

نماذج

READING

STEP

أيوب

MODEL (5)



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. 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 \$52.6 billion in other countries. Germans were next: they spent \$49.8 billion in other countries. Japanese were third; they spent \$37.0 billion. 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 26 of them came to the United States. Japanese travelers went all over the world: the United States, Europe, and Asia. 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.

1- 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

2- The third most popular country people visit is...

- A- France
- B- Chin
- C- Italy
- D- Spain

3- Who spends the most money on trips?

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

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4- Germans like to visit the most...

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

5- Who travel more than other people?

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

6- To what country do Americans travel the most?

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

MODEL (5)

1-This gardener wants to work at.....

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

2-When can the gardener be contacted?

- A-weekday evenings
- B- weekend evenings
- C- any time
- D- Saturday

Piri Reis

- 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?

1- What si the book of Piri Reis about?

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

MODEL (5)

2-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

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

- A-1513
- B-1525
- C-1531
- D- 1552

4-nThe word cartographer in Paragraph 3 meaning to.....

- A-ship maker
- B-map maker
- C-navigator
- D- sailor

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

1- The flight was going to.....

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

MODEL (5)

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

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

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 exactly 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.

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

- A-1513
- B-1525
- C-1531
- D- 1552

4- The word *cartographer* in Paragraph 3 means to.....

- A-ship maker
- B-map maker
- C-navigator
- D- sailor

A matryoshka doll refers to a set of dolls of decreasing size placed one inside the other. The word 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) 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 original set, for instance, had an even

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number. The form is approximately cylindrical, with a rounded top 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 Universale 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 Chernenko almost never appear due to the short length of their respective terms, Nikita Khrushchev, Joseph Stalin and finally the smallest, Vladimir Lenin.

1-The best title for this passage is.....

- A- Arts and Crafts
- B- Children's Toys
- C- Modern Handicrafts
- D- Russian Wood figurines

2-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.
- B- provide an explanation of the Russian name Matryona.

3- The word carved in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A- sourced
- B- planned
- C- shaped
- B- copied

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4-According to Part2), 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

5- The word this in Paragraph2) refers to....

- A- modern dolls
- B-several dozen
- C- absolute rule
- D-odd numbers

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

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

7- According to Paragraph5), some rulers are excluded from being made into doll because.....

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

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

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off an increasing amount of syntheticman-made) chemicals and gasesThere is inadequate ventilation and no access to fresh air, allthese harmful elements are keptinside. This condition is known as "sick building syndrome" furnishings in buildings, and theWhen condition is known as "sick building" syndrome.2) The sources of indoor air pollution can be easily pollen, identified. Air pollutants fall into threemain categories: biological particles mold, bacteria, viruses, pollen, etc.). non-biologicalparticlesmoke, 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 ofvolatile organic compounds(VOCs) produced by photocopiers, computers and other equipment. Dangerous pollutants canalso be found in air-conditioned rooms in summer androoms heated by coal or wood fires inwinter.The kitchen is another place where the air may contain harmful gases from cooking stoves andnon-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 sorethroats, colds and flu as well. The more serious long-term effects of breathing toxic airborneparticles 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 buildingshealthier.One very simple solution is to get some houseplants. In India, people are already using plants totake the place of air filters. One business center in New Delhi has successfully used this methodfor fifteen years.For a building with 30 people, they used over 1,200 plants to clean the air. There are otherthings we can do in our homes. Open a few windows everyday for five or ten minutes to changethe air and do not allow smoking inside.Do not use nonstick cookware. Do not use synthetic materials for carpets and buy real woodfurniture.Usenatural materials such as cotton and wool for curtains and bedding. Do not use toxiccleaning materials or paints in your home. Finally, be sure to keep heating stoves and airconditioners in good repair and clean them often.

1- Which paragraph discusses the origins of indoor Pollution?

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

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2- What is the main idea of Paragraph1)?

- 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.

3-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-589

4- According to Paragraph2), 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

5- 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

6-Which word in Paragraph 4) is the opposite of synthetic in meaning?

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

MODEL (5)

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

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

8- The passage suggests we should NOT use in our homes.

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

1) The Arabic language has official status in over 20 countries and is spoken by more than 250million people.However, the term "Arabic language" itself is used rather loosely and refers todifferent varietiesof the language.Arabic is characterized by an interesting linguistic dichotomy: the written form of the language,Modem Standard Arabic MSA, differs ina non-trivial fashion from the various spoken varieties of Arabic, each of which is a regionaldialect .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 nottaught 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 certainauthoritative organization. Furthermore, even though they are spoken varieties it is certainlypossible to produce dialectal Arabic text by spelling out words using the same spelling rulesused 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 owndialect 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 showproduction, and their popularity across the Arab world.On the other hand, the Moroccan dialect, especially in its spoken form, is quite difficult tounderstand by a Levantine Syrian or Lebanese speaker.

MODEL (5)

5- 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
- C- similarity to the situation with MSA
- D- similarity to the situation with Arabic dialects

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 22 months had passed between his accident and the surgery, these results are remarkable.

1- 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

2- 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

3- 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 his spinal cord and not his arms or hands.
- C- The doctors think that it took the man quite a long time to recover after the operation.
- D- The real reason the man was able to recover was the therapy, not the surgery itself.

MODEL (6)

4- How long after his operation did it take for the man to bo able to use his hands to eat dy himself?

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

Class Offering

English 134 Advanced Technical Writing for the Health Professions Offered only in the Springsemester,3 credit hoursPrerequisite English 133 or permission of the instructor.Course description:Review of grammar and vocabulary:focus on writing medical English;not open to first year studentsInstructor: Assistant Professor Dr. Roger Brown

1-Medical students will take this class.....

- A- with business majors
- B- prior to taking English133
- C-after completing English133
- D-only with permission of the instructor

2-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 sxi times a week

The Gold

While gold is used in industry, its main historical use has been as a means of maintainingthevalue of wealth, usually in the form of jewelry and money.Gold, measured and priced in a troyounces or grams, has been used as a store of value for atleast 5,000 years.About 2,000 yearsago, one troy ounce of gold might purchase a high quality, custom-madeoutfit. Today, thesame amount of gold would probably be able to purchase a similar high-qualityoutfit, plus allof the matching accessories.

MODEL (6)

1-What does the passage say about the historical usa 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



1-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

1) The traveler Marco Polo returned from his famous expedition to the Far East with fruit flavoredices. We know from Marco Polo that Asians had been making fruit-flavored ices forthousandsof years, long before he reached this part of the world. These delicaciesbecame popular inFrance in the 1500s, but only among royalty. Over the next fewcenturies, the process of makingthem evolved and eventually cream was introduced as aningredient. By the 1700s, people wereenjoying a dessert that was very similar to today's ice cream. Itbecame a treat that could beenjoyed by almost anyone, not just the rich. 2) The first wholesale manufacture of ice cream was in 1851 in Baltimore, Maryland byJacobFussel. He had a dairy business that had excess cream which he decided to add tohis icecream. 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. Manufacturingmethods andingredients improved and refrigeration technology became cheaper andmore efficient. By the1920s, home refrigerators and freezers became more common. Thisgave the ice creamindustry another boost. A problem developed during World War I in theU.S., when most sugarwas shipped to Europe and people were therefore only allowed tobuy limited amounts of itconvinced the government that ice cream was an "essentialfood". Ice cream factories weregiven sugar and production continued. 4) Sales increased in the years leading up to World War II before leveling off in the post waryears. The rise of giant supermarkets created a demand for cheaper, 1960s saw aresurgencein "premium" ice cream, while the following decades saw the market fragmentinto low-fatvarieties for the health-conscious. Including frozen yogurt, fruit bars. ice milk,fat-free icecream, and mass-produced ice cream, but quality suffered. Many researchersstated that 60%of frozen desserts are ice cream.

MODEL (6)

1- What is the best title for this passage?

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

2-The word expedition in Paragraph1)is closest in meaning to.....

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

3-According to Paragraph 1), fruit flavored ices were first made by.....

- A- Asians
- B- . royalty
- C- Marco Polo
- D- French people

4-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

5- According to Paragraph 4), 60% of frozen desserts are.....

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

Although their effects on human populations are devastating, tropical cyclones can relievedrought conditions. They also carry heat energy away from the tropics and transport it towardtemperate latitudes, which makes them an important part of the mechanism. As a result, tropicalcyclones help to maintain equilibrium in the Earth's troposphere, and to maintain a relativelystable and warm temperature worldwide.

MODEL (6)

1- The word their in the passage refers to..... ..

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

2- The word equilibrium in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

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

My room was large and clean with a big bed. It also had a great view of the sea and the beach from the window. The location was great, too-right on the beach. It was 10 minutes on foot from the city center, so I didn't need to drive or take a taxi to get there. All 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).

1- 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

2- The word location in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A- bus
- B- view
- C- place
- D- shopping

MODEL (6)

Professor Daniel Smith

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.

1-Who works long hours?

- A-everyone
- B-the students
- C- the linguists
- D-the professor

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").

1- The word leisure in the passage is closest in meaning to....

- A- free
- B-ease
- C-holiday
- D-relaxation

Mauritius Island

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.

1-The word the former in the passage refer to.....

- A- Mauritius Island
- B-Dina Arobi
- C-Portuguese
- D-Arabs

MODEL (6)

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.

1- 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

The Saudi Food and Drug Authority SFDA

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 the 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.

1- 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

MODEL (6)

Rephrasing

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

1-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.

Juliette Low

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!

1- The word it the passage refers to.....

- A- stream
- B- other side
- C- road
- D- way

MODEL (6)

Literature and Art: Intermediate Spanish INDEX

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1-Which unit would most likely discuss the importance of respect for parentsin Hispanic culture ?

- A- Unit1
- B-Unit2
- C- Unit3
- D- Unit4

2-Which unit would most likely give examples of key forms of trade andbusiness in Hispanic society?

- A- Unit1
- B- Unit2
- C- Unit3
- D- Unit4

1) Around the world, people start millions of new 1) businesses every year and most of them failin the first year. Lack of proper planning is a common reason for this problem. The fact is, manypeople simply don't make or follow a good plan, one that takes risks into account, when theystart their business. Starting a new business always involves taking risks, but some risks can beavoided. A good business plan shows you and your possible financial backers-that you havethought carefully about potential problems you might face and that you have ways to solve themcarefully 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 areessential to your success. Is there a market for your product? How big is that market? Arepeople willing to pay a reasonable price for your product? How big an investment will you needto 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? Doyou have a marketing plan?3) Next you must ask yourself if the answers you gave to these questions are based on validresearch and facts, or as is more usual, are they just guesses and wishful thinking? Guessesare dangerous, but even the best research can be wrong. Things change quickly in the businessworld. Do you have a "plan B" for unexpected problems? For example, if you need to lower yourprices to get more business, will you still be able to make a profit? If sales are lower than youexpect, 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 canquickly be in big trouble. So anyone who is thinking about starting a new business should createa good business plan. It is the best way to avoid unnecessary problems.

MODEL (6)

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

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

2- The word “risks” in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A- decisions
- B- dangers
- C- choices
- D- loans

3- The word crucial in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to.....

- A- fair
- B- difficult
- C- important
- D- complicated

4- 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

5- The pronoun they in Paragraph 3) refers to.....

- A- questions
- B- answers
- C- projects
- D- facts

6- The author ‘s main purpose is to.....

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

MODEL (6)

Fast food

1) Fast food restaurants, especially some American chains, One of have become very popularallover the world. the most famous produces a meal especially designed for children calleda"Children's Meal." The package contains not only a hamburger and French fries, but alsoaplastic toy as a prize.Most children beg their parents to take them out for such a treat,preferring it to the morenutritious, if boring, home-cooked meal.2) What is so special about this fast-food favorite? Well, for one thing, it will last forever, willnotrot or mold, and even bacteria will not eat it! It is essentially no different from the plastictoyincluded with the meal.In April, 2010, New York artist and photographer Sally Davies boughta Children's Meal and left itout on her kitchen shelf to see what would happen to it.Shephotographed it each week, and by October six months later, it appeared to be exactlythesame! The only thing she noted was that the "food" had become as hard as a rock andlookedlike plastic. Her experiment became famous and is known as "The Children's Meal ArtProject."3) Sally Davies was not the first one to test the durability of a fast-food hamburger.In 2008, ateacher named Karen Hanrahan posted photos on the Internet of a hamburger shepurchasedat the famous fast-food chain in 1996.After 12 years, the burger looked exactly the same asthe day she bought it. The bun was a bitharder, and the burger itself was beginning to crumble,but essentially, it was unchanged.She still keeps this hamburger and shows it to her classes toteach them about the dangers ofeating such "non-food". she tells them that this is a chemicalfood, and there is absolutely nonutrition in it, nothing of value for the health of the humanbody.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 mustwonderwhy there are tens of different chemicals, preservatives artificial flavors and so on alongwiththe potato, meat, cheese and bread ingredients. This American-based fast food chain shipsallits food from large central factories to branches throughout the entire world. One oftheirhamburgers here tastes exactly the same as it does in China and probably lasts just as longaswell.

1-What 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

2- 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

3-The word essentially in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to.....

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

4-Which paragraph discusses using a hamburger to teach about bad eatinghabits?

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

5-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.

MODEL (6)

1-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.

Volcanic activity

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.

2-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.

3-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.

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 sail effectively when the wind was almost directly behind them. Prince Henry of

MODEL (7)



1-.....buy could he riyals 10 has Khalid If

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

Air pollution

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 wood and charcoal in fireplaces and barbecues releases 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.

MODEL (7)

1- Which of the following statements gives the main idea of the passage?

- A- Animals and 3333
- B- nitrogen and oxygen, but NOT water vapor.
- C- nitrogen, oxygen and water vapor
- D- nitrogen, oxygen, and fuel.

2-The word essential in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to _____

- A- healthy
- B- important
- C- dispensable
- D- comprehensive

3-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

4-What is pollution resulting from diesel smoke called?

- A- black carbon
- B- burning fuel
- C- exhaust
- D- micron

5-Indoor air pollution can be more serious than outdoor pollution because people_____.

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

Passage 3

Do Animals Sleep?(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. Elephants, 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 and 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 sleep.(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

MODEL (7)

1-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.

2- 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

3- The word clues in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A- signs
- B- result
- C- factors
- D- procedures

4-According to Paragraph 2), cows and horses, while sleeping, are twoexamples of animals that.....

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

5-The word dozing in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to_____.

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

6-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

7-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

MODEL (7)

8-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.

9-The word their in Paragraph 3) refers to _____.

- A- animals
- B- scientists
- C- experiments
- D- laboratories

10-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.

11-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

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

- A- cats
- B- sheep
- C- moles
- B- chimpanzees

13-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

The King Faisal PrizeThe King Faisal Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation, allocated to "dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference." It is held once a year in January, and the handover ceremony takes place 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 have received the King Faisal Prize is 253, representing 44 countries. A son of King Faisal serves as chairman of the King Faisal Prize.

MODEL (7)

1-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

2-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

3-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

4-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

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

1-Which ?described being is part b

- A- Stomach
- B- Mouth
- C- Heart
- D- Brain

MODEL (7)

Passage 6

Comparison of Agriculture: Past and Present
A comparison was made between cultivation in the past in 1900 and the present time. 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 five people, for themselves and their families, and working manually. But at the moment, there is much more equipment, machinery, and production

1-The word “themselves” in paragraph 1) refers to

- A- Agriculture
- B- Americans
- C- Labor force
- D- Farmers

2-Which of the following does NOT characterize farming in 1990?

- 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

(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

MODEL (7)

1-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

2-The word “compatible” in paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to

- A- Available
- B- Matching
- C- Common
- D- Identical

3-- Which blood type can accept from any other blood type?

- A- Type A
- B- Type B
- C- Type O
- D- Type AB

Passage 8

King Fahd Causeway(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 Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa as well as the then prince, Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and Shaikh Khalifa bin Salman Al

MODEL (7)

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

1-- 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

2-According to paragraphs 1) and 2), the plan to build a bridge was first visualized by

- A- King Saud
- B- King Faisal
- C- Sheikh Salman
- B- Sheikh Khalifa

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

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

4-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

5-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

6-An additional paragraph at the end of the passage would most likely be about

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

Passage 9

Statue of LibertyThe official name of the Statue of Liberty is "Liberty Enlightening the World."It represents democracy and liberal thought.This sculptural artwork was a gift from France to the United States of America on October 28,1886, as a memorial to celebrate the centenary of the American Revolution (1775–1783) and tostrengthen the friendship between the two countries.The statue is surrounded by a star-shaped wall with ten points.The Statue of Liberty is very popular among visitors from all over the world, especially thosevisiting New York City.Visitors can enjoy a unique experience by going up to the large crown located at the top of thestatue’s head.

1– The purpose of the passage is to give a

- A) Narrative
- B) Description
- C) Definition
- D) Comparison

2-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 (8)



1-This is an advertisement for a

- A- car
- B- laptop
- C- camera
- D- motorbike

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

Social Media Usage			
	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



Daily Hours 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

1-Which form of social media is least popular among women?

- A-Twitter
- B- Linked in
- C- Instagram
- D-Facebook

MODEL (8)

2-Which form of the social media is the most popular?

- A) Twitter
- B) Linked in
- C) Instagram
- D) Facebook

3-How much time do most men spend on social media?

- A) 0 - 1
- B) 1 – 3
- C) 4 – 6
- D) 7 +



4-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 can't swimPassag

MODEL (8)

Passage 4

(1) Khalid 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, Khalid thanked those who had conducted the workshop. He also thanked the other participants who had shared the weekend with him. He affirmed that he had indeed learned valuable lessons in maintaining mindfulness. 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 turn around and go back to the hotel to get it. His four-hour drive would now be considerably longer than four.

1-When was the workshop?

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

2-The word effortless in paragraph 1, is closest in meaning to.....

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

3-According to paragraph 2, to whom did Khalid expect 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 workshop
- D) Everyone who was present at the workshop

MODEL (8)

4-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.

5-The word pleased in paragraph 2, is closest in meaning to.....

- A) Good.
- B) Happy
- C) Certain.
- D) Special.

6-According to paragraphs 3 and 4, 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 hour.

Passage 5

(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.

MODEL (8)

1-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

2-The word resemble in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A) fish
- B) water
- C) a river
- D) oxygen

3-According to Paragraph 3), it is expected that in the new Norma thescientists will find more.....

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

Passage 6 Salt

(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.

1-The word legend in paragraph 1, is closest in meaning to.....

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

MODEL (8)

1-According to paragraph I, the legend states that princess Kinga asked herservants to.....

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

2-The word resemble in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A) fish
- B) water
- C) a river
- D) oxygen

3-According to paragraph 1, Kinga's ring was found in.....

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

4-According to paragraph 2, the story about princess Kinga is.....

- A) Romantic.
- B) Fictitious.
- C) Religious.
- D) Real.

5-?1697 in happened what 2, paragraph to A

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

6-According to par 2, miners made their statues from the rock Salt because itis.....

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

MODEL (8)

Passage 7

(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 Milan, 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. His 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 in 1868 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. A 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 24 hours. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat. Thomas Edison died at the age of 84 on October 18, 1931, at his estate in West Orange, New Jersey. He left numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world.

1-The 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.

2-According to paragraph 1, Edison's most important invention was the.....

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

3-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.

4-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.

MODEL (8)

5-According to paragraph 5, Edison considered his deafness to be.....

- A) A disadvantage.
- B) An advantage.
- C) A necessity.
- D) A charm.

6-The pronoun it in paragraph 5, refers to his..... ..

- A) Blessing.
- B) Deafness.
- C) Thought.
- D) Ear.

Passage 8 Dolphin

(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.

1-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.

2-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.

MODEL (8)

Passage 9 Currencies

(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 daler (in 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 Sanskritrupya, meaning 'wrought silver,' which is what they were originally made of. (5) The Malaysian ringgit 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 meaning 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. (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.

1-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.

2-We can understand from the paragraph 2, that the Dollar has its name from the.....

- A) Australians.
- B) Americans.
- C) Canadians.
- D) Germans.

3-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.

4-The word it in paragraph 6, refers to.....

- A) Peso.
- B) Spain.
- C) Weight.
- D) Markka.

MODEL (8)

6-According to paragraph 8, the origin of the word Riyal is.....

- A) Hejazi.
- B) Spanish.
- C) Yemeni
- D) Ottoman.

Passage 10

Steve: Can I come and see you next weekend?
Tom: On Friday I am busy, but Saturday will be OK.

1-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?

MODEL (9)

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.

1- _____ in Medal gold Olympic an won A

- A) Kentucky.
- B) Louisville.
- C) Rome.
- D) Zaire.

2-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.

3-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.

4-The word assumed in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) took.
- B) threw.
- C) posited
- D) suspected.

MODEL (9)

5-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.

6-Ali became heavyweight champion for the third time after beating _____.

- A) Leon Spinks.
- B) Sonny Liston.
- C) George Forman.
- D) Trevor Berbick.

Passage 2

Alex: Hi Dave, do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Dave: Sorry Alex, I can't talk right now because I'm

1-What is Dave's reply?

- A) Working.
- B) Looking.
- C) Read.
- D) Fast.

Passage 3 Required

A reputable travel and tourism company requires the following in the areas of
Abha – Jizan –Khamis Mushait – Jeddah – Dammam:Tour and Hotel
ConsultantBachelor's degree in Hotel Management and TourismPrevious
experience with travel and tourism agentsKnowledge of and experience with visa
proceduresFluency in English, spoken and writtenProficiency in dealing with
peopleAirline Reservation ConsultantBachelor's degreeFamiliarity with
reservation systemsFluency in English, spoken and writtenNeat
appearanceAccountantBachelor's degree in AccountingExperience in dealing
with the IATA systemFluency in English, spoken and writtenPreference is given
to Saudi nationals.

1-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.

MODEL (9)

2-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.

3-What information is NOT given in the passage?

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

Passage 4

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

1-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

(1) Many food professionals consider bone broth to be a super-food that should be in stockevery day in every kitchen.(2) 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.(3) All of these minerals and nutrients are usually lacking in most people's diets today, leading toweak teeth, bones, immune systems, and bodies in general.

1-The word that in the passage refers to _____.

- A) phosphorus.
- B) magnesium.
- C) minerals.
- D) calcium.

2-The word lacking in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) removing.
- B) existing.
- C) missing.
- D) changing.

MODEL (9)

Passage 6

(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 five 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%.

1-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.

2-The word premature in Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) late.
- B) early.
- C) final.
- D) developing.

3-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

From: To: Date: October 28, 2013 Subject: Meeting with PRI'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

1-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.

2-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

(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.

MODEL (9)

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

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

2-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.

3-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.

4-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.

5-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

1. If a person wants to be forceful, and really get his message across, then he should be brief; because words are like sunbeams — the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

MODEL (9)

1-The word forceful in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) sharp.
- B) smart.
- C) mindful.
- D) powerful.

Passage 10

(1) When I see pigeons all around outside, a part of me admires them while another part is disgusted by them; I 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 splashes 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.

1-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.

MODEL (9)

2-. 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.

3-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

4-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.

5-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.

6-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

7-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.

MODEL (9)

Passage 11

(1) Like all insects, ants have six legs. Each leg has three joints. The legs of the ant are 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 to 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. They 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.

1-What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) There are different kinds of ants.
- B) Ants are similar to other insects.
- C) Ants are fascinating creatures.
- D) Ants present a good example for other insects.

2-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.

MODEL (9)

3-According to Paragraph 2), adult ants can only swallow food that is _____.

- A) dry.
- B) solid.
- C) chewed.
- D) liquid.

4-According to Paragraph 3), an exoskeleton is common to _____.

- A) larva.
- B) all insects.
- C) only wasps.
- D) only ants.

5-The word compound in Paragraph 3), is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) complex.
- B) whole.
- C) round.
- D) complete.

6-According to Paragraph 4), all worker ants can _____

- A) lay eggs.
- B) squirt acid.
- C) sting their intruders.
- D) protect their territory.

7-According to Paragraph 4), ants live in _____.

- A) families.
- B) colonies.
- C) isolation.
- D) D. small group

8-According to Paragraph 4), ants can know outsiders by their _____.

- A) size.
- B) smell.
- C) sound.
- D) behavior.

9-The pronoun they in Paragraph 5) refers to _____.

- A)ants.
- B)pests.
- C)bodies.
- D)people.

MODEL (10)

Passage 1

Just five years ago, astronomers viewed Mars as an essentially dead world. Recent discoveries made by the Mars Global Surveyor spacecraft, along with studies of Martian meteorites, have completely changed that view.

1-What did scientists discover on Mars?

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

Passage 2

(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.

1-How old was Muhammed Ali when he became Muslim?

- A) 34
- B) 36
- C) 22
- D) 19

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

- A) 34
- B) 36
- C) 22
- D) 62

Passage 3

Dmitri Mendeleev has been hailed as the “genius who discovered the periodic table.” However, Mendeleev 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 [year missing]. While preparing the book, he noticed the relationship between the properties of a chemical element and its atomic weight.

MODEL (10)

1-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

2-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

Partly, 512 penguins have washed up dead on the shores in southern Brazil. Marine biologistsand veterinarians are working together to determine the cause of the mysterious deaths. But sofar, details remain hazy.The penguins don't appear physically injured or malnourished, and the researchers have notraces of oil on their bodies. The lack of clues, and with the sheer number of the penguins, haveleft researchers puzzled.

1-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

Coffee shops and cafés are a big industry in the Middle East, combining to form a US\$ billionmarket in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE.Deeply-ingrained coffee-drinking habits have collided with investment from internationalcompanies, creating a thriving segment of modern coffee shops that are now battling withtraditional cafés.Growth is high and competition is fierce, but unlike in most major markets, café and coffee shopchains are both finding impressive growth.

1-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) Coffees shops and cafés are thriving in the Middle East.

MODEL (10)

Passage 10

(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.

1-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

2-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

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, I 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."

1-The word their in the passage refers to -----

- A) banks
- B) millions
- C) businesses
- D) Bangladeshis

2-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.

MODEL (10)

Passage 12

A champion camel can be worth hundreds of thousands of riyals in prize money to the owner, rider, and trainer. Also, it is important partly for the celebrated prestige and distinguished honor of having a winner.

1-The word winner in this passage refers to

- A) Owner.
- B) Rider.
- C) Camel
- D) Trainer

Passage 13

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.

1-Which English dialect was similar to the one in the Cape?

- A) London
- B) Midlands
- C) Northlands
- D) Australian

2-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.

MODEL (10)

1-What causes pernicious anemia?

- A) freeze-dried foods
- B) lack of Vitamin B12
- C) insect parts in food
- D) too many dried fruits

Oud

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.

1-The processing of Oud for perfumes requires ----- the chips.

- A) evaporating
- B) coiling
- C) burning
- D) distilling

Passage 16

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 proletarianized the term in their famous pamphlet, *The Communist*

1-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

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 superconductive form of carbon made from sheets a single atom thick. Physicists are so excited about it because it has the potential to completely transfigure the field of electronics and nanotechnology. 3) The man who first isolated 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.

MODEL (10)

1-What does paragraph 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

2-The word transfigure in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to ----

- A) replace
- B) inform
- C) deform
- D) change

3-According to Paragraph 3) , where is Andre Geim employed?

- A) in Cherngolovka
- B) in Moscow
- C) in England
- D) at IBM

the Hawaiian Islands

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 form 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 3000 feet below the surface of the ocean it will probably rise above the water. Someday this volcano could become another Hawaiian island.

1-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

2-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) on by one more than 30 million years ago

MODEL (10)

3-The word piles in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to -----

- A) files
- B) bands
- C) stacks
- D) assortments

4-The word it in Paragraph 3) refers to

- A) volcano
- B) ocean
- C) island
- D) surface

5-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

The Suez Canal

1) In 1859 thanks to the efforts of a French diplomat and politician Ferdinand de Lesseps workstarted on the Suez Canal Though he was not an engineer he had been haunted by the idea ofthe canal since his youth De Lesseps spent a decade supervising the massive operation thatinvolved the excavation of about 97 million cubic yards of earth2) De Lesseps first established an artificial harbor at Port Said as a base and had a canal dugfrom the Nile to the Suez to provide fresh water for the 20 000 laborers3) The official opening was on November 17 1869 Representatives of almost every Europeanroyal family attended the inauguration celebration Ships from France Russia Austria Italy Britainand the United States sailed through the canal and de Lesseps’ dream was finally a reality Thetotal cost of the project was an estimated 105 million dollars which at the time was a lot ofmoney This was more than twice the original estimate but it was a tiny sum compared with thevalue of the canal to world trade

1-According to Paragraph (1), De Lesseps was everything EXCEPT---

- A) an engineer
- B) a diplomat
- C) a politician
- D) a Frenchman

2-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

MODEL (10)

3-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.

4-According to Paragraph 3), to whom was building the canal the most important?

- A) the Arab world
- B) the Europeans
- C) the Egyptians
- D) the royalty

Passage 20

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 Frenchmen 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.

1-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.

2-The word ancestors in paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to -----

- A) developments
- B) predecessors
- C) competitors
- D) link

3-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

4-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 Inpractice it is mainly the cells of the conducting vessels that become lignified and they and theirsurrounding supporting cells are the main ingredient in timber

1-The word they in the passage refers to -----

- A) cells
- B) vessels
- C) trees
- D) lignin and architecture

Passage 22

All applicants for graduate study at Central Institute of Technology (CIT) are required tosubmit a personal statement of educational objectives.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 learningenvironment 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.

1-The word address in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to -----

- A) talk about something
- B) send to a destination
- C) research
- D) conclude

2-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 (11)

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 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.

1-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

2-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

3-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

4-The word greedy in Paragraph 1) means wanting -----.

- A) more
- B) less
- C) some
- D) a little

5-The pronoun it in Paragraph 1) refers to -----

- A) the axe
- B) the fire
- C) the roar
- D) the smoke

MODEL (11)

6-The words the flaming monster in Paragraph 1) refer to-----.

- A) Ben
- B) the fire
- C) the burning forest
- D) the smokejumpers

7-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

8-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

9-The pronoun his in Paragraph 3) refers to -----

- A) a man
- B) a fireman
- C) Mike
- D) Ben

Passage 2

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.

1-The word tutor in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to-----

- A) speaker
- B) scientist
- C) keeper
- D) teacher

2-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

MODEL (11)

3-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

(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, Rigel is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns and Betelgeuse is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns.

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

1-The pronoun it in Paragraph 1) refers to the -----

- A) photograph
- B) exposure
- C) camera
- D) star

2-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

3-The word sufficient in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to -----

- A) enough
- B) necessary
- C) required
- D) significant

4-According to Paragraph 2), Betelgeuse 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

MODEL (11)

5-The word brighter in Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) more colorful
- B) more shiny
- C) smaller
- D) larger

6-According to Paragraph 2), astronomers classify stars according to the following EXCEPT

- A) size
- B) color
- C) shape
- D) brightness

7-Which of the following colors is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A) green
- B) yellow
- C) blue
- D) red

8-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

(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.

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

- A) on the beaches of Kotzebue
- B) on the beaches of Point Hope
- C) close to a compound in Alaska
- D) between Kotzebue and Point Hope

2-The word far-fetched in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to -----

- A) difficult to believe
- B) easy to believe
- C) definite
- D) clear

MODEL (11)

3-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

4-According to Paragraph 2), the gel is orange in color because it -----.

- A) is microscopic
- B) contains eggs
- C) contains oil
- D) is sticky

5-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

(1) It is certain that when the eruption of Vesuvius started on the morning of 24 August, in the year 79 AD, it caught the population in the Roman city completely unprepared. We now know in retrospect that all of the signs were there to warn them. (2) It is mainly thanks to the vivid eyewitness account of Pliny the Younger that we have some understanding of what happened. And it is through him that we can gain insight into the reactions and feelings of the people caught up in the drama of this natural disaster. (3) His account leaves no doubt that everyone was caught off guard. His uncle, known as Pliny the Elder, was stationed in command of the imperial naval base at Misenum. In addition to being the senior military officer in the district, he was also a scientist. His 37-volume Natural History is the longest work on science in Latin that has survived from antiquity. (4) Despite his scientific knowledge, the sighting of a column of smoke on the far side of the bay triggered a response more of curiosity than of alarm. Pliny's casual reference to earth tremors reveals the 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 buildup of pressure in the magma chamber. The catastrophic magnitude of the eruption of AD 79 was connected with the extended period of inactivity that preceded it. A long interval combined with mounting seismic activity is a sure sign of coming disaster. Of course, the Romans could not have known this.

1-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.

MODEL (11)

2-The phrase in retrospect in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to -----.

- A) looking out
- B) looking back
- C) looking away
- D) looking forward

3-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.

4-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

(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, science 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 do 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.

1-The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph 1) refer to -----

- A) bees
- B) insects
- C) scientists
- D) communities

2-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.

MODEL (11)

3-Which paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?

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

4-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.

5-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

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

1-The passage is -----.

- A) a complaint
- B) a reply to a complaint
- C) a work order
- D) a reply to an enquiry

2-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

3-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

MODEL (11)

4-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.

5-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.

6-The word inconvenience in Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to -----

- A) time pressure
- B) coincidence
- C) bad luck
- D) trouble

MODEL (12)

Passage 1

(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. v.

1-The word occur in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to _____

- A) go
- B) fight
- C) stand
- D) happen

2-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.

3-According to Paragraph 1), World War II started in _____.

- A) 1936
- B) 1939
- C) 1945
- D) 1954

4-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.

5-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

MODEL (12)

6-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

7-When World War II ended _____ ,

- A) life went back to normal
- B) life became simpler
- C) disasters remained
- D) disasters stopped

8-According to Paragraph 2), which of the following increased after WorldWar II?

- A) communication and transport
- B) industry and production
- C) crime and law-breaking
- D) work and jobs

9-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

10-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

Every morning, I get up and make my son's lunch to take to school. Then I do some houseworkto keep our home clean and tidy.Next, I wake up my son, Muhammad, and make his breakfast. I'm always in a hurry in themorning.

1-This person is _____.

- A) busy
- B) bored
- C) angry
- D) unhappy

2-An example of housework is to _____

- A) spend time with the family
- B) study for school
- C) wash the floor
- D) go shopping

MODEL (12)

Passage 3

(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 school children, 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.

1-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

2-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

3-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

4-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

5-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

MODEL (12)

Passage 4

(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.

MODEL (12)

1-The word individual in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) direct
- B) simple✓
- C) separate
- D) eccentric

2-According to Paragraph 3), Type A personalities are different from Type Bpersonalities 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

3-According to Paragraph 5), what did a study conducted by Britishresearchers discover about reduced sleep?

- A) It affects blood pressure.
- B) It increases the heartbeat.
- C) It affects mental health.
- D) It causes sudden death.

4-According to P 6), where do most people fall between Type A and Bpersonalities?

- A) They are in the middle.
- B) They are Type A personalities.
- C) They are Type B personalities.
- D) They are Type C personalities.

5-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

One of the most interesting water activities available is scuba diving.Diving requires some preparation: equipment must be purchased or rented, essential lessonsmust be taken, and certification must be obtained before diving.

1-The word essential in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) necessary
- B) practical
- C) difficult
- D) useful

MODEL (12)

Passage 6

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, soundcards, 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.

1-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

2-The word current in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) paid
- B) legal
- C) recent
- D) registered

3-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

4-A device driver is best described as a _____.

- A) type of printer
- B) type of modem
- C) piece of software
- D) peripheral device

Passage 7

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.

MODEL (12)

1-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.

2-Which of the following might cost extra?

- A) all meals
- B) golf and tennis
- C) equipment rental
- D) excursions and instruction

Passage 8

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

1_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

2-The word remarks in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) information
- B) comments
- C) schedules
- D) time

3-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

MODEL (12)

Passage 9

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.

1- 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.

2- The word them in Paragraph 1) refers to _____.

- A) radios
- B) government
- C) private players
- D) the rest of the people

3- _____ that) 1 Paragraph from understand can Y

- 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

4- 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

MODEL (12)

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.



1-The intended audience for this passage is most likely _____.

- A) geographers
- B) historians
- C) students
- D) tourists

2-In the past, Istanbul used to be called _____.

- A) Greece
- B) Ottoman
- C) Byzantium
- D) Constantinople

3-The word reign in Paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A) rule
- B) visit
- C) year
- D) history

4-The participants are most likely to take part in _____.

- A) culture and art tours
- B) beach and water sportsp
- C) wildlife and nature spotting
- D) hiking and mountain climbing

MODEL (13)

Passage 1

Adam is not as tall as Eric

1-The passage says that

- A) Eric is taller
- B) Eric is shorter
- C) Adam is taller
- D) Eric and Adam are short

Passage 2

1. Husayn ibn Abdullah Ibn Sina is well known in the Arab world simply as Ibn Sina. He is also well known in the West by the name Avicenna, which simplifies the pronunciation. In 980 A.D., Avicenna was born in Bukhara, which is now part of Russia and known as Uzbekistan. By the age of 10, he was already proficient in the Qur'an and Arabic classics. By the age of 16, he finished Islamic law studies, geometry, anatomy, logic, and philosophy. By the age of 18, he completed the study of medicine. Soon after that, he became the Prime Minister and the physician of the Ruler of Bukhara. The Ruler was impressed by the intelligence and endurance of his Prime Minister and opened for him a library which was unique in its literary richness. 2. Avicenna's life was extraordinarily exhausting. All day long he was busy with his patients and government work. At night, he was busy lecturing and writing books. After many years of hard work and many achievements, Avicenna died in 1037 A.D. at the age of 57. 3. Avicenna wrote 100 treatises: 21 of them were major, of which 16 were in medicine. He wrote a book in medicine named Al Qanon fi Al Tibb. It was translated into many languages. Al Qanon fi Al Tibb is an encyclopedia containing more than one million words. It consists of five volumes.

1-The word proficient in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to

- A) skilled
- B) trained
- C) dedicated
- D) disciplined

2-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.

3-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.

4-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.

MODEL (13)

5-According to Paragraph 3), Al Qanon fi Al Tibb, consists of

- A) 5 volumes
- B) 16 encyclopedias
- C) 21 chapters
- D) 100 treatises

6-According to P 3), which of the following is TRUE about Al Qanon fi alTibb?

- 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

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.

1-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 3

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'ai Lun. 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.

1-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

2-The word them in Paragraph 2) refers to

- A) Ancient Egyptians
- B) writing materials
- C) papyrus stems
- D) paper

MODEL (13)

3-The first real paper was made in

- A) China
- B) Egypt
- C) France
- D) Samarkand

4-Who introduced the paper-making process to Europe?

- A) Ts'ailun
- B) Chinese traders
- C) the Arabs
- D) the Spanish

5-Which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

- A) tree bark
- B) tree wood
- C) plant starch
- D) fibrous material

Passage 5

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.

1-which unit would most likely discuss prayer in Hispanic Culture?

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

2-which unit would most likely discuss violent changes in society in Hispaniccountries?

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

Passage 6

Strong winds will raise dust and sand, reducing visibility over the northern and central Kingdombetween Makkah and Madinah, with the possibility of increasing temperatures over theseregions.Suspended haze will spread over Qassim, Hail, and northern parts of the Riyadh region, limitingvisibility 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.

1-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.

2-The forecast for Makkah and Medina is.....

- A) clear and sunny
- B) stormy and cool
- C) rainy and cool
- D) dusty and hot

MODEL (13)

4-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 7

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 aunt punishes her, this daughter does not understand what my aunt is talking about. I felt sympathy for my aunt whenever my fourteen-year-old cousin said, "Mom, what is your problem?" 4. The third child is a twelve-year-old son. He speaks English to his parents and my aunt speaks Korean to him 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 anew 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

1-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

2-The word suffer in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to having

- A) accidents
- B) problems
- C) injuries
- D) Skills

MODEL (13)

3-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.

4-The pronoun they in Paragraph (3) refers to the mother and her

- A) second daughter
- B) eldest daughter
- C) children
- D) so

5-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

6-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

7-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

8-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

9-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.

MODEL (13)

1-This passage is about.....

- A) Nurse
- B) Patient
- C) Medical doctor
- D) University teacher

2-The word examine in the passage is closest in meaning to closely.

- A) talking
- B) looking
- C) listening
- D) questioning

Passage 9

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 warp, with transverse threads called the weft.

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

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

MODEL (13)

1-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

2-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

3-The word function in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

- A) Process
- B) Part
- C) Routine
- D) Relation

4-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

5-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

6-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 (14)

Passage 1

Some historians consider one man, an Italian Pizzeria chef named Raffaele 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
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ??????

2-What is not true about Pizza Margherita ?

- A) Pizza is not an international meal.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ??????

3-Why was a kind of Pizza named Margherita?

- A) after the name of queen Margherita
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ??????

4-Why is the pizza maker famous? Or Why is his name associated with Pizza?

- A) Because the queen ate the Pizza he made.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ??????

5-Why is Raffaele the founder of Pizza?

- A) Because his dish is famous around the world.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ??????

Passage 2

A passage about animal slaughter and use in Chinese food

1-Killing animals in this unfair way causes.....

- A) Disruption in the food chain.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ??????

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.

1-The idea is from a person who.....

- A) Speaks many languages.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ??????

MODEL (14)

2-Them refers to

- A) Ideas
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???????

3-What is he talking about?

- A) About his friend that he speaks more than nine languages.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???????

4-Pronunciation means.....

- A) Say
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???????

5-Why was he interested in educating children?

- A) Because they learn not to care about people.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???????

6-Why is it Important to learn as children?

- A) Because they do not worry about making mistakes.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???????

Passage 4

1-Why did this person decide to attend the workshop once again?

- A) Because he needs to focus more on controlling time
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???

2-?attend to allowed are Who

- A) Any kind of people who would like to attend
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???????

3-What did he do to his wife?

- A) He brought her a beautiful necklace and earrings
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???????

Passage 5

'Look at the picture and answer the question'

1-Where can you see this sentence ?

- A) Classroom
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ?????????? ???????

Passage 6

1-Who is the doll maker?

- A) Russia
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ??

2-Doll making was inspired by

- A) Japan
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ???

2-Doll making was inspired by

- A) wood
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ???

MODEL (14)

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.

1-Pronoun that refers to.....

- A) Drinking milk from a cow
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ?? ??????

2-Why is pasteurized milk healthier?

- A) Because it is boiled and harmful bacteria that can leak into the blood have been killed.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ?? ????????????? ??????

3-Why pasteurize milk ?

- A) It's safe to drink
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ?? ?????

4-Why is homogenized milk dangerous to health?

- A) Because fat molecules enter the blood.
- B) ?? ??? ??

5-If a guest visits you, what will you offer?

- A) People have different tastes.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ?? ??????

Passage 8

Vaccine discoverer and he tested the vaccine on his family members and mentioned them.

Passage 9

Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycle.

1-What do you understand from this phrase?

- A) Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ?? ????????????? ??????

Passage 10

1-The word)great power) refers to.....

- A) Rulers
- B) ?? ??? ??

2-What reduced the poverty equations? Or What can help poverty?

- A) Globalization.
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ?? ?????

3-The word)herbs) means

- A) Plants
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ?? ??

4-Herbs are plants.....

- A) pressure with water
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ?? ?????????????

MODEL (14)

Passage 11

When the well is dry, you will learn the value of water)

1-Pronoun that refers to.....

- A) Drinking milk from a cow
- B) ?? ??? ?????? ??? ??????

MODEL (15)

Passage 1 Open - Source Software

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 bugs. Many businesses are worried about open source software precisely because the code is available for anyone to see. 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.

MODEL (15)

1-What helped open-source software gain steam?

- A) Internet access
- B) cheap equipment
- C) software licensing
- D) Linux operating sys

2-What is one benefit of open-source software?

- A) What is one benefit of open-source software?
- B) It leads to quick bug-fixing.
- C) It comes with technical support.
- D) It is superior to closed-source software.

3-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.

4-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 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 carotene, 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.

MODEL (15)

1-What is the writer's main purpose?

- A) to support Bill Gates
- B) to advertise
- C) to inform
- D) to war

2-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.

3-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

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.

1-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

MODEL (15)

2-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.

3-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.

4-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.

5-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

6-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

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 so 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 such 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 handwashing 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.

MODEL (15)

1-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.

2-What is one important idea related to general anxiety and phobias mentioned in P1)?

- 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.

3-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

4-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

5-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.

6-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

MODEL (15)

Passage 5 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 not aware of. (3) Most psychologists work in research laboratories, hospitals, and other field settings where they study the behavior of humans and animals. For instance, experts in the Psychology Department at the University of Maryland study such diverse topics as anxiety in children, the interpretation of dreams, the effects of caffeine on thinking, how birds recognize each other, and how people from different cultures react differently in negotiation. Psychologists also work in schools and businesses, and they use a variety of methods, including observation, questionnaires, interviews, and laboratory studies, to help them understand behavior.

1-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.

2-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.

3-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.

MODEL (15)

4-Which word can we use to replace the word "But" in paragraph 2)?

- A) In addition
- B) Therefore
- C) Finally
- D) However

5-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

(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 cord's 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.

1-What helps information travel up and down the spine?

- A) the brain
- B) neural paths
- C) the air we breathe
- D) automatic responses

2-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

MODEL (15)

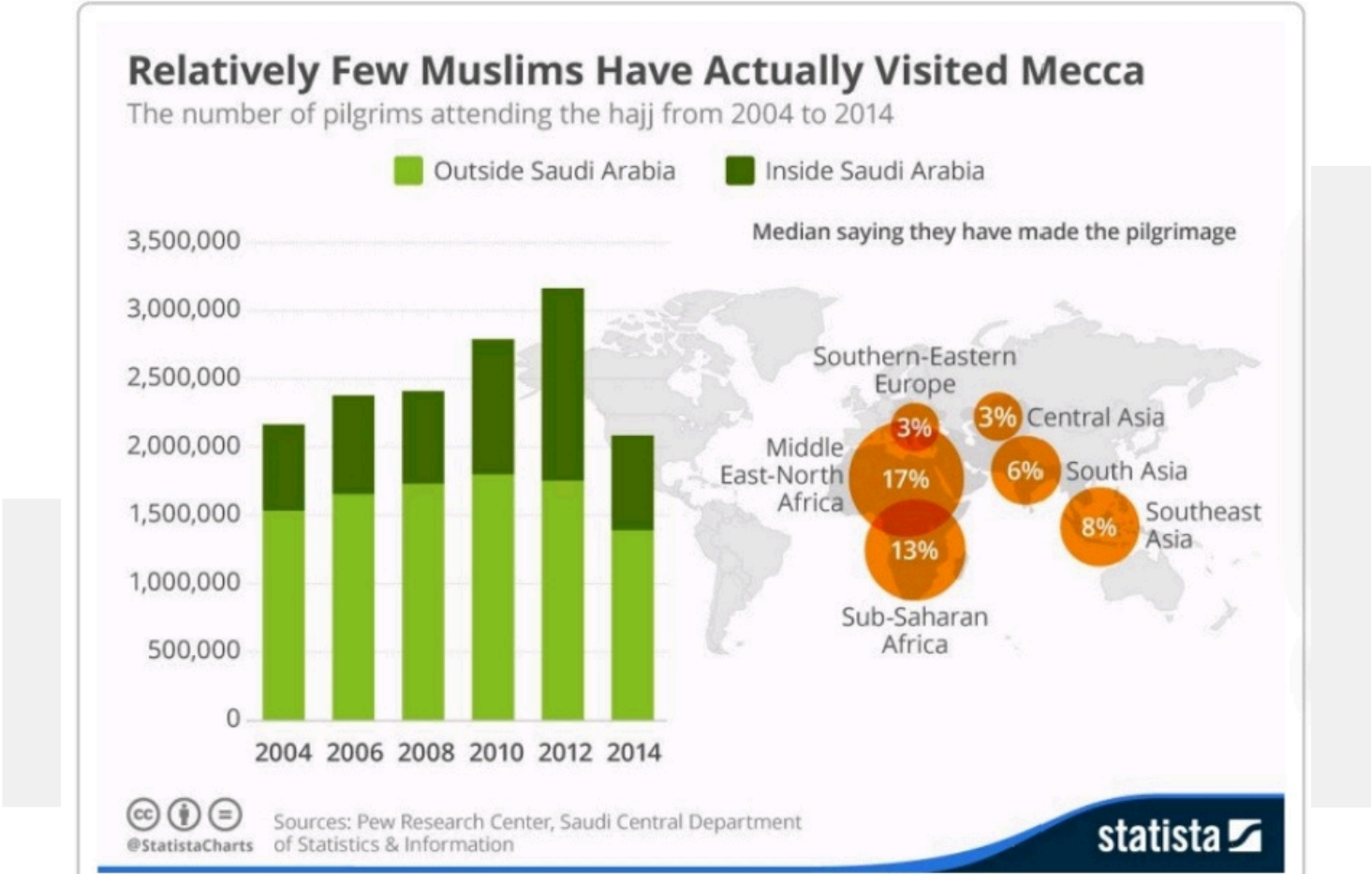
3-When would your brain stop receiving information from the spinal cord?

- 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.

4-The word connecting in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to

- A) adding
- B) feeling
- C) joining
- D) moving

Passage 7



1-Which year had the most pilgrims to Saudi Arabia?

- A) 2002
- B) 2008
- C) 2010
- D) 2012

(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 these 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 Manager (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 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.

MODEL (15)

1-What are two important factors in A project?

- A) quality and structure
- B) administration and purecurament.
- C) accounting and le
- D) Controls and pro.....

2-Which activities will department?

- A) property dips.....
- B) salary and benefits
- C) taxes and yea.....
- D) legal service

Passage 9 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.

1-The word agreements in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) discussions
- B) talks
- C) arrangements
- D) fights

2-The word governed in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) celebrated
- B) controlled
- C) achieved
- D) advertised

MODEL (15)

Passage 10 Company funded research

1. 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. 2. 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 GMOs had industry connections or other financial conflicts were not disclosed in the panel's final report. 3. 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. 4. 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. 5. 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. 6. 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. 7. 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. 8. 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?

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 the 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 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.

MODEL (15)

3-How is the public's view about funding science different from the industry'sview?

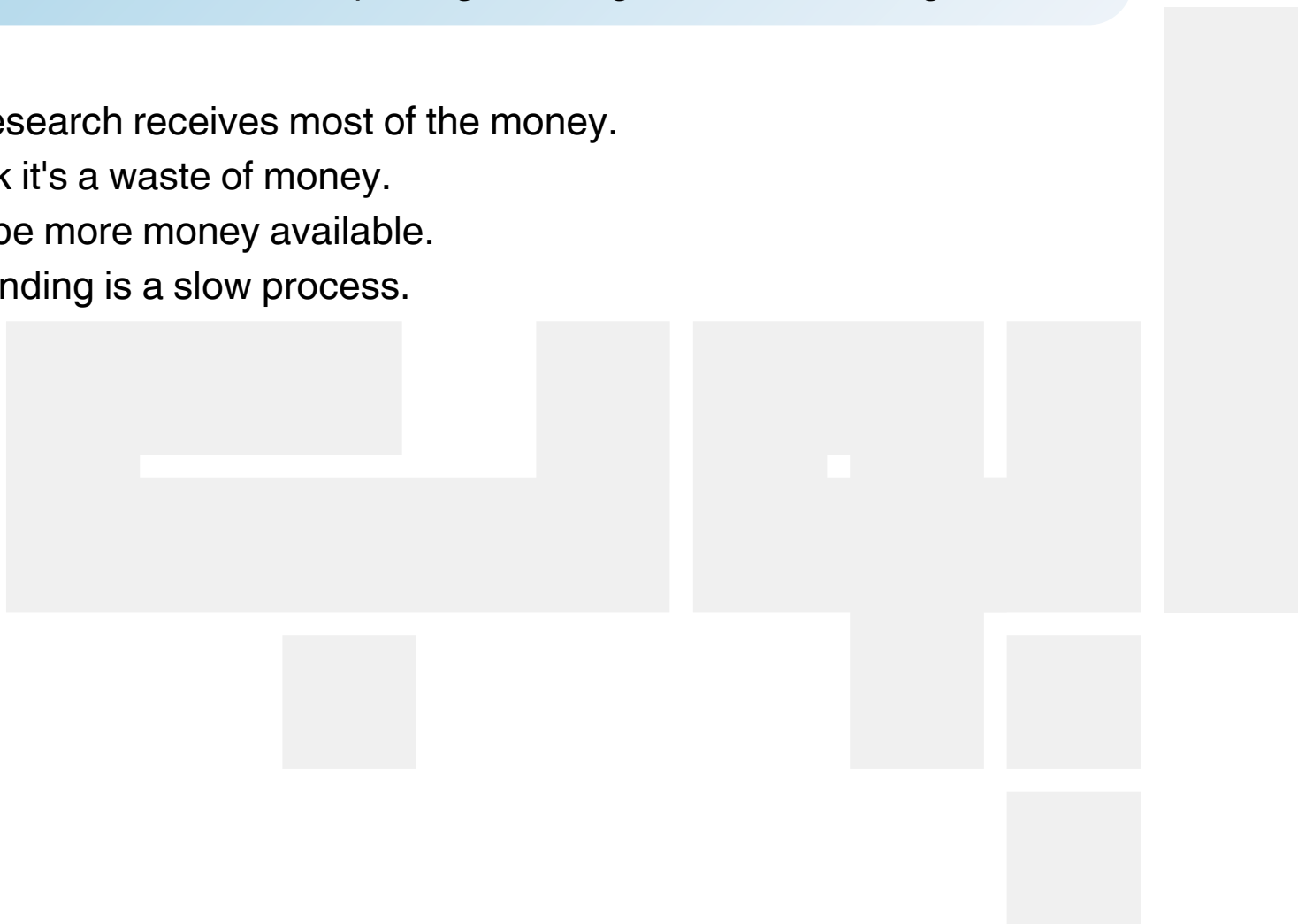
- A) The public think that the industry should use their money to do more researches.
- B) The public think that public-private research partnerships work well.
- C) The public think that government research is less efficient.
- D) The public think that the industry mainly cares about money.

4-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.

5-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.



1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

MODEL (16)

1-Who is America's leading export partner ?

- A) USA
- B) Canada
- C) Mexico
- D) The United Kingdom

2-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

3-When did the worldwide recession begin?

- A) in 2007
- B) in 2008
- C) in 2009
- D) in 2010

4-What was China's total world trade share in 2003?

- A) 1 percent
- B) 4.5 percent
- C) 6 percent
- D) 9.5 percent

5-Which country is a member of the Central European Free Trade Association?

- A) Armenia
- B) Poland
- C) Moldova
- D) Turkey

Passage 2 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 or legislative body creates an extensive set of rules or regulations. 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.

MODEL (16)

1-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

2-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

(1) At 1:05 a.m. 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 155 km long, although the 112 km separating West Berlin from the GDR consisted mainly of wire fencing. What most of us think of as the Berlin Wall was the 43 km 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.

1-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

2-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.

MODEL (16)

3-What does Paragraph (1) say about the actions of the East German borderguards?

- A) They closed most of the streets on the border.
- B) They stopped everyone crossing to West Berlin.
- C) They used paving stones to build the wall.
- D) They fought with army combat groups.

4-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

5-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.

6-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.

7-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

(1) Today Mars has 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 spacecraft in the early days of exploration prove that water flowed across the surface in the remote past. (2) The nature of the oldest valleys, 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 rovers, it was taken as further evidence that Mars once had a wet surface environment hospitable to 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 an essential ingredient in their microscopic crystalline structure. Clays are found virtually nowhere on the red planet except in Mars' most ancient terrains, dating back to a period about 3.7–4.1 billion years ago, called the Noachian. (5) On Earth, clay forms by mineral 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 that it formed prior to that, while warm water was circulating through the bedrock in response to nearby volcanic and intrusive activity.

MODEL (16)

1-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

2-What evidence does the writer mention to show that Mars 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.

3-Why does the writer mention surface rovers?

- 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.

4-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

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

1-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.

MODEL (16)

2-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.

3-Which word can we use to replace the word because in Paragraph (4)?

- A) although
- B) besides
- C) since
- D) so

4-Why are autotrophs known as primary producers?

- A) Because autotroph means primary producer 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 production of energy benefits other organisms.

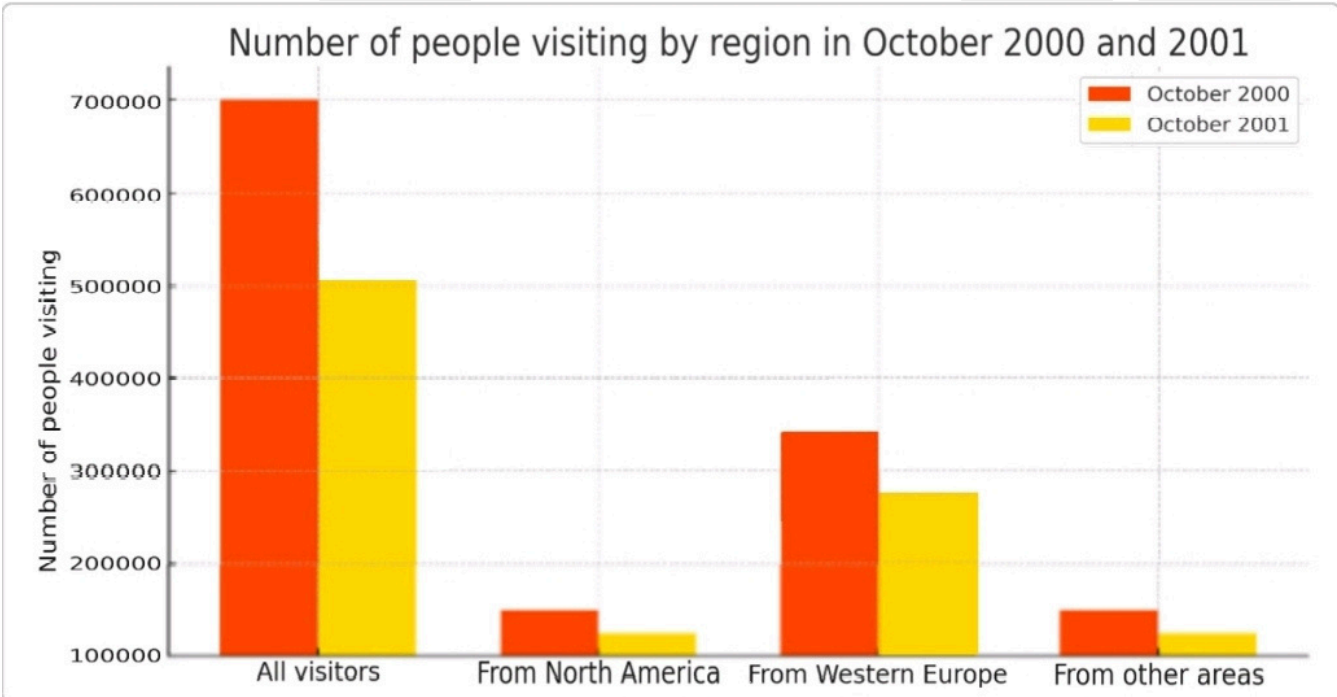
5-The word transferred in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A) driven
- B) moved
- C) made
- D) saved

6-The word discovered in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

- A) believed
- B) found
- C) hoped
- D) tried

Passage 6

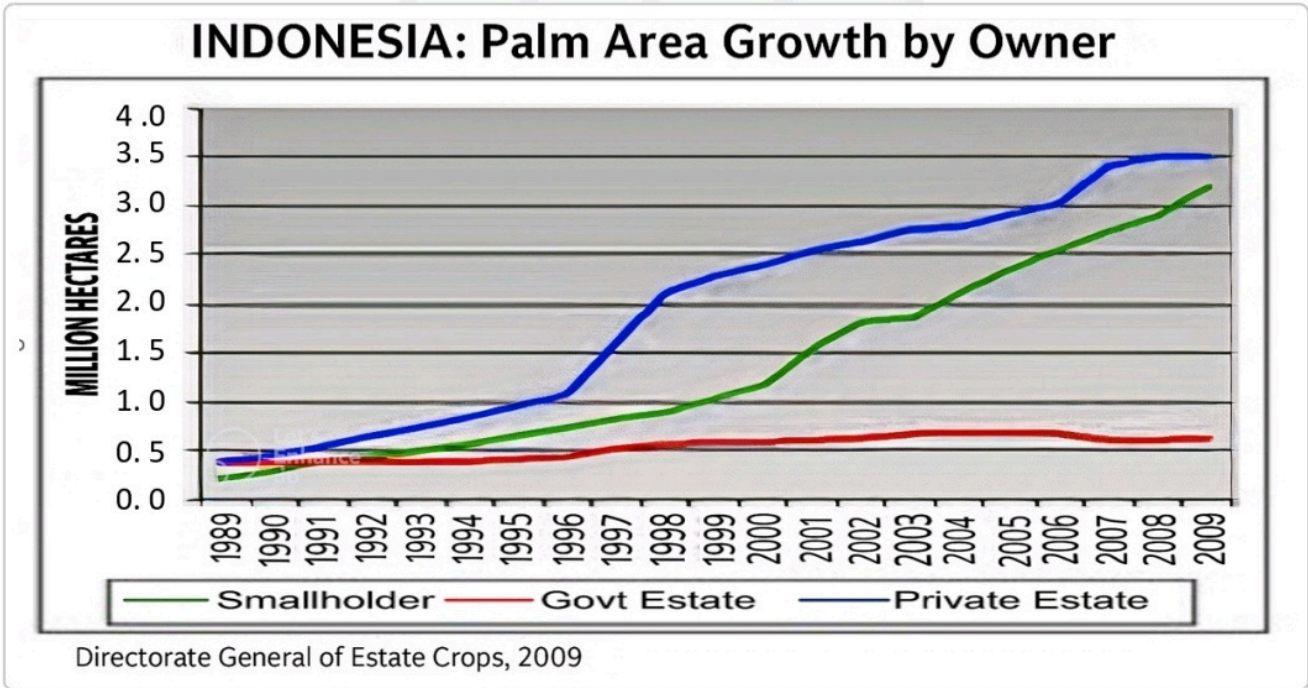


1-By how much did the number of visitors from Western Europe decrease in2001?

- A) About 75,000
- B) About 150,000
- C) About half
- D) About 75%

MODEL (16)

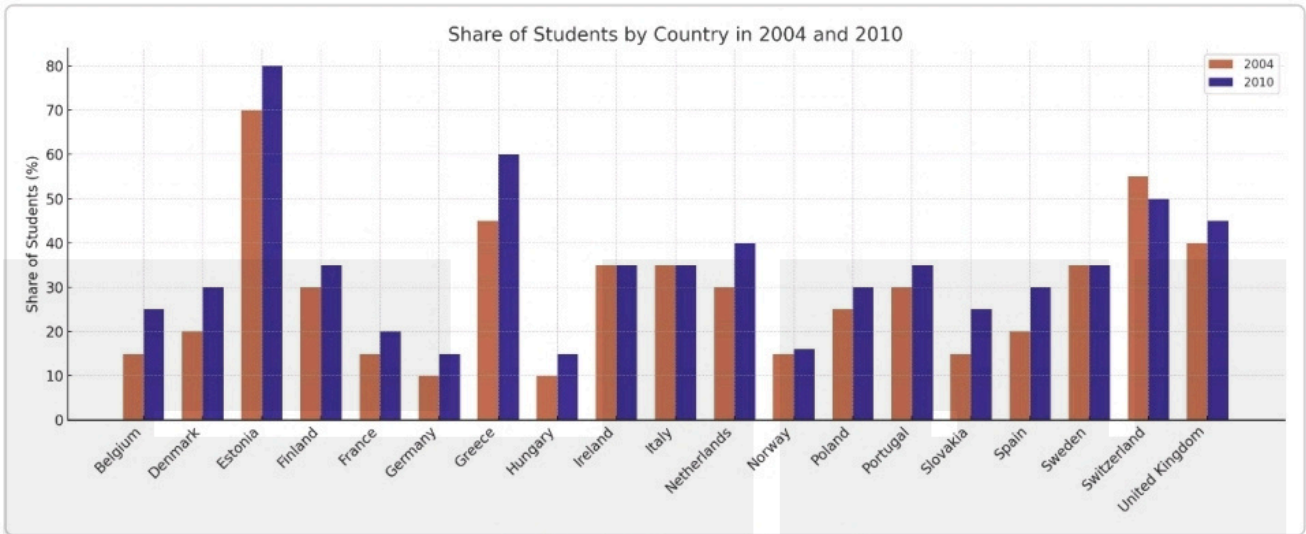
Passage 7 Recent Palm Expansion INDONESIA: Palm Area Growth by Owner



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

- A) 1989
- B) 1997
- C) 2004
- D) 2009

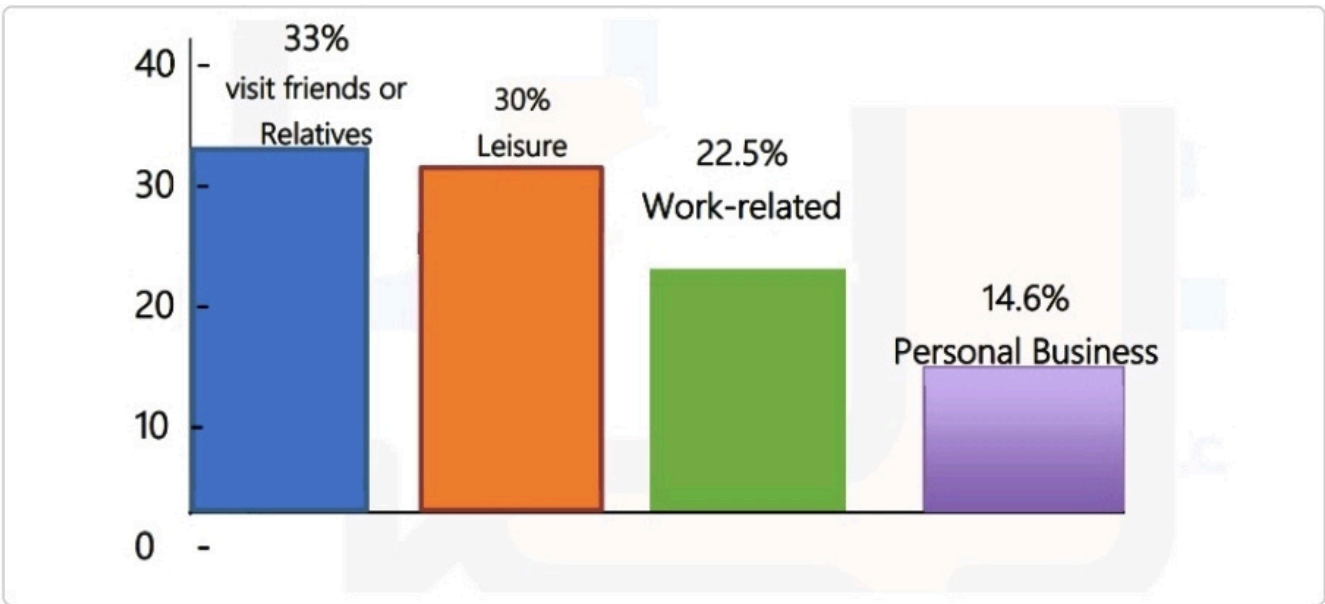
Passage 8



1-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



1-how many people travel for leisure?

- A) 22.6 percent
- B) 30 percent
- C) 30 people
- D) 300 people

MODEL (17)

Passage 1

1) With the population explosion that began during the 1700s 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 made 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 1,200 kilometers by 1911. The 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 multi-story 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.

MODEL (17)

1-What nationality was Louis Sullivan?

- A) American.
- B) British.
- C) French.
- D) German.

2-When did population levels begin to increase very quickly?

- A) 1500s.
- B) 1600s.
- C) 1700s.
- D) 1800s.

3-What do microbes cause?

- A) diseases.
- B) cholera.
- C) headaches.
- D) vaccines.

4-?s1800 the in Paris of parts rebuilt Who

- A) Georges Haussmann.
- B) Louis Sullivan.
- C) Napoleon Bonaparte.
- D) - Robert Koch.

Passage 2

1) Narratives are stories - something you hear and tell every day - Some are true: they're awayto share the events of your latest experiences, and they're a way to reveal the events intheworld. These stories are nonfiction. But not all stories have to be true. When the storiesaremade up, they are called fiction, and they can take on a life of their own. You see, hear,andimagine fictional stories when you watch television sitcoms, read novels, or daydreamaboutbecoming a movie star.One kind of imaginative narration is the short story - a written piece of fiction that followsspecificrules and has its own unique characteristics.2) A short story is a brief fictional narrative that combines elements to create a worldthat attractsthe 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 thetypes ofsetting or conflict they present. Here are a few examples of types of shortstories:• Mysteries - present a story with important missing information, which is revealed asthe plotunfolds.• Westerns - usually focus on a specific combination of character, setting, and time:cowboys inthe western parts of the United States in the second half of the nineteenthcentury.• Thrillers - create a high level of tension by introducing danger in the conflict theypresent.

1-What is the writer's main purpose?

- A) to inspire.
- B) to persuade.
- C) to inform.
- D) to argue.

2- ?(2 Paragraph in idea main the is what

- 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.

MODEL (17)

Passage 4 Affirmative Action

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 business people 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.

1-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.

2-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

3-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.

4-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.

5-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.

MODEL (17)

Passage 5 Changes in Agriculture

1) Between 1950 and 1970, a world-wide effort to combat hunger and malnutrition led to dramatic improvements in farming techniques and crop yields. This effort came to be called the green revolution because it greatly increased the world's food supply. Green revolution technologies enabled many countries to end chronic food shortages and, in some cases, become exporters of surplus food. 2) At the heart of the green revolution was the use of high-yield varieties of seed and fertilizer. For thousands of years, farmers have added essential nutrients in the form of natural fertilizers such as animal manure. While some farmers today still use these traditional methods, many farmers use artificial fertilizers. 3) 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. 4) Fertilizers and pesticides must be used with great care. Over fertilizing can kill crops 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.

1-What is one important idea that the writer mentions about quotas 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.

2-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

3-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.

4-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.

5-?plants affect fertilization over does how

- 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.

MODEL (17)

Passage 6 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.

1-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.

2-How was Vesalius able to 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.

3-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 Paré opened a medical school.
- D) William Harvey discovered the heart.

4-The word accurate in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to

- A) public.
- B) healthy.
- C) correct.
- D) famous.

5-The word introduced in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to

- A) changed.
- B) broke.
- C) ended.
- D) began.

6-The word invented in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to

- A) broke.
- B) sold.
- C) grew.
- D) made.

MODEL (17)

Passage 7 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.

MODEL (17)

1-What goods and services do people pay interest on?

- A) homes and automobiles.
- B) homes and medical care.
- C) medical care and education.
- D) recreation and communication.

Passage 3

Corporations 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 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. 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.

1-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.

2-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

MODEL (17)

Passage 9 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.

1-The word theory in paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A) idea.
- B) style.
- C) sense.
- D) equipment.

2-The word expresses in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to

- A) checks.
- B) approves.
- C) buys.
- D) explains.

Passage 10

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. 3. Of victims into the total number of miles all of them flew, which gives you the risk per mile. 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 the writer uses to mean «judge»?

- A) think / divide.
- B) - find out / take.
- C) evaluate / consider.
- D) compare / calculate.

2-What are two words that the writer uses to mean, «Find out»?

- A) think / divide.
- B) take / compare.
- C) produce / consider.
- D) determine / calculate.

MODEL (17)

3-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.

4-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 11

Passage A: Taste1) 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: Smell1) 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 finds her way back to a beach crowded with pups. 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 olfactory 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.

1-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.

MODEL (18)

2-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

3-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.

Growth of Public Education

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

1-In 1879, where did schools to train teachers start?

- A) England
- B) France
- C) United states
- D) Greece

MODEL (18)

2-Where is Mount Holyoke College for Women?

- A) England
- B) United States
- C) France
- D) Greece

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

- A) chemistry
- B) mathematics
- C) religion
- D) physical education

Historical Origins 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 or 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.

1-What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

- A) to argue
- B) to explain
- C) to raise interest
- D) to provide entertainment

2-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

MODEL (18)

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.

1-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.

2-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

3-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

4-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

5-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

MODEL (18)

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.

1-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

2-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

3-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

4-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

MODEL (18)

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.

1-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

2-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

3-Which word can we use to replace So in Paragraph (2)?

- A) meanwhile
- B) therefore
- C) particularly
- D) besides

4-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

MODEL (18)

() Friction 6 P

(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 Friction (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 Friction (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.

1-The word produce in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) need to
- B) use
- C) push
- D) make

2-The word increases in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) grows
- B) stops
- C) starts
- D) moves

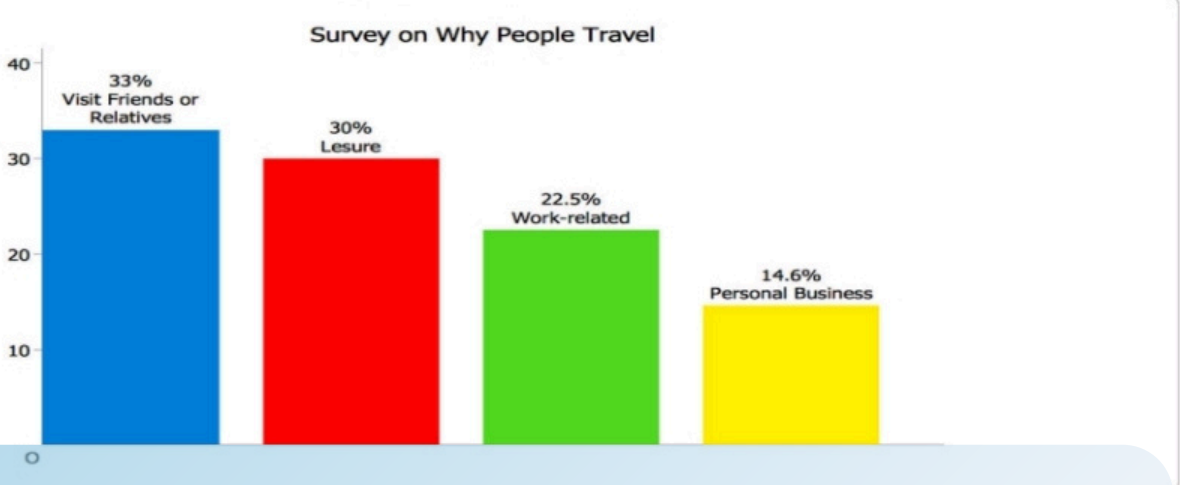
3-What happens because of rubbing two surfaces against each other?

- A) stop
- B) force
- C) friction
- D) movement

4-What does the use of extra force with stationary objects lead to?

- A) friction
- B) nothing
- C) motion
- D) rolling friction

(.) 7 P



1-How many people traveled for leisure?

- A) 22.5 percent
- B) 30 percent
- C) 30 people
- D) 300 people

MODEL (18)

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 domain. 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. Wiki 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 intranet. 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 whomust 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.

1-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

MODEL (18)

2-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

3-Which two companies have used Wikis?

- A) ABC and CSI
- B) Lost and CBS
- C) Disney and Sony
- D) Pixar and Dresdner

Passage 9 (Simple Distillation)

(1) 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. (2) 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.

1-The word Isolate in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) contain
- B) separate
- C) maintain
- D) combine

2-The word carried out in Paragraph (2) are closest in meaning to

- A) considered
- B) performed
- C) attempted
- D) proposed

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.

1-The word theory in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) Idea
- B) Style
- C) Sense
- D) Equipment

2-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.

MODEL (18)

1-How is the author's view of "increase in mass" in trees different from the Dutch ?view s'Helmont ,scientist

- 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 dioxide, and sun light
- D) It is due to a healthy soil, enough water, enough minerals and air.

2-What word other than food does the writer use to talk about the need of all living things ?things

- A) cell
- B) fuel
- C) material
- D) process

3-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

4-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

External recruiting

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, andonline employment organizations; recruiting on collegecampuses, soliciting recommendationsfrom present employees; and conducting «openhouses».The biggest of the online job-search sites is Monster.com, which has almost allthe Fortune 500companies, as well as small and medium-sized businesses, as clients. Inaddition, many peoplesimply apply at a firm's employment office.(2) Clearly, it is best to match the recruiting means with the kind of applicant beingsought.For example, private employment agencies most often handle professionalpeople, whereaspublic employment agencies (operated by state or local governments)are more concerned withoperations personnel.We might approach a private agencywhen looking for a vice president but contact a publicagency to hire a machinist.Procter and Gamble hires graduates directly out of college. It picksthe best andbrightest – not those «tainted» by another company's culture. It promotes itsown«inside» people.This policy makes sure that the company retains the best and brightestand trains new recruits.Procter and Gamble pays competitively and offers positions inmany countries. Employeeeturnover is very low.(3) The primary advantage of external recruiting is that it brings in people with newperspectivesand varied business backgrounds. A disadvantage of external recruiting is that it is oftenexpensive, especially if private employment agencies must be used .External recruiting alsomay provoke resentment among present employees.

Passage B: Internal Recruiting(1) Internal recruiting means considering present employees. Among leading companiespromoted from within. In the companies that hire CEOs from outside, 40 percent of CEOs aregone after 18 months.(2) Promoting from within provides strong motivation for current employees and helpsthe firm toretain quality personnel. General Electric, ExxonMobil, and Eastman Kodakare companiesdedicated to promoting from within. The practice of job posting, orinforming current employees of upcoming openings, may be a company policy orrequired by union contract. The primarydisadvantage of internal recruiting is that promoting a current employee leaves another positionto be filled. Not only does the firm still incur recruiting and selection costs, but it also must traintwo employees instead of one.(3) In many situations it may be impossible to recruit internally. For example, a newposition maybe such that no current employee is qualified, or the firm may be growing so rapidly that there isno time to reassign positions that promotion or transfer requires. Unions are culturally specific tocountries other than Saudi Arabia, so test takers may not be familiar with «union contract».

MODEL (18)

1-According to Passages A and B what is the benefit of promoting within acompany?

- 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

2-What can we understand from Passages A and B about promotingemployees?

- 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.

3-What can we understand from both passages about internal and externalrecruiting?

- 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

4-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

MODEL (19)

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.

1-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.

2-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 anyway

3-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

4-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 (19)

Importing and Exporting

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

1-Why did the writer write this passage?

- A) to entertain
- B) to persuade
- C) to explain
- D) to give an example

2-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

(.) 4 Passage

(1) During the French Revolutionary Wars, the French army had a problem. A big, potentially deadly problem. It was so serious 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 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 or 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. His method started with putting food in jars, which were then corked, and sealed off with a wax seal. The jars were wrapped in canvas and then boiled. (6) After years of experimentation, Appert decided, correctly, that the two most important factors in canning were «the absolute deprivation from contact with the exterior air» and «application of the heat in the water bath».

1-How did the French army deal with its deadly food problem?

- A) They began to use jars to pickle food
- B) They 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.

MODEL (19)

2-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

3-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

4-What does the writer think about other methods of storing food beforecanning?

- 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

5-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) t worked because he knew how to explain what he was doing
- D) It worked because he kept out the air and boiled the water

6-Which word can we use to replace the word though in Paragraph (5)?

- A) however
- B) therefore
- C) afterwards
- D) in addition

7-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

Personal Finance

(1) An annual survey in 2017 from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) found that 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 or illness (18 percent). If faced with a major unexpected expense, over one-third said 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 or 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 ten 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 if it's a good idea.»

MODEL (19)

1-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

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

- A) however
- B) although
- C) meanwhile
- D) because of

3-Which expression can we use to replace the expression due to in Paragraph(2)?

- 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

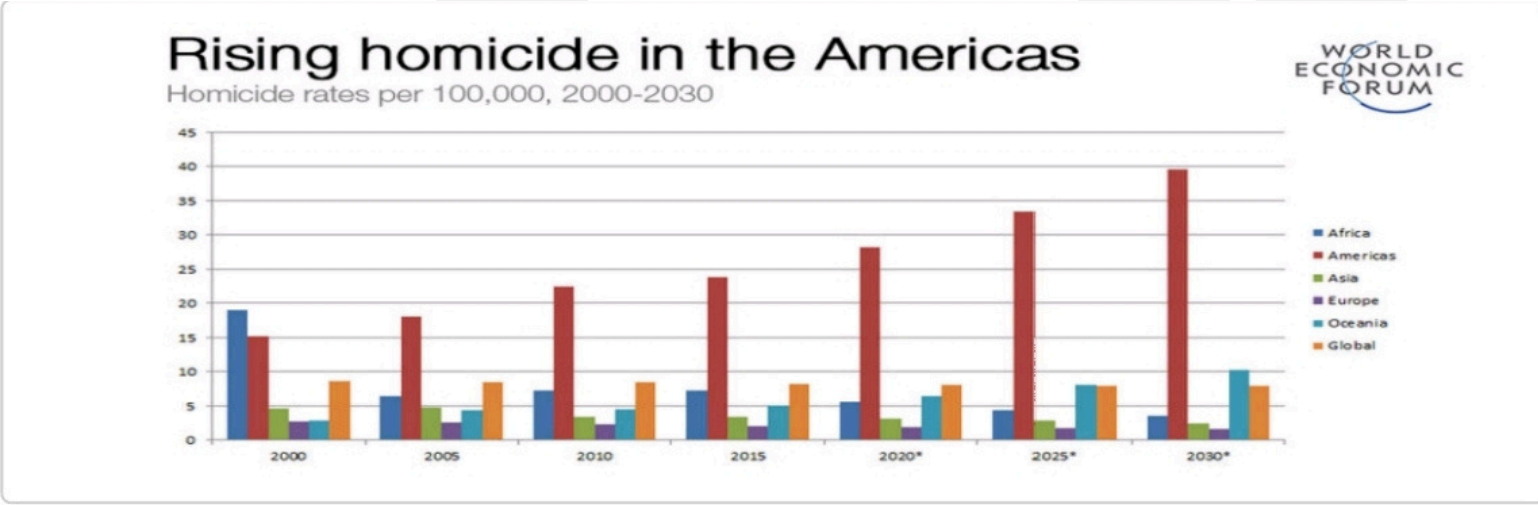
4-How does the writer feel about unnecessary shopping?

- 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

5-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

Global Murder Rates



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

- A) 2
- B) 5
- C) 12
- D) 15

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

- A) 7
- B) 13
- C) 19
- D) 24

MODEL (19)

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.(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.(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).

MODEL (19)

1-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

2-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

3-What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis?

- A) trivial and expensive
- B) shameful and trivial
- C) slow and expensive
- D) slow and shameful

Fossil fuels

(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 the most carbon dioxide for each unit of energy produced. (3) When coal and oil are burned, 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.

1-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.

MODEL (19)

2-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

3-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

4-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

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 larger structure or one with multiple components—such as an energy-efficient home, an apartment complex, or an office high-rise—you need an architecture to show where the electric wiring, plumbing, heating and air conditioning, stairs, and 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 acts as a constraint on the development team, which is not free to make decisions that run counter to the architecture. At the same time, the architecture ensures that there is organizational support—including knowledgeable people, development guidelines, reusable code, and implementation experience—making the team's job easier.

1-The word multiple in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) few
- B) enough
- C) some
- D) many

2-The word constraint in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) limit
- B) opinion
- C) attempt
- D) doubt

3-The word guidelines in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) entertainment
- B) imagination
- C) instructions
- D) complaints

MODEL (19)

International Pricing

(1) Companies that market their products internationally must decide what prices to charge in the different countries where 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 or elsewhere. Their prices reflect local market conditions and cost considerations. (2) The price a company should charge in a specific country depends on many factors, including economic conditions, competitive situations, laws and regulations, and the development of wholesaling and retailing systems. Consumer perceptions and preferences may also vary from country to country, requiring different prices. Additionally, the company's marketing objectives in various world markets may call for changes in pricing strategy. For instance, Samsung might introduce a new product in mature markets in highly developed countries aiming to quickly gain a large market share. This would call for a penetration-pricing strategy, offering the product at a very low price. In contrast, the company might enter a less-developed market using market skimming pricing, setting the price very high initially. (3) Costs play an important role in setting international prices. Travelers abroad are often surprised to find that goods relatively inexpensive at home may have much higher price tags in other countries. For example, a pair of Levi's selling for \$30 in the United States might cost \$63 in Tokyo or \$88 in Paris. A McDonald's Big Mac that sells for a modest \$3.50 in Saudi Arabia might cost \$7.50 in Berlin, Germany. Conversely, a Gucci handbag priced at only \$140 in Milan, Italy, might fetch \$240 in the United States. Sometimes, these price differences result from different selling strategies or market conditions. In other cases, they are due to the higher costs of selling in another country, including additional costs for product modifications, shipping and insurance, import taxes, exchange-rate fluctuations, and physical distribution. In Europe, or a third-world country. However, most countries adjust

1-What word other than «inexpensive» the writer uses to talk about prices at home?

- A) various
- B) modest
- C) additional
- D) competitive

2-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

3-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

MODEL (19)

The Health Divide

Passage A: Health in High-Income Nations

1. Obesity Rise and Health Impact Obesity is increasing in wealthy countries and is linked to cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal issues, diabetes, and respiratory problems. The U.S. has the highest obesity rates, with several factors contributing: Technological advances and smaller families reduce household work. Processed, sweetened, and salty foods replace home-cooked meals. Sedentary leisure activities like gaming, web surfing, and TV increase. Shift from active jobs (agriculture, manufacturing) to service work. More passive transportation leads to less walking. Obesity causes societal costs like lower life expectancy and higher healthcare expenses.

2. Depression Rates High-income countries also have higher depression rates than low- and middle-income nations. One possible cause is greater income inequality in richer countries.

Passage B: Health in Low-Income Nations

1. Primary Health Challenges In poorer countries, the main health problems are infectious diseases, high infant mortality, lack of medical staff, and poor sanitation—not healthcare costs. These countries face: Infant mortality rates nearly double those in high-income countries. Leading causes of child death include pneumonia and diarrhea, which are preventable with clean water and better medical care. Severe shortage of doctors and nurses, about one-tenth the availability compared to wealthy nations, worsened by limited access to medical education.

2. Sanitation and Water Issues Almost half of the developing world lacks proper sanitation facilities, directly affecting health outcomes.

1-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

2-According to the passages, which organizations monitor health issues in all countries?

- A) government organizations.
- B) private organizations
- C) local organizations
- D) international organizations.

3-Which subject do both passages discuss?

- A) obesity
- B) depression
- C) life expectancy
- D) infant mortality

4-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 (20)

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.

1-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

2-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

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, Rigel is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns and Betelgeuse is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns. 3) Suppose an astronomer observes two stars, one brighter than the other. If neither of them is a superstar, he will know immediately that the brighter star is closer. Astronomers have instruments like light meters which can measure the brightness of a star quite accurately. It is possible to measure a star's distance from the earth if astronomers know the color, brightness, and whether or not it is a superstar.

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

- A) green
- B) yellow
- C) blue
- D) red

2-According to Paragraph (2) Betelgeuse is a superstar

- A) as big as the sun
- B) smaller than the sun
- C) as big as 17,000 suns
- D) as big as 40,000 suns

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

- A) size
- B) color
- C) shape
- D) brightness

1. 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 perceive. This is called the “stress response” or the “fight-or-flight” response.

2. 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 negative feelings overwhelm our ability to cope, problems arise. Continuous activation of the nervous system — experiencing the “stress response” — causes wear and tear on the body.

3. When we are stressed, the respiratory system is immediately affected. We tend to breathe harder and more quickly in an effort to quickly distribute oxygen-rich blood around our body. Although this is not an issue for most of us, it can 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.

4. Stress wreaks havoc on our immune systems. Cortisol released in our bodies suppresses the immune system and inflammatory pathways, making us more susceptible to infections and chronic inflammatory conditions. Our ability to fight off illness is reduced.

5. The musculoskeletal system is also affected. Our muscles tense up, which is the body's natural way of protecting itself 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.

6. There are cardiovascular effects as well. 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 (lasting a long time), it can cause damage to blood vessels and arteries. This increases the risk for hypertension, heart attack, or stroke.

7. Stress has marked effects on our emotional well-being. It is normal to experience high and low moods in daily life, 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.

8. The way we cope with stress also indirectly affects our health. Under pressure, people may adopt 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.

9. 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 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.

10. 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 from our own thoughts and how we view the world around us. It is very natural to feel stressed during moments of pressure such as exam time, but we are physiologically designed to deal with stress and react to it.

MODEL (20)

1-Where can stress come from?

- A) time
- B) emotions
- C) our thoughts
- D) the stress response

2-What positive effects can stress have?

- A) feeling calm
- B) staying alert
- C) better hearing
- D) quick breathing

3-What can cause bodily aches and pains?

- A) sport
- B) cortisol
- C) muscle tension
- D) the immune system

4-According to the passage, what harmful habits may people adopt under pressure?

- A) sleeping poorly
- B) gaining weight
- C) fighting
- D) smoking

(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 world. A major swing towards market-orientation has led to intensified market research and products are 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. Competitive marketplace. A

MODEL (20)

1-What important idea connected to product-oriented firms does the writer mention ?(1) Paragraph i

- 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.

2-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

3-What 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

4-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

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."

1-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) the need to limit people's right to their own work
- D) an effort to make science and arts more professional

MODEL (20)

2-The word intellectual in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A) thinking
- B) working
- C) sharing
- D) borrowing

3-The word obtaining in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) spending
- B) thinking
- C) writing
- D) getting

4-The word obtaining in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) spending
- B) thinking
- C) writing
- D) getting

5-The word promote in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

- A) help
- B) find
- C) need
- D) get

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-to-day 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

MODEL (20)

(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.

1-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

2-Which two organizations established voluntary certification?

- A) NALA and NFPA
- B) NALA and CLA
- C) NFPA and CLA
- D) CLA and PACE

MODEL (20)

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 breaks bonds within CFCs, resulting in the release of chlorine atoms. The chlorine atoms then react with ozone, converting it into O₂. Therefore, the harmful part of CFCs is the chlorine atoms that they carry.

1-The word shields in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A) cleans
- B) carries
- C) protects
- D) improves

2-The word accumulate in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A) collect
- B) change
- C) arrive
- D) disappear

3-The word bonds in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A) options
- B) steps
- C) rules
- D) connections

(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.

1-The word intuition in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A) interview
- B) feeling
- C) logic
- D) survey

2-The word phenomena in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) problems
- B) benefits
- C) plans
- D) events

3-The word sophisticated in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A) special
- B) classical
- C) complicated
- D) mathematical

MODEL (20)

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.

1-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

2-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

3-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.

4-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

5-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.

6-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 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.

1-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.

2-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

3-According to Passages A and B what have oil releases led to?

- A) polluted coasts
- B) decreased tourism revenue
- C) payment of millions of dollars
- D) polluted fisheries and vegetables

4-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 plane

Floor Damage

1. The damage you described in your letter dated July has now been inspected.2. The faults in the wiring appear to have been caused by dripping water from the floorabove. The electrical contractor, who installed the wiring in February, tells me that the wallwas dry at the time he replaced the old wires. However, we will arrange for repairs to bemade and seal off that section.3. Dura floor is one of the most hardwearing materials of its kind on the market and we weresurprised 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 ofdragging heavy metal boxes across it. The one-year guarantee we offer on ourworkmanship is against "normal wear and tear," and the treatment the floor appears tohave been subjected to does not fall into this category. I am quite willing to arrange for thesurface 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 shiftingheavy containers.4. I am sorry about the inconvenience you have experienced and will tell the fitters to repairthe damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

1-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

2-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

3-The word inconvenience in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A) time pressure
- B) coincidence
- C) bad luck
- D) trouble

MODEL (21)

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.

1-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.

2-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

3-The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to

- A) ben
- B) mike
- C) a fireman
- D) a man

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.

MODEL (21)

1-According to Paragraph (2), why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lanto 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

2-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

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 quotation 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 many sort. These actions count as infringement even if it can be shown that no one has viewed the work.

MODEL (21)

1-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

2-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

3-How many basic rights does a copyright owner have?

- A) 4
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) 10

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.

1-What is the writer's main purpose?

- A) to study geography
- B) to convince
- C) to inform
- D) to entertain

2-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.

3-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.

MODEL (21)

The human cost of Stalin's 5-year plans

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

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

- A) They had to pay money
- B) They became famous
- C) They were foreigners
- D) They were hard working.

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

- A) He was an example of a good worker
- B) He had two helpers
- C) He worked in 1935
- D) He was a coal worker

3-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

4-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

5-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

MODEL (21)

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.

1-What is one negative effect of taking too much sodium?

- A) high blood pressure
- B) weak bones
- C) bleeding
- D) headache

2-Why is vitamin K needed in the body?

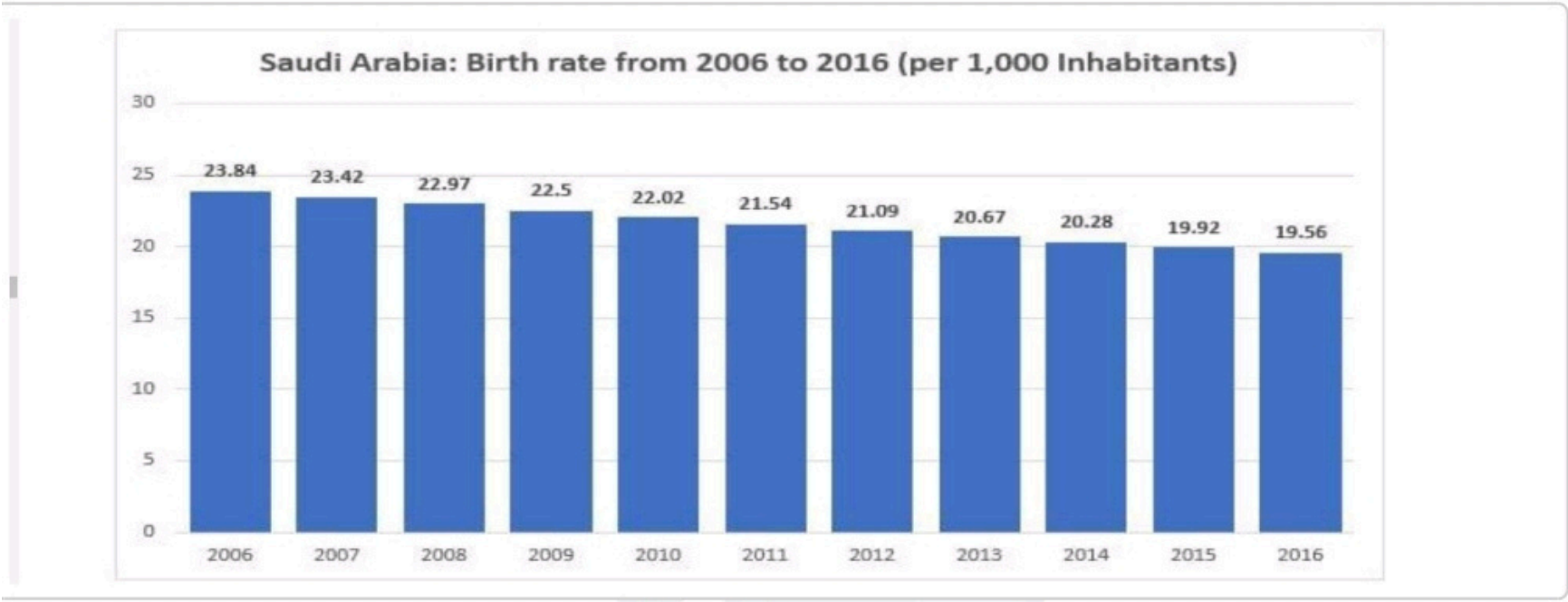
- A) to help muscles work normally
- B) to help cuts stop bleeding
- C) to make red blood cells
- D) to improve the health of the skin

3-The word maintain in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) share
- B) find
- C) keep
- D) improve

4-The word sufficient in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

- A) important
- B) extra
- C) enough
- D) different



1-What was the birth rate in Saudi Arabia in 2015?

- A) 19.56
- B) 19.92
- C) 19.99
- D) 20.28

2-Which year had the highest birth rate in Saudi Arabia?

- A) 2006
- B) 2007
- C) 2015
- D) 2016

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 (CPI). Government statisticians at the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics calculate the CPI based on the prices in a fixed basket of goods and services that 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.

1-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

2-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

MODEL (21)

3-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.

1-The word replicate in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) make
- B) copy
- C) record
- D) reduce

2-The word modified in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) found
- B) reduced
- C) changed
- D) doubled

3-The word infect in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) avoid
- B) give
- C) touch
- D) damage

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.

MODEL (21)

1-What word does the expression "the way information is represented andtransmitted" repeat?

- A) message
- B) medium
- C) focus
- D) understanding

2-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

3-How is the writer's view of writing as a medium of knowledge differentfrom ' 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.

4-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.

5-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.

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

MODEL (21)

1-The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to

- A) bees
- B) insects
- C) scientists
- D) communities

2-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.

3-Which paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?

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



MODEL (22)

Sleep Disorders

(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 manufacture 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.

MODEL (22)

1-What percentage of adults have problems falling asleep?

- A) 2-3 percent
- B) 6-8 percent
- C) 10-15 percent
- D) 20-25 percent

2-?narcolepsy from suffer people many How

- A) 1 in 5 people
- B) 1 in 25 people
- C) 1 in 400 people
- D) 1 in 2000 people

3-?apnea sleep on study a did Who

- 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

4-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

5-?apnea sleep experiences usually Who

- A) fat men
- B) thin women
- C) normal adults
- D) identical twins

Oceans

(1) The oceans make up 70 percent of the planet and contain 97 percent of all the water onEarth. 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 andthe two poles by larger surface currents, by winds and deep ocean currents driven bydifferences in ocean density. It also provides the moisture and energy for storm systems andultimately global climates.(2) As terrestrial creatures, humans think of the importance of the planet's land surfaces, yetEarth is a planet consisting of 70 percent water. From space, the dominance of water is obviousbecause most of it is stored in Earth's oceans.(3) Earth would not be the same planet without its oceans. The oceans, along with theatmosphere, keep Earth's surface temperatures fairly constant worldwide. Some places onEarth reach as cold as -20 degrees Celsius, whereas other places reach as hot as 55 degreesCelsius. Yet on other planets like Mercury, temperatures range from -180 degrees Celsius to430 degrees Celsius.

1-What is the writer's main purpose?

- A) to recommend
- B) to complain
- C) to advise
- D) to inform

2-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.

MODEL (22)

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 taxpayers 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.

1-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.

2-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 taxpayers are just the amount of the tax.

3-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

4-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.

MODEL (22)

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.

1-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.

2-Which stage of production are hotels an example of?

- A) Primary
- B) secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Elementary

3-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

MODEL (22)

Passage 5

(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 haird(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 changes 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.” ressing. (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.

1-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
- D) shaking the bottle well

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

- A) Because
- B) Although
- C) however
- D) Besides

3-What does the passage say about ketchup sold in glass bottles?

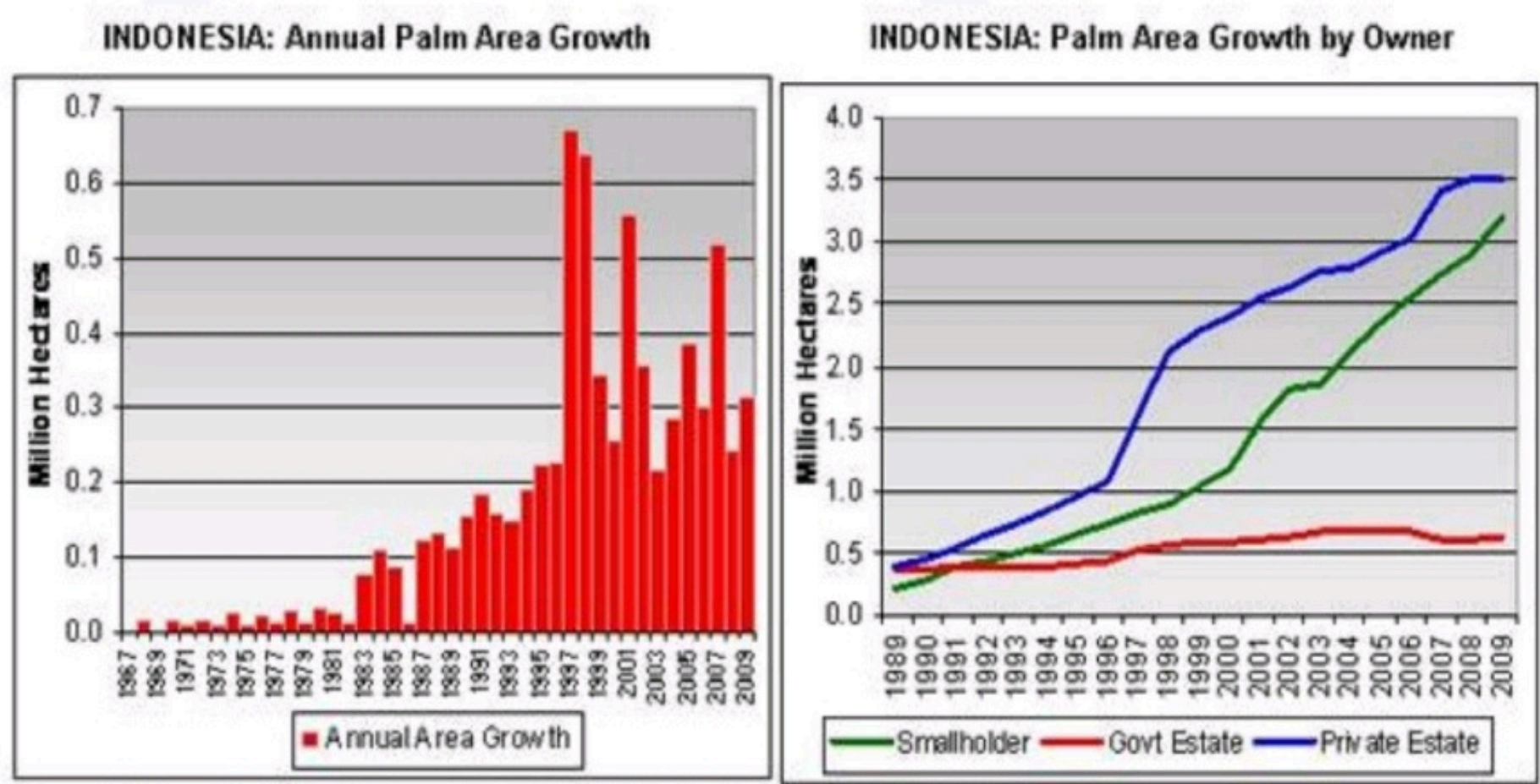
- A) Large amounts are easier to get out of a glass bottle than small amounts
- B) Henry Heinz suggested the best way to get ketchup out of a glass bottle
- C) A scientist designed a glass bottle that makes ketchup flow more easily.
- D) Getting ketchup out of a glass bottle can be made easier by science.

4-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.

MODEL (22)

Recent Palm Expansion



Source: Indonesian Palm Oil Commission (IPOC), Directorate General of Estate Crops, 2009

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

- A) 1 million
- B) 2.3 million
- C) 1.3 million
- D) 3.5 million

Recent Palm Expansion

(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 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.

1-?evapotranspiration in reduction a causes What

- A) NO surface storage
- B) higher temperatures
- C) lower overland runoff
- D) NOT enough vegetation

MODEL (22)

1-How many people used the internet in Chinese in 2017?

- A) 1277 million
- B) 985 million
- C) 771 million
- D) 2017 million

2-In June 2017, how many users explored the internet in English?

- A) 897 million
- B) 985 million
- C) 1000 million
- D) 3886 million

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 exist, 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 majority 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 gas 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 properly 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 solar 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 (CO_2): methane (CH_4): nitrous oxide: (N_2O): chlorofluorocarbons (CFC): and troposphere ozone (O_3). Of these gases the single most important gas is 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 Poles 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 where 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.

MODEL (22)

1-How much energy is reflected into space by the earth's atmosphere and theearth'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)

2-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

Mining and Refining

(1) In an industrial society like the United States, the most important nonfuel resources are ironore, aluminum ore, copper ore, and minerals containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassiumused in fertilizers. A lot of energy is used in mining operations and the transportation of ore. Tomake the task of any physical extraction and transportation worthwhile, the ores must containenough of the required compound or element. Some low-grade ore is not usable because of thecost of the mining process.(2) Materials extracted from the earth are processed by screening, separating, washing andgrinding. Often, the useful element in an ore is in a chemical form that is not usable and must bechanged to a desirable form. For instance, the aluminum in aluminum ore is in the form ofaluminum ion. To be useful, the aluminum ion needs to be changed to aluminum metal.

1-The word worthwhile in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) correct
- B) difficult
- C) typical
- D) useful

2-The word extracted in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A) removed
- B) replaced
- C) returned
- D) reflected

3-The word desirable in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A) complete
- B) special
- C) colorful
- D) required

MODEL (22)

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 have 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.

1-What idea do the words "susceptible to automation" repeat?

- A) workforce automation
- B) robots and machines
- C) automation potential
- D) competitive edge

2-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.

3-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.

4-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

5-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

6-What can we understand from Paragraphs (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

MODEL (22)

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 reliable methods of keeping time. If you wanted to sell some vegetables in a country town or worship at a new temple, you had to know exactly when the markets and religious rites 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.

1-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

2-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

3-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

4-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 (23)

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.

1-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

2-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

3-?"nano "phrase popular the using started Who

- A) Geckoman
- B) Eric Drexler
- C) Albert Einstein
- D) Richard Feynman

MODEL (23)

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". (5) 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.

1-What important information about the research study does the writer mention in paragraph (5) and 4 (?

- 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

2-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

3-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

4-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

MODEL (23)

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.

1-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.

2-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.

3-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.

4-Which word can replace the word Although in Paragraph (4)?

- A) Afterwards
- B) As a result
- C) However
- D) While

5-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.

MODEL (23)

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.

1-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

2-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

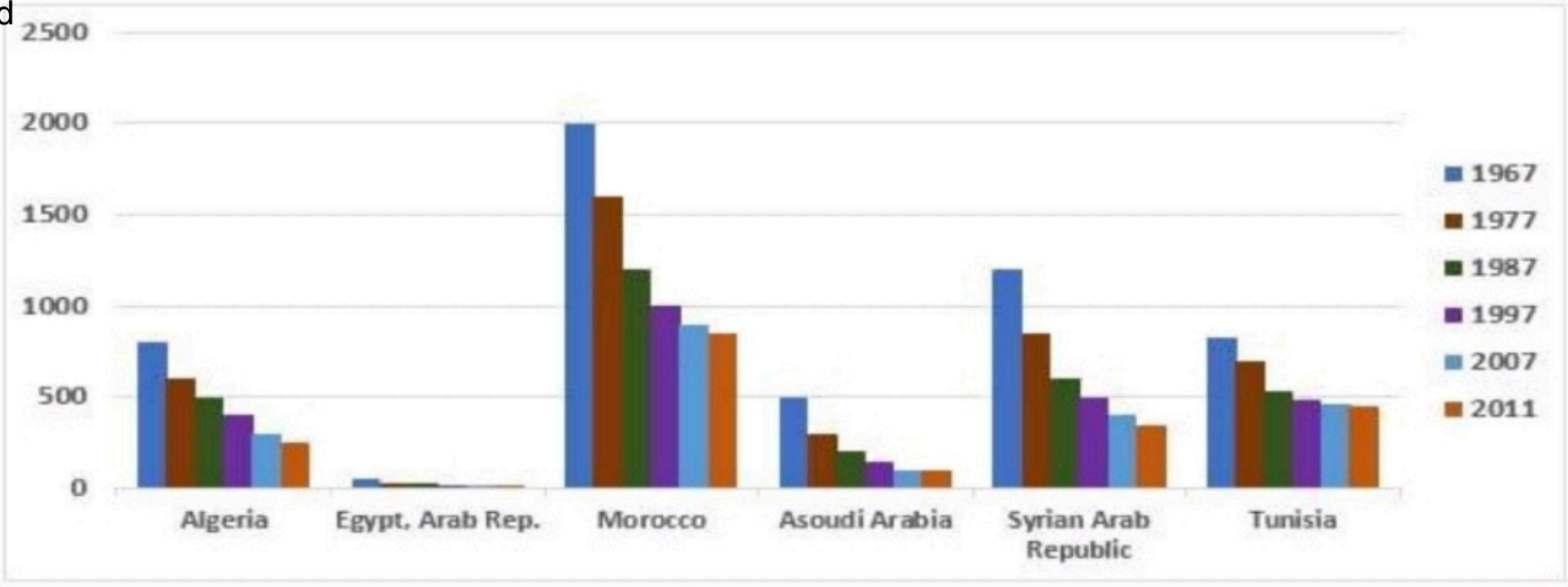
3-The word generally in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A) finally
- B) especially
- C) quickly
- D) usually

4-The word reported in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) opened
- B) believed
- C) described
- D) explained

Passage 7



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

- A) 1967
- B) 1997
- C) 2010
- D) 2011

2-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

MODEL (23)

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. 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. 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.

1-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

2-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

3-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

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.

1-The word undergoing is closest in meaning to

- A) adding
- B) preventing
- C) controlling
- D) experiencing

MODEL (23)

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.

1-The word liability in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) knowledge
- B) crime
- C) fault
- D) fact

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".

1-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"

2-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

3-How are researchers' views since the new discovery different from the view 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

4-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

5-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

MODEL (23)

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. 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.

1-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

2-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

3-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

4-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

MODEL (23)

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.

1-The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to

- A) bees
- B) insects
- C) scientists
- D) communities

2-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

3-Which paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?

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

MODEL (24)

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.

1-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

2-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

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, Rigel is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns and Betelgeuse is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns. (3) Suppose an astronomer observes two stars, one brighter than the other. If neither of them is a superstar, he will know immediately that the brighter star is closer. Astronomers have instruments like light meters which can measure the brightness of a star quite accurately. It is possible to measure a star's distance from the earth if astronomers know the color, brightness and whether or not it is a superstar.

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

- A) green
- B) yellow
- C) blue
- D) red

2-According to Paragraph (2) Betelgeuse is a superstar

- A) as big as the sun
- B) smaller than the sun
- C) as big as 17,000 suns
- D) as big as 40,000 suns

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

- A) size
- B) color
- C) shape
- D) brightness

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 Sarnı) 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.

MODEL (24)

1-Who developed rain harvesting in the third millennium B.C.?

- A) Minoans
- B) Romans
- C) Greeks
- D) Egyptians

2-How long were Rome's aqueducts in total?

- A) 269 miles
- B) 46 miles
- C) 315 miles
- D) 112 miles

3-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.

1-What important point does the writer make about 'starting friction' in Paragraphs (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.

MODEL (24)

2-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

3-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

4-What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) Frictional energy
- B) Starting friction
- C) Sliding friction
- D) Frictional force

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.

1-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

MODEL (24)

2-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

3-Which word can we use to replace the phrase "in addition" in Paragraph(5)?

- A) also
- B) besides
- C) however
- D) therefore

4-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

5-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.

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.

MODEL (24)

1-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

2-What is the main reason people have always lived in social groups?

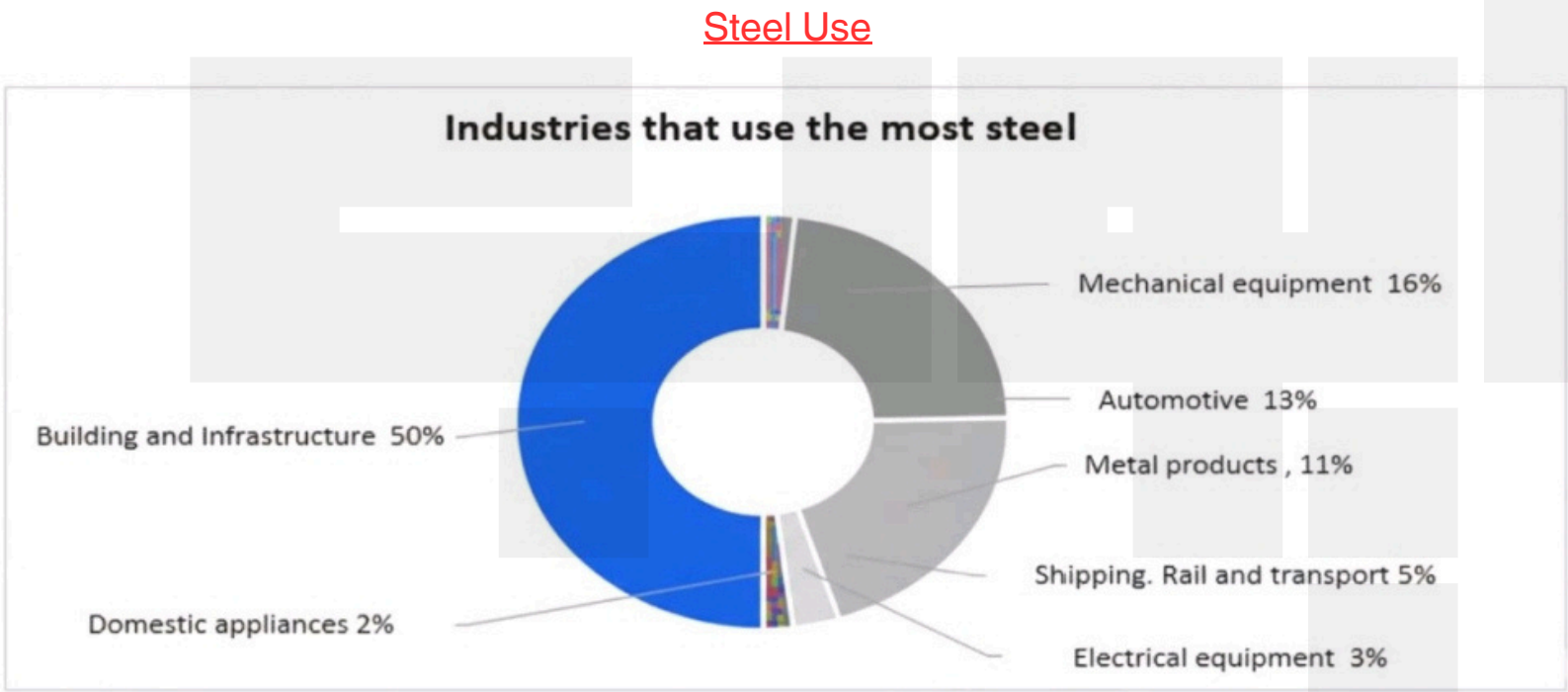
- A) friendship
- B) marriage
- C) customs
- D) survival

3-The word obtaining in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) getting
- B) ordering
- C) preparing
- D) producing

4-The word negotiations in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A) differences
- B) discussions
- C) emergencies
- D) relationships



1-What percentage of steel does the automotive industry use?

- A) 5 %
- B) 9 %
- C) 13 %
- D) 16 %

2-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.

MODEL (24)

1-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

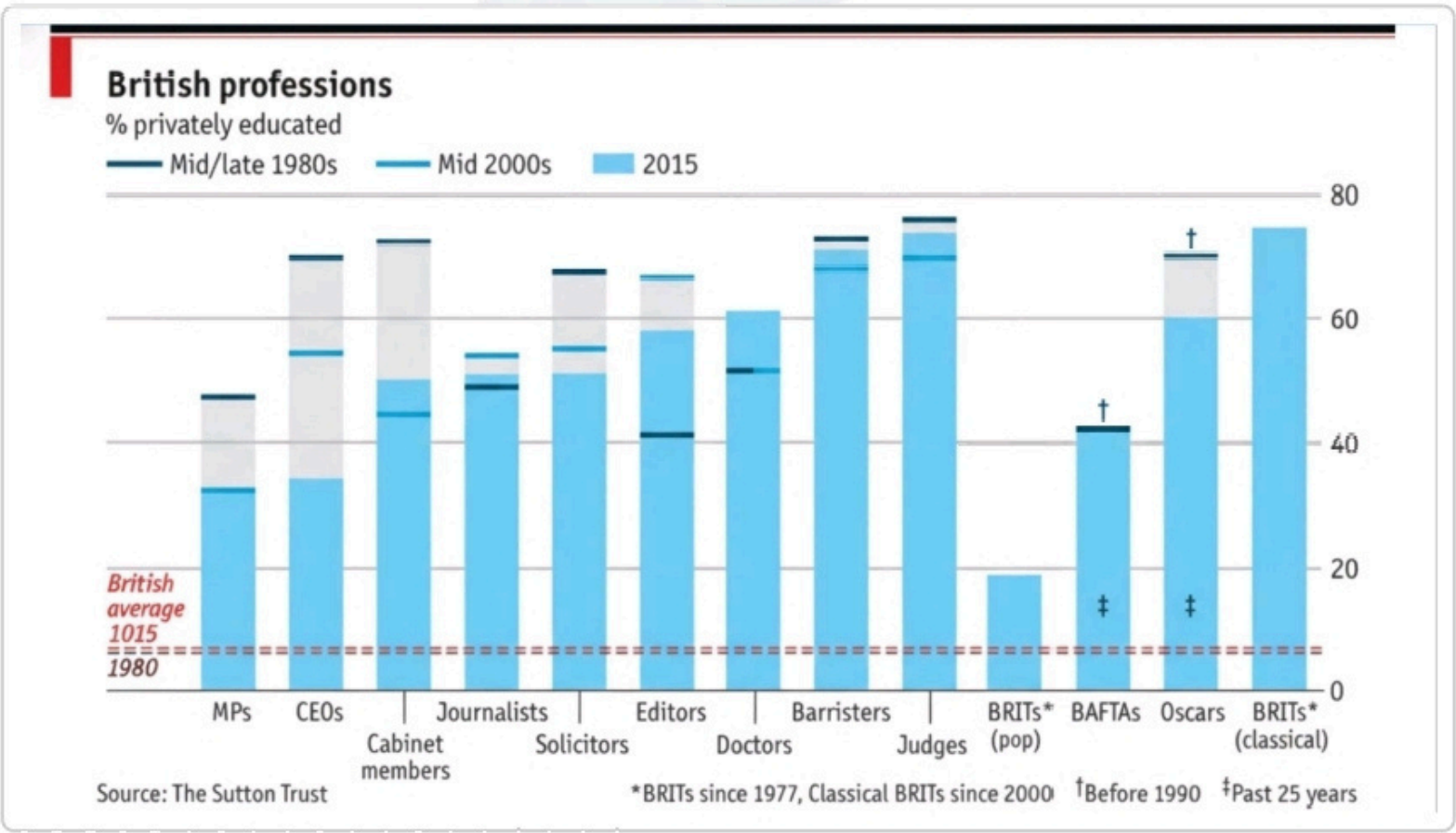
2-What two things do cells use for mitosis?

- A) water and dairy
- B) lipids and cereals
- C) amino acids and lipids
- D) amino acids and vegetables

3-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



1-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%

MODEL (24)

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.

1-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

2-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

3-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

4-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

5-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.

MODEL (24)

Renewable Energy Sources

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.

1-Which of the following is an opinion? 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) It's difficult to convert motion to drive a generator and crude oil prices are so cheap that it's not worth it.

2-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.

3-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.

MODEL (24)

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.

1-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

2-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

3-The word inconvenience in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A) time pressure
- B) coincidence
- C) bad luck
- D) trouble

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.

1-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

2-The word greedy in Paragraph (1) means wanting

- A) less
- B) more
- C) some
- D) a little

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. **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. Middle-class families lived in well furnished, spacious homes on paved streets and had a 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. 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** (1) While the wealthy and the middle class lived in pleasant neighborhoods, vast numbers of poor struggled to survive in foul-smelling slums. They packed into tiny rooms in tenements, or multistory buildings divided into apartments. These tenements had no 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.

MODEL (25)

1-By 1801, what was the population of Manchester?

- A) 400,000
- B) 70,000
- C) 40,000
- D) 17,000

2-Who owned the new factories, mines, and railroads?

- A) people living in cities
- B) trained engineers
- C) the upper class
- D) the middle class

3-Which group of people benefited most from the Industrial Revolution?

- A) entrepreneurs
- B) farm families
- C) factory workers
- D) university graduates

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.

1-What is the writer's main purpose?

- A) to complain
- B) the information
- C) to confirm
- D) to explain

2-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

3-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.

MODEL (25)

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. Sugarcane, rice, and cotton were among the major crops transferred, along with citrus and other fruit trees, nut trees, vegetables such as eggplant, and spinach and the use of spices such as cumin, coriander and cinnamon. Intensive irrigation, crop rotation, and agricultural manuals were widely adopted. Irrigation, partly based on Roman technology, made use of water wheels, water mills, dams and reservoirs.

1-What is 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

2-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.

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

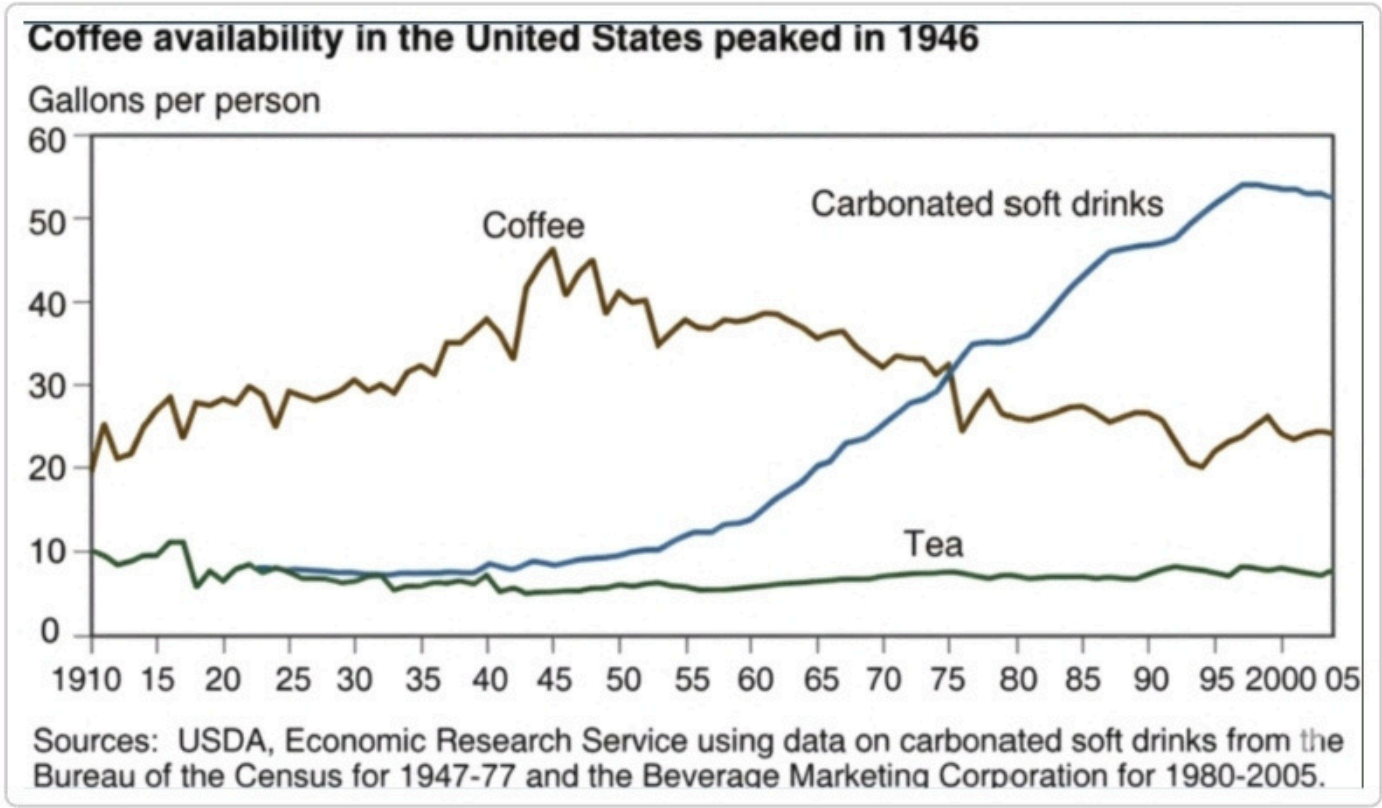
- A) so that she can speak with her caretakers
- B) so that she will feel at home in China
- C) so that she can forget her English
- D) so that she will like her new diet

2-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

MODEL (25)

US Coffee Consumption



1-According to the graph, how many gallons of coffee did people drink in1950?

- A) around 50
- B) around 40
- C) around 30
- D) around 20

2-According to the graph, in what year was coffee drinking the lowest in theU.S?

- A) 1945
- B) 1960
- C) 1995
- D) 2000

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 experiencedin 2016 astransportation issues (23 percent), housing repairs/maintenance (20 percent),and medical carefor injury illness (18 percent). If faced with a major unexpectedexpense, over one third say theywould pay for it with credit cards or emergencysavings both at 35 percent-followed by cash at 32percent.(2) The survey also found that nearly half (48 percent) of Americans admit that they arelivingpaycheck to paycheck. The main reasons people believe they are living paycheckto paycheck are due to credit card debt (24 percent), employment struggles (22percent), and mortgage/rentpayments (18 percent). Compounding the uneasiness,over three quarters (78 percent) saysomething causes them financial stress. Savingmoney (53 percent) tops the list, followed bymanaging debt (44 percent).(3) "Get debt under control" says Paul Golden (a spokesman forNEFE). "Take a hardlook at what you owe. If there's a clear warning sign of too much debt. takeaction. Set a goal to reduce your debt load next year by 5 to 10 percent. That mightmeanreducing impulse shopping. Six in 10 people admit they purchase on impulse and80percent of those regret purchases afterwards. When you face temptation, walk away foratleast 30 minutes and see if you still want it and it's a good idea".

1-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.

2-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

MODEL (25)

3-Which expression can we use to replace the expression due to in Paragraph(2)?

- A) however
- B) although
- C) meanwhile
- D) because of

4-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.

5-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.

1-The word far-fetched in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A) difficult to believe
- B) easy to believe
- C) definite
- D) clear

2-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

3-According to Paragraph (2), the gel is orange in color because it

- A) is microscopic
- B) contains eggs
- C) contains oil
- D) is sticky

MODEL (25)

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.(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 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).

MODEL (25)

1-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

2-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.

3-What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis?

- A) slow and expensive
- B) slow and shameful
- C) shameful and trivia
- D) trivial and expensive

Passage 8

(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 (50 cms 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 Horn 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.

MODEL (25)

1-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

2-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.

3-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

4-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.

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. (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.

MODEL (25)

1-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.

2-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

3-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

4-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

5-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

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 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."

MODEL (25)

1-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.

2-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

3-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.

4-What is the difference between scientists who believe viruses are dead andthosewho 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 ownproteins
- C) Scientists who believe viruses are dead say viruses CANNOT rely on hosts to makeproteins.
- D) Scientists who believe viruses are dead say viruses are like seeds that grow and reproduce

5-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.