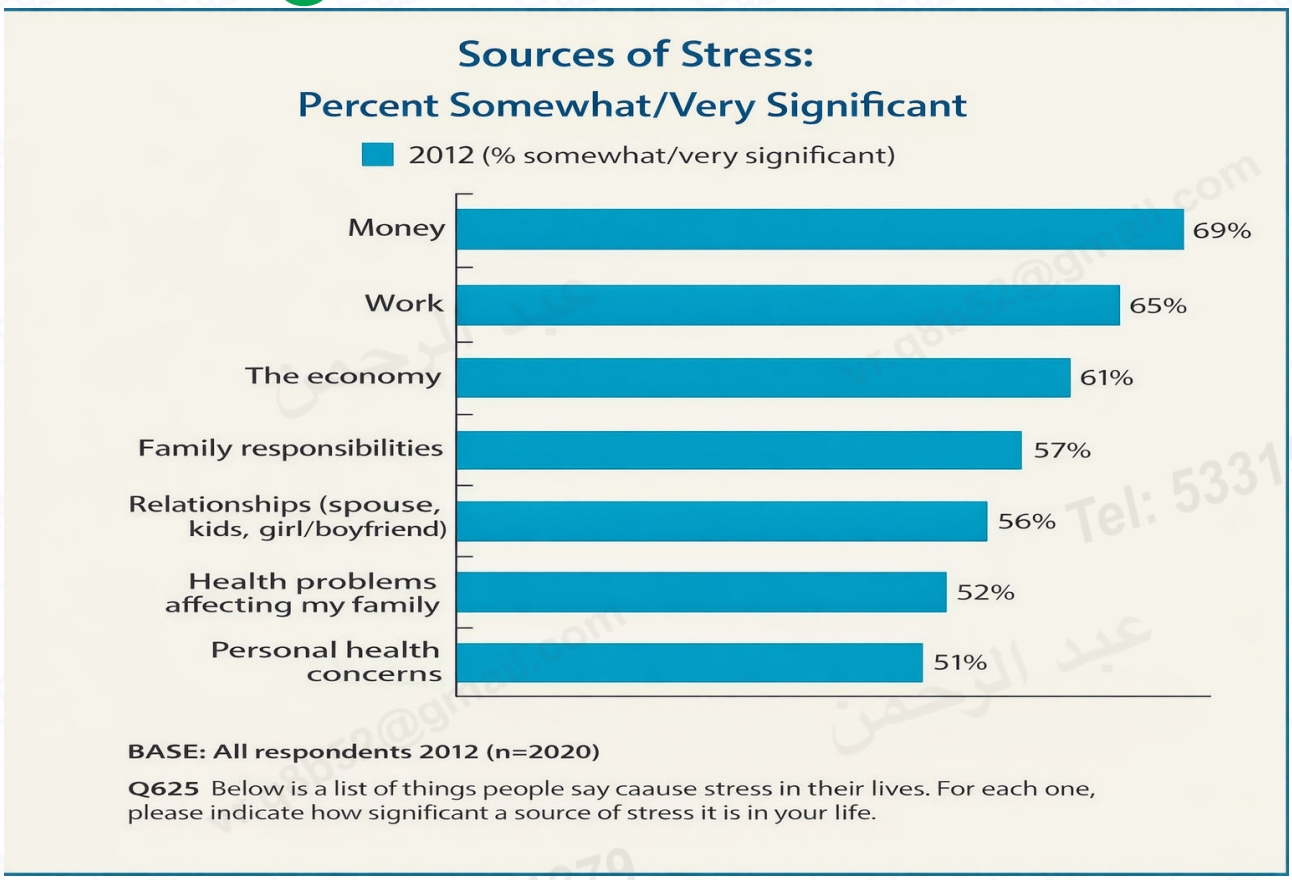
43 **The word "alarming" in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....**

A | confusing
B | frustrating
C | devastating
D | **frightening**

44 **The word "plunge" in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....**

A | elevate
B | invite
C | **launch**
D | explode

Passage 10



45 **Which was the main reason for stress among adults?**

A | work

B | family

C | **money**

D | health

Passage 11

The Dangers of Excess Security

(1) What's the difference between a medical student and a convict? The answer: A convict doesn't pay $50,000 a year for the privilege of being fingerprinted and patted down. I am referring, of course, to the increasingly stringent security measures that have come to characterize modern educational testing. As student evaluation techniques have migrated from face-to-face assessment to computer-based exams administered in dedicated testing centers, evaluators have become less and less likely to know examinees, leading to heightened precautions around exam security. The need for stricter security measures has presented a serious challenge for testing administration bodies. Striking a balance between security practices that are too lax and measures that discourage and may even negatively impact the mood of test-takers is not an easy task.

(2) I recently interviewed a group of fourth-year medical students who had just taken Step 2 of the United States Medical Licensing Clinical Knowledge Examination at test-administration centers. Each of the students had paid $560 for the privilege, and had devoted nine hours to the single-day exam, which consists of eight sections of 40 to 45 questions each. Over the day, they received a total break time of 45 minutes. Students must pass the exam to obtain a medical license, and scoring well is an important factor in gaining admission to competitive medical specialties. So, anxiety tends to run high.

(3)This inevitable anxiety is compounded by Checkpoint Charlie-esque security measures. IDs are checked. Each student wears a unique number on his or her shoulder throughout the day. Students are fingerprinted each time they enter and exit the testing room (up to 16 times). They are patted down and asked to roll up their pants legs and pull their pockets inside-out. If they wear a jacket or sweater into the exam room, they cannot take it off. They are warned that they will be under constant camera surveillance. They are also warned that excessive movement and or gestures that might be interpreted by test monitors as communication with other students in the room must absolutely be avoided.

(4) One of the students, a former U.S. marine, said he had found the entire atmosphere of the exam strangely familiar. He had served in Iraq, helping to preside over the return of inhabitants to Fallujah after the city's recapture by U.S. forces. "It was weird," he said. "They were using many of the exact same procedures and equipment we used in Fallujah. It took so long for them to verify identities that you almost didn't dare leave the room, for fear you couldn't get back in time. I finally had to show one of the examiners how to do it properly." Of course, these techniques are not merely for medical students. Aspiring accountants and architects, students sitting for the GRE, and prospective employees of Silicon Valley companies are all subjected to these strict measures. While the intent behind these measures is to uphold the integrity of tests, such extreme measures may cause more harm to test-takers and the overall testing system than good.

(5) Some might say that a high-security approach to testing students is not only necessary but a great practice overall. In the case of medical testing, the health of the nation is a vital resource, and we cannot afford to place it in the hands of physicians who might have succeeded through academic dishonesty. Who would want a loved one to be cared or by

fa physician who had cheated on the medical-licensing exam? As public policy, some argue, we should demand the very highest security in all such testing. they hold that students must adjust to these necessary measures and practice patience and understanding.

(6) But perhaps we have taken these security affairs too far. After all, the core of the patient-physician relationship is trust. The Hippocratic Oath, which has shaped the ethics of medicine for many centuries, enjoins the physician to respect patients' privacy and dignity and to always put each patient's interests first. We rely on our physicians for all sorts of matters we would not share with anyone else—private details of our health and personal relationships, access to intimate parts of our bodies, sometimes even our lives. We want to trust our physicians. No one is arguing that security is unnecessary, but perhaps we haven't quite yet found the sweet spot. It is quite possible that there are still less strict security measures which can be as effective yet more tactful.

46 What are two causes for anxiety in medical students?

A students who cheat on exams and security measures.

B wearing a number are removing their watches.

C scoring well and overcoming nervousness.

D **passing the medical exam and scoring well.**

47 What are two security measures mentioned?

A **pulling pockets inside-out and rolling up pants legs.**

B raising pants legs and taking short breaks.

C removing gloves and showing birth certificate.

D removing smart watches and rolling socks down.

48 What are two types of students who also face strict security measures?

A business students and GRE task-takers.

B **accounting and architecture students.**

C business and engineering students.

D accounting students and students in Silicon Valley.

Passage 12

Junk Food Advertising

(1)Childhood obesity is defined as "a child having excessive body fat which presents a risk to health," and it is a sad fact that too many children worldwide are obese. In November 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) published a report. The report includes sensible suggestions such as introducing health education and awareness-raising campaigns, but also asks countries to act and ban the direct advertising of junk food to children. The report claims that there is clear evidence that junk food adverts influence children's behavior, and that there is a link between childhood obesity and this kind of advertising. The report goes on to blame the marketing industry globally for deliberately directing their messaging towards children.

(2) However, the link between advertising and childhood obesity is weak and based on conclusions from research made up to 40 years ago. One example is a study conducted in Canada in 1981. In the study, eight-year-old children who were staying at a summer camp were exposed to two-weeks of food-and-drink messages on television. Researchers found that children who watched adverts for chocolate chose more chocolate and less fruit as snacks. Although this shows that there is a link between children's food choices and television, it does not show a link between advertising and children who are overweight.

(3) Children's choices are heavily dependent on their environment. Where they grow up and behaviors that are treated as acceptable are crucial. This is a fact that people who support bans on junk food advertising like to ignore. What this means is that, if parents live unhealthy lives, then their children are much more likely to live unhealthy lives too. To tackle obesity. I believe that we need work harder get the message across about what is healthy and what is not. Attempts to solve the problem through bans are a waste of time. Education is important. School and parents play a key role in fighting obesity. The WHO's junk food advertising bans are an unthinking solution to a problem that requires a major change to all of society.

49 **What idea do the words "children who are overweight" in paragraph (2) repeat?**

A | children who watched adverts
B | junk food to children
C | children's behavior
D | **childhood obesity**

50 **How is the World Health Organization's view about childhood obesity different from the writer's view?**

A | It believes education can influence food choices.
B | **It believes junk food advertising can cause obesity.**
C | It believes that children should do a lot more exercise.
D | It believes television can affect children's food choices.

51 **What can we understand from paragraph (1) about food advertising?**

A Many countries ban junk food advertising.

B **Many countries allow junk food advertising.**

C Many countries make adverts about healthy eating.

D Many countries ban all food advertising to children.

52 **What can we understand from paragraph (2) about the children in the research study?**

A Some children were prevented from watching the chocolate adverts.

B **Some children gained weight during the two-week research period.**

C Some children came from the USA and other countries outside Canada.

D Some children enjoyed watching television more than others.

Passage 13

Study Abroad

Passage A

(1) A huge draw of studying abroad is gaining life experience in a different country and culture. Immersing yourself in a new way of living can be scary at first, but tackling the challenges of living in a new country will grow your self-confidence and independence.

(2) Getting to know a new place also means the opportunity to explore; you'll learn all about local food, history, and customs. Although your university may be based in one city, there will be plenty of opportunities for traveling to other areas of the country, and maybe even other countries close by. Your idea of education will be forever changed.

(3) You'll be able to meet a lot of new people from different backgrounds, adding to your understanding of the world and how to interact with a diverse range of people. A benefit of living abroad while studying is the access you'll have to societies and sports teams, so meeting new people will never be an issue.

(4) The best way to improve your language skills is to live in a country that doesn't speak your native language. Living in a different country increases your vocabulary daily, and introduces you to more colloquial ways of speaking in that language.

(5) Some international students decide to apply for work visas when their course has finished as they wish to search for jobs in that country. Studying abroad can open up a new world of job opportunities in another country, broadening your postgraduate options.

(6) The personal skills you develop while studying abroad can also be appealing to prospective employers. The willingness you've shown to step out of your comfort zone; your global outlook and your independence will be traits shown through your decision to study abroad.

Passage B

(1) With study abroad, you can experience new places and cultures, make friends from around the world, and gain a global perspective-while earning credits towards your degree. It is a great way to develop highly-valued skills such as intercultural communication, foreign languages, adaptability, and problem-solving.

(2) Studying marine science at the Great Barrier Reef, architecture in Europe, or environmental sciences in the Amazon rainforest provides new meaning to the typical classroom experience not possible on campus. On average approximately 13% of U.S. undergraduates nationwide study abroad. Distinguish yourself from your peers by developing highly valuable skills while exploring a unique learning environment overseas!

(3) When you're abroad, every new experience can be a challenge and an adventure! Take a risk by leaving your home and you will be better prepared to face challenges in the future. By stepping outside of your comfort zone, you'll develop problem solving skills and discover you can handle the unexpected. Study abroad is a transformative experience that fosters personal growth along with increased intellectual development.

(4) Through study abroad, you can gain international experience and skills such as intercultural sensitivity, the ability to deal with ambiguity, and adaptation to new surroundings – all highly valued by employers. Abroad, you can learn to relate with people from different backgrounds, an important ability in the workplace. According to the IES survey, their study abroad alumni earn on average $7,000 more in starting salary compared to the general population of U.S. college graduates.

(5) Develop an understanding and appreciation of people from other countries and improve cross-cultural competency along with many skills. In a recent survey. 97% stated that study abroad served as a catalyst for increased maturity, 96% increased their self-confidence and 84% said that study abroad helped them develop job skills.

53 **According to Passages A and B, why is it important to live abroad?**

A **to expand cultural horizons**

B to earn better salaries

C to access sport teams

D to learn about the environment

54 **What do passages A and B say about foreign languages when living abroad?**

A promotion of intercultural understanding

B higher improvement of vocabulary

C **excellent path of learning**

D best way to make friends

55 **What do passages A and B say about studying abroad?**

A It improves classroom experiences.

B **It broadens future job options.**

C It boosts future salaries.

D It helps you to solve problems.

56 **What do passages A and B say about exploring when studying abroad?**

A distinguishes you from your colleagues

B improves your sensitivity

C presents a difficult challenge

D **gives new meaning to classical experiences**

Passage 14

(1) Is your television killing you? Did you know that every hour you spend watching it can take 22 minutes off of your life? This means that viewing for an average of six hours a day can cut short your life by five years!

(2) The above information is based on a study done by a group of researchers at the University of Queensland, Australia. The inactivity associated with TV viewing is dangerous and gives greater opportunities for unhealthy overeating. The researchers also showed that a sedentary lifestyle is as bad for health as smoking cigarettes. The scientists calculated that half an hour of watching TV' is equivalent to smoking one cigarette, with both cutting 11 minutes off a lifespan. Australians watch TV for an average of six hours per day and health effects are likely to be similar in other industrialized countries: the average amount of time spent watching TV daily is four hours in the UK and live hours in the United States.

(3) An earlier study associated television viewing with the risk of developing type-2 diabetes and heart disease, as well as with the risk of early death. That research showed that these risks rose by 20% for people who spend just two hours a day in front of the TV.

(4) The good news is that exercising for just 15 minutes a day can increase your lifespan by up to three years. It can also reduce the risk of premature death by 14%. Each extra 15 minutes of exercise added to that can decrease this risk by another 4%.

57 **According to the passage, what activity can increase the health risks of diabetes and heart disease by 20%?**

A watching TV for two hours a day
B a generally inactive lifestyle
C unhealthy eating
D smoking

58 **The word "premature" in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....**

A late
B early
C final
D developing

59 **According to paragraph (4), exercising for 15 minutes daily can.....**

A add three years to your total lifetime
B lengthen your lifetime by 22 minutes
C decrease the risk of death by 4%
D lower heart disease by 4%

Passage 15

From: <ahmad.adbullah@globalconsiiltants.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.

60 **According to the passage, why was Mr. Ahmed Not pleased with Mr. Hamad?**

A Mr. Hamad forgot to bring extra materials at a past event.

B Mr. Hamad did not order refreshments for a past event.

C **Mr. Hamad arrived later than him at a past event.**

D Mr. Hamad was unable to attend a past event.

Model 50

61 If they have the resources, they ..... a public park.

A built
C had built
B **will build**
D would build

62 How did you respond when the policeman asked you.....him your driver's license?

A give
B **to give**
C giving
D to giving

63 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A Mrs. Wilson put them away in the cupboard, after lunch was over, and washed the dishes, dried them.
B **After lunch was over, Mrs. Wilson washed the dishes, dried them, and put them away in the cupboard.**
C Mrs. Wilson washed the dishes, dried them, after lunch was over, and put them away in the cupboard.
D Dried them, Mrs. Wilson put them away in the cupboard, after lunch was over, and washed the dishes.

64 What are you doing ..... home?

A in
B **at**
C to
D on

65 Steve made sure he arrived early for his interview..... prepare fully.

A for to
B and for
C so that to
D **in order to**

66 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Bill's mother didn't let him go out because she knew he have not finished his homework.

A didn't
B because
C **have**
D his

67 The farmer's market is open.....Saturday every week.

A with
B **on**
C to
D in

68 ..... Linda is not very tall, she is an excellent basketball player.

A Even
B In case
C **Although**
D In spite of

69 Bob doesn't like horror movies, ...he still went along because his friends wanted to watch one.

A so
B **but**
C and
D because

70 Could you talk....., please? Hannah is still asleep.

A more quieter
B **more quietly**
C quietlier
D quieter

71 Our neighbours had an accident. ....., no one was injured.

A Luck
B Lucky
C **Luckily**
D Luckiest

72 It was the..... decision that I've ever had to take.

A important
B importantest
C **most important**
D more important

73 Mrs. Carter tried very..... to remember all her students' names.

A **hard**
B hardly
C harder
D hardest

74 Which is the ..... language to learn – English or Spanish?

A easy
B easily
C **easiest**
D easier

75 Enjoy your holiday. Have .....!

A great time
B **a great time**
C the great time
D some great time

76 I'd be very frightened if a lion .....me.

A attacks
B will attack
C has attacked
D **attacked**

77 If I tell her the truth, she ..... angry.

a is
b was
c **will be**
d would be

78 Don't take that job unless they ..... you better pay.

a **offer**
b offered
c will offer
d would offer

79 Would you work tomorrow if you.....?

A don't have to
B **didn't have to**
C won't have to
D wouldn't have to

80 Diana lost her job a year ago, and hasn't ..... find a new one.

A **been able to**
B could able to
C been able
D could able

81 You don't ..... give him any money. He has a good job now.

A must
B need
C ought to
D **have to**

82 I wanted to bake my dad his favorite cake but ..... find the recipe.

A can't
B **couldn't**
C wasn't able
D am not able

83 If Mrs. Harris is not in her office, she .....be having her coffee break.

A ought
B shall
C **may**
D can

84 Amy: Is that your niece's son over there?
Alex: Yes, ... is.

A that
B she
C he
D **it**

85 First Mrs. Carter and later Mrs. Johnson introduced .....to the students.

A by themselves
B by herself
C **themselves**
D herself

86 Let's go on holiday, ...?

A **shall we**
B would we
C will we
D do we

87 Steve: None of the hotel staff spoke English.
Amy: .....? That must've been very upsetting.

A **Did they**
B Didn't they
C Hadn't they
D Had they

88 What are you doing at work, Linda? Your daughter told me you.....on holiday.

A are
B have been
C are being
D **were**

89 Cathy and I .....in the train for several hours when, finally, the sun came out.

A **had been walking** B have been walking
C were walking D had walked

90 My grandfather travelled a lot when he was younger. He is believed to ..... over a hundred countries

A visit B be visiting
C **have visited** D have been visited

91 Take a sweater in case it.....cold at night.

A got B **gets**
C will get D would get

92 The police forces in Saudi Arabia like to use strong vehicles. ....., Toyota, Ford and Dodge.

A **For example** B In addition
C In contrast D However

93 Choose the best way to make the following sentences in a paragraph:

1) this happens on the last Wednesday in August.
2) It is a huge food fight with people throwing tomatoes at each other.
3) Every year, many famous festivals take place around the world.
4) One if the best is called La Tomatina.

A **(3), (4), (1), (2)** B (1), (4), (3), (2)
C (3), (1), (4), (2) D (4), (2), (3), (1)

94 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

A By 2030, among the top 15 biggest economies in the world Saudi Arabia aims to be.
B **By 2030, Saudi Arabia aims to be among the top 15 biggest economies in the world.**
C Saudi Arabia aims the top 15 biggest economies in the world by 2030 to be among.
D Saudi Arabia 15 biggest economies in the world aims to be among the top by 2030.

95 Ali wanted to join his father on a business trip to Dubai, ... the flight was full.

A **but** B then
C since D therefore

96 Jane: I'm starting the new assignment now.
Teacher: Sure, but .....the old assignment I gave you?

A have you already been finishing B were you already finish
C **have you already finished** D are you already finishing

97 Mary was too tired to watch television last night, ...she went to bed early.

A so
B but
C why
D because

98 The girl was holding the knife carefully because her parents.....her how to do it.

A they shown
B they show
C had shown
D have showed

99 Eric wanted to stop to eat but the rest of the passengers on the bus wanted to keep ..... until they reached their destination

A go
B to go
C going
D to going

100 If he .....harder, he would have passed his examinations.

A works
B will work
C worked
D had worked

Model 51

PASSAGE 1

The World Economic Outlook for Trade

1) Although the global economy continued to grow robustly until 2007, economic performance was not equal: growth in the advanced economies slowed and then stopped in 2009, whereas emerging and developing economies continued to grow. Looking ahead, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), an international bank with 186 member nations, expected growth to continue until 2020 in both advanced and emerging developing economies.

2) Although the U.S. economy had been growing steadily since 2000 and recorded the longest peacetime expansion in the nation's history, the worldwide recession which began in December 2007 slowed the rate of growth. The IMF estimated that the U.S. economy grew by less than half of 1 percent in 2008 and, because of subprime mortgage lending and other global financial problems, declined 2.5 percent in 2009. International experts recorded global economic growth of 3.9 percent in 2010 and 4.3 percent in 2011, despite the high oil prices.

3) **Canada and Western Europe: America's leading export partner,** Canada, showed a growth rate of 2.6 percent in 2010 and 3.6 percent in 2011. The euro area which declined by 3.9 percent in 2009, grew by 1.0 percent in 2010, and by 1.6 percent in 2011. The United Kingdom and smaller European countries such as Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland, experienced a recession.

4) Mexico and Latin America: America's second largest export customer, Mexico, suffered its sharpest recession ever in 1995, and experienced another major setback in 2009. However, its growth rate in 2010 and 2011 was 4.0 percent and4.7 percent. respectively. Brazil escaped the recent global economic crisis with only minor setbacks: its growth in 2008 was more than 5 percent, and in 2009 it declined only 0.4 percent. In general, the Latin American and the Caribbean economies are recovering at a robust pace.

5) Japan: Japan's economy is regaining momentum. Stronger consumer demand and business investment make Japan less reliant on exports for growth. The IMF puts the growth for Japan at 1.7 percent in 2010 and 2.2 percent in 2011.

6) Other Asian Countries: The economic growth in Asia remained strong in 2008 and2009 despite the global recession. Growth was led by China, where its economy expanded by 8.7 percent in 2009, and by at 10 percent and 9.7 percent in 2010 and 2011. respectively. Growth in India slowed modestly to 5.6 percent in 2009. Growth in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam was as expected at 4.7 percent and 5.3 percent in 2010 and2011 , respectively. In short, the key emerging economies in Asia are leading the global recovery. China's emergence as a global economic power has been among the most dramatic economic developments of recent decades. From 1980 to 2004, China's economy averaged a real GDP growth rate of 9.5 percent and became the world' s sixth-largest economy. **China's total share in world trade expanded from 1 percent in 1980 to almost 6 percent in 2003**. By2004 , China had become the third largest trading nation in dollar terms, behind the United States and Germany and just ahead of Japan.

7) Emerging Europe: The year 2007 marked the sixth consecutive year during which emerging Europe grew much faster than Western Europe, but growth in many countries was uneven. The global economic crisis that plagued this region finally came to an end in 2009, and most countries in the region saw positive growth in2010 and 2011.

8) Commonwealth of Independent States. The growth in this region turned out to be the predicted 3.8 percent in 2010 and 4.0 percent in 2011. Strong growth is expected to continue in Azerbaijan and Armenia. whereas growth is projected to remain stable in Moldova, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. After World War II, trade between the United States and the communist nations of Central and Eastern Europe was minimal. The United States maintained high tariff barriers on imports from most of these countries and also restricted their exports. However, since the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the collapse of communism, trade between the United States and Central and Eastern Europe has expanded substantially. The countries that made the transition from communist to market economies quickly have recorded positive growth for several years. Among the nations that have enjoyed several years of positive economic growth are **the member countries of the Central European Free Trade Association: Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia.**

1 Who is America's leading export partner?

A USA
B Canada
C Mexico
D The United Kingdom

2 What was China's total world trade share in 2003?

A 1 percent
B 4.5 percent
C 6 percent
D 9.5 percent

3 Which country is a member of the Central European Free Trade Association?

A Armenia
B Poland
C Moldova
D Turkey

PASSAGE 2

Energy Producers and consumers

1) At the core of every organism's interaction with the environment is its need for energy to power's life processes. Ants use energy to carry objects many times their size. Birds use energy to migrate thousands of miles. You need energy to get out of bed in the morning! Where does energy in living systems come from? How is it **transferred** from one organism to another?

2) Living systems operate by expending energy. Organisms need energy for growth, reproduction, and their own metabolic processes. In short, if there is no energy, there are no life functions. Yet, no organism can create energy – organisms can only use energy from other sources. You probably know that you get your energy from the plants and animals you eat. But where does the energy in this food come from? For most life on earth, sunlight is the ultimate energy source. Over the last few decades, however, through research, experts have **discovered** that there are other energy sources for life. For some organisms, chemical energy stored in inorganic chemical compounds serves as the ultimate energy source for life processes.

3) Only algae, certain bacteria and plants can capture energy from sunlight or chemicals and convert it into forms that living cells can use. These organisms are called autotrophs. Autotrophs use solar or chemical energy to produce food by assembling inorganic compounds into complex organic molecules. But autotrophs do more than feed themselves. **Autotrophs store energy in forms that make it available o other organisms that eat them**. That's why autotrophs are also called primary producers.

1 Why are autotrophs known as primary producers?

A Because autotroph means primary producers in Latin.

B They are able to survive off their own sources of energy.

C They both use the sun and chemical compounds for energy.

D **Because their productions of energy benefits other organisms.**

2 The word "transferred" in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to……

A driven

B **moved**

C made

D saved

3 The word "discovered" in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to……

A believed

B **found**

C hoped

D tried

PASSAGE 3

Introducing psychology

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 now 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, 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.

1 What do psychologists do to help people who are unhappy in their lives?

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.

2 What does the passage say about the work of most psychologists

A **It is field research.**

B It is forensic science.

C It is TV entertainment.

D It is personal counseling.

3 Which word can we use to replace the word “But” in paragraph (2)?

A In addition

B Therefore

C Finally

D **However**

4 What does the writer think about our knowledge of psychology?

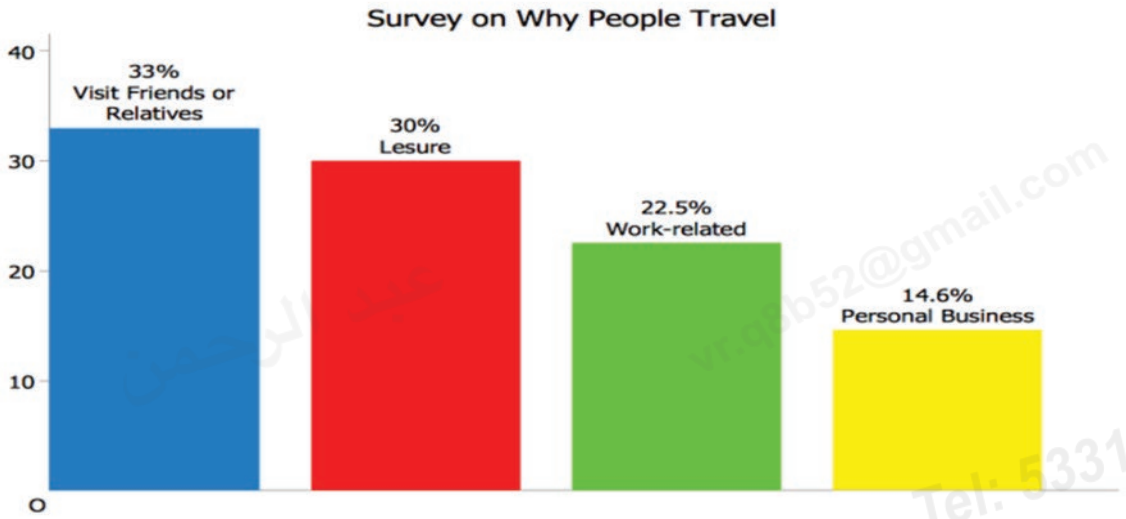
A It is complete.

B It is INCORRECT.

C It is from university.

D **It is from experience.**

PASSAGE 4





1 How many people traveled for leisure?

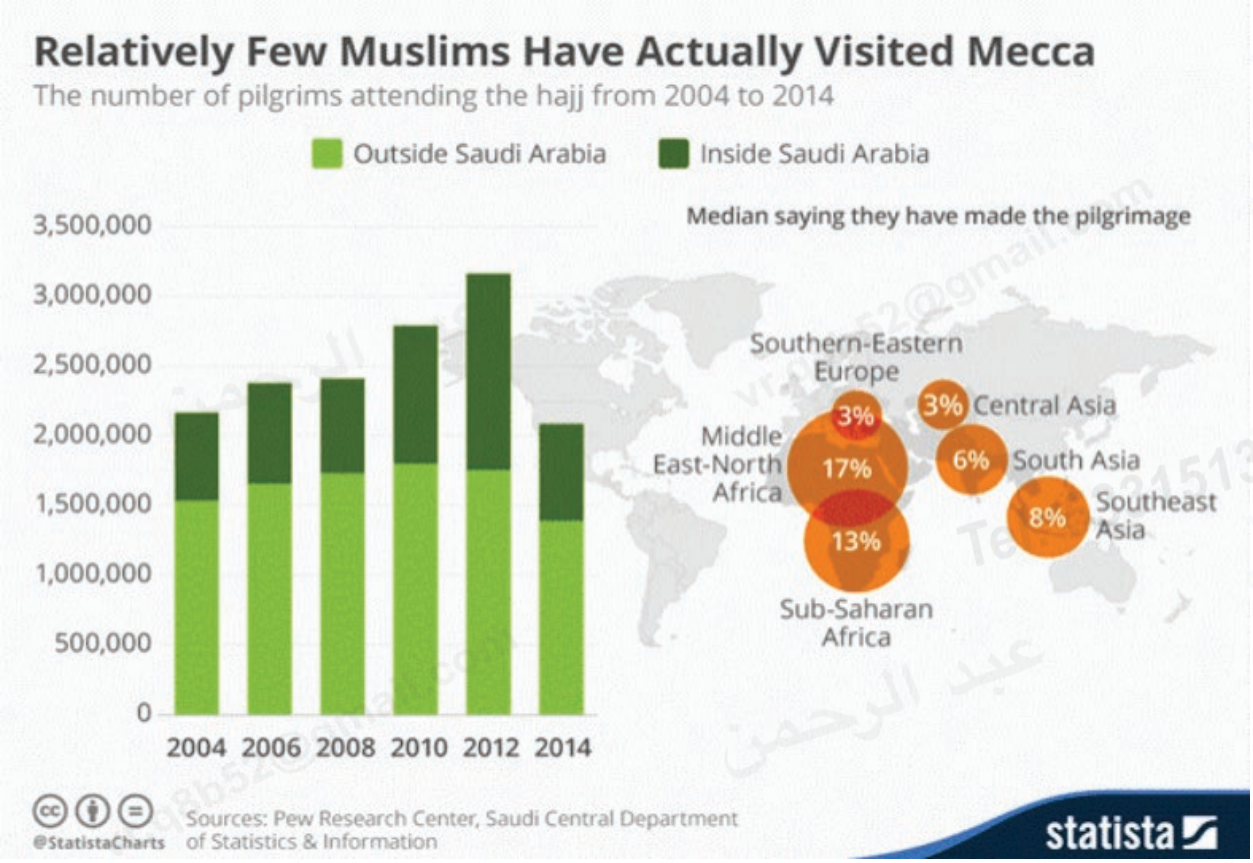
A 22.5 percent

B **30 percent**

C 30 people

D 300 people

PASSAGE 5



1 Which year had the most pilgrims from outside Saudi Arabia?

A 2002

B 2008

C 2010

D 2012

PASSAGE 6

California Strawberries

1) Agricultural abundance is a pillar of the California dream. In 2016 the state turned out more than $45 billion worth of meat, milk and crops. Long before nutritionists agreed that fresh fruits and vegetables should be the center of American diets, California farmers had planted much of their land in these products, and today they produce half of the nation's fruits, vegetables and nuts.

2) But although fruits and vegetables are vaunted as healthy foods, their impact as crops is quite different. On many California produce farms wages are low, working conditions are poor and farmers use enormous quantities of pesticides and precious water. This is the central contradiction of California agriculture.

3) California's strawberry industry is the state's sixth most important commodity in terms of the value of crops sold. Strawberries are attractive reasonably nutritious and occasionally tasty fruits and can be grown and eaten within California nearly year-round. But the industry's growth has relied on heavy use of toxic chemicals and now growers face heightened restrictions on some of their most favored chemicals; soil fumigants.

4) Unfortunately, less toxic or non-chemical strategies that would allow strawberries to be grown for a mass market, maintaining affordable prices, are elusive and likely to remain so.

5) Although strawberry production once was scattered throughout the state, by the 1960s, it had concentrated in coastal zones to take advantage of sandy soils and mild temperatures. Thereafter, the industry saw tremendous growth in productivity. In Monterey and Santa Cruz counties alone, acreage more than tripled and production increased tenfold from 1960 to 2014. Much of this growth was enabled by advances in plant breeding and use of plastic tarps to absorb heat, allowing growers to increase the length of strawberry seasons.

6) But the main driver of growth has been the use of pre plant chemical fumigants. Growers hire pest control companies to fumigate soils before planting strawberries in order to kill soil-borne pests most importantly, plant **pathogens such as Verticillium dahliae and Macrophomina phaseolina Without such treatment, these pathogens cause strawberry plants to wilt and die.**

7) Now, however, the industry's fumigant of choice methyl bromide can no longer be used in strawberry fruit production. In 1991 methyl bromide was banned under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that used in nursery production to ensure that starter plants are virus- and pathogen-free.

8) One potential replacement, methyl iodide, was approved for use in late 2010. But it was withdrawn from the market in 2012, following an activist campaign and lawsuit that accused California regulators of performing an inadequate review of potential health risks to workers and the general public. Among other things, the chemical is a known neurotoxin and carcinogen.

9) Other fumigants are still allowed, but their use is increasingly restricted by buffer zones and township quotas. Consequently, growers are contending with heightened levels of plant disease, some from pathogens that had never before been evident in California strawberry fields.

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

10) Can California find a less toxic way to raise 90 percent of the nation's fresh strawberries? Although the strawberry industry is investing significant resources into non-chemical alternatives to manage soil-borne disease, the obstacles are formidable. The entire production system, including reliance on fumigants, is embedded into the cost of land.

11) Fumigation has allowed growers to plant on the same blocks of land. year after year, and not worry about soil disease. With fumigation available to control pathogens. Strawberry breeders have emphasized productivity, beauty and durability. Meanwhile, nursery production has shifted away from prime fruit growing regions along the coast to take advantage of different environments for plant propagation, enabling coastal land to be used solely for growing fruit.

12) Together these innovations have allowed growers to keep prime strawberry land in production every year for much of the year, yielding exceptional amounts of fruit. High land prices reflect these expectations and make it unprofitable to grow strawberries using less intensive methods. The Pacific Ocean's natural summer air-conditioning is attractive to suburbanites as well as strawberries, so coastal development is putting additional pressure on the cost of strawberry land while at the same time increasing public pressure to control use of fumigants.

13) Informed and concerned consumers ingrained with California's deep culture of environmentalism have turned to organic strawberries, which they see as a more sustainable option. As conventional growers took note of this vibrant market, **organic strawberry production rose fivefold between 2000 and 2012**, to reach about 3,300 acres planted in 2017, which represents 12 percent of all strawberry acreage.

14) But although organic growers use non-chemical soil fumigation methods or rotate strawberries with crops that have a mild disease-suppressing effect, such as broccoli, few of them fundamentally alter the production system in other ways.

15) A small but dedicated set of growers have learned how to raise strawberries for the long haul without fumigants. However, even they use starter plants produced on fumigated soil, since no nurseries produce organic plants. Crucially, for these growers strawberries are a minor crop in what are otherwise highly diversified systems. And most of these producers are located outside of prime strawberry growing regions, where land is cheaper. Their approach therefore is not nearly replicable for growers producing for the mass market.

16) These exceptions tell us as much about the limits of California strawberry production as does mainstream production. Consumers who want organic strawberries must be willing to live with compromises, pay premium prices. For others, the dream of affordable year-round strawberries grown without toxic chemicals is already an impossible one.

1 What are two plant pathogens that harm strawberries?

A verticillium dahliae and macrophomina phaseolina.

B methyl bromide and methyl iodide.

C methyl iodide and macrophomina phaseolina.

D verticillium dahliae and methyl bromide.

2 Between which years did organic strawberry production rise by fivefold?

A 1960 and 2014

B 2005 and 2015

C 2010 and 2012

D 2000 and 2012

PASSAGE 7

New Plants

1) The discovery and introduction of new crop plants has frequently changed human history. Before they were discovered in the Americas, many important crops-including corn, peanuts, and potatoes – were unknown in Europe. The introduction of these plants changed European agriculture rapidly. We think of boiled potatoes for example, as a traditional staple of German and Irish cooking, but 400 years ago, potatoes were new items in the diets of Europeans.

2) The efficiency of **agriculture** has been improved through the selective breeding of crop plants and improvements in farming techniques. The corn grown by Native Americans, for example, was developed more than 8000 years ago from teosinte, a wild grass found in Mexico. Further selective breeding has produced modern day com. The change caused by selective breeding can be very dramatic.

3) In more recent times, other familiar crops have been the product of selective breeding. Sugar beets, the source of most refined sugar from the United States, were produced from the ordinary garden beet using selective breeding. Plants as different as cabbage, broccoli and brussels sprouts have been developed from a single **species** of wild mustard.

1 The word "species" in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to……..

A variety
B ingredient
C experiment
D design

2 The word "agriculture" in the passage is closest in meaning to……

A industry
B culture
C farming
D diet

PASSAGE 8

1) There's a lot more to trying to evaluate whether a particular risk is big or small than you might think. Flying in airplanes is a case in point.

2) You'd think that you could determine the numbers and the odds and that would be it. The annual risk of being killed in a plane crash for the average American is about 1 in 11 million. On that basis, the risk looks pretty small. Compare that, for example, to the annual risk of being killed in a motor vehicle crash for the average American, which is about 1 in 5,000.

3) But if you think about those numbers, problems occur right away. Some people fly more and some fly less and some don't fly at all. So if you take the total number of people killed in commercial plane crashes and divide that into the total population, the result, the risk for the average American, may be a good general guide to whether the risk is big or small, but it's not specific to your personal risk.

4) Then there is another numbers problem: You can calculate the risk of flying by dividing the number:

(1) Of people who die into the total number of people, which gives you the risk for the average person;

(2) Of victims into the number of total flights all passengers took, which gives the risk per flight; and some don't fly at all.

(3) Of victims into the total number of miles all of them flew, which gives you the risk per mile. So, if you take the total number of people killed in commercial plane crashes and divide that into the total population, the result, the risk for the average American, may be a good general guide to whether the risk is big or small, but it's not specific to your personal risk.

5) They all produce accurate numbers, but which one is most relevant to you depends on your personal flying patterns. Some fliers take lots of short flights and some take longer ones. Since the overwhelming majority of the few plane crashes that do occur take place in connection with takeoffs and landings, the risk is less a matter of how far you fly and more a matter of how often. If you are a frequent flier, then the risk per flight means more. For occasional long-distance fliers, the risk per mile means more. A frequent, long-distance flier would want to consider both.

1 What are two words that the writer uses to mean "Find out"?

A think / divide.
B take / compare.
C produce / consider.
D **determine / calculate**

2 How is the writer's view about plane crash risk different from the general belief?

A It is about 1 in 11 million.
B It depends on national averages.
C **It depends on individual flying habits.**
D It depends on the condition of the plane.

3 According to the passage, which of the following is a fact about most plane crashes?

A **They happen during takeoff and landing.**
B They happen during takeoff and mid-flight.
C They happen mid-flight and during landing
D They happen during medium- and long -distance flights.

5 What can we understand from the passage about airplane crashes?

A The risk of being killed is biggest in private plane crashes.
B The risk of crashing is smallest for the average American.
C The risk of being killed is biggest in commercial plane crashes.
D **The risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long-distance fliers.**

PASSAGE 9

1) ***Consumption taxes***: As the name implies, consumption taxes tax consumption. There are different variants of consumption taxes. Three important consumption taxes are the sales tax, the excise tax, and the value added tax (VAT).

2) ***Sales Tax***: A sales tax is a tax on sales and are usually a flat percentage of the amount of the purchase. Sellers usually collect sales taxes at the point of sale from the ultimate consumer. Many states and localities rely on sales tax for a substantial portion of their revenue needs. Sales taxes are relatively easy to collect. By their very nature, sales taxes are not collected on amounts that citizens or residents save. Hence, their effect is more burdensome to those persons who must spend more (even all) of their income to purchase items subject to a sales tax. While such taxes are nominally in equal percentage of all purchases, their effect is regressive for those who accumulate wealth and who spend all of their income on items subject to them.

3) In states that have sales taxes applicable to all purchases, every citizen or resident who buys anything pays more sales tax. In this sense, citizen beneficiaries may more equitably share the burden of paying for state or local government than is the case of the financing schemes already noted. The recent financial crisis has made clear that a state's revenue are vulnerable to economic downturns during which citizens or residents must reduce their purchases. Such downturns are the very occasions when states need more funds to finance services for which their citizen stand in greater need.

4) Sales taxes are particularly attractive to states that perceive an ability to pass them to a non-citizens or non-residents. There is nothing quite so politically attractive as making someone who cannot vote in state elections increase the state's funds. Tourist-destination states that persons from out-of-state visit find sales taxes attractive.

5) ***Excise taxes***: An excise tax is a sales tax that applies only to certain classes of good, e.g., luxury items. Excise taxes on luxury items may be politically popular, but those excise taxes do not raise much revenue because they are avoidable. The demand for luxury items is usually limited. Excise taxes on high-demand (arguably) non-necessities, e.g., **cellular telephones**, raise much more revenue. Tourist-destination states find excise taxes on services that old-of-state visitors are more likely to purchase than residents to be attractive e.g., renting cars, staying in hotels, visiting tourist sites.

6) Some states impose excise taxes on "sin" purchases e.g., **cigarettes**. The public health costs associated with activities such as smoking or drinking may be high, so states tax heavily the purchase of products that cause it to have to provide costly health services. Arguably, such taxes may discourage persons from making the purchases in the first place.

7) ***Value Added Tax***: This tax is imposed upon every sale, not only the sale to the ultimate consumer, i.e., it is imposed at every stage of production of a product. The seller pays the VAT to the government minus whatever tax the seller was assessed upon acquiring the good. Thus, the tax base is only a purchaser's actual additions to the value of a product. Since the final consumer does not resell the product, he/she/it pays the final tax bill. Many European countries favor a VAT, often in combination with an income tax.

8) There are of course other forms of taxation used by nations to raise income. These include wealth taxes and wage taxes.

9) ***Wealth Taxes***: We could tax wealth. There are at least two common forms of wealth taxes, estate taxes and property taxes. The estate tax is imposed on the estates of the deceased and the amount of the tax depends on the size of the estate. Property taxes are imposed on taxpayers because they own property. Municipalities often rely on property taxes to raise the revenues they need. Notices that in the case of property taxes, the taxing authority can tax the same "wealth" again and again, e.g., every year.

10) ***Wage taxes***: we could tax wages by a flat percentage irrespective of how much those wages are. This is sometimes called a "payroll" tax. Some states rely on payroll tax. It is cheaper to administer than an income tax because there are few deductions or exclusions from the tax base. **Social Security taxes and Medicare taxes are wage taxes.** The tax rate of the Social Security Tax (6.2% on both employer and employee) is limited to the first $120.000 of wage income. The maximum on the tax rate of the Social Security Tax of course creates an effect where those with incomes higher than the maximum pay a rate that is lower than the rate of those whose income is below the maximum rate of the Medicare tax (1.45% on both employer and employee) is not subject to a limit. Therefore, for high-income earners, there is an additional 0.9% tax on wages or self-employment income.

1 According to the passage, what are kinds of wage taxes?

A income tax and social security tax

B **social security tax and medicare taxes**

C purchase and medicare taxes

D payroll and wealth taxes.

2 According to the passage, which of the following are kinds of excise tax?

A cigarettes and property

B property and wages

C cigarettes and wages

D **cellphones and cigarettes**

PASSAGE 10

Preserving Habits and Ecosystems

1) The main **thrust** of global conservation efforts today is to protect not just individual species but entire ecosystems. The goal is to preserve the natural interactions of many species. To the end, governments and conservation groups work to set aside land as parks and reserves. The United States has national parks, forests, and other protected areas. Marine sanctuaries are being created to protect coral reefs and marine mammals.

2) The challenge is protecting areas that are large enough and that contain the right resources to protect biodiversity. To make sure that conservation efforts are **concentrated** in the most important places, conservation biologists have identified ecological “hotspots”. An ecological hotspot is a place where significant numbers of species and habitats are in immediate danger of extinction. By identifying these areas, ecologists hope that scientists and governments can better target their efforts to save as many species as possible.

1 The word “thrust” in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to……

A intention
B judgment
C guarantee
D circumstance

2 The word “concentrated” in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to……

A balanced
B identified
C appreciated
D emphasized

PASSAGE 11

Company Funded Research

1) A soda company sponsoring nutrition research. An oil company helping fund a climate-related research meeting. Does the public care who's paying for science?

2) In a word, yes. When industry funds science, credibility suffers. And this does not bode well for the types of public-private research partnerships that appear to be becoming more common as government funding for research and development reduces.

3) The recurring topic of conflict of interest has made headlines in recent weeks. The National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine have revised its conflict of-interest guidelines following questions about whether members of a recent expert group on GMO's had industry connections or other financial conflicts were not disclosed in the panel's final report.

4) This indicates how hard it may be for the public to see research as useful when produced with an industry partner, even when that company is just one of several collaborators.

What people think of funding sources.

5) When a research team included an industry partner, the public were generally less likely to think the scientists would consider a full range of evidence and listen to different voices. An industry partner also reduced how much participants believed any resulting data would provide meaningful guidance for making decisions.

6) You may think that including a diverse array of partners in a research collaboration might remove the negative perceptions that come with industry involvement. But, while including scientists from a non-industry organization Particularly (a nongovernmental organization) made some difference, the effect was small. Adding a government partner provided no real additional benefit.

7) Participants who were asked to describe what they thought about the research partnership in their own words said they were skeptical whether an industry partner could ever be trusted to release information that might hurt its profits.

8) Stories of Pharmaceutical companies conducting less than rigorous clinical trials for the benefit of their marketing departments, or the tobacco industry steadfastly denying the connection between smoking and cancer in the face of mounting evidence, help explain public concern about industry-funded science.

vr.q8b52@gmail.com

1 How are the ideas that "not all evidence is considered" and "not all findings are released" related?

A Both are part of the tobacco industry's research.

B Not all evidence is considered" is an example of "not all findings are released"

C **Both are examples of public opinion about this type of research.**

D One represents NGO research and the other company-funded research.

2 Which of the following is an opinion?

A **They were Skeptical whether an industry partner could ever be trusted to release information that might hurt its profits.**

B The National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine have revised its conflict-of interest guidelines.

C An industry partner also reduced how much participants believed any resulting data would provide meaningful guidance for making decisions.

D Including scientists from a non-industry organization made some difference, but the effect was small.

3 How is the public's view about funding science different from the industry's view?

A The public think that the industry should use their money to do more research.

B The public think that public-private research partnerships work well.

C The public think that government research is less efficient.

D **The public think that the industry mainly cares about money.**

PASSAGE 12

Passage A

Mercantilism

1) Developed in the sixteenth century, mercantilism was one of the earliest efforts to develop an economic theory. **This theory stated that a country's wealth was determined by the amount of its gold and silver holdings.** In its simplest sense, mercantilists believed that a country should increase its holdings of gold and silver by promoting exports and discouraging imports. In other words, if people in other countries buy more from you (exports) than they sell from you (imports), then they have to pay you the difference in gold and silver. **The objective of each country was to have a trade surplus, or a situation where the value of exports is greater than the value of imports**, and to avoid a trade deficit, or a situation where the value of imports is greater than the value of exports.

2) A closer look at world history from the 1500s to the late 1800s helps explain why mercantilism flourished. The 1500s marked the rise of new nations-states, whose rulers wanted to strengthen their nations by building larger armies and national institutions. By increasing exports and trade, these rulers were able to amass more gold and wealth for their countries. One way that many of these new nations promoted exports was to impose restrictions on imports. This strategy is called protectionism and is still used today.

Passage B

Absolute Advantage

1) In 1776, Adam Smith questioned the leading mercantile theory of the time in The Wealth of Nations. Smith offered a new trade theory called absolute advantage, which focused on the ability of a country to produce a good more efficiently than another nation. Smith reasoned that trade between countries shouldn't be regulated or restricted by government policy or intervention. He stated that trade should flow naturally according to market forces. In a hypothetical two-country world, if Country A produce a good cheaper or faster (or both) than Country B, then Country A had the advantage and could focus on specializing on producing that good. Similarly, if Country B was better at producing another good, it could focus on specializing at well. By specialization, countries would generate efficiencies, because their labor force would become more skilled by doing the same tasks. Production would also become more efficient, because there would be an incentive to create the specialization. Smith's theory reasoned that with increased efficiencies, people in both countries would benefit and trade should be encouraged. **His theory stated that a nation's wealth shouldn't be judged by how much gold and silver it had but rather by the living standards of its people.**

1 Which theories believe that a nation's wealth is the same as its gold and silver?

A **Mercantilism only**

B Promoting exports only

C Absolute advantage only

D Mercantilism and absolute advantage

2 Which of the theories believe that exports should be higher than imports?

A **Mercantilism only**

B Absolute advantage only

C Mercantilism and absolute advantage

D Promoting exports and increased efficiencies

3 Which theories believe that countries should have no limits on imports and exports?

A Mercantilism and absolute advantage

B Protectionism and specialization

C **Absolute advantage only**

D Mercantilism only

PASSAGE 14

Toxic waste

1) The unwanted poisonous by-products of human activity, toxic wastes can arise from many sources. Atmospheric pollution, for example, is caused by automobiles, power plants, and incinerators. Acid rain is produced when oxides of sulfur, carbon, and nitrogen from burning fossil fuels combine with moisture in the air, producing hazardous acids. Discarded industrial solvents include low-molecular weight material such as benzene and carbon tetrachloride and high-molecular weight organic materials such as PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls). which were used in the past for hydraulic fluids and in electrical transformers and capacitors. Dioxins are the unwanted by-products of the manufacture of herbicides. Heavy-metal residues from copper or silver mining can contaminate groundwater or streams and lakes

and become concentrated in fish. **Radioactive wastes are generated by nuclear power reactors, the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and, at low levels, by the industrial and medical application of radioisotopes.**

2) In 1981 approximately 264 million tons of waste were produced in the United

States—about 5.5 million tons were considered hazardous. During 1986 the United States generated about 1,770,000 cubic feet (50,000 cubic meters) of low-level solid and liquid radioactive waste.

3) Many toxic wastes can harm humans, animals, or plants. Significant exposure to lead in paints and gasoline can lead to nervous disorders. Organic toxic wastes can lead to liver and kidney inflammation. Others, such as PCBs, are suspected of causing birth defects. Some organic materials, such as benzene, are known to cause cancer in laboratory animals and are listed as possible cancer-producing agents in humans. **Moderately high levels of copper, silver, and other heavy metals are detrimental to the growth of algae.**

4) Some toxic wastes cause ecological imbalances. The insecticide DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane), for example, almost wiped out the American bald eagle population and reduced many other bird populations. It destroyed the birds' ability to develop a sufficiently strong egg shell to assure hatching. Because of DDT's threat to bird populations severe restrictions were imposed in 1972 on its use in the United States. Other laws required the reduction of lead in gasoline and the termination of PCB production. DDT is still used in developing countries for its effectiveness against the malaria-carrying mosquito.

5) Depending on the type of waste, toxic wastes can be **treated chemically, biologically, or by combustion.** (See also garbage and refuse disposal.) An acid spill, for example, may be treated with lime or bicarbonate to neutralize the acid. Oil spills at sea are often treated with an emulsifier to disperse the oil in the water, thereby reducing the adverse effects on beaches and on wildlife. Effective methods of **biological treatment** of toxic wastes are still undergoing development. Organisms that can survive the toxicity and degrade the toxic wastes in a reasonable amount of time have not been found, but advances in genetic engineering may change this situation.

6) **Combustion** and other high-temperature treatments are the major methods used to reduce the toxicity of wastes. Processes involving plasma technology are used for specific toxic wastes. These processes use high temperatures to ionize a mixture of air and fuel gases. When combined with these ionized gases, hot toxic gases from the waste are decomposed into relatively harmless components. Plasma treatment at temperatures above 1,650° F (900° C) can diminish the toxicity of gas emissions such as dioxin vapor by about ten times the reduction that results from conventional combustion treatments.

7) Incineration of liquid wastes is the primary method of toxic waste treatment in the United States. It usually involves injecting the waste as small droplets into a burner. A fixed-hearth process, by which both liquid and solid wastes can be handled, is also used. The waste is treated in two stages. It is first partially burned with insufficient air and then burned again with excess air at higher temperatures to destroy the gases released during the first stage.

8) Another widely used process involves incineration in a rotary kiln. This is used for solids, liquids, their mixtures (slurries), and wastes in containers. Some hazardous wastes are disposed of directly as fuel in industrial boilers or cement kilns.

9) Liquid toxic wastes must be stored temporarily before disposal. Steel drums are used for short-term storage. Materials less subject to corrosion, such as glass or ceramic, are often required for long-term storage. Ocean dumping and the use of landfills are no longer permitted for the disposal of hazardous waste in the United States.

10) In the United States high-level nuclear wastes containing plutonium or uranium are either sent to reprocessing plants or stored near the nuclear facility site until disposal. **Vitrification**, a disposal procedure developed in recent years, is a process that embeds nuclear wastes in glasslike substances that are stable for thousands of years. These erosion-resistant blocks are then stored in underground salt mines or stable rock formations. Vitrification has been highly developed in France where nuclear energy is used extensively for electricity production. In the United States low-level radioactive wastes are currently stored at sites in three states—South Carolina, Nevada, and Washington—often after considerable volume reduction by compacting. Some low-level radioactive wastes are also incinerated. In the United States performance standards and permit requirements for thermal toxic waste destruction are determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Current incinerator standards require the removal of at least 99.99 percent of the principal organic hazardous constituents and 99 percent of the hydrogen chloride in exhaust gases. Separate standards apply to solid particles (dust and ash) emitted during incineration. Radioactive wastes are regulated by the EPA, the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Each state is responsible for its own waste and interstate cooperation regarding disposal facilities is encouraged. Toxic waste regulation in Canada is monitored by the Ministry of the Environment, while the Atomic Energy Control Board manages radioactive waste.

1 According to the passage, what are the heavy metals that affect the growth of algae?

A copper and DDT
B **copper and silver**
C silver and benzene
D gasoline and benzene

2 What are three things needed for generating radioactive Wastes?

A **nuclear power reactors, the manufacture of nuclear weapons, and the application of radioisotopes.**
B the application of radioisotopes, the manufacture of herbicides and nuclear power reactors.
C the manufacture of nuclear weapons, acid rain and industrial boilers.
D gas emissions, carbon tetrachloride and nuclear power reactors.

3 What are three methods currently used for toxic waste treatment?

A combustion, ocean dumping and vitrification
B vitrification, landfills and biological treatment
C vitrification, combustion and chemical treatment
D **combustion, biological treatment and vitrification**

PASSAGE 13

Non-Western Economic Thought

1) Western historians of economic thought, like ourselves have a tendency to focus on Western writers. Whether This is justified or not is a matter of opinion JA Schumpeter, who wrote a comprehensive, widely respected history of economic thought in 1954, held that he could find non -Western early economic writing with any analytic content and further that no piece of reasoning on strictly economic topics has come down to us that can be called “Scientific” within our meaning of the term “Schumpeter also pointed to what he regarded as a curious gap in economic literature between the writings of the Greeks and Aquinas, **a period of nearly one thousand years during which no economic writings of merit seemed to have been produced.**

2) Scholars since Schumpeter have questioned his conclusions and have been to find so interesting early economic wines of merit. We will briefly newly translated works of a seventh century BCE Chinese writer, Oman Zhong (725-645 BC). For example, in order to give you a favor of his contributions and, more broadly to suggest that analysis of economic activity is likely to occur at various times and places. The majority of early Chinese wings on economics fit Schumpeter’s characterization they were essentially limited to considerations of public administration within ethical networks, rather than strictly scientific” studies. Oman Zhong’s book Guan zi, however, stands out as going far beyond the administrative mold. It includes a number of ideas that central to economic thinking. Probably the most important of these is his “light/heavy” theory. An anticipation of supply/ demand theory. Others include his anticipation of the quantity theory, his discussion of countercyclical fiscal policy. and his appreciation for the workings of the market.

3) Guan Zhong argued that when a good was abundant it became light and its price would fail. When it was locked away it became heavy, and its price would rise. There would be movements of goods into and out of markets based on their lightness and heaviness, with a definite tendency toward one price-equilibrium. Thus, the light heavy theory is a statement of the law of supply and demand.

1 What word other than “analytic content” does the writer use to talk about economic writing?

A curious
B justified
C **scientific**
D comprehensive

2 Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

A Schumpeter failed to find non-western scientific economic ideas.
B Guan Zhong produced a theory called supply and demand.
C The Greeks and Aquinas produced economic literature.
D **Schumpeter wrote a history of economic literature**

3 What can we understand about economic thought from Paragraph (1)?

A Schumpeter is the founder of modern economic thought and literature

B All economic thought comes from Western sources.

C The development of economic theories is to his early stages

D there were long spells when no economic literature produced

4 What can we understand about Zhong's ideas from Paragraph (3)?

A Goods will always get more expensive through.

B Prices rise and fall depending on the movement of goods.

C He named his economic theory: the Law of Supply and Demand.

D Goods that are 'locked away are in high-demand and are expensive.

PASSAGE 14

Pricing Strategies

Passage A: Customer Value-Based Pricing

1) The price a company charges will fall somewhere between one that is too high to produce any demand and one that is too low to produce any profit.
2) In the end, the customer will decide whether a product's price is right. Pricing decisions, like other marketing mix decisions, must start with customer value. When customers buy a product, they exchange something of value (the benefits of having or using the product). Effective, customer-oriented pricing involves understanding how much value consumers place on the benefits they receive from the product and setting a price that captures this value.
3) Customer value-based pricing uses buyers' perceptions of value, not the seller's cost, as the key to pricing. Value-based pricing means that the marketer cannot design a product and marketing program and then set the price. Price is considered along with the other marketing mix variables before the marketing program is set.
4) Although costs are an important consideration in setting prices, cost-based pricing often product driven. The company designs what it considers to be good product, adds up the cost of making the product, and sets a price that covers costs plus a target profit. Marketing must then convince buyers that the products value at that price justifies its purchase. If the price turns out to be too high, the company must settle for lower markups or lower sales, both resulting in disappointing profits.

Passage B: Good-Value Pricing

1) Recent economic events have caused a fundamental shift in consumer attitudes towards price and quality. In response, many companies have changed their pricing approaches to bring them into line with changing economic conditions and consumer price perceptions. More and more, marketers have adopted good-value pricing strategies - offering just the right combination of quality and good service at a fair price.
2) In many cases, this has involved introducing less- expensive versions of established, brand-name products. To meet the tougher economic times and more frugal consumer spending habits, fast-food restaurants such as Taco Bell and McDonald's offer value meals and dollar menu items. Armani offers less-expensive, more casual Armani Exchange fashion line. Alberto-Culver's TRESemme hair care line promises 'A salon look and feel at a fraction of the price.' And every car company now offers small, inexpensive models better suited to the strapped consumer's budget.
3) In other cases, good-value pricing has involved redesigning existing brands to offer more quality for a given price or the same quality for less. Some companies even succeed by offering less value but at rock bottom prices. For example, passengers flying low-cost European airline Ryanair won't get much in the way of free amenities, but they'll like the airline's unbelievably low prices.

1 What do passages A and B say about consumer price perceptions?

A It is as important as changing economic conditions in determining pricing decisions.

B It made companies introduce less-expensive versions of brand name products.

C **It is the key factor in determining pricing decisions.**

D It makes products less expensive.

2 According to passages A and B, what role do marketers play in pricing?

A setting fair prices.

B designing products then setting the price.

C **justifying the price and offering good quality products for a fair price.**

D redesigning some products to offer more quality products for lower prices.

3 Which of the following statements best summarizes pricing strategies from passages A and B?

A Customers' and seller's perception of quality determines price.

B Customers' perception of value means good products for less money.

C Customers' perception of value and economic conditions are both important in determining price.

D **Customers' perception of value helps companies produce good products or redesign brand name products at a fair price.**

GRAMMAR

1 The old man stayed healthy ..... he exercised every day and kept a sugar-free diet.

A even though
B **because**
C unless
D but

2 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Lisa forgot where she have put her handbag when she came to see me yesterday.

A forgot
B **have**
C when
D came

3 In which sentence is all CAPITALIZATION correct?

A she came here on Sunday, August 14.
B She came here on Sunday, august 14.
C She came here on sunday, August 14.
D **She came here on Sunday, August 14.**

4 If you are too tired, you.....exercising immediately. It isn't safe.

A must stopping
B **must stop**
C must
D must to stop

5 If he gets an A grade, his family.....him to New York for the summer.

A sent
B had sent
C **will send**
D would send

6 If Peter sees his students this week, he.....their assignments.

A would return
B **will return**
C had retuned
D returned

7 I.....biryani for the first time when I was in India last month.

A eat
B **ate**
C have eaten
D had eaten

8 I had a minor accident while I.....to got to work.

A have travelled
B travelled
C travel
D **was travelling**

9 Ayad has been sick……..over 5 days. We must visit him.

A for
B from
C since
D during

10 The students designed their project very……

A creative
B creativeness
C creatively
D creativity

11 Do your shopping at the local market. It's much……than supermarkets.

A cheaply
B cheapest
C cheaper
D cheap

12 I want to make him……. taste this new dish I have cooked; it's very good.

A tried
B to try
C trying
D try

13 Steven had Indian food with me last week. He……like to eat Chinese instead today.

A must
B could
C might
D should

14 Ali……..work and at present he is having a cup of coffee with his friends.

A just getting off
B has just got off
C is just got off
D just gets off

15 I have no idea where……

A is the doctor's office
B is the office doctor's
C the office doctor's is
D the doctor's office is

16 My employers said they……hotel accommodation, but when I arrived, they didn't.

A provide
B providing
C has provided
D would provide

17 If the storm……., they would have been able to travel.

A ended
B will end
C had ended
D ends

18 Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?

Tomorrow we are going to review some of the things we discuss in our last meeting.

A Tomorrow
B to review
C discuss
D last

19 Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentence into a paragraph:

(1) Then, pour it into a cup with a teabag and wait a couple of minutes.

(2) Now, you can remove the teabag and drink it.

(3) First, you heat the water.

(4) Making a cup of tea is easy.

A (4), (3), (2), (1)
B (4), (1), (2), (3)
C (3), (1), (4), (2)
D (4), (3), (1), (2)

20 Which sentence has the CORRECT WORD ORDER?

(1) Thoughtlessly destroying our environment, the book states that if we continue at the present pace, the extinction of many species is inevitable.

(2) If we continue at the present pace, the book states that extinction of many species thoughtlessly destroying our environment is inevitable

(3) At the present pace, the book states that thoughtlessly destroying our environment is inevitable if we continue the extinction of many species.

(4) The book states that the extinction of many species is inevitable if we continue thoughtlessly destroying our environment at the present pace.

A (1)
B (2)
C (3)
D (4)

21 The grass needs…… It's too high.

A to cut
B cutting
C be cut
D cut

22 Lexus cars……..by a Japanese company.

A are making
B are make
C are made
D made

23 Things could have been a lot easier if we ……..enough money.

A are giving
B were given
C have been giving
D had been given

24 I wasn't actually hungry last night. You……..so much food.

A shouldn't order
B shouldn't to order
C ought not have ordered
D **ought not to have ordered**

25 Let's eat, ……..we?

A will
B **shall**
C would
D should

26 Female lions……two thirds of their adult size by the time they are two years old.

A **reach**
B reached
C have reach
D are reaching

27 Mr. Carter wasn't used to……what to do.

A be told
B **being told**
C be telling
D being telling

28 The friends really missed being by the sea,……they drove all the way from Riyadh to Dammam.

A because
B since
C that
D **so**

29 In which sentence is all PUNCTIUATION correct?

A After the arrival of their new baby jane and Dave wanted a bigger house. However, they couldn't afford it.
B After the arrival of their new baby, jane and Dave wanted a bigger house however, they couldn't afford it.
C After the arrival of their new baby, Jane and Dave wanted a bigger house. However they couldn't afford it.
D **After the arrival of their new baby, Jane and Dave wanted a bigger house. However, they couldn't afford it.**

30 Jenny ran out of bread,…….. she drove to the store.

A because
B for
C if
D **so**

31 This washing machine appears new. It ……..

A would have been repaired
B **must have been repaired**
C will have repaired
D has been repairing

32 .....should I see about fixing my computer?

A He
B Him
C **Whom**
D Which

33 Do answer the door, ...you?

A **will**
B may
C shall
D could

34 My father always cut his beard himself. Never did he.....by someone else.

A **get it cut**
B have it cutting
C make it cutting
D do it cut

35 Eric and Susan.....go for a walk when suddenly it started raining.

A would have
B **were about to**
C were going
D would be to

36 In no way.....to lend money to anyone.

A **do I agree**
B do agree I
C I agree
D agree I

37 I've always enjoyed.....about history.

A **reading**
B to read
C read
D to reading

38 In which sentence is all PUNCTUATION correct?

A There are many things you need to succeed in the business world, it helps to have a good plan, starting money and support of family.
B **There are many things you need to succeed in the business world. It helps to have a good plan, starting money and support of family.**
C There are many things you need to succeed in the business world. It helps to have a good plan starting money and support of family.
D There are many things you need to succeed in the business world: it helps to have a good plan, starting money and support of family.

39 **Choose the CORRECT ORDER to make the following sentences into a paragraph:**

1) Thomas Edison made it in 1879.
2) At that time, people laughed at it and didn't think it would be popular.
3) Some new products are so common we can't imagine life without them.
4) However, they were not always thought of as a good idea.
5) For example, let's look at the light bulb.

A (5), (3), (1), (2), (4)

B (1), (2), (4), (5), (3)

C **(3), (4), (5), (1), (2)**

D (2), (1), (5), (4), (3)

40 **In which sentence is all PUNCTUTION correct?**

A When he saw the huge discounts available Mark decided to buy a new laptop it made work so much easier.

B When he saw the huge discounts available, Mark decided to buy a new laptop it made work so much easier.

C When he saw the huge discounts available Mark decided to buy a new laptop. It made work so much easier.

D **When he saw the huge discounts available, Mark decided to buy a new laptop. It made work so much easier.**