

Model 5

1):

- 1) In the year 2000, people spent \$3.2 trillion dollars on travel. In 2005, they spent \$3.4 trillion. In 2016, they will probably spend about \$4.2 trillion. What is the most popular country that people go to? France is the most popular: 62.4 million people went to France in 2006. The United States is the second most popular country to visit: 46.3 million people went there in 2006. Spain was third, with 41.3 million visitors. Italy and Britain came next, and China was sixth. Italy and 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.
- 2) Who travels? Europeans and some Asians travel to other countries the most. But Americans spend the most money in other countries. In 2006, Americans spent 52.6 billion in other countries. Germans were next: they spent \$49.8 billion in other countries. Japanese were third: they spent \$37.0 billion.
- 3) Where do the big spenders go? In 2006, Americans went mostly to Mexico (206) and Canada (136), but they also went to Europe and the Caribbean. Germans went mostly to other countries in Europe, but about 26 of them came to the United States. Japanese travelers went all over the world: the United States, Europe, and Asia.
- 4) Why do people travel so much? Some people want to learn about other cultures business immigrants. They travel to their home countries to visit. Some people travel for In 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. China
- C. Italy
- D. Spain

3. Who spends the most money on trips

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

4. To what country do Americans travel the most?

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

5. Germans like to visit the most.

- A. countries in Asia

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

6. Who travel more than other people?

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

2):

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

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Planting, design, irrigation, innovation.

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Weekdays only, after 7 PM1

Min. SR 50 per hour

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. Saturdays

3):

- 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-iBahrye 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.

1. What is the book of Piri Reis about?

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

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-I Bahriye to Sultan Suleiman?

A. 1513

B. 1525

C. 1531

D. 1552

4. The word cartographer in Paragraph 3 meaning to.....

A. ship maker

B. map maker

C. navigator

D. sailor

4):

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

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

A. NOT planned

B. NOT timed

C. extra

D. long

5):

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

1. Which method of travel does the passage talk about?

A. road

B. rail

C. sea

D. air

2. What does the passage give information about?

A. valuable items

B. booking methods

C. personalized services

D. product requirements

Example 6):

- 1) A matryoshka doll refers to a set of dolls of decreasing word size placed one inside the other. The word a diminutive form of the Russian female first name 3 "atryoshka", "Matryona". The first doll set in Russia was **carved** in 1890 by Vasily Zvyozdochkin from a design by Sergey Malyutin, who was a folk crafts painter. Traditionally the outer layer is a woman, dressed in a sarafan, a long traditional Russian dress. The matron "other. The little is literally
- 2) A set of matryoshkas consists of a wooden figure which separates, top from bottom, to reveal a smaller figure of the same sort inside, which has, in turn, another figure inside of it, and so on. The number of nested figures is traditionally not less than five, but can be much more, up to several dozen with sufficiently fine craftsmanship. Modern dolls often yield an odd number of figures but **this** is not an absolute rule; the fine craftsmanship. Modern dolls often yield an odd number of figures but this is not an absolute rule; the original set, for instance, had an even number. The form is approximately cylindrical, with a rounded top for the head, tapering toward the bottom, with few or
- 3) It is believed Zvyozdochkin and Malyutin were inspired as no protruding features by a doll from Honshu, the main island of Japan. Sources differ in their descriptions, describing either a round, hollow doll or a nesting doll, portraying a bald old Buddhist monk.
- 4) Zvyozdochkin's creations were first presented at the Exposition Universal in the year 1900 in Paris, where the toy earned a bronze medal. Soon after, matryoshka dolls were being made in several places in Russia and shipped around the world including to Europe, Asia and America.
- 5) Matryoshka dolls are often designed to follow a particular theme, and during Perestroika, the leaders of the Soviet Union became a common theme of matryoshkas. In one such example, the largest, outside figure was that of Mikhail Gorbachev, followed by Leonid Brezhnev (Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko almost never appear due to the short length of them 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.
- D. 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
- D. copied

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

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

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

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- D. NO protruding features

5. The word this in Paragraph (2) 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 Paragraph (5), some rulers are excluded from being made into dolls because they

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

7:

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

synthetic materials for carpets and buy real wood furniture. Use natural materials such as cotton and wool for curtains and bedding. Do not use toxic cleaning materials or paints in your home. Finally, be sure to keep heating stoves and air conditioners in good repair and clean them often.

1. Which paragraph discusses the origins of indoor air Pollution?

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

2. What is the main idea of Paragraph (1)?

- A. Air pollution is more dangerous outdoors than indoors.
- B. Air pollution is less dangerous in the USA than in India.
- C. Air pollution is more dangerous indoors than outdoors.
- D. Air pollution is less dangerous in offices than in homes.

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. 586

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

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

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

- A. in a research center in the USA
- B. in a business center in India
- C. 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

7. 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

8):

- 1) The Arabic language has official status in over 20 countries and is spoken by more than 250 million people. However, the term "Arabic language" itself is used rather loosely and refers to different varieties of the language. Arabic is characterized by an interesting linguistic dichotomy: the written form of the language, Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), differs in a non-trivial fashion from the various spoken varieties of Arabic, each of which is a regional dialect. MSA is the only variety that is standardized, regulated, and taught in schools. This is necessitated because of its use in written communication in formal settings. The regional dialects, used primarily for day-to-day dealings and spoken communication, are not taught formally in schools, and remain somewhat absent from traditional, and certainly official, written communication.
- 2) A regional dialect doesn't have explicit written set of grammar but there is certain authoritative organization. Furthermore, even though they are spoken varieties it is certainly possible to produce dialectal Arabic text by spelling out words using the same spelling rules used in MSA, which are mostly phonetic.
- 3) There is a reasonable level of mutual intelligibility across the dialects, but the extent to which a particular individual is able to understand other dialects depends heavily on that person's own dialect and their exposure to Arab culture and literature from outside of their own country. For example, the typical Arabic speaker has little trouble understanding the Egyptian dialect, thanks in no small part to Egypt's history in literature, movie-making and television show production, and their popularity across the Arab world. On the other hand, the Moroccan dialect, especially in its spoken form, is quite difficult to understand by a Levantine (Syrian or Lebanese) speaker. Therefore, from a scientific point of view, the dialects can be considered separate languages in their own right, much like North Germanic languages (Norwegian/Swedish/Danish) and West Slavic languages (Czech/Slovak/Polish).

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

- A. speaking in MSA
- B. teaching MSA in schools
- C. speaking in regional dialect
- D. teaching regional dialect in schools

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

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

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

- A. uncertainty
- B. difference
- C. similarity
- D. matching

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

- A. Syrian
- B. Moroccan
- C. Egyptian
- D. Lebanese

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

9):

- 1) A man who was paralyzed in a car crash four years ago Surgeons at has regained some use of his hands. Surgeons at Washington University School of Medicine in the U.S.took healthy nerves from other parts of the man and used them to rewire the nerves in his arm.
- 2) The 71-year-old broke his neck in the accident and was left unable to walk. Though he could still move his arms, he had lost the ability to grasp or hold things in either hand. The university doctors said the pioneering operation may prove to be a breakthrough for some patients with spinal cord injuries.
- 3) The man received extensive therapy after the operation.He was able to move the thumb and fingers of his left hand eight months after surgery. After ten more months, the patient could move the fingers of his right hand and begin to feed himself and even write to some extent.Considering the severity of his injury and the fact that 22months had passed between his accident and the surgery, these results are remarkable.

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

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

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

Model 6

1):

Class Offering

English 134

Advanced Technical Writing for the Health Professions

Offered only in the Spring semester,

3 credit hours

Prerequisite

English 133 or permission of the instructor.

Course description:

Review of grammar and vocabulary:

focus on writing medical English;

not open to first year students

Instructor: Assistant Professor Dr. Roger Brown

1. Medical students will take this class

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

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 six times a week

2):

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

1. What does the passage say about the historical use of gold?

- A. It was always used to buy custom-made clothing.
- B. It was widely accepted as a medium of exchange.
- C. It was frequently used in industrial application
- D. It was a store of wealth, usually as jewelry or money.

3):

**SLOW
CHILDREN
PLAYING**



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

- A. drive fast
- B. make noise
- C. park your car
- D. use your phone

4):

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

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 Paragraph (1) 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

5):

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

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

6):

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

7):

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

8):

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

9):

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 words the former in the passage refer to.....

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

10):

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

11):

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

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

12):

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.

13):

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 foot bridge. Once they crossed safely, the old man explained to her that he was blind!

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

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

14):

Literature and Art: Intermediate Spanish

INDEX

Unit 1

Aspects of the Family in the Hispanic World.....1

Unit 2

Man and Woman in Hispanic Society.....20

Unit 3

Customs and Traditions in Hispanic Society.....35

Unit 4

Economic Aspects of Hispanic America.....60

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

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

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

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

15):

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

- 1) Fast food restaurants, especially some American chains, One of have become very popular all over the world, the most famous produces a meal especially designed for children called a "Children's Meal." The package contains not only a hamburger and French fries, but also a plastic toy as a prize. Most children beg their parents to take them out for such a treat, preferring it to the more nutritious, if boring, home-cooked meal.
- 2) What is so special about this fast food favorite? Well, for one thing, it will last forever, will not rot or mold, and even bacteria will not eat it! It is **essentially** no different from the plastic toy included with the meal. In April, 2010, New York artist and photographer Sally Davies bought a Children's Meal and left it out on her kitchen shelf to see what would happen to it. She photographed it each week, and by October six months later, it appeared to be exactly the same! The only thing she noted was that the "food" had become as hard as a rock and looked like plastic. Her experiment became famous and is known as "The Children's Meal Art Project."
- 3) Sally Davies was not the first one to test the durability of a fast food hamburger. In 2008, a teacher named Karen Hanrahan posted photos on the Internet of a hamburger she purchased at the famous fast food chain in 1996. After 12 years, the burger looked exactly the same as the day she bought it. The bun was a bit harder, and the burger itself was beginning to crumble, but essentially, it was unchanged. She still keeps this hamburger and shows it to her classes to teach them about the dangers of eating such "non-food". she tells them that this is a chemical food, and there is absolutely no nutrition in it, nothing of value for the health of the human body. stomach. It does nothing more than fill your stomach. It is certainly not a treat," she says.
- 4) "When we read the list of ingredients in all these so-called meals and burgers, we must wonder why there are tens of different chemicals, preservatives artificial flavors and so on along with the potato, meat, cheese and bread ingredients. This American-based fast food chain ships all its food from large central factories to branches throughout the entire world. One of their hamburgers here tastes exactly the same as it does in China and probably lasts just as long as well.

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 eating habits?

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

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

3. The authors purpose in Paragraph (2) is to.....

- A. describe
- B. criticize
- C. persuade
- D. argue

19):

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

1. Traditional foods are now.....

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

Model 7



Passage 1 question 21

21. If Khalid has 10 riyals he could buy

A. Meat

B. Fish

C. Chicken

D. Sandwich

Passage 2 Q 22 - 26

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.

(1) 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.

(2) The release of particles into the air from burning fuel for energy is often discussed as a huge problem. Diesel smoke is a good example of the particulate matter that results in this

pollution. The particles are very small pieces of matter measuring about 2.5 microns or 0.0001 centimeter. This type of pollution is sometimes referred to as "Black Carbon" pollution. The exhaust from burning fuels in automobiles, homes, and industries is a major source of pollution in the air. Authorities also believe that the burning of the wood and charcoal in fireplaces and barbeques release significant quantities of soot into the air.

(3) 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.

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

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

A. nitrogen and water vapor, but NOT oxygen.

B. nitrogen and oxygen, but NOT water vapor.

C. nitrogen, oxygen and water vapor

D. nitrogen, oxygen, and fuel.

23. The word essential in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to _____.

A. healthy

B. important

C. dispensable

D. comprehensive

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

A. indoor pollution

B. human activity

C. diesel smoke

D. acid rain

25. What is pollution resulting from diesel smoke called?

A. black carbon

B. burning fuel

C. exhaust

D. micron

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

A. spend most of their time in buildings

B. often burn charcoal for cooking

C. sleep, smoke and cook indoors

D. often burn wood for heating

Passage 3 Q 27 - 39

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

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

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

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

- A. Animals and humans differ with regard to their sleeping behavior.**
- B. Some animals lie down to sleep while others sleep standing up.**
- C. How animals rest and sleep.**
- D. Scientists have been able to study animals' sleeping behavior.**

28. All animals_____.

- A. A react to sound while sleeping**
- B. sleep some time each day**
- C. spend some time resting**
- D. close their eyes to rest**

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

A. signs

B. results

C. factors

D. procedures

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

A. NEVER close their eyes

B. always close their eyes

C. usually open their eyes

D. seldom open their eyes

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

A. opening only one eye

B. waking up

C. dreaming

D. sleeping

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

A. is a good sleeper

B. sleeps with its eyes open

C. wakes to dangerous sounds

D. does NOT always sleep lying down

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

A. animal reaction to sound

B. reactions produced by living things

C. light changes to which animals do not react

D. things which produce a reaction in living organisms

34. Which of the following sentences is NOT TRUE according to Paragraphs (2) and (3)?

A. In order to Study animals sleeping manners, the EEG must be attached to their bodies.

B. Scientists have used the EEG to study animals' sleeping behavior.

C. Fish and snakes sleep with their eyes open because they DON'T like to close them.

D. Snakes have some resting periods during the day.

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

A. animals

B. scientists

C. experiments

D. laboratories

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

A. Observe if it's moving.

B. See if its eyes are open.

C. Use the electroencephalograph.

D. Check if it reacts to light or sound.

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

A. may NOT really sleep

B. may NOT need to rest

C. CANNOT be studied with the EEG

D. are NOT studied in sleep laboratories

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

A. cats

B. sheep

C. moles

D. chimpanzees

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

A. can lie down

B. have safe places to sleep

C. sleep faster than other animals

D. are often tired from being hunted

Passage 4 Q 40-43

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

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

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

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

The number of people who received the Faisal Prize 253 represents 44 countries

20- How often is the prize held?

40 – According to paragraph (1), the King Faisal Prize is awarded

a) Once every two years

b) Once a year

c) Twice a year

d) More than twice a year

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

a) A cash award, a memorial statue, and a certificate

b) A certificate, a medal and a cash award

c) A summary and a golden medal

d) A summary and a cash reward

42 – According to paragraph (2), a son of King Faisal

- a) Won the first King Faisal Prize
- b) Limits the Foundation activities for the Prize
- c) Donates his own money for the King Faisal
- d) **Serves as chairman of the King Faisal Prize**

43 – The word “allocates” in paragraph (2), is closest in meaning to

- a) Locating something missing
- b) Naming candidates for the Prize
- c) **Assigning the money for the Prize**
- d) Specifying the money for the ceremony

Passage 5 Q 44-46

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

44 – Which body part is being described?

- a) **Stomach**
- b) Mouth
- c) Heart
- d) Brain

45 – The word “themselves” in paragraph (1) refers to

- a) Agriculture
- b) Americans
- c) Labor force
- d) **Farmers**

46 – Which of the following does NOT characterize farming in 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

Passage 6 Q 47-49

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). There are four basic blood types in the ABO system:

-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.

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

- a) All blood types are compatible with themselves
- b) Type O is compatible with all other blood types
- c) Type AB can only be given to patient AB blood
- d) **The ABO system is the only system to classify blood types**

48 – The word “compatible” in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- a) Available
- b) **Matching**
- c) Common
- d) Identical

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

- a) Type A
- b) Type B
- c) Type O
- d) **Type AB**

Passage 7 Q 50 – 58

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.

In 1965, the desire to construct the causeway began to take form officially when Sheikh Khalifah ibn Sulman 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.

On 8 July 1981, Mohammed Aba Al-Khail, the then minister for Finance and National Economy of Saudi Arabia and Yousuf Ahmed Al-Shirawi, the then minister of Industrial Development in Bahrain signed an agreement to start construction on the maritime causeway

50 – The best title for this passage is

- a) Global Engineering
- b) Saudi Arabian Highways
- c) Visiting the Kingdom of Bahrain
- d) **Building Bridges Between Nations**

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

- a) **King Saud**
- b) King Faisal
- c) Sheikh Salman
- d) Sheikh Khalifa

52 – The word “it” in paragraph (2) refers to

- a) Saudi
- b) Bahrain
- c) The project
- d) **The joint committee**

53 – It can be understood from paragraph (3) and (4) that the World Bank provided

- a) **Relevant studies and advice**
- b) Financial aid and assistance
- c) Contractors and construction workers
- d) Geographical and environmental factors

57 – According to paragraph (7), which of the following is NOT found at the border station?

- a) Dining facilities
- b) **Shopping facilities**
- c) Official buildings
- d) Religious buildings

58 – An additional paragraph at the end of the passage would most likely be about

- a) Repairs that need to be carried out on the causeway
- b) New causeways to be constructed to other countries
- c) Passport and visa requirements to cross the causeway
- d) **Statistics for projected causeway traffic for the next ten years**

Passage 8 Q 59-60

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

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

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

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

59 – The purpose of the passage is to give a

- a) Narrative
- b) Description**
- c) Definition
- d) Comparison

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

- a) There is NO significance to the number of spikes in the crown
- b) Her hands are by side holding a torch and a book
- c) It is recognized by people around the world**
- d) It was completed in 1776

Model 8

1. This is an advertisement for a

A – car

B – laptop

C – camera

D - motorbike

For sale

Model 2011 / 5-door / manual

White

88.500 km

No accidents

2

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

What type of social media do you use?

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

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

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

2. Which form of social media is least popular among women.....

A. Twitter

B. Linked in

C. Instagram

D. Facebook

3. Which form of the social media is the most popular?

A. Twitter

B. Linked in

C. Instagram

D. Facebook

4. How much time do most men spend on social media

A. 0-1

B. 1 – 3

C. 4 – 6

D. 7 +

5. How much time do most people spend on social media

A. 0-1

B. 1 – 3

C. 4 – 6

D. 7 +

3):

1. What does this sign mean ?

A. You are entering a children's play area

B. All swimmers must enter the pool here

C. NO ONE is allowed to go further

D. Stop here if you CANNOT swim

4):

Workshop and Khalid

- (1) Khalid attended a weekend workshop on mind fullness training and it had been great. He felt he had really benefited from what he had learned. Mindfulness is basically a way to discipline and control one's actions in such a way that they are always in line with one's goals. The first thing he had learned was that for attentive mindfulness, a person's goals in life must be clearly thought out and selected. Once that is done, the next step is to keep all details on how we spend our energy in a state of conscious awareness. The result is that we are always on target. The most insignificant detail then becomes an effortless expenditure of energy that keeps us in line with our goals.
- (2) As the weekend came to an end, Khalid thanked those and conducted the workshop. He also thanked the other participants who had shared the weekend with him. He affirmed that he valuable lessons in maintaining who had made presentations had indeed learned. they would like his two daughters. He and his wife had been searching for some special lamps for their bedrooms, but hadn't been able to find what the girls wanted. In the big city he found exactly what each of them had said they wanted. And on top of that, he knew his wife would be more than pleased with the beautiful necklace and earrings he had purchased.
- (3) On and on he drove. Suddenly, a shocking realization came to him an hour after he had been on the road. His bag! He had left it behind at the hotel. On his way to the car with the bag, he had decided to stop in the gift shop and pick up something to eat in case he got hungry while driving. From the gift shop he went directly to his car without the bag. There was nothing to do but turnaround and go back to the hotel to get it. His four hour drive would now be considerably longer than four

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 2, 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 expected his appreciation for the workshop?

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

4. According to paragraph 2, 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 3, 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 hours

5):

Fish

- (1) Fish are cold-blooded vertebrates that live in water. They differ greatly in size, shape, color and habits. Some fish may look like worms, while others may resemble rocks. All the colors of the rainbow can be found in fish. Some fish are very brightly colored while others can be very dull.
- (2) Fish can live in almost any conditions of water. They can live in the freezing waters of Antarctica, hot jungle streams, lakes and fast flowing mountain rivers. Nearly all fish get their oxygen from water. Although we cannot see **it**, water does contain oxygen. To get this oxygen the fish forces water through its gills. The gills absorb oxygen and release carbon dioxide into the water which then passes out through the gills.
- (3) Scientists have found over 21,000 different kinds of fish. They continue to find more species each year. Scientists who study fish are called ichthyologists. Fish are truly amazing animals to study and observe.

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. differ from
- B. look like
- C. live in
- D. move

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

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

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

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

6):

Salt

- (1) According to a 700-year-old legend, a princess called Kinga threw her ring into a salt mine at Marmaros in Hungary. While traveling from Marmaros to Cracow, she stopped at Wieliczka and ordered her servants to dig a well. Instead of water, salt was discovered and in the first lump of salt taken out, Kinga's ring was found! This legend is just a mythical story, but it is true that for over seven centuries salt has been mined from the rock below the town of Wieliczka. The superstitious miners constructed underground chambers for wooden statues to protect them from danger. In 1697, the miners were not allowed to take wooden objects into the mine. They then began to carve their statues from the rock salt in the mine. After a chamber was
- (2) Nowadays visitors at Wieliczka are shown how salt was mined long ago. Not much can be seen above the surface except for some beautiful green lakes, but visitors are taken down into a hidden world of natural and man-made wonders with beautiful carvings. Meters underground is dedicated to Princess Kinga. They can see the chambers. One chamber which is 100.

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

- A. a tale.
- B. an epic.
- C. an episode.

D. a mystery.

2. According to paragraph I, the legend states that princess Kinga asked her servants to.....

A. dig a mine

B. bring her some salt.

C. bring her some water.

D. make a source of fresh water.

3. According to paragraph 1, King'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. According to paragraph 2, what happened in 1697?

A. Some miners were fired.

B. The mine was destroyed.

C. A chamber burned.

D. A chamber broke.

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

A. Easier to burn .

B. Easier to make .

C. Safer than wood.

D. Heavier than wood

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 Mila, Ohio on February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electrical and mechanical things at home.
- (3) When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments inexperience did not end well. Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car.
- (4) Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time on the job conducting experiments. He got his first patent 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. 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.....

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 dalerin Low German). It was named after the valley in which the silver it was made from was mined, the Joachimsthal, literally Joachim's valley. The term began to be used in other languages, especially Dutch, and was later applied to the most widely used coin in the American colonies. In 1792, it was adopted as the official name of the US monetary unit.
- (3) Many countries use the dinar, which comes from the Latin denarius, an ancient Roman silver coin: The Jordanian dinar, Algerian dinar, Serbian dinar, and Kuwaiti dinar among others.
- (4) The Indian and Pakistani rupee as well as the Indonesian rupiah derive from the Sanskrit rupya, meaning 'wrought silver, which is what they were originally made of.
- (5) The Malaysian 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 the Spanish peso meaning 'weight' in Spanish, is also no longer used in Spain, it lives on as the currency of Mexico, Argentina and the Philippines. The British pound (or pound sterling) comes from the Latin pondus weight.
- (7) Many Scandinavian countries use currency whose name is ultimately derived from the Latin corona meaning crown: Swedish krona, Norwegian krone, Danish krone, and the Czech koruna. krone Danish.
- (8) The Spanish real, a former currency of Spain derived from the Latin regalis meaning royal, which is the origin of a number of Middle Eastern currencies such as the Omani and Iranian rial, and the Qatari, Yemeni, and Saudi rial. The rial 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 used.
- 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.

5. The expression derived from in paragraph 7, is closest in meaning to....

- A. Originated.
- B. Translated.

- C. Explained.
- D. Produced.

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

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

10):

Message to Tom

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?

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Model 9

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. Ali won an Olympic gold Medal in _____.

- 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.

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.

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.

3):

REQUIRED

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

Tour and Hotel Consultant

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

Airline Reservation Consultant

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

Accountant

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

Preference is given to Saudi nationals

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.

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.

4):

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

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.

5):

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

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 live hours in the United States.
- 3) An earlier study associated television viewing with the risk of developing type-2 diabetes and heart disease, as well as with the risk of early death. That research showed that these risks rose by 20% for people who spend just two hours a day in front of the TV.
- 4) The good news is that exercising for just 15 minutes a day can increase your lifespan by up to three years. It can also reduce the risk of **premature** death by 14%. Each extra 15 minutes of exercise added to that can decrease this risk by another 4%.

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%.

7):

From: <ahmad.adbullah@globalconsiiltants.com>

To: <hamad.salih@ globalconsultants.com>

Date: October 28, 2013

Subject: Meeting with PR

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

Thank you

Ahmad Abdullah

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.

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.

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 be understood 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.

9):

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.

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

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

10):

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

- 2) In all the places I have travelled, whether it is North America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, or East Asia, pigeons are always a natural part of the scenery. They build nests wherever there is a suitable space in the urban or country environment. In the city, you'll find them on window ledges or any other relatively safe nook or cranny. On the countryside, they build nests in trees, bushes, or on the ground.
- 3) In addition to living in many different locations, pigeons also come in numerous sizes and colors. The smallest pigeons are the size of sparrows, whereas the largest can grow up to the size of a turkey! Some fruit-eating pigeons are very brightly colored, with red, pink, or orange feathers. Some pigeons even have crests or other distinctive ornamentation. Most pigeons I see in the city, however, are a dull-colored gray, with occasional splash of subtle dark green or purple plumage around the neck.
- 4) While perhaps pigeons mind their own business in their natural green environment, in the city they are often considered pests. I myself have often thought of them as "rats with wings." Like rats, they show up wherever there are scraps of food to be eaten, but unlike nocturnal rats, they do it during all times of the day. Many pigeons are also not afraid of humans, but will walk very close to them to 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.

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 pigeons have benefited humans?

- A. They are kept as pets.
- B. They can be consumed.
- C. They eat up littered food.
- D. They provide amusement.

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 for touch, but also for smell. The head of the ant has a pair of large, strong jaws. The jaws open and shut sideways like a pair of scissors. Even adult ants cannot chew and swallow solid food. Instead they swallow the juice which they squeeze from pieces of food and throw away the dry part that is left.
- 3) The ant has two eyes, each of which is made of many smaller eyes, so they are called compound eyes. The abdomen of the ant contains two stomachs. One stomach holds the food for itself and the second stomach is for food to be shared with other ants. Like all insects, the outside of their body is covered with a hard armor called the exoskeleton. Ants have four distinct growing stages, the egg, larva, pupa and the adult and 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.
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. 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

1):

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

1. When did the scientists discoveries about Mars global.

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

2):

- 1) Muhammad Ali is a famous heavyweight boxer. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in the USA in 1942. His birth name was Cassius Marcellus Clay. When he was young, he was an amateur boxing champion. In 1960, when he was still an amateur, he won the light heavyweight gold medal at the Olympic games in Rome.
- 2) After that, Ali became a professional heavyweight boxer. He was 1.88 meters tall and his fighting weight was about 95 kilograms. He had a very successful professional boxing career. In fact, he won the world heavyweight championship three timers. The first time was when he beat the former champion, Sonny Liston, in 1964. In the same year, he became a Muslim and assumed the name Muhammad Ali.

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

- A. 34
- B. 36
- C. 22
- D. 1960

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

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

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. While he was preparing the book, he noticed the relationship between the properties of a chemical element andomic weight.

1. What does the passage say about Meyer?

- A. He worked with Mendeleev.
- B. He knew about Mendeleev.
- C. He wrote a famous textbook.
- D. He read many books.

4):

A mountain is a landform that extends above the surrounding area. A mountain is generally higher and steeper than a hill.

1. What does the passage say about hills?

- A. They are lower than mountains.
- B. They are as high as mountains.
- C. They are higher than mountains.
- D. They are steeper than mountains.

5):

The ashes is a test cricket series played between England and Australia. It is one of the most **celebrated** rivalries in international cricket and dates back to 1882.

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

- A. enjoyed
- B. preserved
- C. performed
- D. recommended

6):

- 1) Before disposable, plastic toothbrushes were invented, some people might not have cleaned their teeth at all, while other might have just done their best by washing their mouths with water and rubbing their teeth with some cloth or a finger. But for Muslims way back in the 6th century, dental hygiene was a very important matter.
- 2) While the practice of cleaning one' teeth with a piece twig from the Slavadorapersica tree predated Islam, it is the Prophet Muhammad – peace be upon him – who commended its regular use and had Muslims start it. The twig, called a MISWAK or SIWAK inbic, was described by him as a purification of the ...th and a means of pleasing God. The Prophetelf – peace be upon him – used the miswak to clean teeth before every prayer, and said that he would ordered his followers to do the same, had he notat it might over-burden them.

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. Mulsims used it regularly because of the prophet's (peace be 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.

7):

Partly, 512 penguins have washed up dead on the shores in southern Brazil. Marine biologists and veterinarians are working together to determine the cause of the mysterious deaths. But so far, details remain hazy. The penguins don't pearl physically injured or malnourished, and the researchers and no traces of oil on their bodies. The lack of clues, and with the sheer number of the penguins, have left 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.

8):

Coffee shops and cafés are a big industry in the Middle East, gabining to form a USA billion market in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Deeply-ingrained coffee-drinking actions have collided with investment from international creating a thriving segment of modern coffee shops are now battling with traditional cafés. Growth is high and competition is fierce, but unlike in most major markets, cafés coffee shop chains are both finding impressive growth.

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.

9):

- 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.

10):

Since Muhammad Yunus founded Grameen Bank, it has made about 5.7 billion dollars in micro-credit loans to more than six million people in Bangladesh. The program has enabled millions of Bangladeshis, almost all women, to buy everything from cows to cell phones in order to start and run **their** own businesses. Yunus' strategy has been the opposite of traditional banks. He would say: "If the banks lent to the rich, lent to the poor. If banks lent to men, I lent to women. If banks required collateral, my loans were collateral free. If banks required a lot of paperwork, my loans were illiterate friendly. if you had to go to the bank, my bank went to the village."

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 rich
- D. The majority of the micro-credit loans bought cows and mobiles.

11):

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

1. The word winner in this passage refers to

- A. Owner.
- B. Rider.
- C. Camel**
- D. trainer

12):

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 is

- A. London**
- B. Midlands
- C. Northlands
- D. Australian

2. Which wordlanguage at South Africa?

- A. short
- B. simple**
- C. samples
- D. marginal

13):

Processing Oud through distillation produces extracts used in perfumes. As part of the distillation process, Oud chips are heated in water. As the water evaporates and forces vapor into coiled piped the remaining liquid separated from the water is the Oud oil. From this liquid, perfumes are created that can then be applied directly to the body or hair.

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

- A. evaporating
- B. coiling
- C. burning
- D. distilling**

14):

In its modern form, communication grew out of the socialist movement of 19th century Europe. As the Industrial Revolution advanced, socialist articles blamed capitalism for the misery of the proletariat a new class of urban factory workers who labored under often conditions. Foremost among these critics were Marx and his associate Friedrich Engels. In 1848, Marx and Engels offered a new definition of communication and proletarianed 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

15):

- 1) Scientists often discover clever methods to advance their research. In 2003, one ingenious physicist took a block of graphite, some Scotch tape and a lot of patience and fashioned a remarkable new wonder material that is a million times thinner than paper, more conductive than copper, and stronger than diamond. It is called grapheme, and physicists were wildly excited when the first research article about grapheme describing the newly developed carbon material appeared the following year.
- 2) Grapheme is a "wonder material", a super-conductive form of carbon, made from sheets a single atom thick. Physicists are so excited about it because it has the potential to completely 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.

1. The word transfigure in Paragraph (1) is closets in meaning to ----

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

2. According to Paragraph (3) , where is Andre Geim is employed?

- A. in Chernogolovka
- B. in Moscow
- C. in England
- D. at IBM

16):

- 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 3,000 feet below the surface of the ocean, it will probably rise above the water. Someday, this volcano could become another Hawaiian island.

1. 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

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

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

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

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

4. 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

17):

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

- 1) In 1859, thanks to the efforts of a French diplomat and politician, Ferdinand de Lesseps, work started on the Suez Canal. Though he was not an engineer, he had been haunted by the idea of the canal since his youth. De Lesseps spent a decade supervising the massive operation that involved the excavation of about 97 million cubic yards of earth.
- 2) De Lesseps first established an artificial harbor at Port Said as a base and had a canal dug from the Nile to the Suez to provide fresh-water for the 20,000 laborers.
- 3) The official opening was on November 17, 1869. Representatives of almost every European royal family attended the inauguration celebration. Ships from France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Britain, and the United States sailed through the canal and de Lesseps' dream was finally a reality. The total cost of the project was an estimated \$ 105 million, which at the time was a lot of money. This was more than twice the original estimate, but it was a tiny sum compared with the value of the canal to world trade.

1. 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

2. 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.

3. 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

18):

1) If you're studying physics, there are few more exhilarating things to learn about than a roller coaster. Roller coasters are driven almost entirely by basic inertial and gravitational forces, all manipulated in the service of a great ride.

2) Roller coasters have a long, fascinating history. The direct **ancestors** of roller coasters were monumental ice slides that were popular in Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries.

3) Roller coaster historians diverge on the exact evolution of these ice slides into actual rolling carts. The most widespread account is that a few entrepreneurial Frenchman imported the ice slide idea to France. The warmer climate of France tended to melt the ice, so the French started building waxed slides instead, eventually adding wheels to the sleds.

4) The first American roller coaster was the Mauch Chunk Switchback Railway, built in the mountains of Pennsylvania in the mid-1800s. the track, originally built to send coal to a railway, was reconfigured as a "scenic tour." For one dollar, tourists got a leisurely ride up to the top of the mountain followed by a wild, bumpy ride back down. Over the next 30 years, these scenic rides continued to thrive and were joined by wooden roller coasters similar to the ones we know today.

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.

Model 11

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 smoke jumpers to build a firebreak. His only thought was to stop **the flaming monster** that was raging through the forest.
- (2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak. If the fire were powerful enough, it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make. Then they would have to start all over again. Mike stood motionless, his face black with ash, his shirt wet with sweat. He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire. He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him.
- (3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear. A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage. He was brave only when he forgot about himself. Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working.

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 smoke jumpers 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

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

- A. Ben
- B. the fire

- C. the burning forest
- D. the smoke jumpers

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

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

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

3):

- (1) If we look at the night sky carefully, we will see that the stars are of many different colors. Some are red, others are yellow and some are blue. This is also shown when we take color photographs of the night sky. You can take such a photograph with an ordinary camera as long as it is kept steady. A thirty second exposure is **sufficient**.
- (2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color. They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest. However, there are a few stars which cannot be classified in this way. These are the superstars. For example, Ryiejol is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns and Beetle juice is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns.
- (3) Suppose an astronomer observes two stars, one **brighter** than the other. If neither of them is a superstar, he will know immediately that the brighter star is closer. Astronomers have instruments like light meters which can measure the brightness of a star quite accurately. It is possible to measure a star's distance from the earth if astronomers know the color, brightness and whether or not it is a superstar.

1. 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), Beetle juice is a superstar -----.

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

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.

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 **farfetched** ideas about the substance's origins ranging from aliens to volcanic remains.
- (2) Scientists at an Alaskan laboratory have been busy analyzing the unknown substance. They have concluded that it is a formation of microscopic eggs. One of the scientists said that there are traces of oil in the eggs, and this is what is causing the strange, orange color.
- (3) The scientists have discovered that the eggs belong to a small invertebrate - a spineless animal, but they have not been able to identify the exact species.

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

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 animal that
- B. produced the strange gel. 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.

5):

- (1) It is certain that when the eruption of Vesuvius started on the morning of 24 August, in 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 build-up of pressure in the magma chamber. The catastrophic magnitude of the eruption of AD 79 was connected with the extended period of inactivity that preceded it. A long interval combined with mounting seismic activity is a sure sign of coming disaster. Of course, the Romans could not have known this.

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.

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 released over centuries.
- D. There is such a severe eruption there around every hundred years.

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, 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. Farmer's 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)

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.

7):

- (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 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. 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 (2), 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 (3), the floor problems were caused by -----

- A. poor workmanship
- B. normal wear and tear
- C. the use of faulty material
- D. the employees working in that area

4. According to Paragraph (3), 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. Durafloor 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

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.

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

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 World War 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

2):

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

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

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 schoolchildren, and families are eating more **nutritious**, home-cooked meals. For these reasons, fewer Czech men are having heart attacks, the women are losing a lot of weight, and most people are living healthier lives

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 value

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.

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 B personalities in that they always seem to be _____.

- A. hard to irritate
- B. patient with others
- C. in a fully collected state
- D. in a rush to do something

3. According to Paragraph (5), what did a study conducted by British researchers discover about reduced sleep?

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

4. According to Paragraph (6), where do most people fall between Type A and Type B personalities?

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

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

5):

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

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

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

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, sound cards, and modems. Once installed, a device driver usually runs in the background without opening a window on the screen. Suppose you connect a new printer to your computer. You might also have to install a printer driver or select a preinstalled driver. After the device driver is installed, it runs in the background to send data to the printer whenever you begin a print job.
- (2) On a Mac, you can click the Apple icon, select About this Mac, and then select More Info to look at a list of devices connected to your computer. By selecting a device, you can view information about it, including the driver version number. It's important always 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 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

2. A device driver is best described as a _____.

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

7):

- (1) A device driver is software that helps a peripheral device establish communication with a computer. This type of software is used by printers, monitors, graphics cards, sound cards, and modems. Once installed, a device driver usually runs in the background without opening a window on the screen. Suppose you connect a new printer to your computer. You might also have to install a printer driver or select a preinstalled driver. After the device driver is installed, it runs in the background to send data to the printer whenever you begin a print job.

(2) On a Mac, you can click the *Apple* icon, select *About this Mac*, and then select *More Info* to look at a list of devices connected to your computer. By selecting a device, you can view information about it, including the driver version number. It's important always 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

8):

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.

1. What does all-inclusive resort mean?

- A. It is a large resort.
- B. It is 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

9):

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 means 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

10):

- (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 heart 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. You can understand from Paragraph (1) that _____.

A. radios are rarely used in Saudi Arabia

B. radio broadcasters control media licensing

C. the early use for radio was mainly to play music

D. developments in technology made radios cheaper

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

11):

- (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 in 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 sports
- C. wildlife and nature spotting
- D. hiking and mountain climbing

Model 13 (الأم الكورحة وابن سينا)

Passage 1 Question (21-27) ابن سينا

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

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

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

21. The word (physician) means.....

- a. **Doctor** b. Scientist C. engineer D. psychologist

22. The word proficient in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to...

A skilled.

B trained.

C dedicated.

D disciplined.

23. 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.

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

A manager of the Royal Library.

B assistant of the Prime Minister.

C teacher of the Ruler of Bukhara.

D doctor for the Ruler of Bukhara.

25. According to Paragraph (2), which statement describes Avicenna's life?

A He worked mainly during the day.

B He scarcely worked at night.

C He used to travel a lot.

D He worked very hard.

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

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

27. According to Paragraph (3), which of the following is TRUE about Al Qanon fi al Tibb?

- A It has never been translated.
- B It has been translated into many languages.**
- C It has been translated into a few languages.
- D It has not been translated into the Russian language.

Passage 2 Question 28 (مدائن صالح نسخة مصغرة سؤال واحد)

The buildings and monuments that we can see today at Mada'in Saleh are remnants of the great and very rich Nabatean kingdom. Other famous buildings of this civilization are found in northern Syria and in Petra in Jordan, which was the Nabatean capital.

28. What does the passage say about Petra?

- A It is in northern Syria.
- B It is the capital of Jordan.
- C It was the Nabatean capital.**
- D It was a successful commercial city.

Passage 3 Questions 29-34 (الورق سؤالين)

(1) The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, containing tiny cellulose fibers, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

(2) The first manmade writing material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plant, flattened them, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

(3) Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibers. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved onto a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.

(4) Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

(5) Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

29. According to Paragraph (2), what did the early Egyptians use to make their writing material?

- A mulberry bark.
- B wood pulp.
- C bamboo.
- D papyrus.**

30. The word them in Paragraph (2) refers to

- A ancient Egyptians.
- B writing materials.
- C papyrus stems.**
- D paper.

31. The first real paper was made in

- A China.**
- B Egypt.
- C France.
- D Samarkand.

32. Who introduced the paper-making process to Europe?

- A Ta'ail,un.
- B Chinese traders.
- C the Arabs.**
- D the Spanish.

33. Which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

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

(4) _____

Passage

Adam is not as tall as Eric

34- What can we understand from the passage?

- A - Adam is taller than Eric.
- B – Eric is taller than Adam.**
- C – Adam is as tall as Eric
- D – Eric is as tall as Adam.

35

Strong winds will raise dust and sand, reducing visibility over the northern and central Kingdom between Makkah and Madinah, with the possibility of increasing temperatures over these regions. Suspended haze will spread over Qassim, Hail and northern parts of the Riyadh region, limiting visibility and making driving hazardous. Parts of the central and eastern Kingdom will be partly cloudy, with chances of rain. Storm clouds may form over the southwestern and Western highlands, including Abha. Baha and Taif.

36. Which parts of the Kingdom may receive rain?

A the central and eastern parts.

B the central and northern parts.

C the northern and eastern parts.

D the northern and western parts.

37. The forecast for Makkah and Medina is

A clear and sunny.

B stormy and cool.

C rainy and cool.

D dusty and hot.

38. Which city may expect to see storm clouds?

A Makkah.

B Riyadh.

C Hail.

D Baha.

39. Where will it probably be difficult to see clearly while driving?

A Taif.

B Qassim.

C the western highlands.

D the eastern part of the Kingdom.

Passage 6 – the Korean mother (الام الكورية)

40. What is the best title of the passage?

a. Language and its effect on the identity of immigrants

41. The word (Americanized) means.....

a. People who imitate the Americans. Or the girl acting like Americans

42. The pronoun (they) refers to.....

a. The mother and her second daughter (young daughter)

43. The word (suffer) means....

a. The problems they experienced

44. The 14-year-old girl, how many languages does she know?

a. Only one language (English)

45. The 18-year-old girl, how many languages does she know?

a. Two languages (Korean and English)

46. Does the mother always speak Korean with her daughters or just to this daughter?
a. To all of her children
47. According to paragraphs 2&3, what is true about them?
a. The second daughter is older than the boy.
48. Why doesn't the second daughter speak Korean?
a. Because she only speaks English (American)
49. Why is the aunt trying to teach her children to speak Korean?
a. To help them establish a Korean identity
50. The miscommunication between children and their parents will lead to
a. Big problems

(49-

Passage 7 Questions 50)

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.

50. The word **examine** in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A talking.
B looking.
C listening.
questioning.

D

Passage 8 Questions (51-56) (الاقمشة والخياطة)

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

(2) Most fabrics are created by weaving long threads together, a technique which has changed very little throughout history. Hand weaving is done on a frame or handloom, whereas mechanized weaving is done on a power loom. The main distinction between hand weaving and mechanized weaving is that the latter method allows huge quantities of good quality fabric to be produced very quickly. Further allowing the speedy

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

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

51. What is the best title of the passage?

- a. The history of hand-made fabric

52. The meaning of (function)?

- a. Position

53. What is the difference between knitting and crochet?

- a. Sewing is better
b. Knitting is more quality
c. Both use different methods.

54. Why do people prefer hand-made?

- a. Because they see how much effort they put in.

55. A comparison between manual machine and sewing machine, which one of them has more production?

- a. Sewing machine produces more.

56. The thing that was not mentioned as a comparison between crochet and knitting?

- a. Knitting is the one used for making socks.

tree

Passage 9 palm

57. The best title of the passage is.....

- a. Versatility of Dates

58. The uses of the parts of the palm are.....

- a. Reconstruction
b. Weaving Spinning and knitting
c. Makeup

59. In paragraph (3), what use of the date palm is NOT mentioned?

- A construction.
B weaving.
C inscription.
D cosmetics.

60. The word versatile in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A useful.
B talented.
C obedient.
D enjoyable.

Passage 10 – unit index (فهرس وحدات)

1. The unit that explains prayer is

Unit 3 (religion)

2. The unit that talks about the evolution of the ages is.....

Unit 4 (ages)

Model 14 (بسترة الحليب)

Passage 1

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.

- 1) Why do people think the first one who made it was Italian?
a) Because it contains the colors of the Italian flag.
- 2) What is not true about Pizza Margherita?
a) Pizza is not an international meal.
- 3) Why a kind of Pizza was named Margherita?
a) after the name of queen Margherita
- 4) Why is the pizza maker famous? Or
Why is his name associated with Pizza?
a) Because the queen ate the Pizza he made.
- 5) Why is Raffaele the founder of Pizza?
a) Because his dish is famous in the world.

Passage 2

A passage about animal slaughter and use in Chinese food

- 6 - Killing animals in this unfair way causes.....
a. Disruption in the food chain.

Passage 3

A person who has friends and has a friend who speaks several languages, so he told his friends I will give you 10 tips that my friend gave me.

6. The idea is from a person who.....
a. Speaks many languages.
7. (Them) refers to.....
a. Ideas

(The passage is talking about the ideas and advice of the writer's friend and how he acquired the language.)

8. What is he talking about?
a. About his friend that he speaks more than nine languages.
9. Pronunciation means.....
a. Say
10. Why was he interested in educating children?
a. Because they learn not to care about people.
11. Why is it Important to learn as children?
a. Because they do not worry about making mistakes.

Passage 4 – workshop

12. Why did this person decide to attend the workshop once again?
a. Because he needs to focus more on controlling time

13. Who are allowed to attend?
a. Any kind of people who would like to attend
14. What did he do to his wife?
a. He brought her a beautiful necklace and earrings

Passage 5

'Look at the picture and answer the question'

15. Where can you see this sentence?
a. Classroom

Passage 6 – Russian doll

16. Who is the doll maker?
a. Russia
17. Doll making was inspired by
a. Japan
18. What are dolls made of?
a. wood

Passage 7

The passage started with the advice to drink fresh milk when we go to the farm, and talked about the harms of unboiled fresh milk and why milk is boiled.

19. Pronoun (that) refers to.....
a. Drinking milk from a cow
20. Why is pasteurized milk healthier?
a. Because it is boiled and harmful bacteria that can leak into the blood have been killed.
21. Why pasteurize milk?
a. It's safe to drink
22. Why is homogenized milk dangerous to health?
a. Because fat molecules enter the blood.
23. If a guest visits you, what will you offer?
a. People have different tastes.

Passage 8

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

24. How many people have tried the vaccine?

(الرقم موجود بالقطعة)

Passage 9

Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycle.

25. What do you understand from this phrase?
a. Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.

Passage 10 – globalization

26. The word (great power) refers to.....
a. Rulers
27. What reduced the poverty equations? Or
What can help poverty?
a. Globalization.
28. The word (herbs) means
a. Plants
29. Herbs are plants.....

a. pressure with water

Passage 11

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

30. You understand from this proverb that.....

a. You know the meaning of the value of something if you lose it.

فهرس كتاب

(عناوين الفصول مع ارقام الصفحات)

((الاجابات تكون من الارقام امامك بالاختبار الارقام هنا مجرد امثلة وليست ارقام حقيقية

Economy ((الاقتصاد) ٣ - ١٥

Sport 16 - 28

Entertainment ((الترفيه) ٢٩-٤٦

stories 47 - 60

31 – in which page can we know about the new movie ?

3 - 15 - 45 - 60

32 – where can we find information about stock price ? (الموضوع يخص الاقتصاد)

نختار الرقم الذي يقع بين الرقمين الموجودين في خانة الاقتصاد (اي رقم من ٣ ل ١٥ مثلا

33 – He is poor because he lacks

Money

34 – the word myriad is closest in meaning to

Multiple

35 – the word tamed is closest in meaning to

Controlled

36 – the word mankind is closest in meaning to

Human being

37 – discoveries were

Long time ago

Model 15

Passage (1)

Questions 21-24

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 wary of 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.
- (5) (There are many arguments on both sides of the aisle for the benefits of the two models.

Some benefits of the open-source model are:

- The software is available for free. The software source-code is available; it can be examined and reviewed before it is installed.
- The large community of programmers who work on open-source projects leads to quick bug fixing and feature additions.

Some benefits of the closed-source model are:

- By providing financial incentive for software development, some of the brightest minds have chosen software development as a career.
- Technical support from the company that developed the software. 36 Information Systems for Business and Beyond.

21] What helped open-source software gain steam?

- A. Internet access
- B. cheap equipment
- C. software licensing
- D. Linux operating system

22] What is one benefit of open-source software?

- A. It is quite cheap to buy.
- B. It leads to quick bug-fixing.
- C. It comes with technical support.
- D. It is superior to closed-source software.

23] What is one benefit of closed-source software?

- A. Technical support from the company.
- B. The software is available for free.
- C. Quick and better updates.
- D. Access to the source code.

24] What are two examples of open-source software?

- A. Fire fox and Microsoft
- B. Superior and Apache
- C. Firefox and Superior
- D. Firefox and Apache

Passage (2)

Questions 25-27

GMO Bananas

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

25] What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. to support Bill Gates
- B. to advertise
- C. to inform
- D. to warn

26] What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

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

27] What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. That Ugandans have grown bananas for centuries.
- B. That the way we produce food is changing
- C. That climate change is a serious global problem.
- D. That genetically modified bananas may save lives.

Passage
Questions 28-33

- (1) Scientists search for answers to questions and solutions to problems by using a procedure called the scientific method. This procedure consists of making observations, formulating hypotheses, and designing experiments, which in turn lead to additional observations, hypotheses, and experiments in repeated cycles.
- (2) Observations can be qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative observations describe properties or occurrences in ways that do not rely on numbers. Often, this data can be collected through observation. Examples of qualitative observations include the following: the outside air temperature is cooler during the winter season and table salt is a crystalline solid.
- (3) Quantitative observations are measurements, which by definition consist of both a number and a unit. Examples of quantitative observations include the following: the melting point of crystalline sulfur is 115.21 degrees Celsius, and 35.9 grams of table salt- whose chemical name is sodium chloride – dissolve in 100 grams of water at 20 degrees Celsius.
- (4) After deciding to learn more about an observation or a set of observations scientists generally begin an investigation by forming a hypothesis, a tentative explanation for the observations. The hypothesis may not be correct, but it puts the scientist's understanding of the system being studied into a form that can be tested.

28] What does Paragraph (1) say about the scientific method?

- A. It helps scientists to make questions.
- B. It is made up of six different procedures.
- C. It is something that you do only one time.
- D. It involves different steps that you do many times.

29] What does Paragraph (2) say about qualitative observations?

- A. They help explain why we use table salt.
- B. They mainly deal with the air temperature outside.
- C. They explain what happens by carefully watching! things.
- D. They use numbers to discover the reason something happens.

30] Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (2)?

- A. Observations can be qualitative or quantitative.
- B. Qualitative observations describe properties or occurrences in ways that do not rely on numbers.
- C. Often, this data can be collected through observation.
- D. The outside air temperature is cooler during the winter season and table salt is a crystalline solid.

31] Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (3)?

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

32] What does Paragraph (4) say about hypothesis?

- A. It is the same as an observation.
- B. It is where scientists start their search.
- C. It always comes at the end of an experiment.
- D. It helps other people to do what a scientist did.

33] What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Observations can only be made by scientists.
- B. Observations can use numbers to measure things.
- C. Observations are an important step in the scientific method.
- D. Observations are only performed once in the scientific method.

Passage
Questions 34-39

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

- (1) As with generalized anxiety and phobias, we can see aspects of our own behavior in obsessive-compulsive disorder. We may at times be obsessed with senseless or offensive thoughts that will not go away. Or we may engage in compulsive, rigid behavior - rechecking a locked door, stepping over cracks in the sidewalk, or lining up our books and pencils just so" before studying.
- (2) Obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviors cross the fine line between normality and disorder when they become O persistent that they interfere with the way we live or when they cause distress. Checking to see that the door is locked is normal; checking the door 10 times is not. Hand washing is normal; hand washing so often that one's skin becomes raw is not. At some time during their lives, often during their late teens or twenties, 2 to 3 percent of people cross that line from normal preoccupations and fussiness to debilitating disorder. The obsessive thoughts become so haunting, the compulsive rituals so senselessly time-consuming, that effective functioning becomes impossible.
- (3) One much person was billionaire Howard Hughes. Hughes would compulsively dictate the same phrases over and over again. Under stress, he developed an obsessive fear of germs. He became reclusive and insisted that his assistants carry out elaborate hand washing rituals and wear white gloves when handling documents he would later touch. He ordered tape around doors and windows and forbade his staff to touch or even look at him. "Everybody carries germs around with them," he explained. "I want to live longer than my parents, so I avoid germs".

34] What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. Habits that people like to repeat a lot.
- B. A comparison of normal and obsessive behavior.
- C. Types of anxiety related psychological disorders.
- D. An examination of the billionaire Howard Hughes.

35] What is one important idea related to general anxiety and phobias mentioned In Paragraph (1)?

- A. There are three types of behavior.
- B. We must neck treatment straight away.
- C. Compulsive disorders make us hurt others.
- D. Features of compulsive behavior are present in everyone.

36] What important information about obsessive thoughts and compulsive behavior is expressed in Paragraph (2)?

- A. They take up very little time.
- B. They negatively affect daily life.
- C. They affect mainly young people.
- D. They are perfectly normal to have.

37] What is an example of Hughes' obsessive behavior in the passage?

- A. Checking looked doors continuously
- B. Dictating phrases repeatedly
- C. Stepping over cracks
- D. Pencil straightening

38] What key information is given about Howard Hughes in Paragraph (3)?

- A. He was a very rich man.
- B. He always wore white gloves.
- C. He was scared of dying at an early age.
- D. He became ill because of his assistants.

39] Why does the writer mention Howard Hughes?

- A. He was a famous person
- B. He would not leave his home.
- C. He helped treat anxiety disorders.
- D. He suffered from anxiety and phobias.

Passage
Questions 40-44

Introducing Psychology

- (1) Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. The word "psychology" comes from the Greek words "psyche, meaning life, and "logos," meaning explanation. Psychology is a popular major for students, a popular topic in the public media, and a part of our everyday lives. Television shows often feature psychologists who provide personal advice to those with personal or family difficulties. Crime dramas such as CSI, Lie to Me, and others feature the work of forensic psychologists who use psychological principles to help solve crimes. And many people have direct knowledge about psychology because they have visited psychologists, for instance, school counselors, family therapists, and religious, marriage, or bereavement counselors.
- (2) Because we are frequently exposed to the work of psychologists in our everyday lives, we all have an idea about what psychology is and what psychologists do. In many ways, your conceptions are probably correct. Psychologists do work in forensic fields, and they do provide counseling and therapy for people in distress. But there are hundreds of thousands of psychologists in the world, and most of them work in other places, doing work that you are probably now aware of.
- (3) Most psychologists work in research laboratories, hospitals, and other field settings where they study the behavior of humans and animals. For instance, experts in the Psychology Department at the University of Maryland study such diverse topics as anxiety in children, the interpretation of dreams, the effects of caffeine on thinking, how birds recognize each other, how people from different cultures react differently in negotiation. Psychologists also work in schools and businesses, and they use a variety of methods, including observation, questionnaires, interviews, and laboratory studies, to help them understand behavior.

40. What do psychologists do to help people who are not happy in their lives?

- A. They advise them to stop drinking coffee
- B. They provide them with treatment services,
- C. They take them to special hospitals for help.
- D. They provide them with advice about their food.

41] Why does the writer use the word "Because in Paragraph (2)?

- A. To show other examples of jobs psychologists do.
- B. To explain the result of people talking and dealing with psychologists.
- C. To add more information to the definition of psychology and the work of psychologists.
- D. To show that psychologists are very good at finding criminals and solving crimes.

42] What does the passage say about the work of most psychologists?

- A. It is field research
- B. It is forensic science.
- C. It is TV entertainment,
- D. It is personal counseling.

43] Which word can we use to replace the word "But" in paragraph (2)?

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

44. What does the writer think about our knowledge of psychology?

- A. It is complete.
- B. It is INCORRECT.
- C. It is from university.
- D. It is from experience.

Passage
Questions 45-49
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.

45] What helps information travel up and down the spine?

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

46] According to Paragraph (2), what finally makes you take your hand away from something hot?

- A. Sensory neurons and interneurons
- B. Your fingers touching a hot stove
- C. Motor neurons in arm muscles
- D. Our natural fear of pain

47] When would your brain stop receiving information from the spinal cord?

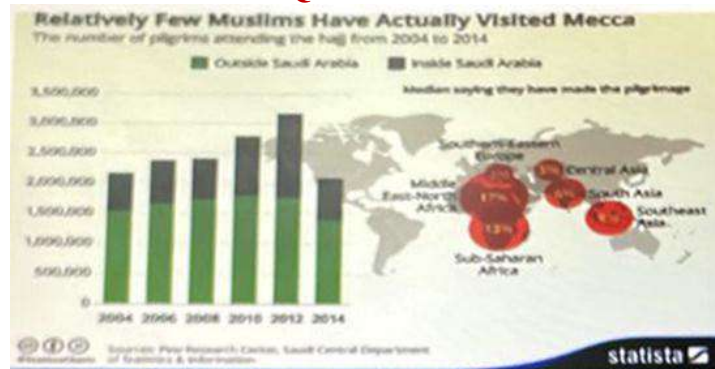
- A. When the pain-reflex pathway ran through the spinal cord and out.
- B. If there were serious damage to the spinal cord.
- C. If you stopped experiencing pleasure or pain.
- D. When you were sleeping very heavily.

48] The word connecting in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

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

49 -

Passage (7)
Question 50



50] Which year had the most visitors to Saudi Arabia?

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

Passage (8)
Questions 51-52

Project organization

- (1) There is no single organizational approach to projects. Each project is organized to accomplish the work effectively and efficiently. Several factors influence the organizational approach to execute a project. The complexity profile of a project, the culture of the parent organization, the preferences of the project manager, the knowledge and skills of the team, and a parent organization with a project management office are examples of factors that influence the project's organization.
- (2) In developing the project organizational structure, the project manager consider the span of control for each manager. The span of control represents the number of people reporting to a manager.
- (3) Most projects have similar functions that are important to successfully managing the project. Included among there are the following:
 - Sponsor
 - Project manager
 - Controls
 - Procurement
 - Quality
 - Administration
- (4) On smaller projects, more than one function can be managed by one person. On larger projects, large teams may be needed to accomplish the work within the function.

Project Sponsor

- (5) The project sponsor is outside the day-to-day operations of the project and has the organizational authority to provide resources and overcome barriers for the project. The project sponsor is typically a leader in the parent organization with an interest in the outcome of the project. As a leader in the parent organization, the project sponsor can provide input into the project scope and other documents that define project success. The guidance and support from the project sponsor enhances 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.

51] What are two important functions of a A project?

- A. quality and structure
- B. administration and procurement
- C. accounting and legal service
- D. Controls and property

52] Which activities will support HR department?

- A. property dips
- B. salary and benefits
- C. taxes and year end reports
- D. legal service

Passage (9)
Questions 53-54
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.

53] The word agreements in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

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

54] the word governed in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A-
- B -
- C -
- D -

الاجابة تكون كلمة بمعنى تحكم لان السياق يقول انا ممارسات البيزنس تحكمه القوانين وللمستهلك اننا نناقشها ونقضيها ruled

Passage (10)
Questions 55-58

Read questions 55-58 and then find the information you need to answer then in the passage.

Use only Information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Company funded research

- (1) A soda company sponsoring nutrition research. An oil company helping fund a climate-related research meeting. Does the public care who's paying for science?
- (2) In a word, yes. When industry funds science, credibility suffers. And this does not bode well for the types of public-private research partnerships that appear to be becoming more common as government funding for research and development reduces.
- (3) The recurring topic of conflict of interest has made headlines in recent weeks. The National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine has revised its conflict of interest guidelines following questions about .

55] how are the ideas th..... and not all findings.....

- A. Both are part of
- B. "not all evident..... "not all finding..
- C. Both are exa..... Of research.
- D. One represent.....company funded.....

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Passage (11)
Questions 59-60

Passage A: price competition

- (1) Before a product's price can be set, an organization must determine the basis on which it will compete whether on price alone or some combination of factors. The choice influences pricing decisions as well as other marketing-mix variables.
- (2) Price competition occurs when a seller emphasizes a product's low price and gets a price that equals or beats competitors' prices. To use this approach most effectively, a seller must have the flexibility to change prices often and must do so rapidly and aggressively whenever competitors change their prices. Price competition allows a marketer to set prices based on demand for the product or in response to changes.

Model 16

passage (1)

Packaging

- (1) Packaging involves designing and producing the container or wrapper for a product. Traditionally the primary function of the package was to hold and protect the product. In recent times, however, numerous factors have made packaging an important marketing tool as well. Increased competition and clutter on retail store shelves means that packages must now perform many sales tasks – from attracting attention, to describing the product, to making the sale.
- (2) Companies are realizing the power of good packaging to create immediate consumer recognition of brand. For example, an average supermarket stocks 45,000 items; the average Wal-Mart supercenter carries 142,000 items. The typical shopper passes by some 300 items per minute. And more than 70 percent of all purchase decisions are made in stores. In this highly competitive environment, the package may be the seller's last and best chance to influence buyers. Thus, for many companies, the package itself has become an important promotional medium.
- (3) Poorly designed packages can cause headaches for consumers and lost sale for the company. Think about all those hard-to-open packages, such as DVD cases sealed with impossibly sticky labels. Packaging with finger-splitting wire twist-tie, or sealed plastic clamshell containers that take the equivalent of the fire department's Jaws of Life to open. Such packaging causes what amazon.com calls "wrap rage" the frustration we feel when trying to free a product from a nearly impenetrable package. "Amazon.com recently launched a multi-year initiative to alleviate wrap rage. It's working with companies such as Fisher-Price, Mattel, Microsoft, and others to create "frustration-free packaging – smaller, easy to open recyclable packages that use less packaging material and no frustrating plastic clamshells or wire ties. These new packages not only reduce customer frustration, they also cut down on packaging waste and energy usage. "It will take many years. "says the company." but our vision is to offer our entire catalog of products in frustration-free packaging.
- (4) Innovative packaging can give a company an advantage over competitors and boost sales. Sometimes even seemingly small packaging improvements can make a big difference. For example. Heinz revolutionized the 170-year-old condiments industry by inverting the good old ketchup bottle, letting customers quickly squeeze out even the last bit of ketchup. At the same time. It adopted a fridge-door-fit shape that not only slots into shelves more easily but also has a cap that is simpler for children to open. In the four months following the introduction of the new package. Sales jumped 12 percent. What's more.the new package does double duty as a promotional tool says a packaging analyst.

"When consumers see the Heinz logo on the fridge door every time they open it. It's taking marketing inside homes."

- (5) In recent years, product safety has also become a major packaging concern. We have all learned to deal with hard-to-open "childproof" packaging. And after the rash of product tampering scares during the 1980s, most drug producers and food makers now put their products in tamper-resistant packages. In making packaging decisions, the company also must heed growing environmental concerns. Fortunately, many companies have gone "green" by reducing their packaging and using environmentally responsible packaging materials.

21- What was the main function of packaging traditionally?

- A. To hold and protect the product
- B. To increase competition and clutter
- C. To design and produce the container
- D. To describe the product and make it safe

22- How many items does a typical shopper pass by in a minute?

- A. 45000
- B. 3000
- C. 300
- D. 70

23- How many companies is Amazon working with to reduce "wrap rage"?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

24- According to Paragraph (4), how did Heinz revolutionize the condiments industry?

- A. By increasing sales
- B. By changing the ketchup bottle
- C. By changing the ketchup recipe
- D. By taking marketing inside homes

25- What percentage increase in sales did Heinz make?

- A. 170
- B. 12
- C. 1980
- D. 15

Passage (2)

Irish Potato Famine

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

26- What does Paragraph (1) say about the Great Hunger?

- A. It helped improve relations between Ireland and Britain.
- B. It made British landowners stop all crop exports outside of Ireland.
- C. It brought about a lot of death and made many Irish people leave their country.
- D. It helped Prime Minister Gladstone to become the leader of the Irish nationalists.

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

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

28- How did the Irish deal with the problems that followed the great Hunger?

- A. They stopped paying taxes to the British and built an army.
- B. They passed laws to stop landlords from stealing their crops.
- C. They bought oat and wheat crops from nearby European countries.

D. They created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British.

29- What does the writer think about the "Irish question"?

A. He believes it divided English people and created problems until a solution was found.

B. He believes it created a split between Ireland's northern and southern counties.

C. He believes it helped the British control Ireland's farms and potato crops for a very long time.

D. He believes it created bad feelings towards Irish people who supported the Fenian Brotherhood.

30- How did Prime Minister Gladstone deal with the Irish question?

A. He arrested Charles Parnell and other Irish nationalists.

B. He tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.

C. He left over a million Irish people to die of hunger and disease.

D. He allowed Irish people to move to the United States and Canada.

Passage (3)

A computer is a set of resources for the movement, storage, and processing of data and for the control of these functions. The OS is responsible for managing these resources.

(1) Can we say that it is the OS that controls the movement, storage, and processing of data?

From one point of view, the answer is yes: By managing the computer's resources, the OS is in control of the computer's basic functions. But this control is exercised in a curious way. Normally, we think of a control mechanism as something external to that which is controlled, or at least as something that is a distinct and separate part of that which is controlled. (For example, a residential heating system is controlled by a thermostat, which is separate from the heat-generation and heat-distribution apparatus.) This is not the case with the OS which as a control mechanism is unusual in two respects:

- The OS functions in the same way as ordinary computer software; that is, it is a program or suite of programs executed by the processor.
- The OS frequently relinquishes control and must depend on the processor to allow it to regain control.

(2) Like other computer programs, the OS provides instructions for the processor. The key difference is in the intent of the program. The OS directs the processor in the use of the other system resources and in the timing of its execution of other programs; But in order

for the processor to do any of these things, it must cease executing, the OS program and execute other programs. Thus, the OS relinquishes control for the processor to do some "useful" work and then resumes control long enough to prepare the processor to do the next piece of work.

31- What was the writer's main purpose?

- A. To convince
- B. To entertain
- C. To inform
- D. To complain

32- What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. The OS controls all computer programs alone.
- B. The OS is separate from the system it controls.
- C. The OS needs to be to have a break from its work.
- D. The OS works like other computer software.

Passage (4)

Company-funded Research

- (1) A soda company sponsoring nutrition research. An oil company helping fund a climate-related research meeting. Does the public care who's paying for the science?
- (2) In a word, yes. When industry funds science, credibility suffers. And this does not bode well for the types of public-private research partnerships that appear to be becoming more common as government funding for research and development reduces.
- (3) The recurring topic of conflict of interest has made headlines in recent weeks. The National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine has revised its conflict of interest guidelines following questions about whether members of a recent expert group on GMO's had industry connections or other financial conflicts that were not disclosed in the panel's final report.
- (4) This indicates how hard it may be for the public to see research as useful when produced with an industry partner, even when that company is just one of several collaborators. What people think of funding sources.
- (5) When a research team included an industry partner, the public were generally less likely to think the scientists would consider a full range of evidence and listen to different voices. An industry partner also reduced how much participants believed any resulting data would provide meaningful guidance for making decisions.

- (6) You may think that including a diverse array of partners in a research collaboration might remove the negative perceptions that come with industry involvement. But, while including scientists from a non-industry organization (Particularly a nongovernmental organization) made some difference, the effect was small. Adding a government partner provided no real additional benefit.
- (7) Participants who were asked to describe what they thought about the research partnership in their own words said they were skeptical whether an industry partner could ever be trusted to release information that might hurt its profits.
- (8) Stories of Pharmaceutical companies conducting less than rigorous clinical trials for the benefit of their marketing departments, or the tobacco industry steadfastly denying the connection between smoking and cancer in the face of mounting evidence, help explain public concern about industry-funded science.

33. How are the ideas that "not all evidence is considered" and "not all findings are released" related?

- A. Both are part of 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.

34. 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.

35. How is the public's view about funding science different from the industry's view?

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

36. 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.

37. 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.

Passage (5)

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

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

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

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

38. What is the author's main purpose?

A. To explain

B. To inform

C. To convince

D. To teach medicine

39. What is one important idea that the author mentions?

A. Men are more likely to suffer from hearing loss.

B. The treatment is injected into the middle ear.

C. Hearing loss affects 48 million Americans.

D. Damaged hair cells cause hearing loss.

40. What is one important idea that the author mentions?

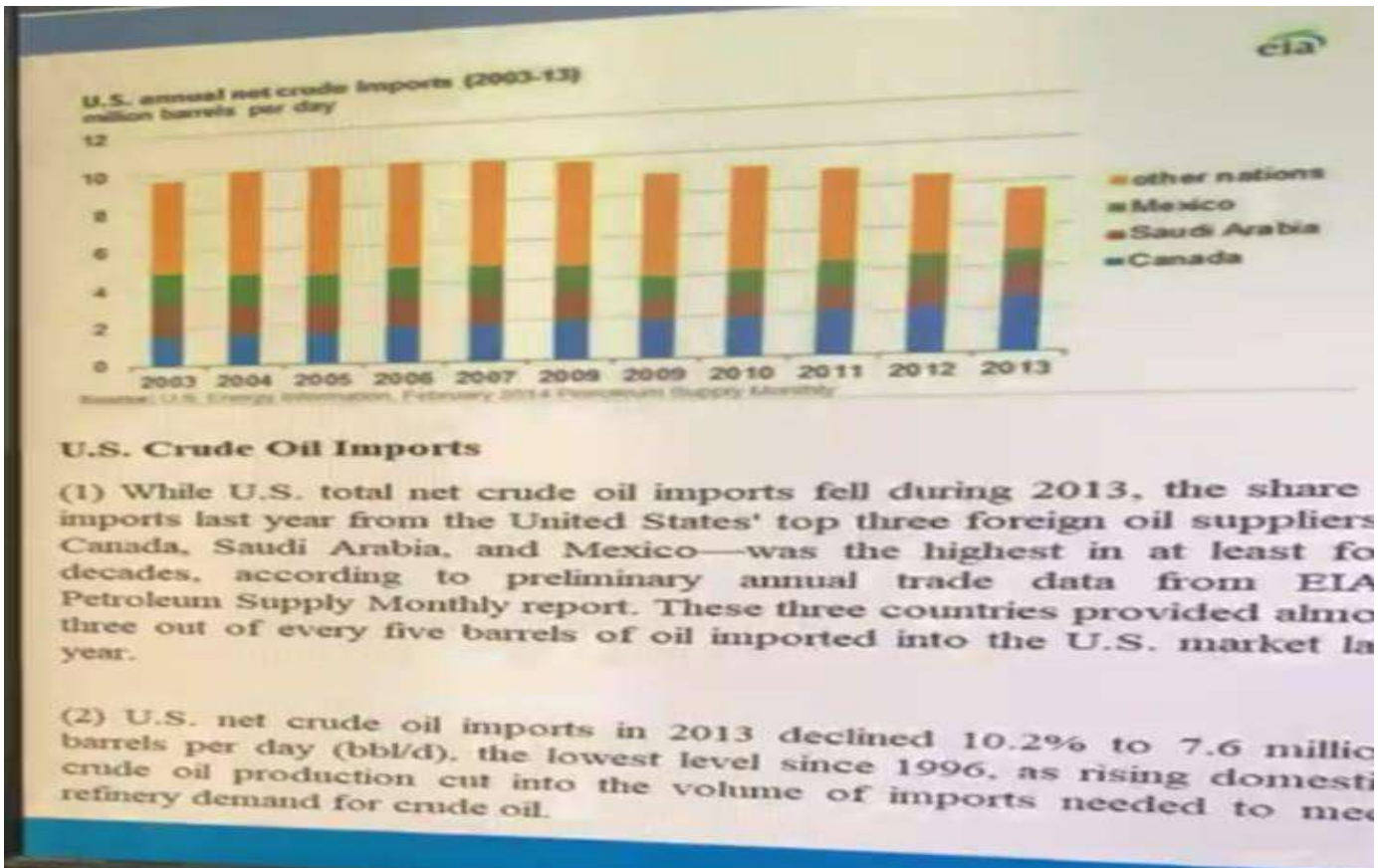
A. Damaged hair cells cannot regrow.

B. Researchers at MIT completed a study.

C. Each person is born with 15,000 hair cells.

D. The treatment can also treat ear infections.

Passage (6)



41 – how much crude oil did the USA import everyday in 2009?

- A – 7000,000 barrels
- B – 8000,000 barrels
- C – 9000,000 barrels
- D – 10,000,000 barrels

42 – in which year were crude oil imports to the USA from Saudi Arabia the highest?

A – 2003

B – 2006

C – 2009

D – 2012

Passage (7)

Human Impact on the Water Cycle

(1) Human impact on precipitation

There are a number of ways in which human activity affects precipitation. Cloud seeding has probably been one of the more successful. Rain requires particles, such as dust and ice, on which to form. Seeding introduces silver iodide, solid CO₂ (dry ice) or ammonium nitrate to attract water droplets.

(2) Human impact on evaporation and transpiration

The human impact on evaporation and transpiration is relatively small in relation to the rest of the hydrological cycle but is nevertheless important.

(3) Dams – there has been an increase in evaporation due to the construction of large dams.

For example, Lake Nasser behind the Aswan Dam loses up to third of its water due to evaporation. Water loss can be reduced by using chemical sprays on the surface, by building sand-fill dams and by covering the dams with plastic.

(4) Urbanization leads to a huge reduction in evapotranspiration due to the Lack of vegetation. There may also be a slight increase in evaporation because of higher temperatures and increased surface storage.

(5) Human impact on infiltration and soil water

Human activity has a great impact on infiltration and soil water. Land use changes are important. Urbanization creates an impermeable surface, with compacted soil. This reduces infiltration and increases overland runoff and flood peaks. Infiltration is up to five times greater under forests compared with grassland.

43. What is one important effect of building dams?

A. An increase in cloud seeding

B. Changing how land is used

C. Reducing chemical sprays

D. A rise in evaporation

44. What causes a deduction in evapotranspiration?

A. NO surface storage

B. Higher temperatures

- C. Lower overland runoff
- D. NOT enough vegetation

45. The word "reduction" in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to....."

- A. Fall
- B. Choice
- C. Success
- D. Possibility

46. The word "impact" in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to....."

- A. Damage
- B. Effect
- C. Benefit
- D. Connection

Passage (8)

Preserving Habitats and

1) The main thrust of global conservation efforts today is to protect not just individual species but entire ecosystems. The goal is to preserve the natural interactions of many species. To that end, government and conservation groups work to set aside land as parks and reserves. The United States has national parks, forests, and other protected areas. Marine sanctuaries are being created to protect coral reefs and marine mammals.

2) The challenge is protecting areas that are large enough and that contain the right resources to protect biodiversity. To make sure that conservation efforts are concentrated in the most important places, conservation biologists have identified ecological hotspots. An ecological hotspot is a place where significant numbers of species and habitats are in immediate danger of extinction. By identifying these areas, ecologists hope that scientists and movements can better target their efforts to save as many species as possible.

47 – the word thrust in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A – intention
- B – judgment
- C – guarantee
- D - circumstances

48 – the word extinction in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A – suffering
- B – destruction
- C – separation
- D - departure

49 - the word concentrated in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A – balanced
- B – identified
- C – appreciated
- D – emphasized

Passage (9)

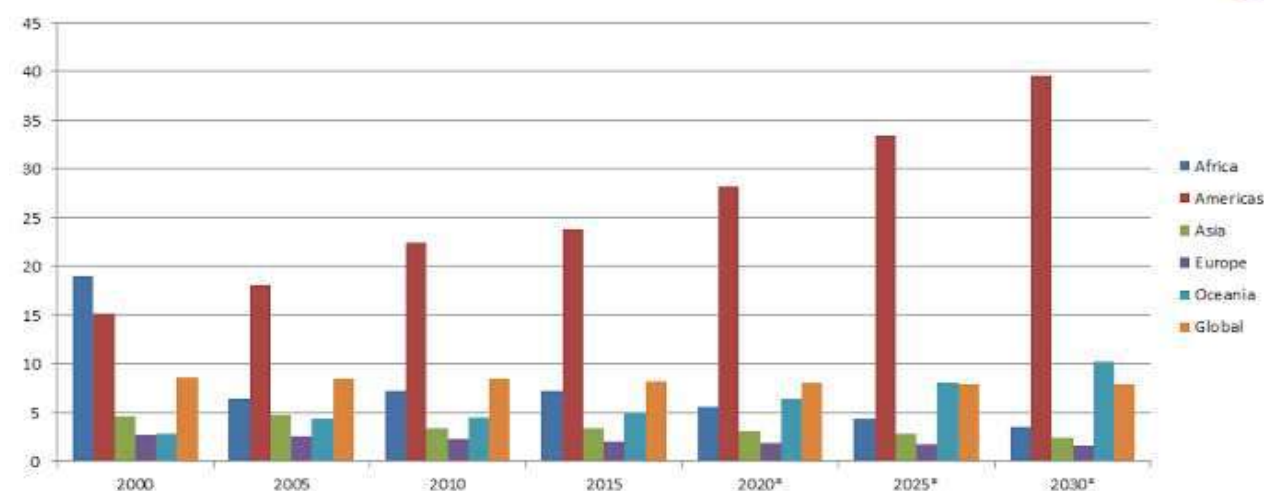
Global Murder Rates

Global Murder rates

Latin America's homicides are rising at a time when murder is declining virtually everywhere else. Today, the regional murder rate stands at roughly 22 per 100,000 people. It will increase to 35 per 100,000 by 2030 if trends continue uninterrupted. There is no other region that comes even close to matching these rates.

Rising homicide in the Americas

Homicide rates per 100,000, 2000-2030



Source: Igarapé Institute (2016); *Projection

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

- E. 7
- F. 13
- G. 19
- H. 24

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

- E. 15
- F. 12
- G. 5
- H. 2

Passage (10)

Psychoanalysis

What are the aims and methods of psychoanalysis?

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.

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.

Psychoanalysis is historical reconstructions. Its goal is to unearth the past in hope of unmasking the present. But how?

When Freud discarded hypnosis as unreliable, he turned to free association. Imagine yourself as a patient using the free association techniques. 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.

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 materials. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Traditional psychoanalysis is slow and expensive. It requires up to several years of several sessions a week with a highly trained and well-paid analysts. (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.

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).

52. What two things from childhood feed psychological problems?

- E. Repressed impulses and internal thoughts
- F. Repressed impulses and conflicts
- G. Internal thoughts and dependency
- H. Dependency and conflicts

53. 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

54. What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis?

- A. Slow and shameful
- B. Slow and expensive
- C. Shameful and trivial
- D. Trivial and expensive

Passage (11)

- 1) There are four main types of academic writing and each of these writing styles is used for a specific purpose.
- 2) Expository writing is one of the most common types of writing. When an author writes in an expository style, all they are trying to do is to explain a concept, imparting information from themselves to a wider audience. Expository writing does not include the author's opinion but focused on accepted facts about a topic, including statistics or other evidence.
- 3) Descriptive writing is often found in fiction, though it can make an appearance in nonfiction as well (memories, first hand, accounts of events, or travel guides). When an author writes in a descriptive style, they are painting a picture in words of a person, place or thing for their audience. The author might employ a metaphor or other literary devices in order to describe the author's impressions. But the author is not trying to convince the audience of anything or explain the scene.
- 4) Persuasive writing is the main style of writing used in academic papers. When the author writes in a persuasive style, they are trying to convince the audience of a position or belief. Persuasive writing contains the author's as evidence of the

correctness of their position. Any “argumentative” Essay written in school should be in the persuasive style of writing.

- 5) Narrative writing is used almost every longer. Piece of writing, whether fiction or nonfictions. When an author writes in a narrative style, they are not trying to import information, they are trying to construct and communicative a story, complete with characters, conflict and settings.

Question 55: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Academic writing uses different types of writing styles.
- B) Children know about descriptive writing in Elementary school.
- C) There are four kinds of writing that are used for different reasons.
- D) Persuasive writing is used when the writer wants to convince his audience.

Question 56: What does the paragraph (2) about expository writing?

- A) It is the best academic type of writing.
- B) It includes a writer’s opinion about a subject.
- C) It has information about today’s world events.
- D) It shows the writer to describe an issue to the reader.

Passage (12)

(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” 9or some equivalent message). Every time a user visit the website, cookies will have collected some key information about the used. There are able to carry out user tracking and also maintain user preference. (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 followed “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 webpages viewed by a user on a particular website and store users 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 to privacy, since they can only be used to store information, that the user volunteered or that web servers already has whilst it is possible that this information could be made available to specific third party website, this is no worse than storing it in a central database.

(57) a) to inform

b) to complain

(58) a) servers store information about web users

b) cookies are different from programs.

(59) a) music websites are among the most popular.

b) web servers store information in central data bases.

Model 17

Passage 1 Question 21-24)

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 populations 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 theatres. 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, gas lamps, and then electric street lights illuminated the night, increasing safety.

5) Beneath the streets, sewage systems made cities much healthier places to live. City planners knew that clean water supplies and better sanitation methods were needed to combat epidemics of cholera and tuberculosis. In Paris, sewer lines expanded from 139 kilometers in 1852 to more than 1200 kilometers by 1911. 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 multistory apartment buildings.

- 7) Despite these efforts to improve cities, urban life remained harsh for the poor. Some working-class families could afford better clothing, newspapers or tickets to a music hall. But they went home to small row houses in overcrowded neighborhoods.
- 8) In the worst areas, whole families were often crammed into a single room. Unemployment or sickness meant lost wages that could ruin a family. High rates of crime were a constant curse. Conditions had improved somewhat from the early days of the Industrial Revolution, but slums remained a fact of city life.
- 9) Despite their drawbacks, cities attracted millions. New residents were drawn as much by the excitement as by the opportunity for work. For tourists too, cities were centers of action. Music halls, opera houses and theatres provided entertainment for every taste. Museums and libraries offered educational opportunities. Sports, from tennis to boxing drew citizens of all classes. Few of these enjoyments were available in country villages.

21. What nationality was Louis Sullivan?

A- American.

B- British.

C- French.

D- German.

22. When did population levels begin to increase very quickly?

A- 1500s.

B- 1600s.

C- 1700s.

D- 1800s.

23. What do microbes cause?

A- diseases.

B- cholera.

C- headaches.

D- vaccines.

24. Who rebuilt parts of Paris in the 1800s?

A- Georges Haussmann.

B- Louis Sullivan.

C- Napoleon Bonaparte.

D- Robert Koch.

Passage 2 Question 25-26)

1) Narratives are stories - something you hear and tell every day - Some are true: they're a way to share the events of your latest experiences, and they're a way to reveal the events in the world. These stories are nonfiction. But not all stories have to be true. When the stories are made up, they are called fiction, and they can take on a life of their own. You see, hear, and imagine fictional stories when you watch television sitcoms, read novels, or daydream about becoming a movie star. One kind of imaginative narration is the short story - a written piece of fiction that follows specific rules and has its own unique characteristics.

2) A short story is a brief fictional narrative that combines elements to create a world that attracts the reader's attention and interest. An effective short story:

- uses details to create a setting of time and place in the reader's mind.
- presents a main character who takes part in the action.
- introduces and develops a conflict, or a problem, to be resolved.
- suggests a theme or generalization about life.

3) Short stories, as well as other forms of fiction, may be categorized according to the types of setting or conflict they present. Here are a few examples of types of short stories:

- Mysteries - present a story with important missing information, which is revealed as the plot unfolds.
- Westerns - usually focus on a specific combination of character, setting, and time: cowboys in the western parts of the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century.
- Thrillers - create a high level of tension by introducing danger in the conflict they present.

25. What is the writer's main purpose?

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

26. What is the main idea in Paragraph 2)?

- A- The characteristics of a well-written short story.
- B- That short stories can take place in the past or present.
- C- Conflicts and problems in short stories.
- D- That a good short story is very difficult to write.

Passage 3 Question 27-31)

Animal Habitats

- 1) Humans are not the only species on Earth capable of building extraordinary structures. The natural world is in fact full of ingenious animals that can achieve just as impressive feats of engineering.
- 2) Building behavior is common in mammals, birds, insects and arachnids. Many animals learn to build by observation and even through communication. However, in some cases building is thought to be instinctive.
- 3) Animals will often construct their own habitats for shelter against potential predators and the outside elements. Many dwellings are also built for nesting purposes and to catch, store and even cultivate food.
- 4) Animal architecture can also be quite sophisticated; with many structures incorporating clever ventilation systems for temperature control, and even secure entry and exit points to keep unwanted visitors away.
- 5) Complex builds are often undertaken as a group, which helps speed up construction time. Take for example the humble ant. An army of ants can move up to 50 tons of soil per year in just 2.6 square kilometers. A single ant is capable of carrying up to 50 times its own weight, so working together as a colony means they're able to accomplish impressive feats. In fact, within a week, a large army of garden ants can construct an underground city big enough to house thousands of insects.
- 6) Established deep underground, ant nests are made up of multiple chambers and connecting tunnels. Each chamber has a different use; some store food while others are used as nurseries for the young and resting spaces for busy worker ants and the deepest central chamber is where the queen ant lays her eggs.

27. What does Paragraph 1) say about the natural world?

- A- Humans are the only capable species.
- B- The Earth is made of extraordinary structures.
- C- Engineers can help us build impressive things.
- D- Animals can match humans in creating structures.

28. Which of the following statements about building behavior does Paragraph 2) support?

- A- It is usual for all animal species.
- B- There are different ways animals learn to build.
- C- Animals need to be taught to build complex structures.
- D- Communication between insects and birds leads to stronger structures.

29. What does Paragraph 3) reveal about animal constructions?

- A- Nests are built in the outside elements.
- B- The constructions have many purposes.
- C- Construction is done under the ground.

D- Animals construct habitats for other animals.

30. Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph 5)?

A- Take for example the humble ant.

B- An army of ants can move up to 50 tons of soil per in just 2.6 square kilometers.

C- Complex builds are often undertaken as a group, which helps speed up construction time.

D- A single ant is capable of carrying up to 50 times its own weight, so working together as a colony means they're able to accomplish impressive feats.

31. Which statement about animal architecture in Paragraph 5) is correct?

A- Ants build their cities in groups.

B- An ant army protects its colonies.

C- Ants construct their habitat in many weeks.

D- A single ant can move 50 tons of soil in a year.

Passage 4 Question 32-36)

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 businesspeople are in favor of affirmative action programs. Managers not committed to these programs can «play the game» and still discriminate against workers. To help solve this problem, Congress created a government agency with the power to investigate complaints of employment discrimination and sue firms that practice it.

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

32. What is one important idea that the writer mentions about quotas in Paragraph 2)?

- A- They had a bad effect on companies.
- B- They prevented some people from finding work.
- C- They made affirmative action programs look good.
- D- They are one of two problems companies deal with.**

33. What is one important idea the writer mentions about affirmative action programs in Paragraph 3)?

- A- These programs help everyone find the job they want.
- B- They have been extremely successful for minority employees.
- C- Many companies have gone to court because of these programs.
- D- Some companies still act in a negative way towards minority employees.**

34. What is one important idea that the writer mentions about women in Paragraph 4)?

- A- They had to take legal action.**
- B- They apply for many job openings.
- C- They make less money than men.
- D- They have worked for more than 50 years.

35. Why does the writer mention that affirmative action programs had two problems?

- A- To show that these programs have failed from the start.
- B- To show that the courts have been against these programs.
- C- To show that the government wanted to solve these problems.
- D- To show that these programs have had both good and bad results.**

36. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A- The effect of affirmative action programs.**
- B- The importance of geography at work.
- C- The role of the court in government.
- D- The reason women are paid less than men.

Passage 5 Question 37-41)

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 crop plants by putting too high a concentration of salts into the soil. The intensive use of fertilizers can also affect the groundwater. When large amounts of nitrogen and phosphate-containing fertilizer are used near wetlands and streams, runoff from the fields may contaminate the water. Pesticides can also pose a health risk. Chemical pesticides are poisons, and they have the potential to harm wildlife and leave dangerous chemical residues in food.

37. Why does the writer use the word while in Paragraph 2)?

A- to give more information about nutrients.

B- to give an example of the green revolution.

C- to show that natural fertilizers are better.

D- to show that artificial fertilizers are more popular.

38. What does Paragraph 2) say about the green revolution?

A- It started with traditional methods.

B- It started with new seeds and fertilizers.

C- It started thousands of years ago.

D- It started with essential nutrients and manure.

39. How did some countries become exporters of food?

A- They added pesticides to fertilizers.

B- They bought farms in other countries.

C- They relied on artificial fertilizers and ground water.

D- They used enhanced farming techniques and crop yields.

40. Why was the green revolution important?

A- It happened in western countries only.

B- It is a new technology to avoid over fertilization.

C- It is the use of one type of seed and fertilizers.

D- It helped end hunger in many countries.

41. How does over fertilization affect plants?

A- It can destroy plants.

B- It makes plants grow much faster.

C- It stops plants from absorbing water.

D- It can leave chemical remains in food.

Passage 6 Question 42-47)

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 on the Structure of the Human Body, the first accurate and detailed study of human anatomy. Vesalius used whatever means he could to increase his knowledge of anatomy. He used friendships with people of influence to get invitations to autopsies. He also autopsied bodies that he himself obtained - counting on friends in the local government to look the other way.

2) In the early 1540s, French physician Ambroise Paré developed a new and more effective ointment for preventing infection. He also developed new surgical techniques, **introduced** the use of artificial limbs, and **invented** several scientific instruments. Then in the early 1600s, William Harvey, an English scholar, described the circulation of the blood for the first time. He showed how the heart serves as a pump to force blood through veins and arteries. Later in the century, the Dutch inventor Anton van Leeuwenhoek perfected the microscope and became the first human to see cells and microorganisms. These pioneering scientists opened the way for further discoveries.

42. What was the main reason Galen made mistakes in his writing?

- A- He only studied the anatomy of animals.
- B- He copied the work of ancient physicians.
- C- He made little effort to study human anatomy.
- D- He had little information about human anatomy.**

43. How was Vesalius able get dead bodies for his research?

- A- He wrote a book about anatomy.
- B- He paid doctors for dead bodies to study.
- C- His friends in local government allowed him.**
- D- He had a very good knowledge of anatomy.

44. What is one reason new discoveries were possible after the 1600s?

- A- Many scientists were friends and worked together.
- B- Leeuwenhoek developed a better microscope.**
- C- Ambroise Pare opened a medical school.
- D- William Harvey discovered the heart.

45. The word accurate in Paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to

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

46. The word introduced in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to

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

47. The word invented in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to

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

Passage 7 Question 49-50)

Corporations

1) Corporations are organizations that are created by following statutory guidelines enacted by the state. Once incorporated, these organizations, unlike a partnership, have separate legal existence. A corporation is sometimes referred to as an artificial person and even has some constitutional rights. Corporations can be formed for many different purposes. The two main types of corporations are business corporations and nonprofit corporations. Business corporations are formed for a business purpose-that is, to engage in a business for the purpose of making a profit that can be distributed to the owners of the corporation. A nonprofit corporation is formed to serve some public purpose-often charitable, religious: or educational. Although nonprofit corporations sometimes generate income, this income is not distributed to individual owners. It is used by the corporation for its stated purpose.

Business Corporations

1) A business corporation is a legal entity separate from its owners. Its legal existence does not depend on the life of its owners, and the corporation is liable for its own debts and pays its own taxes. A corporation is formed by complying with statutory requirements. Business corporations come in all sizes. Some may.

2) A business corporation is a legal entity separate from its owners. Its legal existence does not depend on the life of its owners, and the corporation is liable for its own debts and pays its own taxes. A corporation is formed by complying with statutory requirements. Business corporations come in all sizes. Some may have only one owner or shareholder; others have thousands. Regardless of the size, however, certain characteristics are the same. All corporations are formed by filing a document known as articles or certificates of incorporation with the secretary of state of some state. Usually this is the state in which the business is primarily operating, but it need not be.

Articles or certificates of incorporation give the corporation its legal existence. This usually very simple document describes the name and general powers of the business. Businesses can incorporate in one state and do business as a corporation in other states. There may be documents they must file in these states to qualify to do business, but they need to incorporate in only one state. When a corporation does this, it is said to be qualified as a

foreign corporation. A foreign corporation is one that does business within a state but is not incorporated within that state.

3) Corporations are governed by a set of rules or policies known as bylaws. Bylaws are the internal regulations for the corporation. They describe such things as the powers of the corporation and the duties and responsibilities of the directors and officers. Bylaws are kept at the corporate office; they are not filed with any government agency.

4) Three groups play an important role in all corporations:

shareholders, directors, and officers. Shareholders are the owners of the business. They usually have invested money, property, or services in the business and in return they share in profits that the business makes. Profits are usually distributed to the shareholders in the form of dividends. When shareholders invest in the business they purchase a security. Even though shareholders are the owners of the business, unlike other forms of business, these owners do not directly manage and operate the business. Their power is usually limited to electing the directors, although they do have the right to approve certain types of business decisions made by the directors. Shareholders are usually required to meet at least once a year and hold a regular meeting. Minutes of these meetings are prepared.

5) Directors or the board of directors have general management power over the corporation. They are responsible for setting general business policies. Directors are sometimes also shareholders. This is especially true of corporations that have only a few shareholders. Like shareholders, the directors are required to hold a regular meeting at least once a year. They are also allowed to hold special meetings whenever necessary. Written minutes are always kept. Directors are not responsible for the day-to-day operation of the business; day-to-day management is the responsibility of the officers of the corporation. The officers are chosen by the directors.

6) Corporations have various officers. The traditional officers are president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. Today the president and treasurer are usually referred to as the chief executive officer (CEO) and the chief financial officer (CFO), respectively. In smaller corporations, the officers of the corporation are also shareholders and directors.

7) Directors and officers of corporations owe legal duties to the corporations they represent. However, courts recognize that if directors and officers are constantly threatened with lawsuits whenever a business suffers a loss, business will be seriously hindered. In assessing

whether directors or officers have breached their duties and are liable for corporate losses, the courts have adopted an «independent business judgment» rule. Under this rule a court will not second-guess the business judgment of directors or officers absent some extraordinary situations. The rule creates a presumption that the directors or officers have not violated their legal duties. This presumption, however can be overcome if a party can show that the director or officer did not act in good faith or that there is no rational explanation for the questionable action.

49. What are the two main types of corporations?

A- non-profit and charitable corporations.

B- non-profit and business corporations.

C- business and charitable corporations.

D- profit and educational corporations.

50. Which people must meet at least once a year?

A- the CEO and CFO.

B- directors and officers.

C- shareholders and officers.

D- shareholders and directors.

Passage 8 Question 51-52)

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.

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

A- idea.

B- style.

C- sense.

D- equipment.

52. The word expresses in Paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to

A- checks.

B- approves.

C- buys.

D- explains.

Passage 9 Question 53-57)

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 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.

4) Then there's another numbers problem: You can calculate the risk of flying by dividing the number:

1. Of people who die into the total number of people, which gives you the risk for the average person;

2. Of victims into the number of total flights all passengers took, which gives the risk per flight;
3. Of victims into the total number of miles all of them flew, which gives you the risk per mile.
- 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.

53. What are two words the writer uses to mean «judge»?

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

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

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

55. How is the writer's view about plane crash risk different from the general belief?

- A- It is about 1 in 11 million.
- B- It depends on national averages.
- C- It depends on individual flying habits.
- D- It depends on the condition of the plane.

56. According to the passage, which of the following is a fact about most plane crashes?

- A- They happen during takeoff and landing.
- B- They happen during takeoff and mid-flight.
- C- They happen mid-flight and during landing.
- D- They happen during medium- and long -distance flights.

57. What can we understand from the passage about airplane crashes?

- A- the risk of being killed is biggest in private plane crashes.
 - B- the risk of crashing is smallest for the average American.
 - C- the risk of being killed is biggest in commercial plane crashes.
 - D- the risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long-distance fliers.
-

Passage 10 Question 58-60)

Passage A: Taste

1) Our sense of taste involves four basic sensations - sweet, sour, salty, and bitter. All other tastes are mixtures of these. Investigators have, however, been frustrated in their search for specialized nerve fibers for each of the four basic taste sensations.

2) Taste is a chemical sense. Inside the little bumps on the top and sides of your tongue are 200 or more taste buds. Each contains a pore that catches food chemicals. These molecules are sensed by 50 taste receptor cells that project antenna like hairs into the pore. Some of these receptors respond mostly to sweet-tasting molecules, others to salty, sour, or bitter - tasting ones.

3) Although taste buds are essential for taste, there is more to taste than meets the tongue. Hold your nose. Close your eyes, and have someone feed you various foods. A piece of apple may then be indistinguishable from a piece of raw potato; a piece of steak may taste like cardboard. To savor a taste, we normally breathe the aroma through our nose - which is why eating is not much fun when you have a bad cold, and why people who lose their sense of smell may think they have also lost their sense of taste. Smell not only adds to our perception of taste, it also changes it. A drink's strawberry Odor enhances Our ?? of its ??.

3) Although taste buds are essential for taste, there is more to taste than meets the tongue. Hold your nose, close your eyes, and have someone feed you various foods. A piece of apple may then be indistinguishable from a piece of raw potato; a piece of steak may taste like cardboard. To savor a taste, we normally breathe the aroma through our nose-which is why eating is not much fun when you have a bad cold, and why people who lose their sense of smell may think they have also lost their sense of taste. Smell not only adds to our perception of taste, it also changes it. A drink's strawberry odor enhances our perception of its sweetness. This is sensory interaction at work the principle that one sense may influence another. Smell plus taste equals flavor.

Passage B: Smell

1) Breaths come in pairs-inhale, exhale-except at two moments: birth and death. Each day, as you inhale and exhale nearly 20,000 breaths of life sustaining air, you bathe your nostrils in a stream of molecules full of scents.

2) Like taste, smell is a chemical sense. We smell something when air-carried molecules of a substance reach a tiny cluster of 5 million receptor cells at the top of each nasal cavity. These olfactory receptor cells respond selectively to the aroma of cake baking, to a wisp of smoke, to a friend's fragrance, and they instantly alert the brain through their axon fibers.

3) Even nursing infants and mothers have a literal chemistry to their relationship, as they quickly learn to recognize each other's scents. Aided by smell, a mother fur seal returning to a beach crowded with pups will find her own. Our own sense of smell is less impressive than

the acuteness of our seeing and hearing. Looking out across a garden we see its forms and colors in exquisite detail and hear its singing birds, yet smell little of it without jamming our nose into the flowers.

4) Precisely how olfactory receptors work is a mystery. Unlike light, which can be separated into its spectral colors, an odor cannot be separated into more elemental odors. Thus, the olfaction system has no parallel to the retina, which detects myriad colors with sensory cells dedicated to red, green, or blue. Olfactory receptors recognize odors individually.

58. What can we understand from Passages A and B about both taste and smell?

A- They are more impressive than hearing.

B- They both involve the use of receptor cells.

C- They both involve olfactory receptor systems.

D- They both enhance the work of our other senses.

59. What do the passages say about the receptor cells involved in taste and smell?

A- Taste and smell require the use of at least 50 receptors.

B- Taste and smell involve the use of 5 million receptor cells.

C- Both the nose and the tongue have the same number of receptor cells.

D- The receptor cells involved in smell are a lot more than those involved in taste.

60. According to the passages, why are taste and smell important for us to enjoy food?

A- There is more to taste than meets the tongue.

B- Both senses interact to create flavors.

C- Both senses have sense receptors.

D- Both are chemical senses.

Model 18

Passage 1 Questions 21-23

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 where the latest 'norms and standards' of educational practices were taught. Beginning in 1879, schools to train teachers were established in France. In England, schooling girls and boys between the ages of five and ten became compulsory after 1881. Also, governments began to expand secondary schools, known as high schools in the United States. In secondary school, students learned the classical languages Latin and Greek, along with history and mathematics.

(4) In general, only middle-class families could afford to have their sons attend these schools, which trained students for more serious study or for government jobs. Middle-class girls were sent to school primarily in the hope that they might marry well and become better wives and mothers. Education for girls did not include subjects such as science, mathematics, or physical education because they were not seen as necessary subjects for girls to learn.

Higher Education Expands

(5) Colleges and universities expanded in this period, too. Most university students were the sons of middle-or upper-class families. The university curriculum emphasized ancient history and languages, philosophy, religion and law. By the late 1800s, universities added courses in the sciences, especially in chemistry and physics. At the same time, engineering schools trained students who would have the knowledge and skills to build the new industrial society.

(6) Some women sought greater educational opportunities. By the 1840s, a few small colleges for women opened, including Bedford College in England and Mount Holyoke in the United States. In 1863, the British reformer Emily Davies campaigned for female students to be allowed to take the entrance examinations for Cambridge University. She succeeded, but as late as 1897, male Cambridge students rioted against granting degrees to women.

21. In 1879, where did schools to train teachers start?

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

22. Where is Mount Holyoke College for Women?

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

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

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

Passage 2 Questions 24-25

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.

24. What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

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

25. What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A- All former British colonies have adopted Britain's legal system
- B- Common law is based on tradition and custom
- C- Courts of law play different roles in civil and common law systems
- D- Babylon is an early example of common law

Passage 3 Questions 26-30

Industrialization: migrant workers and entrepreneurs

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. What does Paragraph (2) say about the workers during Britain's Industrial Revolution?

- A- They had little power
- B- They worked in difficult factory jobs
- C- They included few workers from other countries
- D- They fought for improved working and living situations

28. What does Paragraph (1) say about Britain's Industrial Revolution?

- A- It made England into the strongest country in the world
- B- It increased the number of people living in the countryside
- C- It caused many people around the country to lose their homes
- D- It increased poverty in different parts of Europe, such as Italy

29. What does Paragraph (3) say about new business opportunities in Industrial Britain?

- A- There were very little new business opportunities
- B- There was too much competition from foreign businesses
- C- They were only available to the rich and powerful citizens of the country
- D- They increased because there were many people and new technology in Britain

30. What is the main idea of the passage?

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

Passage 4 Questions 31-34

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 contained more caloric than cold objects. The caloric theory could explain some observations about heated objects (such as that the fact that objects expanded as they were heated) but could not explain others (such as why your hands got warm when you rub them together).

(2) In the mid-19th century, scientists devised a new theory to explain heat. The new theory was based on the assumption that matter is made up of tiny particles that are always in motion. In a hot object, the particles move faster and therefore have greater kinetic energy. The theory is called the kinetic-molecular theory and is the accepted theory of heat. Just as a baseball has a certain amount of kinetic energy due to its mass and velocity, each molecule has a certain amount of kinetic energy due to its mass and velocity. Adding up the kinetic energy of all the molecules in an object yields the thermal energy of the object.

(3) When a hot object and a cold object touch each other, the molecules of the objects collide along the surface where they touch. When higher kinetic energy molecules collide with lower kinetic energy molecules, kinetic energy is passed from the molecules with more kinetic energy to those with less kinetic energy.

31. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A- We need best to travel space
- B- The way heat makes things bigger
- C- How hot objects are stronger than cold

D- Two theories about hot and cold objects

32. What is one important idea related to the new theory of heat in Paragraph (2)?

- A- **Hot things have more kinetic energy**
- B- Scientists based it on an assumption
- C- It used a baseball as an example
- D- It was the second theory

33. What is one important idea related to the «caloric» theory in Paragraph (1)?

- A- There was more caloric in cold things
- B- It only explained one observation
- C- **An invisible fluid caused heat**
- D- It was the only good theory

34. Why does the writer mention that not objects expanded?

- A- To show what scientists believed in the 18th century
- B- To show something scientists could explain
- C- **To show what happens to heated objects**
- D- To show the caloric theory

Passage 5 Questions 35-38

Modernizing Industry in the USSR: The Five-Year Plans

(1) Stalin set about achieving modernization of the Soviet economy through a series of Five-Year Plans. These plans were drawn up by GOSPLAN, the state planning organization that Lenin had set up in 1921. It set ambitious targets for production in the important heavy industries (coal, iron, oil, electricity).

(2) The first Five-Year Plan focused on the major industries and although most targets were not met, the achievements were still amazing. The USSR increased production and created a foundation on which to build the next Five Year Plans. The USSR was rich in natural resources, but many of them were in remote places such as Siberia. So whole cities were built from nothing and workers taken out to the new industrial centers. Foreign observers marveled as huge new steel mills appeared at Magnitogorsk in the Urals and Sverdlovsk in central Siberia.

(3) The second Five-Year Plan (1933-37) built on the achievements of the first. Mining for lead, tin, zinc and other minerals increased as Stalin further exploited Siberia's rich mineral resources. Transport and communications were also boosted, and new railways and canals were built. The most spectacular showpiece project was the Moscow underground railway.

(4) Stalin also wanted industrialization to help improve Russia's agriculture. The production of tractors and other farm machinery increased dramatically. In the third Five-Year Plan, which was begun in 1938. some factories were to switch to the production of consumer goods. However, this plan was disrupted by the Second World War.

35. How does the writer feel about the Moscow underground railway?

- A- It was shocking
- B- It was strange
- C- It was ugly
- D- **It was amazing**

36. How did Stalin solve the problem that Siberia is a far place?

- A- Stalin improved the agriculture
- B- **Stalin built new industrial centers**
- C- Stalin made new laws for workers
- D- Stalin increased farm machinery

37. Which word can we use to replace So in Paragraph (2)?

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

38. What does the passage say about Stalin?

- A- Stalin made factories produce consumer goods
- B- Stalin set up GOSPLAN, the state planning organization
- C- **Stalin aimed to modernize the Soviet economy**
- D- Stalin achieved the targets of the first five-year plan

Passage 6 Questions 39-42

Friction

(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 your hands 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.

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

A- need

B- use

C- push

D- make

40. The word increases in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

A- grows

B- stops

C- starts

D- moves

41. What happens because of rubbing two surfaces against each other?

A- stop

B- force

C- friction

D- movement

42. What does the use of extra force with stationary objects lead to?

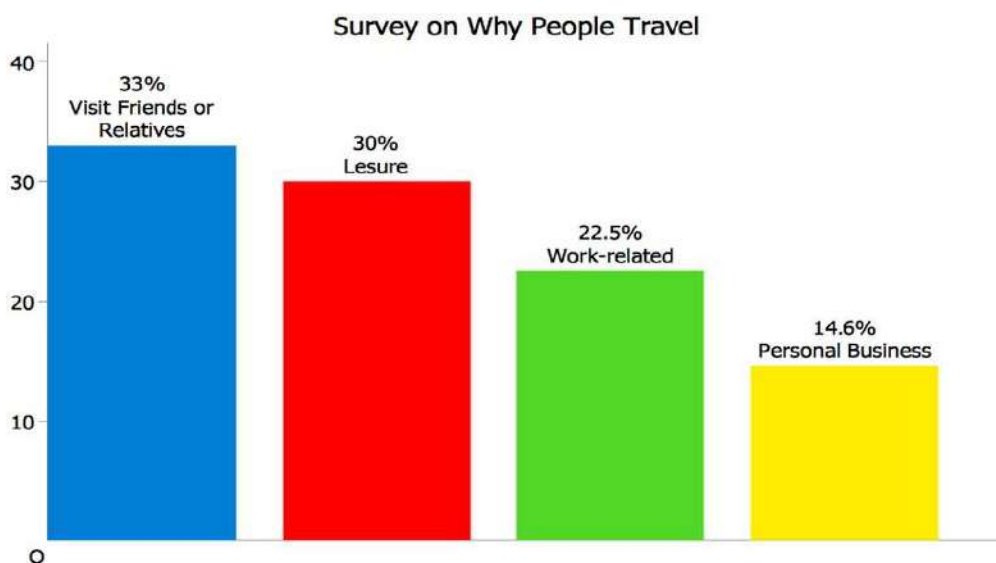
A- friction

B- nothing

C- motion

D- rolling friction

Passage 7



43. How many people travelled for leisure?

A- 22.5 percent

B- 30 percent

C- 30 people

D- 300 people

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 domain.

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

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

(4) Went to add to or edit a wiki entry? On most sites you just click the «Edit» link. Wikis support what you see is what you get editing that, while not as robust as traditional word processors is still easy enough for most users to grasp without training or knowledge of obscure code or markup language. Users can make changes to existing content and can easily create new pages or articles and link them to other pages in the wiki. Wikis also provide a version history. Click the «History» link an 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, 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. The accounts of vandals can be ?

(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 platfors 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 who must be in the know, since the overviews often discuss products that have not been released.
- ABC and CBS have created public wikis for the television programs Lost, The Amazing Race, and CSI, among others, offering an outlet for fans, and a way for new viewers to catch up on character backgrounds and complex plot lines.
- Executive Travel, owned by American Express Publishing, has created a travel wiki for its more than one hundred and thirty thousand readers with the goal of creating what it refers to as «a digital mosaic that in theory is more authoritative, comprehensive, and useful» than comments on a Web site and far more up-to-date than any paper-based travel guide.

44. Pages and articles features.

A- Pages and articles features

B- Edit and history link features

C- Full platforms and social computing features

D- Meeting planning and trademark tools features

45. What are three additional features wiki services provide to their users?

- A- Legal, marketing, and finance services
- B- **Blogs, message boards, and spreadsheets**
- C- Reviews, character backgrounds, and complex plot lines
- D- Political figures, controversial topics, and mischief makers

46. Which two companies have used Wikis?

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

Passage 9 Questions 47-48

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.

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

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

48. The words carried out in Paragraph (2) are closest in meaning to

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

Passage 10 Questions 49-51

Preserving Habitats and Ecosystems

(1) The main thrust of global conservation efforts today is to protect not just individual species but entire ecosystems. The goal is to preserve the natural interactions of many species. To that end, governments and conservation groups work to set aside land as parks and reserves. The United States has national parks, forests, and other protected areas. Marine sanctuaries are being created to protect coral reefs and marine mammals.

(2) The challenge is protecting areas that are large enough and that contain the right resources to protect biodiversity. To make sure that conservation efforts are concentrated in the most important places, conservation biologists have identified ecological hotspots'. An ecological hotspot is a place where significant numbers of species and habitats are in immediate danger of extinction. By identifying these areas, ecologists hope that scientists and governments can better target their efforts to save as many species as possible.

49. The word thrust in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A- intention
- B- judgment
- C- guarantee
- D- circumstance

50. The word extinction in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A- suffering
- B- destruction
- C- separation
- D- departure

51. The word concentrated in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A- balanced
- B- identified
- C- appreciated
- D- emphasized

Model 19

Passage 1 Questions 21-24

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.

21. What does Paragraph (1) say about freeware?

- A- It has source code that can be changed.
- B- **It has rules that users must follow.**
- C- It is necessary to update it often.
- D- It is similar to free software.

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

- A- Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of charge.
- B- Once it has been downloaded, there are no fees associated with using the software (examples include: Adobe, Skype or media players).
- C- **Unlike free software, freeware is subject to copyright laws and users are often requested to tick a box to say they understand and agree to the terms and conditions governing the software.**
- D- This basically means that a user is not allowed to study or modify the source code in any way.

23. What does Paragraph (2) say about shareware's trial period?

- A- You can change the source code.
- B- You can share it with friends and family.
- C- You can use all of the software's features.
- D- **You can use the software for a limited time.**

24. Which of the following statements about shareware Paragraph (2) support?

- A- Users can try it before buying it.
- B- Users can share it easily with anyone.
- C- Users can download it on their phones.
- D- Users can create their own software.

Passage 2 Questions 25-27

Sustainability in Bangladesh

- (1) If small, largely urbanized countries such as Singapore and small island states such as the Maldives are not considered, then Bangladesh has the highest population density in the world. At 1,062 people per km² its population density is about twenty times the global average. It compares with 383 per km² in India and 141 per km² in China – two countries that many people associate with over – population. Over – population cannot be judged by population density alone, but it is a useful starting point when considering the relationship between population and resources in a country. Bangladesh is a ?
- (2) The lack of natural resources is a major factor in over – population in Bangladesh, as is rapid population growth. The current rate of natural increase in Bangladesh is 1.6 per cent. When Bangladesh became an independent country in 1971 its population was about 75 million, just under half of the total today! The Population Reference Bureau estimates that the population of Bangladesh will rise to 183 million by 2025 and 226 million by 2050. There is already intense competition for the available resources in Bangladesh. How will the country cope in the future when it is already experiencing large-scale poverty and so many other problems?
- (3) Extremely high population pressure and the deprivation associated with it is characteristic of both rural and urban areas. Four – fifths of the population live in rural areas. The very small amount of cultivable land per person has resulted in a very high level of rural poverty. Most families have to survive on extremely small plots of land. This means that there is not enough work available for many people. About 40 per cent of the population is underemployed, working a limited number of hours a week at low wages. Underemployment is not just confined to the countryside, but affects urban areas too.
- (4) The regular threat of cyclones and flooding makes this problem much worse. Eighty per cent of the country is situated on the floodplains of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna and those of several other minor rivers. Much of the country is close to sea level and about 40 per cent is regularly flooded during the monsoon season. Major floods can cause considerable loss of life and destroy vital infrastructure, often setting back development many years. Where possible, people move to higher land, increasing the already overcrowded nature of such areas. Major floods increase the level of rural -to- urban migration, with the majority of migrants heading for the capital city Dhaka. Other urban areas such as Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi are also growing in population at very rapid rates. Around 8,000 hectares of cultivable land is lost every year due to urbanization, industrialization and the expansion of infrastructure. This is potential food production that Bangladesh can ill afford to lose.

(5) Living conditions in Dhaka and the other main urban areas are in a continuous state of deterioration. Many people lack basic amenities such as electricity and clean drinking water. Dhaka has become one of the most crowded cities in the world with a population density of 43,000 per km². This rapidly growing megacity was recently ranked as the least habitable city among 140 cities surveyed by the Economist Intelligence Unit. The 2012 Human Development Index, which ranks all the countries of the world according to their quality of life, placed Bangladesh 146th in the world.

(6) Land is being lost to rising sea levels, a process associated with global warming. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has predicted that as sea levels rise, by 2050 about 35 million people from Bangladesh will cross the border into India in search of more secure living conditions.

(7) Poor governance and corruption have undoubtedly hindered development in Bangladesh. However, national and international efforts to improve the lives of the population have registered progress. For example, the World Bank noted in 2013 that the number of people in poverty in Bangladesh had fallen from 63 million in 2000 to 47 million in 2010.

25. What is the population density of Bangladesh?

A- 383 per km²

B- 1,062 per km²

C- 147,000 per km²

D- 244,000 per km²

26. How much of the population lives in rural areas?

A- four – fifths

B- two – thirds

C- 40 percent

D- 1.6 percent

27. Which organization noted the number of people in poverty in Bangladesh?

A- Human Development Index

B- Economic Intelligence Unit

C- The United Nations

D- The World Bank

Importing and Exporting

(1) The history of importing and exporting dates back to the Roman Empire, when European and Asian traders imported and exported goods across the vast lands of Eurasia. Trading along the Silk Road flourished during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Caravans filled with imports from China and India came over the desert to Constantinople and Alexandria. From there, Italian ships transported the goods to European ports.

(2) For centuries, importing and exporting has often involved middlemen, due in part to the long distances traveled and different native languages spoken. The spice trade of the 1400s was no exception. Spices were very much in demand because Europeans had no refrigeration, which meant they had to preserve meat using large amounts of salt or risk eating half-rotten flesh. Spices disguised the otherwise poor flavor of the meat. Europeans also used spices as medicines. The European demand for spices gave rise to the spice trade. The trouble was that spices were difficult to obtain because they grew in jungles half a world away from Europe. The overland journey to the spice-rich lands was difficult and involved many middlemen along the way. Each middleman charged a fee and thus raised the price of the spice at each point. By the end of the journey, the price of the spice was inflated 1,000 percent.

28. Why did the writer write this passage?

A- to entertain

B- to persuade

C- to explain

D- to give an example

29. What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A- People used salt to preserve meat.

B- People make a lot of money in trade.

C- Europeans used spices as medicines.

D- Spices were in great demand in Europe.

Passage 4 Questions 30-36

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

30. How did the French army deal with its deadly food problem?

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

31. What does the writer think about canning?

- A- That it has NO purpose today.
- B- That it solved a problem everyone shared.
- C- That it helped make Nicholas Appert a war hero.
- D- That it helped France win the French Revolutionary Wars.

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

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

33. What does the writer think about other methods of storing food before canning?

- A- He believes that they could preserve flavor.
- B- He believes that they were a little dangerous.
- C- He believes that they were more important than canning.
- D- He believes that they helped Nicholas Appert invent canning.

34. What does the writer say about Nicolas Appert's method of canning?

- A- It worked because he knew how to make candy.
- B- It worked because he used an old method that he learned in the army.
- C- It worked because he knew how to explain what he was doing.

D- It worked because he kept out the air and boiled the water.

35. Which word can we use to replace the word though in Paragraph (5)?

A- however

- B- therefore
- C- afterwards
- D- in addition

36. How did canning stop food from going bad?

- A- It kept food cool so that bacteria did NOT increase in number.
- B- It used a special method that filled the jars with a lot of hot air.
- C- It created a tight seal that stopped the taste of the food from changing.

D- It used heat on the jars to destroy the bacteria stop anything from coming in.

Passage 5 Questions 37-41

Personal Finance

(1) An annual survey in 2017 from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) found Americans cited the most significant financial setbacks they experienced in 2016 as transportation issues (23 percent), housing repairs/ maintenance (20 percent), and medical care for an injury/ illness (18 percent). If faced with a major unexpected expense, over one third say they would pay for it with credit cards or emergency savings – both at 35 percent – followed by cash at 32 percent.

(2) The survey also found that nearly half (48 percent) of Americans admit that they are living paycheck to paycheck. The main reasons people believe they are living paycheck to paycheck are due to credit card debt (24 percent), employment struggles (22 percent), and mortgage/ rent payments (18 percent). Compounding the uneasiness, over three quarters (78 percent) say something causes them financial stress. Saving money (53 percent) tops the list, followed by managing debt (44 percent).

(3) «Get debt under control», says Paul Golden (a spokesman for NEFE). «Take a hard look at what you Owe. If there's a clear warning sign of too much debt, take action. Set a goal to reduce your debt load next year by 5 to 10 percent. That might mean reducing impulse shopping. Six in 10 people admit they purchase on impulse and 80 percent of those regret purchases afterwards. When you face temptation, walk away for at least 30 minutes and see if you still want it and it's a good idea».

37. How do most Americans deal with unexpected costs?

- A- They borrow from family and friends.
- B- They use credit or savings.**
- C- They find additional jobs.
- D- They suffer from stress.

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

- A- to give an example of the survey results.
- B- to show a list of answers reported in the survey.
- C- to give more information about the survey results.**

D- to show different results from those reported before.

39. Which expression can we use to replace the expression due to in Paragraph (2)?

A- however

B- although

C- meanwhile

D- because of

40. How does the writer feel about unnecessary shopping?

A- He believes it CAN'T be avoided.

B- He believes it has a positive effect.

C- He believes it has a negative effect.

D- He is NOT sure if its effect is positive or negative.

41. What does the writer say about personal debts in Paragraph (3)?

A- There are different types.

B- They should be dealt with carefully.

C- They can cause various family problems.

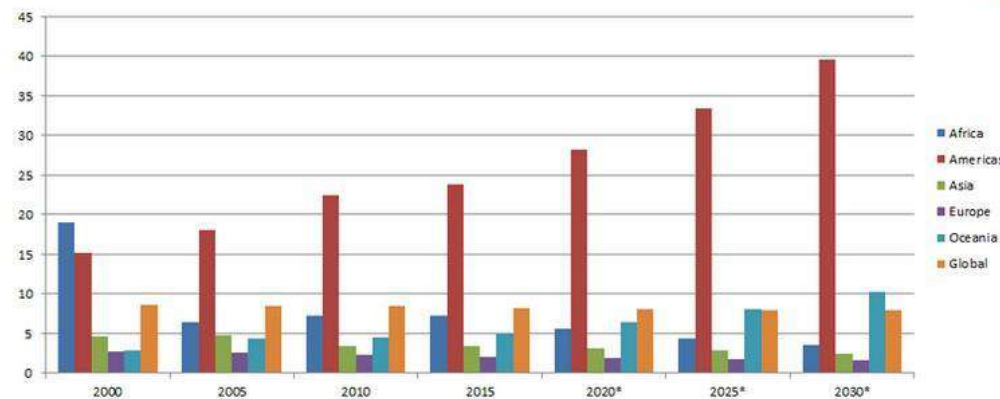
D- They should be reduced by 30% every year.

Passage 6 Questions 42-43

Global Murder Rates

Rising homicide in the Americas

Homicide rates per 100,000, 2000-2030



Source: Igarapé Institute (2016); *Projection

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

A- 2

B- 5

C- 12

D- 15

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

A- 7

B- 13

C- 19

D- 24

Psychoanalysis

What are the aims and methods of psychoanalysis?

(1) Although most of today's therapists do not practice therapy as Sigmund Freud did, his psychoanalytic techniques survive. Psychoanalysis is part of our modern vocabulary, and its assumptions influence many other therapies.

Aims

(2) Psychoanalysis assumes that many psychological problems are fueled by childhood's residue of supposedly repressed impulses and conflicts. Psychoanalysts try to bring these repressed feelings into conscious awareness, where the patient can deal ?

(3) Psychoanalysis is historical reconstruction. Its goal is to unearth the past in hope of unmasking the present. But how?

(4) When Freud discarded hypnosis as unreliable, he turned to free association. Imagine yourself as a patient using the free association technique. The analyst invites you to relax, perhaps by lying on a couch. He or she will probably sit out of your line of vision, helping you focus attention on your internal thoughts and feelings. Beginning with a childhood memory, a dream, or a recent experience, you say aloud whatever comes to your mind from moment to moment. It sounds easy, but soon you notice how often you edit your thoughts as you speak, omitting material that seems trivial, irrelevant or shameful. Even in the safe presence of the analyst, you may pause momentarily before uttering an embarrassing thought. You may make a joking remark or change the subject to something less threatening. Sometimes your mind may go blank or you may find yourself unable to remember important details.

(5) To the psychoanalyst, these blocks in the flow of your free associations indicate resistance. They hint that anxiety lurks and that you are repressing sensitive material. The analyst will want to explore these sensitive areas by making you aware of your resistances and by interpreting their underlying meaning. The analyst's interpretations - suggestions of underlying wishes, feelings, and conflicts – aim to provide people with insight. If offered at the right moment, the analyst's interpretation – of, say, your not wanting to talk about your mother – may illuminate what you are avoiding. You may then discover what your resistances mean and how they fit with other pieces of your psychological puzzle.

(6) Freud believed that another clue to repressed impulses is your dreams' hidden content. Thus, after inviting you to report a dream, the analyst may offer a dream analysis, suggesting its hidden meaning.

(7) During many such sessions you will probably disclose more of yourself to your analyst than you have ever revealed to anyone. Because psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the formative power of childhood experiences, much of what you reveal will pertain to your earliest memories. You will also probably find yourself experiencing strong positive or negative feelings for your analyst. Such feelings may express the dependency or mingled love and anger that you earlier experienced toward family members or other important people in your life. When this happens, Freud would say you are actually transferring your

strongest feelings from those other relationships to the analyst. Analysts and other therapists believe that this transference exposes long-repressed feelings, giving you a belated chance to work through them with your analyst's help. By examining your feelings toward the analyst, you may also gain insight into your current relationships.

(8) Note how much of psychoanalysis is built on the assumption that repressed memories exist. That assumption is now questioned. This challenge to an assumption that is basic to so much of professional and popular psychology is provoking intense debate.

(9) Critics also say that psychoanalysts' interpretations are hard to refute. If, in response to the analyst's suggested interpretation, you say, «Yes! I see now», your acceptance confirms the analyst's interpretation. If you emphatically say, «No! That doesn't ring true,» your denial may be taken to reveal more resistance, which would also confirm the interpretation.

Psychoanalysts acknowledge that it's hard to prove or disprove their interpretations. But they insist that interpretations often are a great help to patients.

(10) Traditional psychoanalysis is slow and expensive. It requires up to several years of several sessions a week with a highly trained and well-paid analyst. (Three times a week for just two years at \$100 or more per hour comes to about \$30,000.) Only those with a high income can afford such treatment.

(11) Although there are relatively few traditional psychoanalysts, psychoanalytic assumptions influence many therapists, especially those who make psychodynamic assumptions. Psychodynamic therapists try to understand patients' current symptoms by exploring their childhood experiences. They probe for supposed repressed, emotion-laden information. They seek to help people gain insight into the unconscious roots of problems and work through newly resurrected feelings. Although influenced by Freud's psychoanalysis, these therapists may talk to people face to face (rather than out of the line of Vision), once a week (rather than several times Weekly), and for only a few weeks or months (rather than several years).

44. According to psychoanalysis, what two things from childhood feed psychological problems?

A- repressed impulses and internal thoughts

B- repressed impulses and conflicts

C- internal thoughts and dependency

D- dependency and conflicts

45. What two things can psychoanalysis begin with?

A- an embarrassing thought or joke

B- an embarrassing thought or dream

C- a childhood memory or joke

D- a childhood memory or dream

46. What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis?

A- trivial and expensive

B- shameful and trivial

C- slow and expensive

D- slow and shameful

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 most carbon dioxide for each unit of energy produced.

(3) When coal and oil are but they also produce sulfur dioxide which causes acid rain. The sulfur dioxide can be extracted from the waste gases so it does not enter the atmosphere or the sulfur can be removed from the fuel before combustion, but these are both costly and risky processes which increase the price of electricity produced using these measures.

47. What is the main topic of the passage?

A- The fossil fuels we rely on are destroying the planet.

B- The negative effects of fossil fuels can easily be fixed.

C- Burning coal produces more carbon dioxide than burning oil.

D - Coal and oil will continue to be more important than natural gas.

48. What is one important idea that the writer mentions about fossil fuels in Paragraph (1)?

A- The Sun helped to produce them.

B- They are our most important form of energy.

C- Some of them will decrease faster than others.

D- They were formed from plants and animals millions of years ago.

49. Why does the writer mention the example of the increasing world population in the future?

A- to show why our main energy sources will last forever

B- to show that electricity will become more expensive for people

C- to show that oil and gas will be more important in the future

D- to show how it will effect the amount of fossil fuels we use

50. What important ideas does the writer mention about sulfur dioxide in Paragraph (3)?

A- It is produced by burning natural gas.

B- It is produced when cars pollute the atmosphere.

C- It is dangerous and expensive to remove from fuel.

D- It can aggravate the greenhouse effect and increase global warning.

Passage 9 Question 51-53
Importance of architecture

Could you build an information system without an architecture? Yes, it is possible to build small, isolated information systems without a formal architecture, just as it is possible to build a log cabin without one. But as soon as you want to build a building which is larger or has **multiple** components – an energy efficient home, an apartment complex, an office high – rise – you need an architecture to show where the electric wiring, the plumbing, heating and air conditioning, the stairs and the elevators should go and how they should work together. The main role of a system architecture is to help manage the complexity and size of modern business information systems. The architecture embodies important design decisions that have already been made. This is a constraint on the team which is not free to make decisions that run counter to the architecture, but it also means that there is some kind of support within the organization – including knowledgeable people, development **guidelines**, reusable code, and implementation experience with the architecture – making the team's job easier.

51. The word multiple in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A- few
- B- enough
- C- some

D- many

52. The word constraint in the passage is closest in meaning to

A- limit

- B- opinion
- C- attempt
- D- doubt

53. The word guidelines in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A- entertainment
- B- imagination
- C- **instructions**
- D- complaints.

International Pricing

(1) Companies that market their products internationally must decide what prices to charge in the different countries in which they operate. In some cases, a company can set a uniform worldwide price. For example, Boeing sells its jetliners at about the same price everywhere, whether in the United States, Europe or a third – world country. However, most countries adjust their prices to reflect local market conditions and cost considerations.

(2) The price that a company should charge in a specific country depends on many factors, including economic conditions, competitive situations, laws and regulations, and development of the wholesaling and retailing system. Consumer perception and preferences also may vary from country to country, calling for different prices. Or the company may have different marketing objectives in various world markets, which require changes in pricing strategy. For example, Samsung might introduce a new product into mature markets in highly developed countries with the goal of quickly gaining a large share of the market – this would call for a penetration – pricing strategy where the product is offered at a very low price. In contrast, it might enter a less –developed market by using market – skimming pricing where the price is set very high initially.

(3) Costs play an important role in setting international prices. Travelers abroad are often surprised to find that goods that are relatively inexpensive at home may carry outrageously higher price tags in other countries. A pair of Levi's selling for \$30 in the United States might go for \$63 in Tokyo or \$88 in Paris. A McDonald's Big Mac selling for a modest \$3.50 here in Saudi Arabia might cost \$7.50 in Berlin, Germany. Conversely, a Gucci handbag going for only \$140 in Milan, Italy. might fetch \$240 in the United States. In some cases, such price escalations may result from different selling strategies or market conditions. In some instances, however, it is simply the result of the higher cost of selling in another country – the additional cost of product modifications, shipping and insurance, import taxes, exchange-rate fluctuations, and physical distribution.

54. What word other than «inexpensive» does the writer use to talk about prices at home?

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

55. Which of the following is a fact?

- A- Levi's are outrageously expensive in Paris.
- B- \$3.50 is a modest price for a Big Mac.
- C- It costs more to sell internationally.**
- D- Prices are set very high initially.

56. What can we understand from Paragraph (1) about Boeing jetliners?

- A- Their prices are the highest worldwide.
- B- Their prices depend on cost considerations.
- C- Their prices are independent of local market conditions.**
- D- Their prices are relatively inexpensive where they are made.

The Health Divide

Passage A: Health in High – Income Nations

(1) Obesity, which is on the rise in high-income nations, has been linked to many diseases, including cardiovascular problems, musculoskeletal problems, diabetes, and respiratory issues. According to the International Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2011), obesity rates are rising in all countries. With the greatest gains being made in the highest-income countries. The United States has the highest obesity rate. Wallace Huffman and his fellow researchers (2006) contend that several factors are contributing to the rise in obesity in developed countries.

(2) These include:

- Improvements in technology and reduced family size have led to a reduction of work to be done in household production.
- Unhealthy market goods, including processed foods, sweetened drinks, and sweet and salty snacks are replacing home – produced goods.
- Leisure activities are growing more sedentary, for example, computer games, web surfing, and television viewing.
- More workers are shifting from active work (agriculture and manufacturing) to service industries.
- Increased access to passive transportation has led to more driving and less walking.
- Obesity and weight issues have significant societal costs, including lower life expectancies and higher shared healthcare costs.

(3) High – income countries also have higher rates of depression than less affluent nations. A recent study shows that the average lifetime prevalence of major depressive episodes in the 10 highest – income countries in the study was 14.6 percent; this compared to 11.1 percent in the eight low – and middle – income countries. The researchers speculate that the higher rate of depression may be linked to the greater income inequality that exists in the highest – income nations.

Passage B: Health in Low – Income Nations

(1) In peripheral nations with low per capita income, it is not the cost of health care that is the most pressing concern. Rather, low – income countries must manage such problems as infectious disease, high infant mortality rates, scarce medical personnel, and inadequate water and sewer systems. Such issues, which high – income countries rarely even think about, are central to the lives of most people in low – income nations. Due to such health concerns, low – income nations have higher rates of infant mortality and lower average life spans.

One of the biggest contributors to medical issues in low – income countries is the lack of access to clean water and basic sanitation resources. According to a 2011 UNICEF report almost half of the developing world's population lacks improved sanitation facilities. The World Health Organization (WHO) tracks health – related data for 193 countries. In their 2011 World Health Statistics report, they document some of this data.

(2) This includes:

- Globally, the rate of mortality for children under five was 60 per 1,000 live births. In low – income countries, however, that rate is almost double at 117 per 1,000 live births. In high – income countries, that rate is significantly lower than seven per 1,000 live births.
- The most frequent causes of death for children under five were pneumonia and diarrheal diseases. accounting for 18 percent and 15 percent, respectively. These deaths could be easily avoidable with cleaner water and more coverage of available medical care.
- The availability of doctors and nurses in low – income countries is one-tenth that of nations with a high income. Challenges in access to medical education and access to patients exacerbate this issue for would-be medical professionals in low – income countries.

57. What do the passages say about high – income and low – income nations?

A- They have different health concerns.

B- They suffer from high obesity rates.

C- They have similar rates of depression.

D- They have high rates of childhood mortality.

58. According to the passages, which organizations monitor health issues in all countries?

A- government organizations.

B- private organizations.

C- local organizations.

D- international organizations.

59. Which subject do both passages discuss?

A- obesity

B- depression

C- life expectancy

D- infant mortality

60. According to the passages, what are the biggest problems in healthcare in low-income and high – income countries respectively?

A- limited availability and high cost

B- poor sanitation and sedentary lifestyles

C- limited access to medical education and lack of insurance

D- lack of medical professionals and rising income inequality

Model 20

Passage 1

Questions 21 – 27

Compensating Differentials

(1) Jobs that are dangerous or unpleasant must pay more than jobs requiring similar skills but without the bad attributes. Thus, oil field workers in Alaska's North Slope, well above the Arctic Circle, earn a premium over workers in similar jobs in Houston, Texas. The premium – or differential pay – must be such that the marginal worker is indifferent between the two choices – the extra pay compensates the worker for the adverse working conditions. This is why it is known in economics jargon by the phrase of a compensating differential.

(2) The high salaries earned by professional basketball players are not compensating differentials. These salaries are not created by a need to induce tall people to choose basketball over alternative jobs like painting ceilings, but instead are payments that reflect the rarity of the skills and abilities involved. Compensating differentials are determined by alternatives, not by direct scarcity. Professional basketball players are well-paid for the same reason that Picasso's paintings are expensive: there aren't very many of them relative to demand.

(3) A compensating differential is a feature of other choices as well as career choices. For example, many people would like to live in California for its weather and scenic beauty. Given the desirability of California over, say, Lincoln, Nebraska or Rochester, New York, there must be a compensating differential for living in Rochester, and two significant ones are air quality and housing prices. Air quality worsens as populations rise, thus tending to create a compensating differential. In addition, the increase in housing prices also tends to compensate – housing is inexpensive in Rochester, at least compared to California.

21. what does paragraph (1) say about Houston, Texas?

- A- It is colder in winter than Alaska
- B- It has many more jobs than Alaska
- C- It has much higher salaries than Alaska

D- It is easier to work there than in Alaska

22. What does Paragraph (1) say about oil field workers in Alaska?

- A- They have different choices from Houston workers
- B- They have more holidays than Houston workers

C- They have better salaries than Houston workers

D- They have more skills than Houston workers

23. What does Paragraph (2) say about why basketball players have high salaries?

A- There are few excellent players

- B- Few people choose basketball
- C- It is a difficult job
- D- They are tall

24. What does Paragraph (3) say about California?

- A- It has good air quality
- B- It has high house prices
- C- It has a lot of oil workers
- D- It has many well-paid jobs

25. What does Paragraph (3) say about Rochester?

- A- Homes are more expensive there than in California
- B- There is less air pollution there than in California
- C- The weather is colder there than in California
- D- The homes are better there than in California

26. Which sentence gives the main idea of paragraph (3)?

- A- In addition the increase in housing prices also tends to compensate
- B- Many people would like to live in California, for its weather and scenic beauty.
- C- A compensating differential is a feature of other choices as well as career choices.
- D- Air quality worsens as populations rise, thus tending to create a compensating differential.

27. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A- People have many different choices in their lives
- B- Compensating differentials have an effect on people's life choices
- C- Unpleasant and difficult jobs often have higher salaries than easy jobs
- D- Compensating differentials mean some people work in difficult places.

Passage 3 Questions 28-32
External and Internal 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, and online employment organizations; recruiting on college campuses, soliciting recommendations from present employees; and conducting «open houses». The biggest of the online job-search sites is Monster.com, which has almost all the Fortune 500 companies, as well as small and medium-sized businesses, as clients. In addition, many people simply apply at a firm's employment office.

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

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

Passage B: Internal Recruiting

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

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

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

29. According to Passages A and B, what is the benefit of promoting within a company?

A- It helps companies retain the best employees

B- It leaves other positions to be filled

C- It increases employee turnover

D- It is NOT expensive

30. What can we understand from Passages A and B about recruiting?

A- Recruiting causes resentment among employees

B- Companies have to spend money to recruit

C- It is impossible to recruit internally

D- Recruiting good employees is a long process

31. What can we understand from Passages A and B about promoting employees?

A- 40% of CEOs are promoted from within

B- Companies set policies for hiring their own employees

C- A transfer to a position at the same level is **NOT** allowed

D- Employees promoted from within usually leave after 18 months

32. What can we understand from both passages about internal and external recruiting?

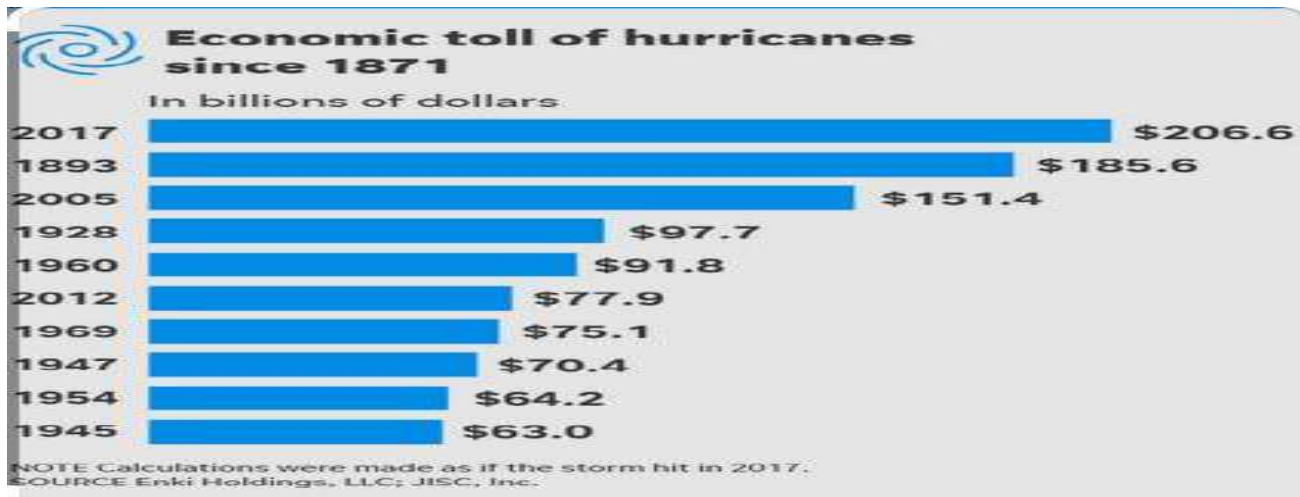
A- They both require the use of employment agencies

B- They both require companies to pay high salaries

C- They both involve training employees

D- They both provide opportunities to work in other countries

Passage 4
Hurricanes and Damage
Question 32



33. What was the cost of hurricane damage in 1928?

- A- \$53.80 billion
- B- \$91.80 billion
- C- \$77.90 billion

D- \$97.70 billion

43 - in which year was the cost of hurricane damage the highest

A - 1912 B - 1991 C - 1991 D 1891

Passage 5 - Contract Law

Questions 34-35

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 various consumer protection statutes.

...43the word agreements is closest in meaning to

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

35. The word **governed** in the passage is closest in meaning to

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

Passage 6 - Loss of Energy

Questions 35-37

(1) No system can be perfect in the way it operates.

Whenever there is a change in a system, energy is transferred and some of that energy is dissipated.

(2) Dissipation is a term that is often used to describe ways in which energy is wasted. Any energy that is not transferred to useful energy stores is said to be wasted because it is lost to the Surroundings. Electrical cables Warming up are a good example of this. It is not useful to have hot wires behind a television as energy is dissipated to the surrounding air.

(3) In a mechanical system, energy is dissipated when two surfaces rub together, work is done against friction which camass heading of the two surface – so the internal (thermal) energy of the surface increases adding Lubricant between the surfaces reduce this friction and so less heat is wasted, like on a conveyor belt for example.

(4) In an electrical context – new types of components can be more energy – efficient, for example, using LED light bulbs as opposed to filament lamps causes less energy to be wasted. Normally. Energy is lost by heating up the surroundings though sometimes energy is dissipated as sound waves.

36. What's the writer's main purpose?

A. to compare

B. to inform

C. to advise

D. to convince

37. What is one important point that the writer mentions?

A. That oil can make conveyor belts work better.

B. That energy can be wasted in the form of sound waves.

C. That hot electrical cables can result in wasted energy.

D. That moving one surface against another causes energy waste.

38. What is one important point that the writer mentions?

A. That various electrical parts save energy to different degrees.

B. That hot television cables can cause waste of energy.

C. That LED lights save energy more than other lamps.

D. That governments are more careful about saving energy now.

Passage 7 - Structuralist psychologists

Questions 38-42

(1) The earliest psychologists we know about are the Greek philosophers Plato (428-347 BC) and Aristotle (384-322 BC). These philosophers asked many of the same questions that today's psychologists. For instance, they questioned the distinction between nature and nurture and the existence of free will. In terms of the former, Plato argued on the nature side, believing that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn, whereas Aristotle was more on the nurture side believing that each child is born as an «empty slate» (in Latin a tabula rasa) and that knowledge is primarily acquired through

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

psychologist ? Wundt (1832-1920), who developed a psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, and the American psychologist William James (1842-1910), who founded a psychology laboratory at Harvard University.

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

(5) Structuralism used the method of introspection to attempt to create a map of the elements of consciousness. Introspection involves asking research participants to describe exactly what they experience as they work on mental tasks, such as viewing colors, reading a page in a book or performing a math problem.

For instance, that he saw some black and colored straight and curved marks on a white background. In other studies the structuralists used newly invented reaction time instruments to systematically assess not only what the participants were thinking but how long it took them to do so. Wundt discovered that it took people longer to report what sound they had

just heard that to simply respond that they had heard the sound. These studies marked the first time researchers realized that there is a difference between the sensation of a stimulus and the perception of that stimulus, and the idea of using reaction time to study mental events has now become a mainstay of cognitive psychology

(6) Perhaps the best known of the structuralists was Edward Bradford Titchener (1867-1927). Titchener was a student of Wundt who came to the United States in the late 1800s and founded a laboratory at Cornell University. In his research using introspection, Titchener and his students claimed to have identified more than 40,000 sensations, including those relating to vision hearing, and taste.

(7) An important aspect of the structuralist approach was that it was rigorous and scientific. The research marked the beginning of psychology as a science, because it demonstrated that mental events could be quantified. But the fundamental problem that these philosophers faced was that they had few methods for settling their claims. Most philosophers didn't conduct any research on these questions. In part because they didn't yet know how to do it, and in part because they weren't sure it was even.

39. What two theories about human knowledge did Plato and Descartes develop?

- A. learning and experience
- B. nurture and experience
- C. free will and duality
- D. free will and nature**

40. What does Descartes' principle of duality deal with?

- A. body and mind**
- B. nerves and muscles
- C. humans and animals
- D. science and philosophy

41. What three examples did the structuralists use to explain introspection?

- A. tasting some food, hearing a sound and performing a math problem
- B. Viewing colors, reading a book and performing a math problem.**
- C. tasting some food. reading a book and drawing a picture.
- D. viewing colors, drawing a picture and hearing a sound.

Passage 8 – Academic writing

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

Question 44:

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Academic writing uses different types of writing styles.
- B. Children know about descriptive writing in Elementary school.
- C. There are four kinds of writing that are used for different reasons.
- D. Persuasive writing is used when the writer wants to convince his audience.

Question 45:

What does the paragraph 2 say about expository writing?

- A. It is the best academic type of writing.
- B. It includes a writer's opinion about a subject.
- C. It has information about today's world events.
- D. It shows the writer to describe an issue to the reader.

Model 21

Passage 1 questions 21 - 23 Defining Design Problems

Basic engineering design includes defining the problem as a first step. In the problem definition step, the needs of potential customers are investigated. **potential** competitors are identified and their market positions are characterized: constraints imposed by government regulations or technological limitations are identified, and constraints on the design effort such as available personnel, time, and money are established. The problem definition process results in a clear understanding of the **scope** of the design project and the resources available to solve the design problem. This understanding is often expressed in a problem statement. This understanding is also expressed in the form of **criteria** and constraints.

21. The word **potential** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. new
- B. private
- C. regular

D. possible

22.

23. The word **criteria** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. Standards

- B. resources
- C. goals
- D. benefits

Passage 2 Questions 24 - 27 Nano wood

(1) Expanded polystyrene (or «Styrofoam») is an excellent insulator. That's why it's a popular material for insulating buildings-and why those cheap little cups of deli coffee still burn your tongue after 30 minutes. But its environmental record leaves something to be desired. It's nonbiodegradable, harmful to animals who accidentally eat it and made from potential carcinogens or cancer-causing chemicals.

(2) ? developed a super-lightweight insulating material they say could prove to be a better, more eco-friendly alternative. The material, made from tiny wood fibers is called nano wood, it blocks heat at least 10 degrees better than Styrofoam or silica aerogel, a common insulator, and it can take a least 30 times more pressure than crushed.

(3) Working in the lab of materials scientist Liangbing Hu, postdoctoral researcher Tain Li is the lead author on the study, published in the journal science Advances.

(4) Hu and his team had been working on nanocellulose, the nano-sized version of the fibrous material that makes plants and trees rigid. Nanocellulose has an impressive strength-to-weight ratio, about eight times greater than that of steel.

(5) For the nano wood, they removed the lignin, the polymer that holds the cells of wood together. Removing the lignin, a heat conductor, gave the resulting product powerful ? capabilities. It also turned the product white which means it reflects light. The ? think nano

wood has enormous potentials as a green ? material. Using it could potentially «save billion» in energy costs says Li.

24.

25. The word **alternative** in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

A. ingredient

B. material

C. option

D. connection

26. The word **impressive** in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

A. unknown.

B. extraordinary.

C. huge.

D. powerful.

27. What happens when lignin is removed from nano wood?

A. Nano wood can hold greater pressure.

B. Nano wood becomes stronger than steel.

C. Nano wood is used as eco-friendly building material.

D. Nano wood's ability to hold heat is greatly increased.

Passage 3 questions 28 - 29



28. How many Mexican Internet users purchased a product online last month?

A. 63%

B. 62%

C. 60%

D. 58%

29. Which country made the highest percentage of purchases online last month?

- A. India
- B. Spain
- C. Egypt
- D. China**

Passage 4 question 30

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.

30. What goods and services do people pay interest on?

A- homes and automobiles.

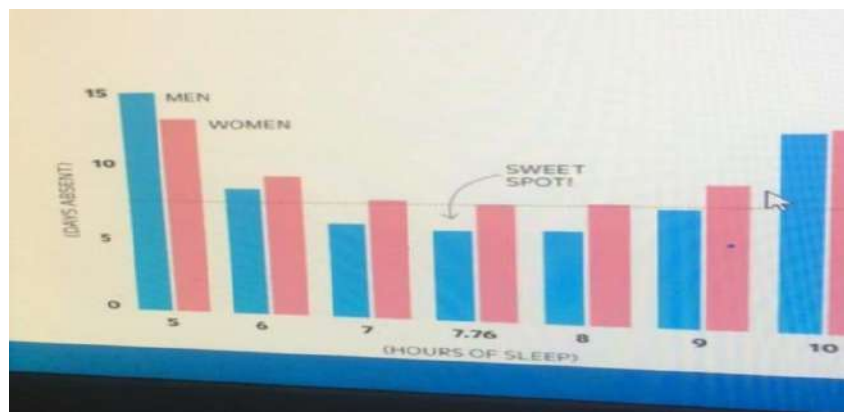
B- homes and medical care.

C- medical care and education.

D- recreation and communication.

Passage 5 questions 31-32

Sleep



It's not surprising that getting more done starts with a good night's sleep, but it turns out getting too many hours is as bad as too few. Analyzing the sleep and work habits of 3,760 people over seven years, researchers at the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health found that under-sleepers and over-sleepers were both more likely to take extra sick days.

31. Which group has the lowest number of days a year?

A- Men who sleep between 7 and 8 hours

B- Women who sleep between 7 and 8 hours

C- Men and women who do **NOT** stay up late .

D- Men and women who sleep at least 8 hours a day.

32. Which groups have the most absences?

A- Men and women who sleep 5 hours

B- Men and women who sleep 10 hours

C- Men and women who sleep under 5 hours

D- Men and women who sleep over 10 hours

Passage 6 Financial Statements:

(1) TO the USA, the reporting of financial Statements is regulated by a federal agency called the securities and Exchange commission (SEC). According to securities and Exchange commission regulations, companies have to file an extensive report (called the 10K) on what happened the year.

Companies submit three financial Statements:

(2) The income statement (also called profit and loss statement) gives an account of what the company sold and spent in the year. Sales (also called revenues), or what the company sold in products and services less any expenses (expenses are divided into a number of Categories) less taxes gives the company's income. The income statement summarizes all this type of activity for the year.

(3) The balance sheet is a financial snapshot of what the company owns (assets), what it owes (liabilities) and its worth free and clear of debt (equity). Analyzing a balance sheet informs shareholders about the company's financial health.

(4) The cash flow statement tells what went into and came out of the company in cash. This is necessary because accounting sometimes deals with revenues and expenses that are not real cash. Looking at the actual cash flow gives a better idea of how well the company can meet its cash obligations. A company may do its financial reporting on a fiscal year that is different from the Calendar year (which starts in January and ends in December). Many companies do follow the calendar year. Others, like retail companies, don't like reporting by the calendar year because December is their biggest month, and they don't have much time to sort things out before filing.

33. What is one important idea the writer mentions?

A. Cash flow statements are different from accounting.

B. Some revenues and expenses are not actually money.

C. Many companies need more time to prepare Statements.

D. Cash flow statements show if companies pay their debts.

34 – what is writer's main purpose?

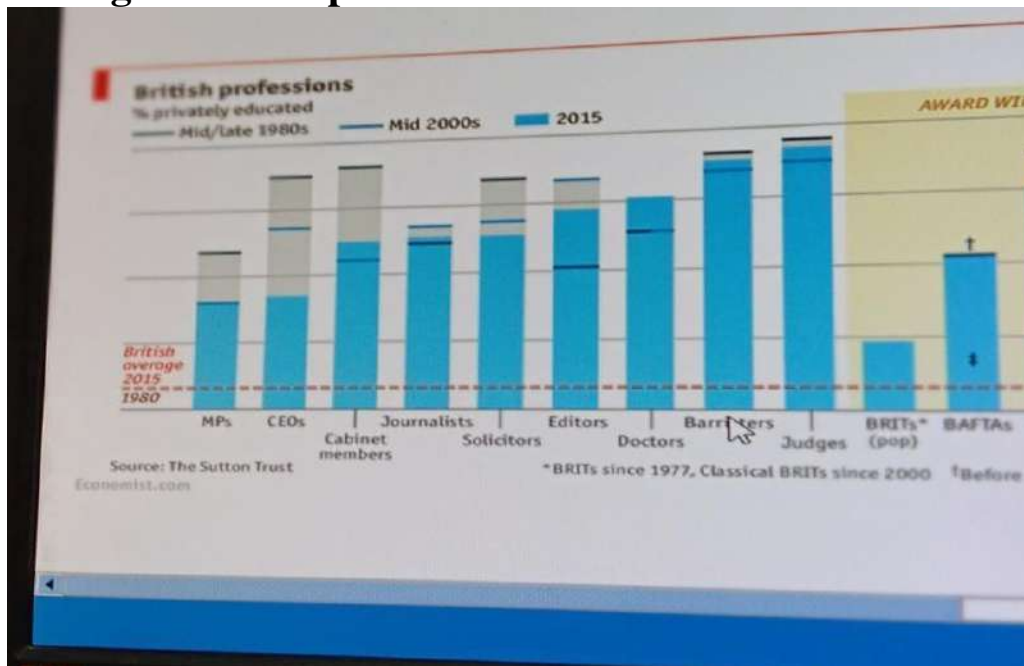
A – to inform

B – to advise

C – to convince

D – to help business

Passage 7 British professionals



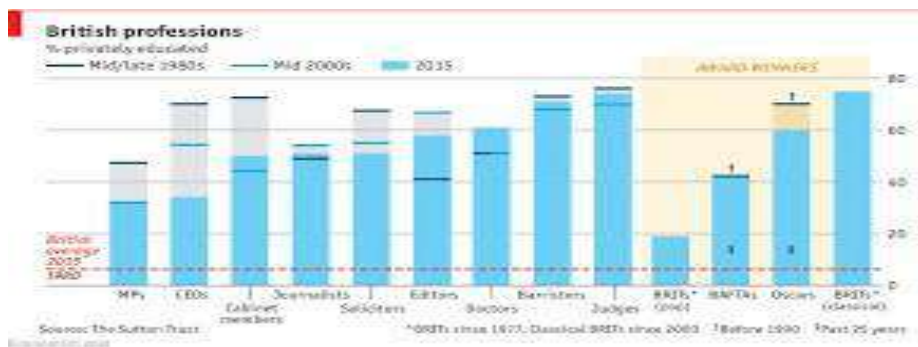
35. How many of Britain's CEOs were educated private schools in 2015?

A- around 38%

B- around 55%

C- around 70%

D- around 87%



- 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 space. Craft in the early days of exploration prove that water flowed across the surface in the remote past.
- 2) The nature of the oldest valley, which have many tributaries, shows that the water was most likely supplied by rainfall. This means the surface was very likely habitable for life back then.
- 3) When clay minerals were detected from orbit and subsequently confirmed by surface ravers; it was taken as further evidence that mars once had a wet surface environment, hospitable life. This is because when most rocky minerals decay under humid conditions they rot to form various kinds of clay.

- 4) Clay minerals cannot form unless there is water available, it is essential ingredient in their microscopic crystalline structure. Clays are found virtually nowhere on the red planet except in Mars most ancient terrains, dating back to an period about 3.7-4.1 billion years ago, called the Noachian.
- 5) On earth, clay forms by minerals grains that are chemically attacked by water. Most scientists believe that a similar process took place on Mars during its wet, Noachian period. However some researchers have suggested that most of the detected clay was not formed in this way at all. They argued instead it formed prior to that, while warm water was circulating through the bedrock in response to nearby volcanic and instructive activity.

Leadership types

A - Aristocratic leadership:

- 1) This is also sometimes termed authoritarian leadership. It refers to a leadership or management style which assumes that information and decision making are best kept at the top of the organization.

It is also characterized by:

- One-way communication (down ward).
 - Minimal delegation or decentralization.
 - Close supervision of employees.
- 2) Martha Stewart, An American enter renew, build up a vast global business venture, including publishing, television broad casting and online commerce, despite, or perhaps of her reputation as an autocratic leader, unlike this style, the leader determines objectives, allocate tasks and expects obedience from subordinates. In these circumstances employees become very dependent upon the leader as they do not have the necessary information (or confidence) to act on their own initiative.
 - 3) Organization managed in an authoritarian styles can face difficulties. People avoid making decisions so that matters to be decided are either passed up for the decisions to be made at a higher level, or decision are made by committees as it is more difficult to dismiss all the members of a committee for jointly making a wrong decision senior management tends to be overworked and staff turnover tends to be high. This style of leadership becomes difficult to operate successfully as an organization grows.
 - 4) As with all the behavior leadership classifications the term autocratic manager covers a spectrum styles. Extreme autocratic management with result in subordinated having no freedom of action. More evident autocratic leadership will allow for possibility of some discussion or persuasion. This implies that limited two-way communication may occur.

B : Democratic leadership

- 1) Democratic leadership (sometimes called participative leadership entails operating a business according to decisions agreed by the majority decision may be agreed

formally through a voting system but are more likely to the result of informal discussions. Typically, democratic leadership encourages some of the following.

Ship encourages some of the following:

- The leader delegates a great deal and encourages decentralization.
- The leader and subordinator discuss issues and employee participation actively encouraged.
- The leader acts upon advice, and explains the reasons for decisions.
- Subordinates have greater control over the their own working lives.

2) The successful operation of this style requires excellent communication skills on the part of the leader and the ability to generate effective two-way communications. A considerable amount of management time may be spent on communication in one form or another. This approach, helps to develop the skills of subordinates and generally results in a more satisfied work form.

Model 21 :

Passage 1

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 .

Choose the correct answer Because it.

1. Why do people think the fi one who made it was Italian?
A. Because it contains the colors of the Italian flag
2. What is not true about Pizza Margherita?
A. Pizza is not an international meal
3. Why a kind of Pizza was named Margherita?
A. after the of queen Margherita
4. why is pizza maker famous ? Or

Why is his name associated with Pizza ?

- A. Because the queen ate the Pizza he made.
5. Why is Raffaele the founder of Pizza ?
A. Because his dish is famous in the world

Choose the correct answer

6. Killing animals in this unfair way causes ...
A. Disruption in the food chain

Passage 2

A passage food about animal slaughter and use in Chinese food

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.

The passage is talking about the ideas and advice of the writer's friend and how he acquired the language .)

Choose the correct answer

7. The idea is from a person who

A. Speaks many languages

8. Them) refers to

A. Ideas

Choose the correct answer

9. What is he talking About

A. About his friend that he speaks more than nine languages

10. Pronunciation means

A. Say

11. Why was he interested in educating children ?

A. Because they not to care about people

12. Why is it Important to learn as children ?

A. Because they do not worry about making mistakes

Passage 4 - workshop

Choose the correct answer

13. Why did this person decide to attend the work once again ?

A. Because he needs to focus more on controlling time

14. Who are allowed to attend ?

A. Any kind of people who would like to attend

15. What did he do to his wife

A. He brought he beautiful necklace and earrings

Passage 5

Look at the picture and answer the question

Choose the correct answer

16. Where can you see this sentence?

classroom

Passage 6 - Russian doll

Choose the correct answer

17. Who is the doll maker?

A. Russia

18. Doll making was inspired by...

A. Japan

19. What are dolls made of ?

A. wood

Passage 7

The passage started with the advice to drink fresh milk when we go to the farm , and talked about the harms of unboiled fresh milk and why milk is boiled .

Choose the correct answer

20. Pronoun that) refers to....

A. Drinking milk from a cow

21. Why is pasteurized milk healthier ?

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

22. why pasteurize milk?

A. It's safe to drink

23. Why is homogenized milk dangerous to health ?

A. Because fat molecules enter the blood

24. If a guest visits you , what will you offer ?

Passage 8

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

Choose the correct answer

25. How many people have tried the vaccine

الرقم موجود بالقطعة
تكتفي بإجابة واحدة فقط

Passage 9

Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycle

Choose the correct answer

26. What do you understand from phrase ?

A. Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles

Passage 10 - globalization

Choose the correct answer

27. The word great power) refers to

A. Rulers

28. What reduced the poverty equations ?

Or

What can help poverty ?

A. Globalization

29. The word herbs) means...

A. Plants

30. Herbs are plants

A. Pressure with water

Passage 11

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

Choose the correct answer

31. You understand from this proverb that.....

A. You know the meaning of the value of something if you lose it

Model 22

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

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 si

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

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

choose the correct answer :

1. What percentage of adult have problems falling asleep ?

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

2. How many people suffer from narcolepsy?

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

3. Who did a study on sleep apnea ?

- A- the university of Arizona
- B-the New York Center for Sleep Apnea
- C- The National Heart , Lung , and Blood Institute
- D- The Stanford University Center for Narcolepsy**

4. Who did wiles 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. Who usually experiences sleep apnea?

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

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

(1) The oceans make up 70 percent of the planet and contain 97 percent of all the water on Earth . It also makes up the vast majority of water stores, the majority of the planet's moisture, terrestrial energy, and heat from the sun . This energy is transferred between the equator and the two poles by larger surface currents, by winds and deep ocean currents driven by differences in ocean density. It also provides the moisture and energy for storm systems and ultimately global climates.

(2) As terrestrial creatures , humans think of the importance of the planet's land surfaces , yet Earth is a planet consisting of 70 percent water .

From space, the dominance of water is obvious because most of it is stored in Earth's oceans.

(3) Earth would not be the same planet without its oceans . The oceans, along with the atmosphere, keep Earth's surface temperatures fairly constant worldwide. Some places on Earth reach as cold as -20 degrees Celsius, whereas other places reach as hot as 55 degrees Celsius. Yet on other planets like Mercury, temperatures range from -180 degrees Celsius to 430 degrees Celsius.

Choose the correct answer:

6. What is the writer's main purpose?

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

7. What is one important idea that the writer mentions ?

- A-Both poles are covered in ice
- B- Earth is cooler than Mercury
- C- Oceans are extremely important
- D- Water is essential to living things

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

(1) Cost - benefit analysis weighs the gains and losses to different individuals and suggests carrying out changes that provide greater benefits than harm . For example, a property tax used to build a local park creates a benefit to those who use the park , but harms those who own property (although , by increasing property values , even non - users obtain some benefits) . Since some of the taxpayers won't use the park, it won't be the case that everyone benefits on balance. Cost - benefit. analysis weighs the costs against the benefits. In the case of the park, the

costs are readily monetized (turned into dollars) , because the costs to the tax - payers are just the amount of the tax.

(2) In contrast the benefits are much more challenging to estimate. Conceptually, the benefits are the amount the park users would be willing to pay to use the park if the park charged admission. However, if the park doesn't charge admission, we would have to estimate willingness - to - pay . In principle, the park provides greater benefits than costs if the benefits to the users exceed the losses to the taxpayers .

(3) The first step in the process is to compile a comprehensive list of all the costs and benefits associated with the project or decision . Costs should include direct and indirect costs, intangible costs , opportunity costs and the cost of potential risks . Benefits should include all direct and indirect revenues and intangible benefits , such as increased production from improved employee safety and morale , or increased sales from customer goodwill .

Choose the correct answer:

8. 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

9- Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1) ?

- A- Cost - benefit analysis weighs the gains and losses to different individuals and suggests carrying out changes that provide greater benefits than harm

B. For example , a property tax used to build a local park creates a benefit to those who use the park but harms those who own property

C- Since some of the taxpayers won't use the park , it won't be the case that everyone benefits on balance

D- In the case of the park , the costs are readily monetized (turned into dollars) because the costs to the tax - payers are just the amount of the tax .

10. 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.

11. Which of the following statements about property values does paragraph (1) support?

- A- Property values go up when a local park is built.
- B- Property values are used to find out property taxes.
- C- Property values increase and decrease at different times.**
- D- Property values are equal to the gains and losses people have.

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Stages of Economic Activity

There are three main stages of economic (1) activity , these stages are typical of nearly all production and they are called the levels of economic or business - activity Stage 1 is called the primary stage of (2) 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 Stage 2 is called the secondary stage of (3) 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 Stage 3 is called the tertiary stage of (4) 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 In some countries , primary industries such (5) 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 .

Choose the correct answer:

12. 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 stage.

13. Which stage of production are hotels an example of ?

A-Primary

B- Secondary

C- Tertiary

D- Elementary

14. What is one important idea in Paragraph (3) related to the secondary stage of production ?

A-Employment is high

B- Services are performed

C- New goods are made

D- It is the most important stage

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

(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 actually a non - Newtonian fluid . Instead of flowing consistently the viscosity of these substances change with the amount of force put on them

(3) Because of the physics that govern ketchup's viscosity , packaging them in glass bottles makes it much harder to hit that pressure sweet spot . But if you're dedicated on sticking to the

classics and not switching to squeeze bottles , Stickland has developed a method based on physics for coaxing ketchup out of the bottle , Daisy Meager reports for Munchies .

(4) You have to start by giving the sauce a good shake , " Stickland says in a statement .

(5) The next step is to flip the bottle upside down (with the lid still on) . Then , shake the bottle until the ketchup has slid into its neck . Lastly , turn the bottle so that it's pointing towards your meal at a 45 degree angle and uncap . If needed , Stickland says to give the ketchup a little " encouragement by tapping on the bottom of the bottle gently at first , but with increasing force until it finally slides on and onto the plate . " The trick is to get the sauce flowing , but not too fast

Choose the correct answer:

15- 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

16- Which Word can we use to replace the word while in Paragraph (2)?

A- Because

B- Although

C- However

D- Besides

17. 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

18. Why does the writer use the word then in Paragraph (5) ?

A- to show that shaking the bottle is part of a list of steps

B- to give an example of how you should shake the bottle

C- to give more information about the making of ketchup

D- to show that tapping the bottle is different from shaking it

Passage 6

Read question 39 and then find the information you need to answer in the graphs.

Use only information from the graphs when you answer the questions.

Recent Palm Expansion

Choose the correct answer

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

A- 1 Million

B-2.3 Million

C-1.3 Million

D-3.5 Million

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Human Impact on the Water Cycle

Human impact on precipitation

(1) 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 Human impact on evaporation and

(2) transpiration The human impact on evaporation and transpiration is relatively small in relation to the rest of the hydrological cycle but is nevertheless important

Dams - there has been an increase in

(3) 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 dams with plastic Urbanization leads to a huge reduction in

(4) evapotranspiration due to the lack of vegetation . There may also be a slight increase in evaporation because of higher temperatures and increased surface storage Human impact on infiltration and soil

(5) 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.

Choose the correct answer:

20. What causes a reduction in evapotranspiration?

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

21. What is one important effect of building dams?

- A- an increase in cloud seeding.
- B- changing how land is used.
- C- reducing chemical sprays.
- D- a rise in evaporation.

22. The word reduction in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....

- A-fall
- B-choice
- C-success
- D-possibility

23.The word impact in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to

- A- damage
- B-effect
- C-benefit
- D-connection

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions.

Internet Language

choose the correct answer:

24. How many people used the internet in Chinese in 2017 ?

A-1277 million

B-985 million

C-771 million

D-2017 million

25. In June 2017 , how many users explored the Internet in English ?

A-897 million

B-985 million

C-1000 million

D- 3886 million

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Greenhouse effect

(1) The greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring process that aids in heating the Earth's surface and atmosphere . It results from the fact that certain atmospheric gases , such as carbon dioxide , water vapor , and methane , are able to change the energy balance of the planet by absorbing long wave radiation emitted from the Earth's surface . Without the greenhouse effect life on this planet would probably not exists , as the average temperature of the Earth would be a chilly - 18 ° Celsius , rather than the present 15

(2) As energy from the Sun passes through the atmosphere a number of things take place . A portion of the energy (26 % globally) is reflected or scattered back to space by clouds and other atmospheric particles . About 19 % of the energy available is absorbed by clouds , gases (like ozone) , and particles in the atmosphere . Of the remaining 55 % of the solar energy passing through the Earth's atmosphere . 4 % is reflected from the surface back to space . On average ,

about 51 % of the Sun's radiation reaches the surface . This energy is then used in a number of processes , including the heating of the ground surface ; the melting of ice and snow and the evaporation of water ; and plant photosynthesis .

(3) The heating of the ground by sunlight causes the Earth's surface to become a radiator of energy in the long wave band (sometimes called in the radiation) . This emission of energy is generally directed to space . However , only a small portion of this energy actually makes it back to space . The 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 as carbon dioxide , may raise the average global temperature between 1 and 3 ° Celsius . However , the numeric equations of computer models do not accurately simulate the effect 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 molar radiation absorbed by the atmosphere and the Earth's surface . With less solar energy being absorbed at the surface , the effects of an enhanced greenhouse effect may be counteracted .

(6) A number of gases are involved in the human caused enhancement of the greenhouse effect . These gases include carbon dioxide (CO_2) : methane (CH_4) : nitrous oxide : (N_2O) : chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) : and troposphere ozone (O_3) . Of these gases the single most important gas in carbon dioxide , which accounts for about 55 % of the change in the intensity of the Earth's greenhouse effect . The contributions of the other gases are 25 % for chlorofluorocarbons , 15 % for methane , and 5 % for nitrous oxide . Ozone's contribution to the enhancement of greenhouse effect is still yet to be quantified .

(7) Average concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide in the year 2005 were about 380 parts per million . Prior to 1700 , levels of carbon dioxide were about 280 parts per million . This increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is primarily due to the activities of humans . Beginning in 1700 , societal change brought about by the industrial Revolution .

Increased the amount of carbon dioxide entering the atmosphere . The major Sources of this gas include fossil fuel combustion for industry , Transportation , space heating , electricity generation , and cooking , and vegetation changes in natural prairie , woodland , and forested ecosystems .

Emissions from fossil fuel combustion account for about 65 % of the extra carbon dioxide now found in our atmosphere . The remaining 35 % is derived from deforestation and the conversion of prairie , woodland and forested ecosystems primarily into agricultural systems.

(8) Artificially created chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the strongest greenhouse gas per molecule . However , low concentrations in the atmosphere reduce their overall importance in the enhancement of the greenhouse effect . Current measurements in the atmosphere indicate that the concentration of these chemicals may soon begin declining because of reduced emissions . Reports of the development of ozone holes over the North and Saud Boles

And a general decline in global Stratosphere ozone level over the last two decades has caused many nations to cut back on their production and use of the chemicals . In 1987 , the signing of the Montreal Protocol agreement by forty - six nations established an immediate timetable for the global reduction of CFC production and use .

(9) Since 1750 , methane concentrations in the atmosphere have increased by more than 150 % .

The primary sources for the additional methane added to the atmosphere (in order of importance) are rice cultivation , domestic grazing animals , termites , landfills , coal mining and oil , and gas extraction . Anaerobic conditions associated with rice paddy flooding results in the formation of methane gas . However , an accurate estimate of how much methane is being produced from rice paddies has been difficult to obtain . More than 60 % of all rice paddies are found in India and China were scientific data concerning emission rates are unavailable .

Nevertheless, scientists believe that the contribution of rice paddies is large because this form of crop production has more than doubled since 1950 .

Choose the correct answer

26. How much energy is reflected into space by the earth's atmosphere and the earth's surface ?

A- 26 % (by atmosphere) and 4 % (by surface)

B-19 % (by atmosphere) and 4 % (by surface)

C-26 % (by atmosphere) and 19 % (by surface)

D-51 % (by atmosphere) and 19 % (by surface)

27. Which three man -made gases have had the greatest greenhouse effect ?

A- Carbon dioxide , chlorofluorocarbons and methane

B- Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide

C- Carbon dioxide, water vapor and methane

D- Carbon dioxide, ozone and methane

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Mining and Refining

(1) In an industrial society like the United States , the most important nonfuel resources are iron ore , aluminum ore , copper ore , and minerals containing nitrogen , phosphorus , and potassium used in fertilizers , a lot of energy is used in mining operations and the transportation of ore . To make the task of any physical extraction and transportation worthwhile, the ores must contain enough of the required compound or element some low-grade ore is not usable because of the cost of the mining process.

(2) Materials extracted from the earth are processed by screening , separating , washing and grinding . Often, the useful element in an ore is in a chemical form that is not usable and must be changed to a desirable form. For instance, the aluminum in aluminum ore is in the form of aluminum ion . To be useful, the aluminum ion needs to be changed to aluminum metal.

choose the correct answer

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

A-correct

B-difficult

C-typical

D-useful

29- The word extracted in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A-removed

B-replaced

C-returned

D- reflected

30. The word desirable in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to....

A-complete

B-special

C-colorful

D-required

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Automation

Knowing how and where robots and (1) 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 A recent McKinsey Global Institute report .

(2) 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 full - time employees that could be affected and wages The types of activities that have a high

(3) 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 Vast differences are expected in how

(4) 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 Take manufacturing for example . One

(5) country may save a larger concentration of work hours in jobs that have higher automation potential , such as production and administrative support . And another country may have a higher proportion of work hours in jobs that are less likely to be automated , such as management and engineering

choose the correct answer :

31. What idea do the words " susceptible to automation "repeat ?

A- workforce automation

B- robots and machines

C- automation potential

D-competitive edge

32-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 used an effect on full-time employees

33. 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 predict .

D- The McKinsey report studied 46 different countries

34.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

35.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

36. 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 .

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Passage A : Keeping Time in the Paleolithic Era

How would have a Paleolithic forager (1) 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 .

Keeping track of the time of day and the

(2) 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

Meetings with other communities often

(3) happened based on the season . There was no need for precise scheduling . If a group normally met with a neighboring tribe 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

So , no special instruments were required

(4) 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 Agrarian societies began to appear 11.000

(1) 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 warship at a nevery temple you had to know exactly when the markets and religious rights were held- and you needed to know in advance . Now you needed calendars that everyone agreed on and shared . If your village . depended on irrigation , everyone needed to know exactly when the irrigation gates would be opened

Similarly , seeds were planted at particular

(2) 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 This is why new devices began to appear

(3) that could track time more precisely . one method of timekeeping was to watch the sun's shadow using sundials.

choose the correct answer:

37. 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

38. 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

39. 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

40.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:

Passage 1

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire , Mike heard ben shout “hurry! The fire is almost on us! “mike’s arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn’t even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. the greedy fire kept coming . The more the fire destroyed the more it wanted . . Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak . His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest .

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak . If the fire were powerful enough , it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make . Then they would have to start all over again . Mike stood motionless , his face black with ash , his shirt wet with sweat . He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire . He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him .

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear . A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage . He was brave only when he forgot about himself . Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working .

Choose the correct answer

1. According to Paragraph (2) , Mike was too exhausted to move because....

A-he had sweat all over him

B- he was covered with back ash

C- Ben did not give him much help .

D-he had given so much to fight the fire

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

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Giant Panda

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

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

Choose the correct answer:

4. 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

5. According to paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

A. in Sichuan,china

B. in Atlanta , Georgia

C. in an American research center

D. in the Chengdu panda research center

Passage 3

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

. Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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 e 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 I 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 rockclimbers to take their sport to hitherto undreamed of heights . But the technology could also be 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 .

Choose the correct answer:

6. 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

7. 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

8.who started using the popular phrase “nano”?

A. Geckoman

B. Eric Dreder

C. Albert Einstein

D. Richard Feynman

Passage 4

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

(1) Ultrafine aerosol particles found in polluted urban air can contribute to more intense storms in the Amazon minforest , 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

Choose the correct answer:

9. What important information about the research study does the writer mention in Paragraphs (4) and (5) ?

A- team of people did the research

B- There were no forest fires

C- Manaus is in the Amazon

D- The study was in 2014

10.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

11. 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

12. 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 the Amazon
- D. storms in the Amazon

Passage 5

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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(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 DC .

(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 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 noncertified companies . As an added bonus , companies completing the certification process often discover new . cost - efficient ways to improve their existing quality - control programs .

Choose the correct answer :

13. 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**

14. 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 market place .
- C. Customers stopped doing business with noncertified companies
- D. National delegations started to represent suppliers ,customers and governments .

15. 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 noncertified companies .

16. Which word can replace the word Although in paragraph (4) ?

A .Afterwards

B.As a result

C. **However**

D. While

Passage 6

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

(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 r 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 .

Choose the correct answer :

18. 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

19. 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 .

20. The word generally in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

A. finally

B . especially

c. quickly

D. usually

21. The word reported in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A. opened

B .believed

C. described

D. explained

Passage 7

Read the questions and then look at the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

Figure 1. Renewable Internal Freshwater Resources per Capita ,

Select Countries (cubic meters)

Choose the correct answer :

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

A. 1967

B. 1997

C.2010

D. 2011

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

A. about 800 cubic meters

B. about 500 cubic meters .

- C. about 400 cubic meters
- D. about 250 cubic meters

Passage 8

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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 if 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 ?

(2) 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 .

(3) 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 .

Choose the correct answer :

24. 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

25. What can we understand from the passage about software piracy ?

- A. It is a trivial problem for the software industry
- B. It makes 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 .

26. What can we understand from the passage about a lot of people who purchase software ?

- A . They try to modify their software .
- B. They make many copies of their software .
- C. They like having a software license agreement .
- D . They fail to read their software license agreement

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer it .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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 . The iron is not a reactant and does not chemically change in the reaction . The iron functions as a catalyst .

Choose the correct answer :

27. The word undergoing is closest in meaning to

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

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer it .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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

Choose the correct answer :

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

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

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer it .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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 "

Thunder bird , " 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 " .

Choose the correct answer :

29. 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 " Thunderbird "

30. 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

31. How are researchers ' views since the new discovery different from the views held before?

A. They now know what the birds ate .

B. They now know what the birds looked like

C. They now know when the birds became extinct

D. They now know a new place in which the birds lived .

32. 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

33. What can be understood about Daniel Field from paragraph (4) ?

A. He studies fossil .

B. He found the fossil .

C. He weighed the fossil .

D. He studies at Cambridge University

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read passages A and B to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from passage A and B when you answer the questions .

Do NOT read the whole passage only search for the information you need to answer the questions

Passage A : Sole traders to the UK

(1) A sole trader is a business owned by one person . They are usually small in size , Hairdressers , butchers , and electricians often operate as sole traders . Solo traders often use their own savings , bank loans or loans from friends and family to help them start and finance their business . There are several benefits of being a sole trader They keep all the profit they make for themselves and get to run the business as they see fit , making all the key decisions by themselves . It is also simple to start a business as a sole trader as there are very few rules and regulations to follow

(2) However , sole traders take on all the risks of starting their own business and have the disadvantage of unlimited liability , meaning that sole trader is personally responsible for the organization's debt . This means that personal assets such as a car or house are at risk of being sold to pay off business debts . Moreover , sole traders tend to work long hours . This is because they have full responsibility for all of their business . To keep labor costs to a minimum they will often avoid delegating tasks such as purchasing or advertising to others , preferring to save money by doing the work themselves . Sole traders can only raise limited finance . They will receive money from family and friends or use

Choose the correct answer :

34. 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 ,

35. 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

36. 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

37.In which business (es) do the owners have to use their personal money if the business fails?

- A. Sole trader only .
- B. Sole trade and partnership .
- C. Partnership and limited company .**
- D. Sole trader , partnership and limited company

Passage 13

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage .

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

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 .

Farmer's are worried . What about the bees ? How 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 .

Choose the correct answer :

38. The words these amazing creatures in paragraph (1) refer to

- A. bees
- B .insects**
- C. scientists
- D. communities

39. 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 .

40. Which paragraph describes how the scientists the bees ?

- A. Paragraph (1)
- B. Paragraph (2)
- C. Paragraph (3)**

D. Paragraph (4)

Model 24: Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Giant Panda

(1) An American - born giant panda will soon be travelling to China . The Chinese government has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study . After a few years , they , and any cubs they may produce , must all be returned to China . Mel 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 Mel 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

Choose the correct answer :

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

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the. information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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 , Ryejor is a blue superstar as big as 40.000 sun and Beetlejuice is a superstar with a size equal to 17.000 suns

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

Choose the correct answer

3. Which of the following colors is NOT mentioned in the passage ?

A. green

B .yellow

C. blue

D. red

4. According to Paragraph (2) Beetlejuice is a superstar.....

A. as big as the sun

B. Smaller than the sun

C. as big as 17,000 suns

D. as big as 40,000 suns

5. According to Paragraph (2) astronomers classify stars according to the following EXCEPT.....

A .size

B. color

C. shape

D .brightness

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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 remained 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 Sarnici) 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 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

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

Choose the correct answer :

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

A. Minoans

B .Romans

C. Greeks

D. Egyptians

7. How long were Rome's aqueducts in total ?

A. 269 miles

B. 46 miles

C. 315 miles

D. 112 miles

8. 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

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer questions

(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 .

Choose the correct answer :

9. 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

10. 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 .

11. 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

12. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. Frictional energy
- B. Starting friction
- C. Sliding friction

D. Frictional force

13. 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

14. 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

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer questions

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 models . 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

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

A .also

B. besides

C .however

D. therefore

16. 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

17. 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

Passage6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when your answer the questions

Cultural Norms

(1) Humans a 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 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 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

Choose the correct answer:

18. 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

19. What is the main reason people have always lived in social groups ?

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

20. The word obtaining in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

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

21. The word negotiations in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

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

Passage 7

Read the questions and then look at the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when your answer the questions .

Steel use

Choose the correct answer

22. What percentage of steel does the automotive industry use ?

- A. 5 %
- B. 9%

C. 13%

D. 16%

23. What percentage of steel is used by the domestic appliances industry ?

A. 11 %

B. 8%

C. 5%

D. 2%

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

(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 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 . Sugars are transported through the blood stream in the form of the simple sugar glucose . They have 4 calories of energy per gram .

Choose the correct answer :

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

Read the questions and then look at the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

Choose the correct answers

27. In 2015 , how many of Britain's CEOs were educated at private schools ?

- A. around 38%**
- B. around 55%
- C. around 70%
- D. around 87%

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Arrests

(1) In the US legal system , arrests are made after enough evidence is collected to establish **probable** cause . Arrests are made with or without a warrant , but there must always be probable cause to arrest . A criminal defendant is usually searched at the time of the arrest . At the police station the defendant is " **booked** " . The booking process involves finger printing and photographing the defendant . Background information on the defendant such as name , address , phone number , and so forth is also collected .

(2) The defendant is searched again before he or she is placed in a jail cell If the defendant's offense is minor , he or she may be allowed to post bail and appear before the judge at a later date . When the offense is not minor the defendant is held until the initial appearance ; the judge sets the bail amount at this time .

Choose the correct answers

28. The word " booked" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. harmed
- B. **registered**
- C. released
- D. transferred

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

- A. enormous
- B. suspicious
- C. **reasonable**
- D. complicated

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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 air bags 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 levelled at advertising First , some critics argue , advertising interferes with almost everything we do (staying . 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

Choose the correct answers

30. 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

31. 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 .

32. 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 the 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

33. 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

D. its disadvantages are greater than its benefits

34. What can we understand about YouTube from the passage ?

A. People use it to make money

B. It is popular with young people

C. It stops students from studying

D. It has more adverts than television

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

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

water binds for example , and also for shipping routes . (8th UK , electric 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 . 966554

Wave energy

(5) The rise and fall of sea waves has 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 .

Choose the correct answer :

35. 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 .

36. 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 .

37. 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 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 is hydroelectric energy

Passage 13

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

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 confirmation the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

Choose the correct answers

38. 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**

39. The word inconvenience in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A. Time pressure
- B. Coincidence
- C. bad luck
- D. trouble**

40. 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

Model 25:

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

(1) Over the roar of the fire , Mike heard Ben shout . " Hurry ! The fire is almost on us ! " Mike's arms were sore and tired , but he swung his axe even faster . He didn't even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes . The **greedy** fire kept coming . The more the fire destroyed , the more it wanted . Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak . His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak . If the fire were powerful enough , it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make . Then they would have to start all over again . Mike stood motionless , his face black with ash , his shirt wet with sweat . He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire . He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage He was brave only when he forget about himself , Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working .

Choose the correct answer :

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. 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. The word greedy in Paragraph (1) means wanting

- A. less
- B. More
- C. some
- D. a little

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution

(1) The Industrial Revolution brought great riches to most of the entrepreneurs who helped set it in motion . For the millions of workers who crowded into the new factories , however , the industrial age brought poverty and harsh living conditions .

(2) In time , reforms would curb many of the worst abuses of the early industrial age in Europe and the Americas . As standards of living Increased , people at all levels of society would benefit from industrialization . Until then , working people would suffer with dangerous working conditions : unsafe , unsanitary , and overcrowded housing and unrelenting poverty

(3) The Industrial Revolution brought rapid urbanization , or the movement of people to cities . Changes in farming , soaring population growth , and an ever increasing demand for workers led masses of people to migrate from farms to cities . Almost overnight , small towns around coal or iron mines mushroomed into cities . Other cities grew up around the factories that entrepreneurs built in once quiet market towns

(4) The British market town of Manchester numbered 17.000 people in the 1750s . Within a few years , it exploded into a center of the textile industry Its population soared to 40,000 by 1780 and 70,000 by 1801. Visitors described the cloud of coal vapor " that polluted the air , the pounding noise of steam engines , and the filthy stench of its river . This growth of industry and rapid population growth dramatically changed the location and distribution of two resources - labor and people .

Nor Social Classes Emerge

(5)The industrial Revolution created a new middle class along with the working class . Those in the middle class owned and operated the new factories , mines , and railroads , among other industries . Their lifestyle was much more comfortable than that of the industrial working class .

When form 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

(7) While the wealthy and the middle class lived in pleasant neighborhoods , vast numbers of poor struggled to survive in foul - smelling shuns . They packed into tiny rooms in tenements , or multistory buildings divided into apartments . These tenements had 10 running water , only community packed into tiny rooms in tenements , or multistory buildings divided into apartments . These tenements had 10 running water , only community pumps . There was no sewage or sanitation system , so wastes 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 .

Choose the correct answer

4. by 1801 , what was the population of Manchester ?

A. 400,000

B. 70,000

C. 40,000

D. 17,000

5. Who owned the new factories, mines, and railroads ?

A .people living in cities

B. trained engineers

c. the upper class

D. the middle class

6. Which group of people benefitted most from the Industrial Revolution ?

A. entrepreneurs

B. farm families

C. factory workers

D. university graduates

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

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

Choose the correct answer

7. What is the writer's main purpose ?

- A. to complain
- B. the information
- C. to confirm
- D. to explain**

8. 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 .

9. 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

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Agriculture in the Middle East

(1) From the 8th century , the medieval Islamic world underwent a transformation in agricultural practice , described by the historian Andrew Watson as the Arab agricultural revolution . This transformation was driven by a number of factors including the diffusion of many crops and plants along Muslim trade routes , the spread of more advanced farming techniques , and an agricultural - economic system which promoted increased yields and efficiency . The shift in agricultural practice changed the economy , population distribution , vegetation cover , agricultural production , population levels , urban growth , the distribution of the labor force , cooking , diet , and clothing across the Islamic world

(2) Muslim Traders covered much of the Old World , and trade enabled the diffusion of many crops , plants and farming techniques across the region , as well as the adaptation of crops , plants and techniques from beyond the Islamic world . This diffusion introduced major crops to Europe by way of AL - Andalus , along with the techniques for their cultivation and cuisine . Sugar

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

10. 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**

11.What is the writer's main purpose ?

- A. to convince
- B. To inform**
- C. To explain
- D. to study agriculture

Passage 5

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

(1) As 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 bom , 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

Choose the correct answer

12. 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 is Chine

C. so that she can forget her English

D. so that she will like her new diet

13. According to Paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

A. in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

B. in an American research center

C. in Atlanta, Georgia

D. in Sichuan , China

Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions

US Coffee Consumption

Coffee availability in the United States peaked in 1946

14. According to the graph , how many gallons of coffee did people drink in 1950 ?

A. around 50

B. around 40

C. around 30

D. around 20

15. According to the graph , in what year was coffee drinking the lowest in the U.S ?

A. 1945

B. 1960

C. 1995

D. 2000

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Personal Finance

(1) An annual survey in 2017 from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE)

found Americans cited the most significant financial setbacks they experienced in 2016 as transportation issues (23 percent) housing repairs / maintenance (20 percent) , and medical

care for in injury illness (18 percent) . If faced with a major unexpected expense , over one third say they would pay for it with credit cards or emergency savings both at 35 percent- followed by cash at 32 percent .

(2) The survey also found that nearly half (48 percent) of Americans admit that they are living paycheck to paycheck . The main reasons people believe they are living paycheck to paycheck are due to credit card debt (24 percent) employment struggles (22 percent) , and mortgage rent payments (18 percent) Compounding the uneasiness , over three quarters (78 percent) say something causes them financial stress . Saving money (53 percent) tops the list , followed by managing debt (44 percent)

(3) Get debt under control " says Paul Golden (a spokesman for NEFE) Take a hard look at what you owe . If there's a clear warning sign of too much debt . take action . Set a goal to reduce your debt load next year by 5 to 10 percent . That might mean reducing impulse shopping . Six in 10 people admit they purchase on impulse and 80 percent of those regret purchases afterwards . When you face temptation , walk away for at least 30 minutes and see if you still want it and it's a good idea

Choose the correct answers :

16. 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.

17. 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

18. Which expression can we use to replace the expression due to in Paragraph (2)?

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

19. 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

20. 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

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

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

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

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

Choose the correct answer

21. The word farfetched in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A. difficult to believe

B. easy to believe

C. definite

D. clear

22. 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

23. According to Paragraph (2) , the gel is orange in color because it

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

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

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 is 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

(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 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) .

Choose the correct answer

24. 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

25. 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**

26. What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis ?

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

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions

Desert Biomes

(1) Deserts are some of the most widespread yet wexplored 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 , the 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 (50oms per year) or no rainfall at all . Desert biomes are classified into four , with each having its own unique features , yet sharing great similarity 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 exists 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 deserts when 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 US , their average population is relatively high

Choose the correct answer

27.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

28. 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

29. 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

30. what can we understand about the Australian and the Nearctic deserts?

- A. the Nearctic deserts are large

B. the Nearctic deserts have more people

C. the Australian deserts are hotter and drier

D. the Australian deserts have fewer

Model 26:

Passage 1

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire , " Mike heard Ben shout , " Hurry ! The fire is almost on us ! " Mike's arms were sore and tired , but he swung his as axe even fester . He didn't even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes . The greedy fire kept coming . The more the fire destroyed , the more it wanted . Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak .

His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak . If the fire were powerful enough , it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make . Then they would have to start all over again mike stood motionless , his face black with ash , his shirt wet with sweat . He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire , He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him .

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear . A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage . He was brave only when he forgot about himself . Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working .

Choose the correct answer

1. According to Paragraph (2) , Mike was too exhausted to move because....

- A. He had sweat all over him .
- B. He was covered with back ash .
- C .Ben did not give him much help

D. He had given so much to fight the fire .

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 tireman

D. a man

Passage 2

Giant Panda

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

(2) Chinese Zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet , and even language lessons for her . They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese . The caretakers at her new home , the Chengdu Panda Research Center in Sichuan , want to help her adapt quickly and feel comfortable in her new environment . Mei Lan had 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 .

Choose the correct answer

4. 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

5. According to Paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

- A. in Sichuan , China
- B. in Atlanta , Georgia
- C. in an American research center
- D. in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

Passage 3

Ozone

(1) Ozone is an undesirable secondary .air pollutant in lower regions of the atmosphere . In

contrast , ozone in the upper region of the atmosphere , called the stratosphere , has an Important natural function . The ozone in the stratosphere screens Earth from harmful

ultraviolet light . Ozone forms in the stratosphere through reactions of molecular oxygen that absorb radiation .

(2) Ozone molecules formed in the stratosphere absorb more than 90 % of Ultraviolet

radiation , including the higher energy ultraviolet light sometimes called UV C and UV – B

radiation . In this way , ozone serves to shield the lower atmosphere and Earth's surface from a

significant fraction of high - energy UV light that is part of solar radiation .

Ozone

concentrations stay at relatively fixed levels because ultraviolet light also decomposes ozone

molecules to reform oxygen molecules

(3) The formation and decomposition of ozone produce a steady – state concentration of ozone

within the stratosphere . This layer or region of ozone is sometimes called

the ozonosphere ,
and a maximum concentration of about 10 ppm (parts per million) occurs in
the stratosphere
from 25 to 30 km in altitude .

(4) Recent observations of the ozone layer using rocket , high - flying aircraft
and satellites

revealed that the ozone concentration is dramatically decreasing ,
especially in the polar
regions, This decrease in concentration is called thinning of the ozone
layer , and larger
decreases are called " holes " in the layer . The " holes " in the polar regions
of Earth seem to

vary with the seasons . The hole over Antarctica is most widespread from
September to

November , a time that corresponds to springtime in the southern
hemisphere , In Fall of 1998
the ozone hole over Antarctica was the largest ever observed up to that
time , " Holes " have

also been observed over the north pole and some industrialized regions of
the northern
hemisphere

(5) A decrease in the ozone concentration allows more ultraviolet radiation
to reach the

surface of Earth . This increase in radiation causes damage to humans
other animals , plants ,

bacteria , and microscopic marine organisms (phytoplankton and
zooplankton) . For each 1 %
decrease in the ozone layer , there is a 2 % increase in the UV radiation

reaching Earth . It is
estimated that a 2 % increase in radiation may result in a 4 % to 10 %
increase in basal – cell
skin cancer and an 8 % to 20 % increase in more serious squamous - cell skin
cancer but the
significance of these effects is not known

(6) The thinning of the ozone layer appears to be a result of human activity

The chemical
culprits are synthetic compounds containing chlorine , fluorine , and carbon
known as chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs (also known as Freons) . CFCs were
developed in the 1930s

Over the years , they found use as coolant gases in refrigerators and air
conditioners , as propellant gases in aerosol cans , as industrial solvents ,
and as foaming agents in plastic

products like Styrofoam and cushion materials . In the United States , they
are no longer used

in aerosol cans and other uses are being phased out . Halons , which are
chemically similar to

CFCs . find use in fire extinguishers and medical anesthetics . Halons also
affect the ozone

layer

(7) Most gaseous pollutants that enter the atmosphere have a natural sink .

The term sink
Refers to a long –term repository in the environment . A sink is some place or
chemical form in
which a chemical ends up . Normally , a pollutant is changed by some
chemical reaction and
is washed from the atmosphere by the rain . Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen
oxides , for example ,
are transformed to sulfuric acid and nitric acid , which are carried to Earth
as acid rain .

(8) One reason CFCs are used in products or as solvents is that they are very chemically inert . They are chemically stable , are nontoxic , do not support combustion , and are noncorrosive . Because CFCs are chemically inert and have no environmental sink , they are destructive to the ozone

Choose the correct answer:

6. What chemical is used in fire extinguishers ?

- A CFCs
- B. Chlorine
- C. Halons**
- D. Polymers

7. What is another name for " Chlorofluorocarbons " ?

- A. freons
- B. acids
- C. Sulfur
- D. halons**

8. Around what percentage of Ultraviolet Radiation do ozone molecules absorb in the stratosphere ?

- A. 90%**
- B. 80%
- C. 20%
- D. 10%

Passage 4

Heat Transfer

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

energy

(2) thermal energy always flows from matter at higher temperatures to

matter at lower

temperature for example , a hot cup of coffee transfers thermal energy - as

heat to the lower

temperature surroundings as it cools down imagine a world where the

cooler surrounding

actually got colder as they transferred thermal energy to the hot coffee

which got hotter

Such a world exists only in our imaginations , because a transfer of heat

From a hotter object

To a colder is a fundamental principle in our universe -- no exception has

Ever been

observed . Consequently , the thermal energy in the molecules within the hot

coffee

distributes itself to the molecules in the surroundings . The heat transfer

from the coffee to the

surroundings stops when the two reach the same temperature , a condition

called thermal

equilibrium . At thermal equilibrium , there is no additional net transfer of

heat

Choose the correct answer :

9. What is one important idea about heat transfer that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2) ?

A. heat transfer coffee cup

B. measuring heat transfer

C. end of heat transfer

D. direction of heat transfer

10. What is one important point about heat that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1) ?

A. Heat is not the same as temperature .

B. heat always behaves in the same way as it moves .

C. Heat does not operate according to our imagination

D. Heat moves between liquids and the area around them .

11. What does the writer want to show by the example of a hot coffee cup ?

A. the effect of heat on various materials .

B. the main rule of heat transfer

C. the spread of heat energy in liquids .

D. the relationship between heat and liquid type .

12. What is the main topic of the passage ?

A. the uses of heat in engineering .

B. the technology of heat control .

C. the movement of heat .

D. the definition of heat .

Passage 5

Air Pollution

(1) Air Pollution Air pollution describes the chemicals and gases that enter the cause harm to people , animals , and their environment . Two of the worst types of pollution we experience in the world are outdoor air quality in cities and indoor air Pollution . To solve the problem of air Pollution . It is necessary to understand the causes and look for ways to fix them .

(2) Human activities have been the main causes of air Pollution , especially in modern cities .

To support a larger population , there is always a need for energy . Transportation , and industries , which result in the spread of harmful chemicals into the air . In addition to outdoor air pollution , there is another type of pollution the air quality around and inside buildings and structures is known as indoor air quality indoor air quality

has a direct effect
on the comfort and health of the people inside a building . Some of the
common sources of
indoor air pollution include chemicals and cleaning products used in
homes and offices .
(3) There are some simple things people can do to help keep the air around
them cleaner .
For example , people can use less energy because the more we use sources
of energy , like
electricity and gasoline , the more air Pollution we create , People can ride a
bicycle or walk

Choose the correct answer :

13. What does Paragraph (1) say about air pollution ?

- A. It requires complex solutions .
- B. It is caused by several sources .
- C. We need to understand its causes .
- D. We need to educate people about its effects .

14. Why does the writer use the words " In addition " in Paragraph (2) ?

- A. to give more information about air pollution .
- B. to give an example of air pollution .
- C. To explain the result of air pollution .
- D. To explain the cause of air pollution

15. How can we improve outdoor air pollution ?

- A. keeping windows open .
- B. riding bicycles
- c. growing trees .
- D. stop using cleaning products .

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

- A. Therefore
- B. Although
- C. in particular
- D. For instance

17. What does the writer think about ordinary people reducing air pollution ?

- A. He believes that they cannot reduce air pollution .
- B. He believes that they can do little to reduce air pollution .
- c. He believes that they can reduce air pollution .
- D. He believes that they are interested in reducing air pollution .

Passage 6

Currency

(1) if you travel abroad frequently , you'll know that exchange rates are not always the same . Sometimes you get more foreign currency for your U.S. dollar and sometimes you get less . That's because , for most currencies , the exchange rate floats or moves with the market . This movement(in relationship to the US dollar) is a source of risk in doing business with other countries . Even though a company may be doing well within its own borders , currency risk can make it a bad investment when converted to American dollars . Currency fluctuations can happen very quickly . And they can go up and down many times in the course of a day .

(2) The fortunes of a currency depend on many of the factors used to

assess country risk but takes on the added complexity of how the country is doing relative to other countries .

Reports of increased inflation

Immediately lower currency rates Other factors that influence currency

could be the actions of the central

bank of the country , such as when it raises or lowers interest rates

Therefore , one important factor in

assessing a country's economy is the volatility of its currency as compared

to the US dollar ' s not just the

volatility of the currency that is critical ; the nation's political stability and

how this matter is seen by other

countries is also a cause for fluctuation

Choose the correct answer

18. What happens because of reports of increased inflation ?

- A. Foreign relations get worse
- B. The political stability gets worse .
- C. The currency becomes less valuable**
- D. Companies become bad investments

19. What affect does political situation have on the exchange rate ?

- A It has NO effect .
- b. it causes fluctuations .**
- c. It assess the economy
- D. it affects foreign relationships

20. The word Reports in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

- A. Stories
- B. Diaries**
- C. Magazines
- D. Advertisements

21. The word currency in Paragraph (2) is closest meaning to....

- A. cash
- B. market
- C. cheque
- D. business

Passage 7

Choose the correct answer :

22. Which two fields extract and use the most water ?

- A. Agriculture and Energy
- B. Agriculture and Industry
- C. Domestic use and Industry
- D. Agriculture and Domestic use

23. Which year will have the highest consumption of water for industry use ?

- A. 2025
- B. 2015
- C. 2000
- D. 1975

Passage 8

Solar and Wind Investments (2004-2012)

Choose the correct answer :

24. Which year represents the highest wind investment ?

- A. 2002
- B. 2004
- C. 2010
- D. 2012

25. Which year represents the lowest solar investment ?

A. 2004

B. 2006

C. 2011

D. 2015

Passage 9

Avalanches

Avalanches are mass movements of snow and ice , They move very fast and average speeds are 40/60 km / h , but speeds of up to 200 km / h have been recorded in Japan,

Loose

avalanches made of fresh snow , usually occur soon after a large fall of snow . By contrast ,

slab avalanches occur at a later date , when the snow has developed some cohesion and unites

together more , Slab avalanches are usually much larger than loose avalanches and cause

much more destruction . They are often started by a sudden rise in temperature , which causes

melting . This lubricates the slab and makes it unstable . Many of the avalanches occur in

spring when the snowpack is large and temperatures are rising . There is also a relationship

between the number of avalanches and altitude . For example in the Swiss Alps most occur

between 2000 meters and 2500 meters and there is diminished occurrence both higher up and

lower down

Choose the correct answer :

26. The word slab in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. chunk**
- B. altitude
- C. speed
- D. reduction

27. The word unites in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Relates
- B. Appears
- C. collapse
- D. combines**

28. The word unstable in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Firm
- B. Safe
- C. Loose**
- D. Large

Passage 10

emotions

(1) What comes to mind when you think of emotions ? it's probably happiness , sadness , or fear , emotions such as happiness , anger, sadness , and fear are important emotions

but human emotions experience is vast which means that people are capable of experiencing a wide variety of feelings .

(2) Let's consider what emotions do and when emotions happen . According to functionalist

theories of emotion , emotions help people manage important tasks . Fear , for example ,

prepares the body to fight or flee ; happiness rewards achieving goals and builds attachments to other people , but what causes emotions to happen in the first place ? Although it usually feels like something in the world causes an emotions , such as a good hug . emotion theories argue that emotions most likely come from how we think about what is happening in the world , not what is really happening . After all , if things in the world directly caused emotions , everyone would always have the same emotion in response to something . Interest , for example , may motivate a person to learn something new , whereas it may not create a response in someone else .

(3) For instance , appraisal theories propose that each emotion is a group of appraisals , which are evaluations and judgments of world mean for our goals and well - being . We ask ourselves , is this relevant to me ? Does it further or obstruct my

(3) For instance , appraisal theories propose that each emotion is caused by a group of appraisals , which are evaluations and judgments of what events in the world mean for our

goals and well - being . We ask ourselves , is this relevant to me ? Does it further or obstruct my

goals ? Can I deal with it or do something about it ? Did someone do it on purpose ? Different

emotions come from different answers to these appraisal questions

(4) In general emotions play important roles in everyday challenges such as responding to threats and building relationships . But emotions also help in other , more intellectual challenges for humans . Compared with other animals , we are born with little knowledge but have the potential for enormous intelligence . Emotions such as surprise , interest , and confusion first signal that something out of the ordinary has happened that deserves our attention . They then motivate us to engage with the new thing that strain our understanding or the world and how it works . Emotions surely help us to fight or flee but I believe that more importantly , they aid in learning , exploring , and reflecting .

Choose the correct answer :

29. What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about a good hug ?

- A. It is likely the A result of the two people involved feeling happy
- B. Scientists argue it works as a reward for achieving a goal
- C. It may cause different feelings in different people .
- D. Theories disagree over its emotional value .

30. How are functionalist theories of emotions different from appraisal theories ?

- A. According to functionalist theories , emotions come from how we judge what happens in the world .
- B. According to functionalist theories , emotions help us build relationships or respond to threats
- C. According to functionalist theories, events in the world causes emotions .
- D. According to functionalist theories , emotional intelligence is more important than logical intelligence .

31. What idea does the word " relationships " in Paragraph (4) repeat ?

- A. human emotional experience
- B. evaluations and judgments
- C. attachments to other people
- D. more intellectual challenges

32. Which of the following is the writer's opinion ?

- A. People experience many emotions .
- B. People know very little at birth
- C. Happiness and sadness are emotions
- D. Emotions help us learn , explore , and reflect .

33. What can we understand from the passage about emotions ?

- A. Emotions may sometimes prevent us from achieving our goals .
- B. Emotions make us want to know more about the world around us .
- C. Scientists have decided there are seven basic type of emotions
- D. The latest research has changed the way we now think about emotions .

Passage 11

Passage A : Environmental Causes of Obesity

(1) Genetic factors are the forces inside you that cause you and stay overweight . On the other hand , environmental factors are the outside forces that contribute to these problems . They include anything in our environment that makes us more likely to eat too much or exercise too little . Taken together , experts think that environmental factors are the driving force for the causes of obesity and its dramatic rise .

(2) Environmental influences come into play very early in life , even before we are born .

Researchers believe that the environment surrounding babies before they are born determines how they will develop later on in life . For example , babies of mothers who smoked during

pregnancy are more likely to become overweight or develop a disease than those whose mothers did not smoke .

(3) childhood habits often stick with people for the rest of their lives . Kids who drink sodas

and other drinks that contain sugar and eat high calorie foods develop a taste ! for these

products and continue eating them as adults , These behaviors tend to promote weight gain

. Similarly , kids who watch television and play video games instead of being active may be

programming themselves for a sedentary future , which involves sitting down a lot rather than moving around .

(4) In short , today's environment promotes obesity by encouraging us to eat more and exercise less . There is also growing evidence that broader aspects of the way we live – such as how much we sleep , our stress levels , and other psychological factors can affect weight as well .

Passage B : The Food Factor in Obesity

(1) Today , Americans are eating more calories on average than they did in the 1970s . Experts believe that what is driving this trend is a combination of the increased availability and bigger portions of higher calorie foods .

(2) Food is readily available practically everywhere we go - shopping stadiums , movie theaters . Today more Americans are eating outside the home . For example ,

Americans spent 27 % of their food budget on food they are outside the home ; by 2006 , that percentage had risen to 46 % .

(3) In the 1950s , fast - food restaurants offered one portion size . Today , portion sizes have suddenly increased , a trend that has spread in many other types of food , from cookies to sandwiches . For example , a single " supersized " meal may contain 1,500 -2.000 calories , which are equal to all the calories that most people need for entire day .

(4) This is important because research shows that people will often eat what is in front of them , even if they are already full . We are also eating more high calorie

foods (especially salty snacks , soft drinks , and pizza) , which are much more readily available than lower calorie choices , like salads and whole fruits . Research also shows that what children eat when they are younger will affect what they will eat as they grow older . Children who eat fast - food are likely to continue to eat this type A of food later on life , which would cause , them many health problems . Doctors are now encouraging parents to help their children to develop healthy eating habits from a younger age in order to avoid future health complications .

Choose the correct answer :

34. What can we understand from passages A and B about habits ?

- A. They are less healthy than they were in the past
- B. They affect their eating habits as adults**
- C. They are linked to levels of activity .
- D. They usually improve as they get older .

35. What do passages A and B say about the cause of obesity ?

- A. Bad eating habits cause obesity**
- B. Lack of exercise causes obesity .
- C. Stress factors cause obesity .
- D. Genetics cause obesity

36. What can we understand from passages A and B about soft drinks ?

- A. They are more available than healthy drinks .
- B. Children drink them less than in the past .
- C. Children should avoid drinking them .**
- D. They have increased in popularity over time

37. What do passages A and B say about today's environment ?

- A. People exercise less .
- B. People are healthier .
- C. People eat a lot more .**
- D. People have more stress .

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 . Farmer's 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 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 .

Choose the correct answer :

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

- A. bees
- B. insects**
- C. scientists
- D. communities

39. 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 .

40. Which paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees ?

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

Model 27

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Giant Panda

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

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

Choose the correct answer :

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

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

DO NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions

(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 , Ryejol is a blue superstar as big as 40.000 suns and Beetlejuice is a superstar with a size equal to 17.000 suns .

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

Choose the correct answer :

3. The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to the

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

4. The word brighter in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

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

5. Which of the following colors is NOT mentioned in the passage ?

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

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

DO NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Computers through the 1970s and 1980s

1975

(1) The first commercially available microcomputer , the Altair 880 , is the first computer to be called a " personal computer . " It has 64km of memory and an open 100line bus structure . Selling for about \$ 400 , the Altair 880 comes in a kit to be assembled by the user .

1976

(2) Steve Job and Steve Wozniak build the Apple I computer . It is less expensive and less complicated .

1977

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

1978

(4) Intel releases the 8086 microprocessor , a 16 – bit chip that seats anew standard for power , capacity , and speed in microprocessors .

1979

(5) Intel introduces the 8088 microprocessor featuring 16 - bit architecture and an 8 - bit external bus .

Motorola introduces the 68000 chip used in early Macintosh computers Micropro International introduces WordStar , the commercially successful processing program for IBM - compatible microcomputers .

1980

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

1981

(7) IBM introduces the IBM - PC , with a 4.77 MHZ Intel 8088 CPU . 16KB of memory . a keyboard and monitor for price tag of \$ 2.495 Xerox Unveils the Xerox Star computer its high price dooms the computer to commercial failure , but its features inspire a whole new direction in computer design . Its little box on wheels (the first mouse) can execute commands on screen .

1982

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

1983

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

1984

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

1985

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

1986

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

1987

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

1988

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

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

Choose the correct answer :

6. What is the name of the first personal computer ?

A. Altair 880

B. BASIC

C. Apple I

D. Dell

7. Which company purchased the Q - DOS program ?

A. Apple

B. LBM

C. Microsoft

D. Hewlett Packard

8. In which year was the Macintosh II introduced ?

A. 1977

B. 1978

C. 1980

D. 1987

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Using taxes to change social behavior

(1) Taxes can be used to change people's behavior and are often used to reduce the amount of demerit goods people buy . Demerit goods are products which can cause negative effects in an economy . Cigarette smoking is one example and taxing smokers should , in theory , reduce the demand for cigarettes . Taxes are also used to protect the natural environment by charging those who pollute or damage it . For example , countries such as the UK and China tax cars based on the engine size because vehicles with larger engines tend to cause more pollution .

(2) Another example is the tax on plastic bags . Before July 2009 , Hong Kong used an average of 30 million plastic bags every day ! For quite a small population of 7 million people , this meant the average person in Hong Kong was using more than four plastic bags every day , often just using each plastic bag once only . This amazing figure meant that the country's landfills would be unable to cope with the bags when they were thrown away

(3) Hong Kong ,s introduction of a small tax (6.5 US cents) on the use of plastic bags has encouraged people to use recycled shopping bags . In fact , demand for plastic bags fell by 85 percent within the first 2 days of the tax being introduced . This follows similar moves made by other countries such as China (in 2007) and Ireland in 2002) .

Choose the correct answer :

9. What is one important idea related to demerit goods in Paragraph (1) ?

A. The environment

B. taxes

C. behavior

D. engine size

10. Which two countries put higher taxes on cars with larger engines ?

- A. Hong Kong and Ireland
- B. The UK and Hong Kong
- C. The UK and China**
- D. China and Ireland

11. What important idea related to plastic bags is mentioned in Paragraphs (2) and (3) ?

- A. Hong Kong followed the examples of other countries .
- B. The tax was introduced in Hong Kong in July 2009 .
- C. The tax worked almost immediately in Hong Kong**
- D. Hong Kong has a population of 7 million people .

11. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. More countries should follow the examples of Hong Kong , China and Ireland .
- B. Taxes help change people's behavior and protect the environment .**
- C. Demerit goods are generally bad for a country's economy .
- D. Good ideas are usually copied by other countries .

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Financial Crash

(1) From the mid - 1990s , financial institutions were putting more and more money into new kinds of very risky investments . Some of these investments are very difficult to understand , but the particular investments are a less important factor than the technique called leverage that was (and is used to make those investments .

(2) So what is leverage ? In essence , it just refers to the practice of borrowing money to make an investment . To see how it works and to see both how attractive it can seem and how extremely risky it is , let's compare leverage with an old - fashioned

investment . Say you have \$ 20,000 to invest in property . You buy land worth \$ 20,000 . Over a period of time its market value increases by 10 % . You make \$ 2,000 . In the old days you might have been happy with that . \$ 2,000 is nice , but more would be better , wouldn't it ? So why not leverage ?

(3) If you have \$ 20,000 , you should be able to persuade a financial institution to lend you a lot more . Let's say you are loaned 19 times your original amount , making the total sum \$ 400,000 . Wow ! So you invest \$ 400,000 in property . The value increases by 10 % . You sell the property and count your profits and find that you have made \$ 40,000 . Instead of the 10 % profit you would have made with the old - fashioned technique , you have made 200 % !! Of course you have to pay interest on the money you borrowed , and that might cut your profits in half , but 100 % profit (\$ 20,000) is still way , way better than 10 % (\$ 2,000) .

Choose the correct answer :

13.What does Paragraph (2) say about old - fashioned investments ?

- A. They are an older leverage technique .
- B. They include a minimum investment of \$ 20,000.
- C. They used to increase by 200 % before the 1990s .
- D. They receive lower returns than leveraged investments .

14.How did leverage solve the issue of low investment returns ?

- A. It increased the value of investments by \$ 40,000 .
- B. It allowed people to borrow more money to invest .
- C. It helped people to find the best locations to invest in .
- D. It promised loans up to 19 times the amount a person had to invest

15.Why does the writer use Instead in Paragraph (3) ?

- A. to give more information about old - fashioned investments .
- B. to show that investments made using leverage can gain greater profit .
- C. to give an example of how using leverage was a bad investment technique .
- D. to show that you had to make old- fashioned investments before you can use leverage promised loans up to 19 times the amount a person had to invest

16.Which word can we use to replace the word So in Paragraph (3) ?

- A. Particularly

- B. though
- C. Although
- D. Afterwards

17. What does the writer think about old - fashioned investment ?

- A. He thinks it was only popular in the 1990s .
- B. He thinks it can only be used to invest in property .
- C. He thinks it is good , but financial institutions dislike it
- D. He thinks it is good , but leverage you a better return .

Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Increase in life expectancy

(1) The life expectancy is the average age to which a newborn baby can be expected to live . In Europe between 1830 and 1900 the life expectancy was 40-50 years . Between 1900 and 1950 it rose to 65 and now it is 73-74 years . In central Africa , life expectancy was rising to 58 years until the ADDS epidemic caused it to fall back to about 45 years .

(2) These figures are averages . They do not mean , for example , that everyone in the developing world will live to the age of 58. In the developing world , 40 % of the deaths are of children younger than 5 years and only 25-30 % are deaths of people over 60. In Europe's , only 520 % of deaths are those of children below the age of 5 , but 70-80 % are of people over 60 .

(3) An increase in the number of people over the age of 60 does not change the rate of population growth much , because these people are past the age when they can have children . On the other hand , if the death rate among children falls and the extra children survive to have children of their own , then the population will continue to grow . This is the chief reason for the rapid population growth in the developing world since 1950 .

Choose the correct answer :

18. What did ADDS lead to in central Africa ?

- A. A drop in the population growth rate .
- B. A drop in the average expected life time .
- C. A drop in the number of babies born alive
- D. A drop in the health of children under the age of 5 .

19. What can cause growth in population rate ?

- A. an increase in numbers of 74 year - old people
- B. an increase in numbers of women over 45 who have children
- C. an increase in numbers of people living until the age of 60
- D. an increase in the number of young people living and having children

20. The word rapid in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

- A. Low
- B. quick
- C. normal
- D. average

21. The word chief in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

- A. simple
- B. only
- C. main
- D. strange

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the you need to answer it .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

Choose the correct answer :

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

- A. 4.2 days
- B. 6.1 days
- C. 8.0 days
- D. 9.7 day

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Muscle and Nerve Tissue

(1) Muscle tissue is specialized for contraction . When muscle cells contract , they shorten and bring about some type of movement . There are three types of muscle tissue: skeletal , smooth , and cardiac . The movements each can produce have very different purposes.

Skeletal muscle

(2) Skeletal muscle may also be called striated muscle or voluntary muscle .. Each one describes particular aspect of this tissue , as you will see . The skeletal muscles cells are cylindrical have several nuclei each , and appear striated or striped . The striations are the result of the precise arrangement of the contracting proteins within the cells , skeletal muscle tissue makes up the muscle that are attached to bones . These muscles

are supplied with motor nerves , and this move the skeleton . They also produce a significant amount of heat , which is important to help maintain the body's constant temperature . Each muscle cell has its own motor nerve ending . The nerve impulses that can then travel to the muscles are essential to cause contraction . Although we do not have to consciously , plan all our movements . The nerve impulses for them originate in the cerebration . The " thinking " part of the brain . Let us return to the three names for this tissue " skeletal " describes its location , " striated " describes its appearance , and " voluntary " describes how it functions .

Smooth Muscle

(3) Smooth muscle may also be called involuntary muscle or visceral muscle . The cells of smooth muscle have tapered ends , a single nucleus . and no striations . Although nerve impulses do bring about contractions , this is not something most of us can control , once the name involuntary . The rerun visceral refers to internal organs , many of which contain smooth muscle . The function of smooth muscle are actually functions of the organs in which muscle is found in the smooth and infections , smooth muscle contracts in waves called peristalsis to propel food . through the digestive tract . In the walls of arteries and values , smooth muscle

constricts or dilates the velars to maintain normal blood pressure . The iris of the eye has two type of smooth muscle . There to constrict or dilates the pupil which regulates the amount of light that strikes the retina . Other functions of smooth muscle are mentioned in later chapters . This is an important times that you will come across again and again in our study of the injured body .

Cardiac muscle

(4) The cells of the heart , cardiac muscle , are branched have one nucleus each , and have faint serration . The cell membranes at the ends of these cells are somewhat folded and fit into matching folds of the membranes of the next cells . (Interlock the fingers of both hands to get an idea of what these adjacent members look like .)

These interlocking folds are called intercalated discs , and permit the electrical impulses of muscle conduction to pass swiftly from cell to cell . This enables the heart to beat in a very precise wave of contractions from the upper chambers to the lower chambers ,

cardiac muscle as a whole is called the myocardium , and forms the walls of the four chambers of the heart . Its function . Therefore , is the function of the heart , to pump blood . The contractions of the myocardium create blood pressure and keep blood circulating throughout the body , so that the blood can carry out its many functions . Cardiac muscle cells have the ability to contract by themselves . Thus , the heart maintains its own beat . The role of nerve impulses is to increase or decrease the heart rate , depending upon whatever is needed by the body in the particular situation .

Nerve Tissue

(5) Nerve tissue consists of nerve cells called neurons and some specialized cells found only in the nervous system . The nervous system have two divisions : the central nervous system (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system (PNS) . The brain and spinal cord are the organs of the CNS . They are made of nervous and specialized cells .called neuroglia . the PNS consistencies of all the nerves that carry energy from the CNS and supply the rest of the body . these nerves are made of neurons and specialized cells called Schwann cells . the Schwann cells form myelin sheaths to electrically insulate nervous . Nervous are capable of generating and transmitting electrochemical impulses . There are carry different kinds of nervous , but they all have the same basic structure . The cell body contains the nucleus and is essential for the continuing life of the nervous . An axon is a process (the name "

process " here means " something that sticks cell . " a cellular extension) that carries impulses away from the cell body . It neuron has only one axon . Dendrites into processes that carry impulses forward the cell body , a neuron may have several dendrites . A nerve impulse travels along the cell membrane of a nervous and is electrical . But where nervous need there is a small space called synapse . Which an electrical imputes cannot cross . At a synapse , between the axon of the neuron and the dendrite of cell body of the next neuron , impales transmission depends upon chemicals called neurotransmitters .

Choose the correct answer :

23. What are two other muscle names for skeletal muscle ?

- A. striated and voluntary .
- B. striated striped .
- C. voluntary and striped .
- D. contracting and striated .

24. What are two other names for smooth muscle ?

- A. tapered and internal .
- B. internal and visceral .
- C. involuntary and internal .
- D. involuntary and visceral .

25. What are two divisions of the nervous system ?

- A. central and insulate
- B. central and peripheral
- C. insulate and peripheral
- D. specialized and insulate

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Automation

The principal benefit of supermarket automation is inventory control . The computer has a comprehensive record of each item sold as well as a record of the quantity still in stock . Once this information is in the computer's memory , it is a simple matter to have the computer print out daily a list of those items that have gone below a predetermined number and , so , need to be reordered . In effect , the responsibility of

having to decide whether to reorder each of perhaps 8,000 products is taken from the store manager , who cannot accurately analyze every one of the 8,000 situations simultaneously , and is given to a system ideally suited for such routine decision - making .

Choose the correct answer :

26.The word comprehensive in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. complete
- B. average
- C. global
- D. universal

27.The word ideally in the passage is closest in meaning

- A. elegantly
- B. Correctly
- C. Mentally
- D. perfectly

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Hyperinflation

(1) Because Germany had no goods to trade after its defeat in WW1 , the Weimar government simply printed money . For Weimar government leaders this seemed an attractive solution . It paid off its debts in the failing German currency , the mark , including war loans of over € 2200 million . The great industrialists were able to pay of all their debts as well .

(2) This set off a chain reaction . With so much money in circulation prices and wages rocketed , but people soon realized that this money was useless . Workers needed trolleys to carry home their pay . Wages began to be paid daily instead of weekly . The price of goods could rise between joining the back of a queue in a shop and reaching the front !

(3) While you might think that the poor suffered most , some historians argue that the greatest casualties were middle - class Germans - those with saving A prosperous middle - class family would find that their savings in the bank , which might have bought them a house in 1921 , by 1923 would not even buy a loaf of bread . Pensioners found that their previously adequate monthly pension would not even buy a cup of coffee .

(4) It was clear to all , both inside and outside Germany , that the situation needed urgent action . In August 1923 a new government under Gustav Stresemann took over He called off the passive resistance in the Ruhr . He called in the useless marks and burned them , replacing them with a new Currency - the American - backed Rentenmark . He negotiated to reduce Germany's debt and receive American loans under the Dawes Plan In addition , Germany repaired relations with its neighbors and reopened trade with renewed trade and the flow of American dollars , life improved . The economic crisis was shed very quickly . Some historians suggest that this is evidence that many problems were not as severe as its politicians had made out .

(5) It is also increasingly clear , however , that the hyperinflation had done great political damage to the Weimar government Their right wing opponents had yet another problem to blame them for the movement had lost the part of the middle classes .

Choose the correct answer :

28. What phrase other than " economic crisis " does the writer describe the problems s caused by hyperinflation ?

- A. replacing currency
- B. political damage**
- C. urgent action
- D. war loans

29. Which of the following is an opinion ?

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

30. How is some historians ' view of hyperinflation victims different from the common view ?

- A. They believe that people who DIDN'T money suffered .
- B. They believe that people who had savings suffered most .
- C. They believe that people were starving in the streets
- D. They believe other European states suffered more

31. What can we understand from Paragraph (5) about the opponents of the Weimar government ?

- A. They blamed the government for losing the war
- B. They used the economic crisis to gain power
- C. They refused American support
- D. They were middle class citizens .

32. What can we understand from Paragraph (4) about the solution to the crisis ?

- A. It hurt Gustav Stresemann's opponents .
- B. It was very difficult to achieve .
- C. It depended on American money
- D. It damaged Germany's relations with its neighbors .

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Alchemy

The branch of science now called chemistry was in medieval times called alchemy .

Alchemists believed that any substance could be transformed into any other substance

, and many of them tried unsuccessfully to turn ordinary metals into gold . With the advances of the Scientific Revolution , the experiments of alchemists were

abandoned . However , some of their practices - especially the manipulation of metals and acids - set the stage for modern chemistry .

Choose the correct answer :

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

- A. Begun
- B. Stopped**
- C. increased
- D. Continued

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information passage A and B when you answer the question .

Do NOT use any other information .

Passage A : What Is Mania

(1) Mania is state of elevated energy , mood , and behavior . It is most often seen those with mental illnesses such as bipolar disorder , or schizoaffective disorder . Mania may also appear in people who have taken certain drugs or medications . While the feelings present in mania can be positive . Full of energy , or even euphoric (extremely happy) . They may also be negative - felling of anger , fear , or grandiosity (false) belief in the level of your own importance) .

(2) The symptoms of mania can go from mild (known as hypomania) to strong (known as a manic episode) : at its highest level main can cause delusions (false believes) . Violence and an increased risk of suicide a mania episode can test anywhere from several days to several months and symbols will usually get worse and worse . Hypomania can sometimes have appositive effects . Like increased ability to get work done and grater feelings of hopes .

(3) Bipolar disorder is the most command courses of mania though symptoms of depression occur most frequently in bipolar disorder . All people suffering from the illness also experience some form of mania at least once . When mania is accompanied by desirous . Schizoaffective disorder is more likely to be indicated tenement for the mania of these disorder (illnesses) usually includes drags to

control mood , such as x lithium : take therapy is also recommended to help patients , learn to deal with symptoms and develop healthy living plans there many reduce their risk of suffering from mains in the future .

Passage B : Bipolar Disorder

(1) Bipolar disorder is a mental that illness that causes unusual changes in mood , energy , activity levels , concentration , and the ability to carry out everyday tasks .

(2) Mood changes go from periods of extrorsely " up " , happy , " angry " or energized behavior , known as mania , to very " down " sad , indifferent , or hopeless periods , known as depression . Depression is the most common feature of the illness .

(3) Sometimes people experience symptoms of mania and depression in the same time . These periods are called episodes with mixed features . People experiencing an episode with mixed features may feel very sad , empty , or hopeless , while at the same time felling extremely energized .

(4) A person may have bipolar even if symptoms are less extreme . For example , some people with bipolar disorder expertness hypomania , a milder form of mania . During hypomania period , a person may feel very good , successfully finish tasks , and keep up will everyday life . The person may not feel that anything is wrong , but family and friends may recognize the changes in mood or activity levels as possible bipolar disorder . Without proper filament , people with hypomania can develop severe mania or depression .

(5) Bipolar disorder is typically identified when patients are teenagers or young adults , occasionally , bipolar symptoms can appeal in children . Bipolar disorder can also appear in women when they first become pregnant . Victims of the illness require treatment their whole lives . therapy and medication can help people manage symptoms and improve their quality of live .

Choose the correct answer :

34. What can we understand from passages A and B about hypomania?

- A. It may lead to depression .
- B. symptoms occur most often in children
- C. people experiencing it may still complete their work .
- D. Family and friends may be the only ones to notice symptoms .

35. Which of the following are symptoms of bipolar disorder according to passages A and B ?

- A. mania and episodes with mixed features
- B. mania and mood episodes
- C. mania and delusions
- D. mania and depression

36. What do passages A and B say about bipolar disorder ?

- A. It can make people feel sad and full of energy at the same time .
- B. Treatment includes prescription drugs and counseling .
- C. It is the most frequent cause of mania .
- D. Symptoms are usually mild .

37. What can we understand from passages A and B about depression ?

- A. It is the most often occurring symptom of bipolar disorder .
- B. The depression of bipolar disorder is a generally mild form .
- C. People can experience it at the same time they experience mania .
- D. It is a symptom of various illnesses , but it is also a major illnesses by itself

Passage 13

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Strange Substance

(1) A mysterious , orange , sticky gel , found on the beaches of Kivalina , a village situated on the Alaskan coast between Kotzebue and Point Hope , was recently the source of much interest . Many people thought that the sticky gel was some strange compound that had spread as a result of a chemical reaction . Others had more 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 .

Choose the correct answer :

38. 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

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

- A. difficult to believe
- B. easy to believe
- C. definite
- D. Clear

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

- A. traces of oil
- B. a microscope
- C. the unknown substance
- D. one of Alaska's laboratories

Model 28

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

DO NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire , Mike heard Ben shout , " Hurry ! The fire is almost on us ! " Mike's arms were sore and tired , but he swung his axe even faster . He didn't

even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes . The greedy fire kept coming . The more the fire destroyed , the more it wanted . Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak . His only thought was to stop the 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 the others with whom he was working .

Choose the correct answer :

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

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Giant Panda

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

(2) Chinese zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet and even language lessons for her . They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese . The caretakers at her new home , the Chengdu Panda Research center in Sichuan , want to help her adapt quickly and feel Comfortable in her new environment . Mei Lan has lived at a com 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 .

Choose the correct answer :

4. According to Paragraph (2) , why do the Chinese want Mei Lan to learn Chinese ?

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

5. According to Paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

- A. In Sichuan , China .
- B. In Atlanta , Georgia**
- C. In an American research center
- D. In the Chengdu Panda Research Center .

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

DO NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Team Rubicon : Working for a not - for - profit
organization

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

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

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

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

(5) According to the organization's mission statement , Team Rubicon aims to provide former soldiers with three things that they sometimes lose after leaving the

army : a purpose , gained through disaster relief , a sense of community , built by working with others ; and a feeling of self - worth from recognizing the positive effect individual can make when helping others .

(6) With its head office in the Los Angeles area . Team Rubicon has more than 60 employees who work in 10 regions around the country , along with more than 40.000 volunteers who are ready to move into action within 24 hours . Similar to company operations in for profit organizations , staff positions at Team Rubicon include local administrators ; field operations (including membership and training) ; marketing , communications , and social media ; fundraising and partnership development , finance and accounting , and people operations .

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

(8) In 2016. Team Rubicon trained 8.000 former soldiers and emergency workers in disaster relief and responded to 16 disasters , which required more than 85.000 volunteer hours . In addition to donations from individuals . Companies and other organizations . Team Rubicon relies on its partnerships with companies , such as Southwest Airlines , which provides hundreds of free plane tickets each year to fly volunteers to disaster sites .

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

Choose the correct answer :

6. In 2016 , how many disasters did Rubicon respond ?

- A. 10
- B. 24
- C. 16
- D. 60

7. Where is Rubicon's head office ?

- A. Dominican Republic
- B. New York
- C. Haiti
- D. Los Angeles

8. From what country did Team Rubicon cross into Haiti ?

- A. Dominican Republic
- B. United States
- C. Cuba
- D. Italy

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Mongols and Climate

(1) New research by tree - ring scientists from Columbia University's Lamont - Doherty Earth Observatory and West Virginia University may have uncovered the reason why an obscure band of nomadic Mongol horsemen were able to sweep through much of Asia in a few meteoric decades 800 years ago , conquering everything in their path : They enjoyed an unprecedented , and yet - to - be - repeated , 15 - year run of bountiful rains and mild weather on the normally cold and arid steppes .

(2) By sampling tree rings in the gnarled and twisted Siberian pines in the Hangay Mountains in central Mongolia , the team pieced together a remarkably precise chronology of local climatic conditions stretching from the year 900 A.D. to the present . The study , published in the National Academy of Science offers a new interpretation of why the Mongols suddenly went on the move .

(3) The traditional view has been that the Mongols were desperately fleeing harsh conditions in their craggy , mountainous homeland . The Lamont - Doherty team , however , found just the opposite : Between 1211 and 1225_ a period that neatly coincides with the rise of Genghis Khan and the Mongol empire , central Mongolia

enjoyed a spell of sustained benign weather unlike anything the region has experienced during at least the past 1.100 years and probably much longer (4) " What makes our new record distinctive is that we can see 15 straight years of above - average moisture , " says the study's lead author . Neil Pedersen , a tree - ring scientist with the Lamond - Doherty Earth Observatory . " It falls during an important period in Mongol histone and is singular

Choose the correct answer :

9. What is one idea related to the Mongols that he Paragraph (1) ?

- A. They disliked the rain .
- B. They controlled only Asia .
- C. They used to battle on horseback .
- D. tree ring scientists study Mongol history

10. What is one important idea related to the period between 1211-1225 that the writer mentions in paragraph (3) ?

- A. The weather was unusual .
- B. Genghis in Khan was born .
- C. The Mongol empire ended
- D. It was a time of great difficulty .

11. Why does the writer mention Siberian pines ?

- A. Their tree rings were used in the study .
- B. The Mongols used them for firewood .
- C. They are the oldest trees in Mongolia
- D. They grow in harsh conditions .

12. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. The Lamont - Doherty team of scientists
- B. Siberian Pine trees in the Hangay Mountains
- C. The rise of the Mongolian empire under Genghis Khan
- D. The success of the Mongol empire to weather conditions

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Inventory Management

(1) Inventory , or the amount of material a company holds . Can affect customer satisfaction . Here , managers must maintain the delicate balance between carrying too little inventory and carrying too much . With too little stock , the firm risks not having products which customers want to buy . To remedy this , the firm may need costly emergency shipments or production . Carrying too much inventory results in higher - than - necessary inventory - carrying costs and out - of - date stock . Thus in managing inventory , firms must balance the costs of carrying larger inventories against resulting sales and profits .

(2) Many companies have greatly reduced their inventories and related costs though just - in - time logistics systems . With such systems , producers and retailers carry only small inventories of points or merchandise , often only enough for a few days of operations . New stock arrives exactly when needed , rather than being stored in inventory until being used . Just - in - time systems acquire accurate forecasting along with fast , frequent and flexible delivery so that new supplies will be available when needed . However , these systems result in substantial savings in inventory - carrying and handling Costs .

(3) Marketers are always looking for new ways to make inventory management more efficient in the not - too- distant future . Handling inventory might even become fully automated . For example , smart tag technology by which small transmitter clips are embedded more placed on products and packaging on everything from flowers and razors to tires . Smart products could make the entire supply chain - which accounts for nearly 75 percent of a product's cost intelligent and automated .

Choose the correct answer :

13. What does paragraph (1) say about inventories ?

- A. They help firms reduce costs and increase profits.
- B. They help customers find the right items faster .**
- C. They make customers and managers happy .
- D. They always result in more profits .

14. What do firms do to avoid keeping higher than necessary inventories ?

- A. They balance the costs against the sales and profits .**

- B. They reduce their costs through logistics systems .
- C. They call customers to determine their needs .
- D. They make their inventories automated .

15. Why does the writer use the word " However " in Paragraph (2)?

- A. To show that just - in - time systems are actually useful .
- B. To explain the process of just - in - time systems
- C. To give an example of just - in - time systems .
- D. To list the benefits of just - in - time systems

16. Which word can we use to replace " Thus " in paragraph (1) ?

- A. Particularly
- B. However
- C. Therefore
- D. though

17. How does the writer feel about the future of inventories ?

- A. He believes future inventories will cost more .
- B. He believes future inventories will require more forecasting .
- C. He believes future inventories will make customers happier .
- D. He believes future inventories will soon be smarter and fully automated .

Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

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 1 by the heat travels via sensory neurons to interneurons in your spinal cord . These interneurons respond by activating motor neurons to the muscle 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 regions whose sensory and motor neurons connect with the spinal cord below its point of injury .

Choose the correct answer :

18. What helps information travel up and down the spine ??

- A. The brain
- B. Neural paths**
- C. The air we breathe
- D. Automatic responses

19. The word descending in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. falling**
- B. rising
- C. moving
- D. connecting

20. According to Paragraph (2) . What finally makes you take your hand away from something hot ?

- A. Natural fear of pain
- B. A single sensory neuron
- C. Motor neurons in arm muscles**
- D. You fingers touching a hot stove

21. When would your brain stop receiving information from the spinal cord ?

- A. When the pain - reflex pathway ran through the spinal cord and out .
- B. If an accident cut your spinal cord in two Pieces**
- C. If you stopped experiencing pleasure or pain
- D. When you were sleeping very heavily

22. The word flame in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

- A. Fire**

- B. Pain
- C. Stove
- D. Feeling

passage 7

Read the questions and then read the graph to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

choose the correct answer :

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

- A. about 47 years
- B. about 55 years
- C. about 63 years
- D. about 70 years

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

- A. by about 4 years
- B. by about 6 years
- C. by about 7 years
- D. by about 9 year

passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

1) Another deadly heat wave has arrived in Europe this week . Record temperatures went over 37.8 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) in parts of France , (Germany , Poland and Spain , with hotter days to come . The same thing happened in 2018 when record - breaking heat was responsible for 700 deaths in Sweden and more than 250 in Denmark , countries that have never needed air conditioning before this new era of extreme climate change events .

(2) Europe's five hottest summers in the past 500 years have all occurred in the last 15 years , not including this summer . All have been deadly . The 2003 heat

wave was the worst , having led to the deaths of over 70.000 people ; in 2010 ,56,000 people died in Russia alone

(3)these extreme heat events all connected to a slower jet stream that locks weather systems into place . Studies have linked the slowdown in the jet stream - the band of

high altitude winds that sweep around the globe from west to east to last summer's unprecedented droughts , heat waves , wildfires , and flooding events across the entire Northern Hemisphere . This is also likely to be behind India's weak monsoon rains and the widespread flooding in certain areas of the U.S. this year .

(4) The loss of sea ice in the Arctic is increasing temperatures in the northern regions of our planet , and that is disrupting the natural jet stream patterns . Jet stream winds are driven by the temperature difference between the icy air of the arctic and hot air from the tropics . A rapidly warming arctic - this past winter it saw its lowest ever ice cover - reduces that temperature difference and slows the jet stream .

(5) Like a slow moving river , a slower jet stream forms deep curves and turns , which can slow down during the summer . sometimes for weeks . Weather patterns are also delayed with them , whether they are heat waves or expected rains .

(6) Temperatures in Europe are nowhere near as hot as India's current month long heat wave , where temperatures on the Asian subcontinent reached 51 ° C (123 ° F) . Most Europeans , particularly in the north . are unused to anything over 29 ° C (85 ° F) . Air conditioning also remains rare in Europe . It is found in less than five percent of homes in France . For example , and less than two percent of German homes . As a result , the struggles of temperatures reaching 40 ° C in June will abilities of Europeans to deal with the hotter years ahead

. (7) The number of heat wave European cities are nearly of the surrounding suburban and rural landscape because of the urban heat island effect . Concrete and asphalt absorb heat during the day and release it at night , which keeps urban areas hotter . Without major cuts in carbon emissions , which are released into the air when we burn fossil fuels , scientists argue that the number of heat wave days in cities are likely to increase 10 times by the end of this century .

(8) European governments and citizens are debating what to do about the increasing heat . Some would argue that people should just buy air conditioners to keep their homes cool . However , air conditioning increases energy use , which will

turn increase carbon emissions across European countries . Both governments and citizens are wary of increasing carbon emissions because it would lock them in a cycle that would

increase the negative

effects of climate change . Now these European countries face a dilemma .

Although the majority of citizens in Europe want more government action to reduce carbon emissions , as the temperatures continue to increase , the demand for air conditioning units will also continue to rise .

(9) Europe learned valuable lessons from the 2003 heat wave , which killed more than 70.000 people across the continent . Governments have taken several actions to ensure that death tolls would be more limited during this heat wave . For example , Paris , which experienced many deaths in 2003 , is much better prepared this time around . Government officials have emergency services in place and there has been a strong campaign to raise awareness of the dangers of the heat wave around the city . Some schools in France have also closed since most of them do not have air conditioners . The local governments have also set up cooling areas and temporary water fountains in busy city areas .

(10) Paris has relatively little green space and has been working for years on how to " green up " and introduce more plants in order to counter the heat held by stone and concrete . Paris officials also plan to keep 13 large parks open all night during the anticipated heat wave because the temperature there would be one or two degrees lower than in the rest of the city . There are also plans to keep public swimming pools open later to encourage people to swim at night in order to cool down from the heat . In Paris , older cars have also been banned from use in the city to reduce the city's air pollution . Which increases during a heat wave .

choose the correct answer :

25. What two things are needed to have jet stream winds ?

- A. monsoon rains and icy arctic air
- B. Hot air from the tropics and the Summer
- C. icy arctic air and hot air from the tropics
- D. monsoon rains and hot air from the tropics

26. What two things could increase heat waves in European cities ?

- A. Wildfires and pollution
- B. Drought and low usage of air conditioning
- C. Widespread flooding and carbon emissions
- D. The urban heat island effect and more usage of air conditioning

27. what are two ways paris is lighting the heat wave ?

- A. Banning older cars in the city and using more air conditioning
- B. Reducing carbon emissions and using plants to make more green space
- C. Keeping public swimming pools open later and] Reducing carbon emissions
- D. Using plants to make more green space and public parks open all night

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Social Networks ' Share of Time Share of Time

Share of Combined Minutes for 4 Major Social Networking

choose the correct answer :

28. What percentage of social media minutes did Indians using Snapchat ?

- A. 100 %
- B. 20%
- C. 2%
- D. 0 %

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Aggression in Children

(1) Most parents do not enjoy watching their children misbehave . Bad behavior by children often results in bad behavior by parents . The first idea that has to go is that poor parenting is what makes children misbehave or behave badly . The cause of the child's behavior may lie in psychological problems ; it may even lie in the biology of the child . Whatever the reason , the important issue is how parents respond when children act out .

(2) Aggressive behavior starts early in children's lives . A study looked at children 6 to 24 months of age . Mothers reported how often their children acted out , or displayed poor behavior . They cited kicking , hitting , pulling hair , biting and even hurting animals . The most common actions were hitting or smacking another person . The least common action was hurting animals . Hitting someone peaked at 18 months when eight of 10 kids were hitting and smacking other people . Kicking , pushing and throwing things peaked at 20 months . The " terrible twos " started before the age two .

(3) Pediatricians can assure parents that these behaviors are normal in small children . The big job is to guide parents on how to deal with their children when they behave this way . From the start , parents should set limits . They need to respond in ways that may help redirect or distract a child . This would help a child go from misbehaving to a more positive behavior . Pediatricians believe these approaches work . It seems certain that positive responses such as these are better than anger or animals . The most common actions were hitting or smacking another person . The least common action was hurting animals . Hitting someone peaked at 18 months when eight of 10 kids were hitting and smacking other people . Kicking , pushing and throwing things peaked at 20 months . The " terrible twos " started before the age two .

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(4) The such as these are b intensity , and I of the bad behavior are also important . There are some questions that parents must also consider . Does the child have any issues that he or she is dealing with ? Does the child have friends ? Some children may show signs of depression when they have had a negative experience . The answers to these questions may explain why the child is acting out .

(5) Parents often use their instincts in dealing with their children without considering what is causing the misbehavior . They may respond with anger , threats . and punishment . A better way is to plan in order to avoid potential conflicts . For example , if getting ready for school is a problem , parents can come

up with ways to make it easier . This would help them to avoid potential problems before they start .

choose the correct answer :

29. What word other than " misbehave " does the writer

- A. distract
- B. avoid
- C. distract
- D. deal with

30. Which of the following is a fact ?

- A. Poor parenting is the cause of children's misbehavior .
- B. Aggressive behavior is normal in young children
- C. Parents often deal with children's bad behavior well .
- D. Hunting animals is most common aggressive behavior among children .

31. How is the writer's view about children's bad behavior different from the parents ' view ?

- A. The writer believes that parents should plan to avoid bad behavior .
- B. The writer believes that parents should use their instincts to deal with bad behavior
- C. The writer believes that parents should respond to bad with threats and punishment .
- D. The writer believes that parents should ignore bad behavior

32. What can we understand about parents from Paragraph (3) ?

- A. Parents understand that children's bad behavior is normal .
- B. Parents avoid being angry with or yelling at children
- C. parents reward bad behavior .
- D. Parents fail to deal with children's bad behavior appropriately .

33. What can we understand about parents in Paragraph (5) ?

- A. Parents fail to prevent children's bad behavior .
- B. Parents blame their children's friends for bad behavior .
- C. Parents consider the causes of children's bad behavior

D. Parents think schools should deal with children's bad behavior

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Passage A : Human Anatomy

(1) Human Anatomy is the scientific study of the body's structures . It is significant so we know how the structure or organs are supposed to work correctly . Some of those structures are very small and can only be observed and analyzed with this assistance of a microscope . Other larger structures can readily be seen manipulated , measured , and weighed the word " anatomy " comes from a Greek root cut means " to cut apart . " Human anatomy was first studied by observing the exterior of the body and observing the wounds of soldiers and other injuries . Later , physicians were allowed to dissect , or cut open . bodies of the dead to increase their knowledge .

(2) When a body is dissected , its structures are cut apart in order to observe their physical attributes and their relationships to one another . Dissection is still used in medical schools , anatomy courses , and in pathology labs . In order to observe structures in living people . however , a number of imaging techniques have been developed . These techniques allow clinicians to see structures inside the living body such as a cancer or a fractured bone .

(3) Like most scientific disciplines , anatomy has areas of specialization . Gross anatomy is the study of die larger structures of the body , those visible without the aid magnification . Macro- means " large , thus : gross anatomy is also referred to as macroscopic anatomy . In contrast , micro means " small " and microscopic anatomy is the study of structures that can be observed only with the use of a structures that can be observed only with the use of a microscope or other magnification devices .

Passage B : Human Physiology

(1) Whereas anatomy is about structure , physiology is about function . Human physiology is the scientific study of the chemistry and physics of the structures of the body and the ways in which they work together to support the functions of life . It began in France over 200 years ago with a scientist named Claude Bernard . Much of the study of physiology centers on the body's tendency toward homeostasis . Homeostasis is the state of steady internal conditions maintained by living things . The study of physiology certainly includes observation , both with the naked eye and with microscopes , as well as manipulations and id measurements . However , current

advances in physiology usually depend on carefully y designed laboratory experiments that reveal the of the many structures and chemical compounds that ma up the human body and establish the foundation upon which we build our knowledge of how to treat disease .

(2) Like anatomists , physiologists typically specialize in a particular branch of physiology . For example , neurophysiology is the study of tic brain , spinal cord . and nerves and how these work together to perform functions as complex and diverse as vision , movement , and thinking . Physiologists may work from the organ level (exploring , for example , what different pats of the brain do) to the molecular level (such as electrochemical signal travels along nerves) .

(3) Form is closely related to functioning how things . For example , the thin flap of your eyelid can snap down to clear away dust particles and almost instantaneously slide back up to allow you to see again . At the microscopic level , the

Choose the correct answer :

34. Which of the following best summarize anatomy and from passage . A and B ?

- A. Anatomy involves , cutting open while physiology uses lab experiments .
- B. Anatomy is helpful for soldiers , while physiology is helpful for everyone .
- C. The both involve the study of neurophysiology .
- D. They both rely on cutting open bodies .

35. What can be understood from the passage about the early period of anatomy and physiology ?

- A. Anatomy and physiology ; both began 200 years ago .
- B. physiology began in France while anatomy began in Greece

- C. Physiology began over 200 years ago while anatomy began with observing wounded soldiers .
- D. Anatomy was developed by Andreas Vesalius while Physiology was developed by Claude Bernard .

36. According to Passages A and B , it is important to know about anatomy and physiology?

- A. to be able to treat disease
- B. to be able to see cancer and find a cure
- C. To know how organs work and to treat disease
- D. to become a physiologist and a successful doctor

37. What do Passages A and B say about the study of anatomy and physiology ?

- A. Both mean to " cut apart "
- B. Both involve the use of microscopes
- C. Both are about the body's structure
- D. Both are taught at medical schools and high schools

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

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 . Farmer's 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

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 .

Choose the correct answer :

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

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

39. 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 .

40. Which paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees ?

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

Model 29

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Purity

(1) Government legislation requires that a lot of testing takes place before a new pharmaceutical is marketed .

(2) Throughout the chemical , pharmaceutical and food industries it is essential that the substances used be pure . The purity of a substance can be gauged by :

1. Its melting point - if it is a pure solid it will have a sharp melting point . If an impurity is present then melting takes place over a range of temperature
2. Its boiling ratures . if it is a pure liquid remain steady at its boiling point . if the substance is impure then the mixture will boil over a temperature rang

3. Chromatography - if it is a pure substance it will produce only one well - defined spot on a chromatogram . If impurities are present then several spots will be seen on the chromatogram .

Choose the correct answer :

1. The word legislation in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

A. announcement
B. law
C. ban
D. bureaucracy

2. The word Impure in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. dirty
B. clean
C. neutral
D. tested

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Company Stock

(1) There are three types of stock that a business can hold : stocks of raw materials (inputs brought from suppliers waiting to be used in the production process) , work in progress (incomplete products still in the process of being made) and stocks of finished products (finished goods of acceptable quality waiting to be sold to customers) .

(2) The aim of stock control is to minimize the cost of holding these stocks whilst ensuring that there are enough materials for production to continue and be able to meet customer demand . Obtaining the correct balance is not easy and the stock control department will work closely with the Purchasing and marketing departments .

(3) the marketing department should be able to provide sales forecasts for the coming weeks or months (this can be difficult if demand is seasonal or prone to unexpected fluctuation) and so allow stock control managers to judge the type , quantity and timing of stocks needed .

(4) It is the purchasing department's responsibility to order the correct quantity and quality of these inputs , at a competitive price and from a reliable supplier who will deliver on time

(5) As it is difficult to ensure that a business has exactly the correct amount of stock at any one time , the majority of firms will hold buffer stock . This is the " safe " amount of stock that needs to be held to cover unforeseen circumstances .

Choose the correct answer :

3. What is the writer's main purpose ?

- A. to explain
- B. to describe
- C. to convince
- D. to entertain

4. What is one important idea that the writer mentions ?

- A. The stock control department often holds buffer stocks .
- B. Managers of the stock control departments need to be well-trained
- C. The stock control departments works closely with the marketing department .
- D. The stock control department aims to achieve the correct balance of stocks .

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Separating Mixtures

(1) Many mixtures contain useful substances mixed with unwanted material . In order to obtain these useful substances , chemists often have to separate them from the impurities . Chemists have developed many different methods of separation .

Filtering

(2) When a cup of tea is poured through a tea strainer , this is a filtering process . Filtration is a common separation technique used in chemistry laboratories throughout the world . It is used when a solid needs to be separated from a liquid . For example , sand can be separated from a mixture with water by filtering through filter paper . The filter paper contains holes that are large enough to allow the molecules of water through but not the sand particles . The sand gets trapped in the filter paper and the water passes through it .

Decanting

(3) Vegetables do not dissolve in water . When you have boiled some vegetables it is easy to separate them from the water by pouring it off . This process is called decanting . This technique is used quite often to separate an insoluble solid (a solid that doesn't dissolve) from a liquid .

Centrifuging

(4) Another way to separate a solid from a liquid is to use a centrifuge . It is usually used when the solid particles are so small that they spread out throughout the liquid and mixed . They do not settle to the bottom of the container ,as heavier particles would do , under the force of gravity . The technique of centrifuging involves the liquid being spun round very fast in a centrifuge so that the solid gets flung to the bottom of the tube .

Choose the correct answer :

5.What does the writer think about the process of separating mixtures ?

- A. He thinks it's a new technique that needs to be developed
- B. He thinks it's an ancient process that is useful in cooking .
- C. He thinks it's important because it helps to take out the substances that have benefits .
- D. He thinks it's important because it keeps impurities from creating new diseases

6. What does paragraph (2) say about filtering ?

- A. It is usually used in making coffee
- B. . It only works if the filter paper has a special number of holes .
- C. It is a process that only works when separating sand from a mixture
- D. It works best , when the filter paper is able to solid from passing .

7. Which words can we use to replace the words " for example "

- A. of course
- B. above all
- C. for instance
- D. at the same time

8. Why does the writer use the word " so " at the end of Paragraph (4) ?

- A. to give more information about centrifuging .
- B. to show that centrifuging is different from decanting .
- C. to show that centrifuging is the process for separating the tiny solid particles from a liquid.
- D. to show that the process of spinning the liquid around quickly in centrifuging causes the tiny solid particles to become separated .

9. How does centrifuging solve the problem of separating very small solids from a liquid ?

- A. It moves the liquid around very quickly to get the solids to stay at the bottom .
- B. It uses a special heating technique that is only available in some laboratories .
- C. It uses boiling to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid .
- D. It uses a filter to separate solids ,like sand ,from a liquid .

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Agriculture in the Middle East

(1) From the 8th century , the medieval Islamic world underwent a transformation in agricultural practice , described by the historian Andrew Watson as the Arab agricultural revolution . This transformation was driven by a number of factors

including the diffusion of many crops and plants along Muslim trade routes , the spread of more advanced farming techniques , and an agricultural - economic system which promoted increased yields and efficiency . The shift in agricultural practice changed the economy , population distribution , vegetation cover , agricultural production , population levels , urban growth , the distribution of the labor force , cooking , diet , and clothing across the Islamic world .

(2) Muslim traders covered much of the Old World , and trade enabled the diffusion of many crops , plants and farming techniques across the region , as well as the adaptation of crops , plants and techniques from beyond the Islamic world . This diffusion introduced major crops to Europe by way of Al Andalus , along with the techniques for their cultivation and cuisine . Sugar cane , rice , and cotton were among the major crops transferred , along with citrus and other fruit trees , nut trees , vegetables such as eggplant , and spinach and the use of spices such as cumin , coriander and cinnamon , Intensive irrigation crop rotation and agricultural manuals were widely adopted . Irrigation , partly based on Roman technology , made adopted . Irrigation , partly based on Roman technology , made use of water wheels , water mills , dams and reservoirs .

Choose the correct answer :

10. What is one important idea in the passage ?

- A. Cumin is spice.
- B. The economy changed .
- C. Farming provided food to Europe .
- D. Muslim traders introduced new crops to Europe .

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

US Coffee Consumption

Coffee availability in the United States peaked in 1946

Choose the correct answer :

11. How many gallons of coffee did people drink in 1950?

- A. Around 50
- B. Around 40**
- C. around 30
- D. around 20

12. In what year was coffee drinking the lowest in the U.S ?

- A. 1945
- B. 1960
- C. 1995**
- D. 2000

Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Digital Adverts

Us Retail industry Digital Ad Spending . 2014-2020 Billions , % of total digital ad spending and % change

Choose the correct answer :

13. In which year is the percentage change the lowest ?

- A. 2013
- B. 2014
- C. 2019
- D. 2020**

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Stages of Economic Activity

(1) There are three main stages of economic activity . These stages are typical of nearly all production and they are called the levels of economic - or business activity :

(2) Stage 1 is called the primary stage of production . This stage involves the earth's natural resources . Activities in the primary sector of industry include farming , fishing , forestry and the extraction of natural materials , such as oil and copper ore .

(3) Stage 2 is called the secondary stage of production . This stage involves taking the materials and resources provided by the primary sector and converting them into manufactured or processed goods . Activities in the 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

(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 .

Choose the correct answer :

14. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. Production is the first stage
- B. Employment is highest in stage
- C. Economic activity occurs in three stages .
- D. The level of output is highest in stage three .

15. What is one important idea related to the secondary stage of production in Paragraph (3) ?

- A. Elementary
- B. primary
- C. secondary
- D. tertiary

16. Which stage of production are hotels an example of ?

- A. Elementary
- B. primary
- C. secondary
- D. tertiary

17. What is one important idea related to jobs in developing countries in Paragraph (5) ?

- A. They are equal in all stages . Most are in stage1.
- B. Most are in stage 1 .
- C. Most are in stage 2 .
- D. Most are in stage 3 .

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

The Demographic Transition

(1) Human societies had equally high birthrates and death rates during most of history . But over the past century , population growth in the United States , Japan , and much of Europe slowed dramatically . Demographers developed a hypothesis to explain this shift . According to this hypothesis , these countries have completed the demographic transition , a dramatic change from high birthrates and death rates to low birthrates and death rates . The demographic transition is divided into three stages . 9

(2) To date , the United States , Japan and Europe have completed the demographic transition . Parts of South America , Africa , and Asia , are passing through stage II . (The United States passed through stage II Between 1790 and 1910.) A large part of human population growth is happening in only ten countries , with India and China in the lead . Globally , human population is still growing rapidly , but the rate of growth is slowing down .

Future Population Growth

(3) To predict how the world's population will grow , demographers consider many factors , including the age structure of each country and the effects of diseases on death rates , especially in Africa and parts of Asia . Current projections suggest that by 2050 the world population will reach 9 billion people . Will the human population level out and become stable ? This may happen if countries that are currently growing rapidly complete the demographic transition .

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(4) Current data suggest that global human population will grow more slowly over the next 50 years than it grew over the last 50 years . But because the growth rate will still be higher than zero in 2050 , our population will continue to grow .

Choose the correct answer :

18. The word shift in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. plan
- B. result
- C. change**
- D. accident

19. The word rates in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. calendars
- B. amounts**
- C. wholes
- D. tables

20. What will lead countries to have a stable population growth ?

- A. decreasing birth rates only
- B. passing birth control laws
- C. finding the right hypothesis
- D. completing the demographic transition**

21. Why will the population continue to grow in 2050 ?

- A. because there will be fewer diseases
- B. because there will be more growth in China
- C. because the death rate will be less than zero
- D. because the growth rate will be more than zero**

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Psychoanalysis

What are the aims and methods of psychoanalysis ?

(1) Although most of today's therapists do not practice therapy as Sigmund Freud did , his psychoanalytic techniques survive . Psychoanalysis is part of our modern vocabulary , and its assumptions influence many other therapies .

Aims

(2) Psychoanalysis assumes that many psychological problems are fueled by childhood's residue of supposedly repressed impulses and conflicts . Psychoanalysts try to bring these repressed feelings into conscious awareness , where the patient can deal with them . By gaining insight into the origins of the disorder - by fulfilling the ancient imperative to know thyself " in a deep way - the patient " works through " the buried feelings . The theory presumes that healthier , less anxious living becomes possible when patients release the energy they had previously devoted to id - ego - superego conflicts .

Methods

(3) Psychoanalysis is historical reconstruction . Its goal is to unearth the past in hope of unmasking the present . But who?

(4) When Freud discarded hypnosis as unreliable , 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 Coffered 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 patient

(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) .

Choose the correct answer :

22. 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

23. What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis ?

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

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Nano wood

(1) Expanded polystyrene (or " Styrofoam ") is an excellent insulator . That's why it's a popular material for insulating buildings and why those cheap little cups of deli coffee still burn your tongue after 30 minutes . But its environmental record leaves something to be desired . It's non - biodegradable , harmful to animals who accidentally eat it and made from potential carcinogens or cancer causing chemicals .

(2) Researchers at the University of Maryland have developed a super - lightweight insulating material they say could prove to be a better , more eco - friendly alternative . The material , made from tiny wood fibers , is called Nano wood . It blocks heat at least 10 degrees better than Styrofoam or silica aerogel , a common insulator , and it can take a least 30 times more pressure than 45n crushed .

(3) Working in the lab of materials scientist Liang Bing Hu . postdoctoral researcher Tain Li is the lead author on the study , published in the journal science Advances .

(4) Hu and his team had been working on Nano cellulose , the Nano - sized version of the fibrous material that makes plants and trees rigid . Nano cellulose has an impressive s weight ratio , about eight times greater than of steel .

(5) For the Nano wood , the them removed the lignin - the polymer that holds the cells of wood together Removing the lignin , a heat conductor . gave the resulting product powerful capabilities . It also turned the product white which means it reflects light . The think Nano wood has enormous potentials as a green , material . Using it could potentially [[save billion]]in energy costs says Li .

Choose the correct answer :

24. What is one negative effect of Styrofoam ?

- A. It has chemicals that may lead to cancer .
- B. It block a great amount of
- C. Animals are unable to eat it .
- D. It is weaker than steel .

25. The word alternative in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

- A. ingredient
- B. material
- C. option
- D. connection

26. The word Impressive in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A. Unknown
- B. extraordinary
- C. huge
- D. powerful

27. What happens when lignin is removed from Nano wood ?

- A. Nano wood can hold greater pressure .
- B. Nano wood becomes stronger than steel .
- C. Nano wood is used as eco - friendly building material .
- D. Nano wood's ability to hold heat is greatly increased .

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Global Millionaires

Choose the correct answer :

28. How many millionaires did Australia lose between 2015 and 2016 ?

- A. 10,000
- B. 11,000
- C. 12,000
- D. 13,000

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Statistics

(1) In statistics , we generally want to study a population . You can think of a population as a collection of persons , things , or objects under study . To study the population , we select a sample . The idea of sampling is to select a portion of the larger population and study that portion (the sample) to gain information about the population .

(2) Data are the result of sampling from a population . Because it takes a lot of time and money to examine an entire population , sampling is a very practical technique . If you wished to calculate the overall grade point average at your school , it would make sense to select a sample school . The data collected from the students who attend the sample would be the grade point averages . In presidential elections , opinion poll samples of 1,000 to 2,000 people are taken . The opinion poll is supposed to represent the views of the people in the entire country . Manufacturers of canned carbonated drinks take samples to determine if a 16 - ounce can contains 16 ounces of carbonated drink . From the sample data , we can

calculate a statistic . A statistic is a number that represents a property of the sample .

(3) One of the main concerns in the field of statistics is accurately a statistic estimates a parameter . The accuracy really depends on how well the sample represents the population . The sample must contain the characteristics of the population in order to be a representative sample .

Choose the correct answer :

29. How can statistics be more accurate ?

- A. by using a lot of time and money .
- B. by Finding the overall average
- C. by asking people's opinions .
- D. by using the right sample .

30. Why does the writer use the word If in Paragraph (2) ?

- A. To show that you would select a sample after finding the average .
- B. To show that you would select a sample instead of finding the average .
- C. To show that you would select a sample unless you want to find the average .
- D. To show that you would select a sample because you want to find the average .

31. What does the writer think the selected sample should do ?

- A. closely represent the population
- B. be the main concern of statistics poisell
- C. be a small section of the population
- D. have more accuracy than an entire population

32. What does the passage say about statistics ?

- A. They help us know what the total population is .
- B. They only use a sample of the population .
- C. They accurately estimate a parameter .
- D. They help politicians win election

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Structuralist Psychologists

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

European philosophers continued to ask these fundamental questions during the Renaissance . For instance , the French philosopher René Descartes(1596 -1650) also considered the issue of free will , arguing in its favor and believing that the mind controls the body through the pineal gland in the brain (an idea that made some sense at this time but was later proved incorrect) . Descartes also believed in the existence of innate natural abilities . A scientist as well as a philosopher , Descartes dissected animals and was among the first to understand that the nerves controlled the muscles . He also addressed the

mechanical body . Other European philosophers , including Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) . John Locke (1632-1704) , and Jean - Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) . also weighed in on these issues . psychologist Wundt (1832-1920) , who developed a psychology laboratory in Leipzig Germany . and the American psychologist William James (1842-1910) , who founded a psychology laboratory at Harvard University .

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

(4) Structuralism used the method of introspection to attempt to create a map of the elements of consciousness Introspection involves asking research participants to

describe exactly what . they experience as they work on mental tasks . such as viewing colors . reading a page in a book or performing a math problem .

instance , that he saw some black and colored straight and curved marks on a white background . In other studies the structuralists used newly invented reaction time instruments to systematically assess not only what the participants were thinking but how long it took them to do so . Wundt discovered that it took people longer to report

what sound they heard that to simply respond that they had heard the sound . These studies marked the first time researchers realized that there is a difference between the sensation of a stimulus and the perception of that stimulus , and the idea of using reaction time to study mental events has now become a mainstay of cognitive

Choose the correct answer :

33. What does Descartes ' principle of duality deal with ?

- A. Body and mind
- B. nerves and muscles
- C. humans and animals
- D. science and philosophy

34. What three examples did the structuralists use to explain introspection ?

- A. tasting some food , hearing a sound and performing a math problem
- B. viewing colors , reading a book and performing a math problem
- C. tasting some food , reading a book and drawing a picture
- D. viewing colors , drawing a picture and hearing a sound .

Passage 14

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

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

Choose the correct answer :

35. 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 .

36. 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 .

37. 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 reproduce
- D. Viruses can make proteins by themselves

Passage 14

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Private Limited Companies

Passage A : Advantages of a private limited company

(1) Shares can be sold to a large number of people (in some countries there is a maximum number) . These can include friends and relatives - they cannot advertise the shares for sale to the general public . The sale of shares could lead to much larger sums of capital to invest in the business than original partners could manage to raise themselves . The business could therefore expand more rapidly .

(2) All shareholders have limited liability , this is an important advantage It means that if the company failed with debts owing the shareholders could not be forced to sell their possessions to pay the debts . the shareholders could only lose their original investment in the shares –their liability is limited to the original investment . Shareholders in a company have less risk than sole traders and partners . Limited liability encourages people to buy shares , knowing that the amount they pay is the maximum they could lose if the business is unsuccessful . It is important that the people and other businesses that deal with a private limited company know that it is not a sole trader or a partnership . Creditors , for example , need to be aware business did fail , then they could not take the owners to court to demand payment from their savings . For this reason all private limited company names must end with ' Limited or ' Ltd ' as an abbreviation . In some countries , although not the UK , this title

is amended to ' Proprietary Limited ' or (Pty) Ltd ' . There can be many shareholders , but they need permission from other shareholders to sell their shares .

Passage B : Disadvantages of a private limited company

(1) There are significant legal matters which have to be dealt with before a company can be formed . In particular , two important forms or documents have to be sent to the Registrar of Companies .

(2) The Articles of Association - This contains the rules under which the company will be managed - the rights and duties of all of the directors ; rules concerning the election of directors and the holding of official meetings ; and the procedure to be followed for the issuing of shares .

(3) The Memorandum of Association - This contains very important information about the company and the directors . The official name and the address of the registered offices of the company must be stated . The objectives of the company must be stated as well as the number of shares to be bought by each of the directors .

(4) Both of these documents are intended to make sure that companies are correctly run and to reassure shareholders about the purpose and structure of the company . Once these documents have been received by the Registrar of Companies , then a Certificate of Incorporation will be issued to allow the company to start trading .

(5) The shares in a private limited company be sold or transferred to anyone else without the agreement of the other shareholders . This rule can make some people reluctant to invest in such a company because they may not be able to sell their shares quickly if they require their investment back .

(6) The accounts of a company are less secret than for either a sole trader or a partnership . Each year the latest accounts must be sent to the Registrar of Companies and members of the public can inspect them . Owners have to be prepared to allow more information about their business to be known to people .

(7) Most importantly for rapidly expanding businesses company cannot offer its shares to the general public . Therefore , it will not be possible to raise really large sums of capital to invest back into the business .

Choose the correct answer :

38. What do passages A and B say about a private limited company ?

A. Its shareholders have low personal financial risk , but they must get permission to sell their shares .

- B. Its shareholders can be a large number of people , but they must be friends and relatives .
- C. It must write articles of association and publish names and addresses of all its workers .
- D. It must use the word ' Limited ' or ' Ltd ' after its name and create a company logo .

39. What do passages A and B say about the shareholders of a private limited company ?

- A. They must also be directors of the company and go to official meetings .
- B. They have limited liability and so must sell their possessions if the company fails .
- C. There can be many shareholders , but they need permission from other shareholders to sell their shares .
- D. They find it difficult to sell shares quickly because they need permission from the Registrar of Companies .

40. What do passages A and B say about a private limited company obtaining capital investment ?

- A. It can sell shares to the general public and expand more rapidly than a sole trader .
- B. It must become a (Pty) Ltd company if it needs really large sums for rapid expansion .
- C. It can raise more than a sole trader , but it is difficult to raise extremely large sums .
- D. It must offer new shares to family and friends before offering them to the general public .

Model 30

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Air pollution is a major problem all over the world today. Scientific research now shows us that indoor air pollution be a much greater danger than outdoor pollution. In one 2009 study, researchers found 586 chemicals in the air of 52 typical homes in Arizona, USA. **In** today's society, most people spend up to 90% of their time inside buildings. When there inadequate ventilation and no access to fresh air, all the harmful elements are kept inside. This condition is known "sick building syndrome" and is made worse because we seal our buildings tightly to reduce energy costs.

choose the correct answer:

1. How much of their time do most people spend these days?

A 10%

B 24%

C 52%

D 90%

2. Why does bad air stay inside buildings?

A because the buildings are old.

B because the fresh air goes out.

C because people want to save energy costs.

D because people spend most of their time indoors.

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

(I) A matryoshka doll refers to a set of dolls of decreasing word size placed one inside the other. The word “matryoshka” literally “little matron”, is a

diminutive form of the Russian female first name “Matryona”. The first doll set in Russia was carved in 1890 by Vasily Zvyozdochkin from a design by Sergey Malyutin, who was a folk crafts painter. Traditionally the outer layer is a woman, dressed in a sarafan, a long traditional Russian dress.

(2) It is believed Zvyozdochkin and Malyutin were inspired by a doll from Honshu, the main island of Japan. Sources differ in their descriptions, describing it as either a round, hollow doll or a nesting doll, portraying a bald old Buddhist monk.

choose the correct answer:

3. The best title for this passage is

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

4. According to Paragraph (2), the idea of nesting dolls most likely started in.....

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

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

(1) One type of threat to the ecosystem is endangering an animal species through overhunting, thus killing them faster than they can reproduce. Some species now are endangered because of the large profits in the trade of luxury goods made from materials they provide. For example, elephants are a prime source for ivory. The trade in goods obtained by killing animals in danger of extinction is estimated at a minimum of five billion dollars annually.

(2) There is an incredible link that exists between all living and nonliving things. Thus, although at first it is surprising, the poisoning or deliberate extermination of animals classified as pests or predators may endanger animals further down the food chain. Likewise, bringing in animals not native to a local habitat may upset the ecosystem.

choose the correct answer:

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

- A Profits
- B luxury goods
- C elephants
- D animal species

6. According to Paragraph (2), killing harmful animals can.....

- A affect the food chain
- B improve the conditions of life
- C create more land for agriculture
- D save domestic animals and humans

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Plants that lack lignin (or have only small amounts of it) are called herbs. They can stay up right because each of their cells is filled with water under pressure. This water pressure or “turgor” makes them rigid like a well-inflated football. But such plants wilt when their water supply fails. Vascular plants with lignin, however, can survive dry periods and can grow far bigger than any herb. Many herbs have some lignin that toughens them here and there, yet they remain primarily herby True wood requires special architecture the lignin- toughened cells are very well organized and arranged.

choose the correct answer:

7. Herbs are plants that are

- A bigger than vascular plants
- B made largely of lignin
- C special in architecture
- D pressurized by water

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

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

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

choose the correct answer:

8. The ideas in the passage come from a person who

- A teaches languages
- B speaks many languages**
- C lives in a foreign country
- D often travels to foreign countries

9. The word them in the passage refers to

- A ideas**
- B friends
- C countries
- D languages

10. Why is it important to learn like children?

- A They DO NOT have to write stories.
- B They learn to listen before they speak.
- C They DO NOT worry about their mistakes.
- D They like talking to anybody about anything.

11. The word pronounce in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A say
- B write
- C listen to
- D remember

Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

In his paper, Dr. Smith expressed the conservative attitude of some the Department's members towards the new program.

choose the correct answer:

12. Some members have conservative ideas about

- A The new program
- B The Department
- C A certain paper
- D Dr. Smith

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

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

(2) As the weekend came to an end. Paul thanked those who had made presentations and conducted the workshop. He also thanked the other participants who had shared the weekend with him.

choose the correct answer:

13. According to Paragraph (1), Paul attended a workshop on.....

A energy

B discipline

C lesson planning

D presentation skills

14. According to Paragraph (1), when was the workshop?

A on a weekend

B before the end

C during the week

D at the end of a weekend

15. According to Paragraph (2), to whom did Paul express his appreciation for the workshop?

- A only the presenters
- B only the businessmen
- C some of his colleagues
- D everyone who was present

16. According to Paragraph (2), Paul will use what he learned at the workshop to control

- A his time at the office
- B the maintenance of memory
- C the different areas of his life
- D all aspects of his employment

17. According to Paragraph (3), Paul felt excited when driving home because

- A he had gifts for the office
- B he had two wonderful daughters
- C his wife's gifts were so beautiful
- D he wanted to share what he had learned

18. The word pleased in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

- A good
- B happy
- C certain
- D special

19. According to Paragraph (4), what makes Paul think he needs more time to master what he learned at the workshop?

- A He forgot his bag.
- B The gifts were in the bag.
- C He stopped in the gift shop.
- D The training time was too short.

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

- (1) None of mankind's modern inventions have had more impact than fire, the wheel, and writing. It is more accurate to think of these as ancient discoveries rather than inventions. These three discoveries made a long time ago continue to make the greatest impact on our world.
- (2) Early man observed fire as a natural and very frightening disaster that could destroy his environment and all that was in it, including himself. Over time, he learned how to tame it and use it for cooking and keeping himself warm in cold weather. Fire is now used extensively, even in ways that are not so obvious. For example, fire is an operating principle in all kinds of engines that have transformed modern life. Yet there remains a dark side. Weapons of all kinds utilize fire to enhance their capacity to kill and destroy on a scale previously unthinkable.

choose the correct answer:

20. The word mankind in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A male
- B female
- C living creature
- D human being

21. According to Paragraph (1), the most important discoveries were made

- A a long time ago
- B by great progress
- C a short time ago
- D by modern man

22. The word myriad in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

A multiple

B marginal

C invention

D discovery

23. The word tamed in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

A controlled

B positioned

C displayed

D learned

24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as being destructive in this reading passage?

A fire

B engines

C writing

D wheels

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

(1) If you've ever visited a farm, you may have tried drinking raw milk taken straight from the cow. That's the way people used to drink milk traditionally, and fresh, raw milk was once considered a very wholesome and healing food. However, with the increase in the use of pasteurization and homogenization processes, milk has become less like the traditional raw milk that our ancestors used to drink. Furthermore, more and more people are unable to drink the highly processed milk without problems.

(2) In pasteurization, milk is heated to a high temperature to kill potentially harmful bacteria. Some scientists say that the protein structure of milk changes in this process and many beneficial enzymes are destroyed. In homogenization, the fat molecules in milk are broken down so that the cream does not separate in the milk. The smaller molecules of fat may therefore be more

choose the correct answer:

25. The word That in Paragraph (1) refers to

- A visiting a farm to drink raw milk
- B using raw milk for healing purposes
- C drinking raw milk just taken from a cow**
- D considering raw milk a wholesome food

26. According to Paragraph (2), why is milk pasteurized?

- A to better absorb fat molecules
- B to destroy beneficial enzymes
- C to make it safer for people to drink**
- D to alter the protein structure of milk

27. According to paragraph (2), why might homogenized milk be a health risk?

- A The beneficial enzymes are destroyed.
- B The cream does not separate in the milk.
- C The milk is no longer drinkable for many people.
- D The molecules of fat may enter the blood stream.**

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Some historians consider one man, an Italian pizzeria chef named Rafaele Esposito, to be the creator of modern pizza. In 1889, he made a special pizza for Queen Margherita with tomatoes, mozzarella cheese, and fresh basil (to represent the red, white, and green colors of the Italian flag) that the queen highly enjoyed. That is how the original and now world renowned pizza Margherita was born and paved the way for pizza to change from being a peasant's food to a popular dish for everyone throughout Italy and the rest of the world.

28. Why do some historians consider Rafaele Esposito as the founder of modern pizza?

- A The pizza he made was eaten by a Queen.
- B The pizza he made used tomatoes from America.
- C The pizza he made used the colors of the Italian flag.
- D The pizza he made became a famous dish all over the world.**

29. Which of the following is NOT true about pizza Margherita?

- A It is still considered a peasant's food today.**
- B It was first made by an Italian pizzeria chef.

- C It is now a well-known dish around the world.
- D It was designed especially for the queen of Italy.

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

In the recent past, a handful of colonial rulers allowed wealth to be accumulated in the hands of a few. The great powers, in turn, enriched themselves lavishly at the expense of the colonized peoples who were subjected to poverty, hardship and deprivation. Because of these policies, poverty remained the lot of the majority. But now that globalization has become the frame of reference, there is no justification for an ever-smaller minority to become richer while the majority poor become even poorer. A situation in which one segment of the global population lives in opulence while most of the rest live in dire poverty is morally reprehensible. We can - and in fact we must -- work to reduce the number of those who live in extreme poverty so that this will be a better world for all.

choose the correct answer:

30. The words great powers in the passage refer to

- A colonial ruler
- B colonized peoples
- C accumulate wealth
- D global development

31. The frame of reference that can help solve poverty is

- A education
- B technology
- C globalization
- D birth control

32. What is considered to be a moral evil?

- A the role of knowledge and behavior
- B the rift between the rich and the poor
- C the high agenda of the wealthy countries
- D the development of many global concerns

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

When the well's dry, we know the worth of water.

33. The passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A Nothing lasts forever but we DON'T normally think about that.
- B We DON'T know how valuable something is until it is NOT available.
- C It is a good idea to start a business storing water for the future.
- D Water is especially important in desert areas.

Passage B

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycles.

choose the correct answer:

34. What does the passage imply?

- A Airplanes are more dangerous than motorcycles.
- B Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.
- C Motorcycles are as dangerous as airplanes.
- D Motorcycles are NOT dangerous.

Passage 14

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Look at the photos. In pairs, ask and answer the questions

choose the correct answer:

35. You can read this in a.....

- A shop
- B restaurant
- C classroom
- D bank

Passage 15

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Khalid says that sometimes he is ordered by the University to undertake certain duties but is given insufficient funds to accomplish the task

choose the correct answer:

36. Khalid says he is unsuccessful because he lacks

- A time
- B manpower
- C money
- D confidence

Passage 16

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

Know something with certainty when we can define it something well.

choose the correct answer:

37. The word define in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A twist
- B find
- C distort
- D explain

Passage 17

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

<u>Today's World</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Cover Story	3-13
National news	14-24
Economy and business	25-31
World news	32-40
Entertainment	40-45
Sports	46-55
Editorial	56

choose the correct answer:

38. On which of the pages of Today's World would one probably find a list of the current trading prices of stock?

- A 3-13
- B 14-24
- C 25-31**
- D 41- 45

39. Which of the following pages would most likely contain a story about the production of a new movie?

- A 32
- B 45**
- C 54
- D 56

40. In which section would one find a statement of opinion by the publishers?

- A Cover Story
- B Entertainment
- C Editorial**
- D National News

Model 31

Passage 1

My uncle Ahmad is a physician. He helps people when they are sick. When

his patients go to the office, he may ask them to breathe while he listens to their chest. Then he listens to the sound of the air in their lungs. He may have to ask them many questions and examine them to see what is making them sick. He helps people have better health.

21. This passage is about a

هذه القطعة تتحدث عن

(A) university teacher

(B) medical doctor

(C) patient

(D) nurse

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

كلمة "فحص" في القطعة هي الأقرب من حيث المعنى إلى عن قرب

(A) talking

(B) looking

(C) listening

(D) questioning

Passage 2

Adam is not as tall as Eric. .

آدم ليس طويل مثل إيريك

23. The passage says that

القطعة تقول ان

(A) Eric is taller

(B) Eric is shorter

(C) Adam is taller

(D) Adam and Eric are short

Passage 3

Volcanoes

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

(2) During a volcanic eruption, hot melted rock called magma escapes from a vent, or opening in Earth's surface, or crust. Magma released from a

volcano is known as lava. Fresh lava ranges from 1.300 to 2.200 o F 700 to 1.200 o C) in temperature. Earth's crust is made up of huge, rocky pieces called plates. The plates move slowly over the crust. Most volcanoes lie along the boundaries between these plates.

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

(4) Volcanoes also form in places where two plates slowly pull apart. Molten rock rises between the plates as they move apart. It causes fissure eruptions, in which lava flows out over the ground. This type of volcano is common along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a mountain chain under the Atlantic Ocean.

Volcanoes in the northern part of this ridge formed the island country of Iceland. A small number of volcanoes are not located along the edges of plates. They form at "hot spots" in Earth's crust. At a hot spot, molten rock rises from deep below the crust. The volcanoes of Hawaii are the best examples of hot-spot volcanoes.

(5) The word volcano comes from the name of Vulcan. The ancient Romans god of fire and metalworking. The Romans believed that volcano eruptions resulted when Vulcan made thunderbolts and weapons for the gods. Other cultures explained volcanoes as ordinations of anger from a god or goddess. Pele was the name of the volcano goddess of the native Hawaiians.

Volcanoes have a long history of destruction. In AD 79, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

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

(7) On May 8, 1902, Mount Pelee erupted on the Caribbean Island of Martinique. Although very little lava flowed, an unstoppable black cloud of hot gases and ash engulfed the city of Saint-Pierre, killing almost all of its

30.000 people. The birth of a volcano was witnessed between 1943 and 1952, when a smoking hole in a Mexican farmer's cornfield erupted into a new mountain called Paricutin that eventually stood 1,400 feet (425 meters) above the level ground around it.

(8) Another notable event took place in 1963, when a new volcanic island called Sartsey rose up from the Atlantic Ocean near Iceland. Within a few years it built up to an area of 1 square mile (25 square kilometers), with a peak more than 560 feet (170 meters) above sea level.

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

25. Which year was called "the year without a summer"?

أي سنة سميت "سنة بلا صيف"

(A) 1815

(B) 1816

(C) 1825

(D) 1883

26. Which Island was formed by volcanoes?

أي جزيرة تكونت بواسطة البراكين

(A) Hawaii

(B) Ireland

(C) Iceland

(D) Indonesia

27. lava is What

ما هي الحمم البركانية

(A) ash

(B) gas

(C) magma

(D) dust

Passage 4

Advertising

- (1) Whenever people give information to the public about an event, a product, or a service, they are using advertising. A piece of advertising is called an advertisement, or ad. Ads appear almost everywhere. They are found in newspapers and magazines. They appear on television, radio, and the Internet. Ads are also posted as signs in all kinds of public places.
- (2) The goal of most advertising is to make the public want to buy whatever is being advertised. People also use advertising to make the public form opinions about things. For example, an ad could try to make the public believe that a company treats its workers well.
- (3) When advertisers want many people to see or hear their ads, they pay the media to have the ads published or broadcast. Newspapers and magazines publish, or print ads between their articles. Television and radio network broadcast, or play ads during their programs. Television and radio ads are also called commercials. Web sites, buses, movie theaters, and many other places also display ads in exchange for money.
- (4) Signs were the fast form of advertising. Even thousands of years ago people created hand-lettered signs to advertise their goods and services. The invention of the printing press in the 1400s expanded this type of advertising. Merchants could print dozens of the same posters and fliers to advertise what they were selling. In the 1600s and 1700s newspapers appeared in Europe. The Americas and Japan. Advertising then became even more widespread.

28. What is one important idea related to advertisements that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)

(ما هي إحدى الأفكار المهمة المتعلقة بالإعلانات التي ذكرها الكاتب في البرقraf 2)؟

- (A) that they are everywhere
(B) that they affect our views
(C) that they give information
(D) that they help businesses

29. What is one important idea related to advertisements that the writer mentions in Paragraph 1?

(ما هي إحدى الأفكار المهمة المتعلقة بالإعلانات التي ذكرها الكاتب في البرقraf 1)

- (A) that they existed thousands of years ago
(B) that they make us want to buy things

(C) that they may change our views

(D) that they are found in all places

30. What does the writer want to show when he mentions that an ad could make us believe that company treats its workers well?

ما الذي يريد الكاتب إظهاره عندما يذكر أن الإعلان يمكن أن يجعلنا نعتقد أن الشركة تعامل عمالها بشكل جيد؟

(A) that ads can benefit businesses

(B) that ads can convince us to buy

(C) that ads can shape our opinions

(D) that ads can give us information

31. What is the main topic of the passage?

ما هو الموضوع الرئيسي للقطعة

(A) the goal of advertising

(B) the harms of advertising

(C) the history of advertising

(D) the importance of advertising

Passage 5

Recycling

(1) As minerals and other resources become scarcer, they also become more expensive. It then pays to use them more than once. The recycling of materials may also reduce the amount of energy used in manufacturing. In turn, this helps to conserve fuels and reduce pollution.

(2) For example, producing aluminum alloys from scrap uses only 5% of the energy that would be needed to make them from aluminum ores. In 2000, Europe recycled 64.396 of the aluminum in waste. Germany and Finland do really well, partly because they have a deposit scheme on cans: they recycle between 95 and 96% of their aluminum waste.

(3) About 60% of the lead used in Britain is recycled. This seems quite good until you realise that it also means that 40 of this poisonous substance enters the environment.

(4) Manufacturing glass bottles uses about three times more energy than if they were collected, sorted, cleaned and reused. Recycling the glass from bottles does not save energy but does reduce the demand for sand used in glass manicure. In 2007, 57% of glass containers were recycled in Britain.

(5) Polythene waste is now also recycled. The plastic is used to make items such as car seat covers, sports shoes, hi-tech headphones and even bridges.

(6) Waste paper can be pulped and used again, mainly for making paper and cardboard. Newspapers are de-inked and used again for newsprint. One ton of waste paper is equal to perhaps 17 trees (Paper is made from wood-pp.) So collecting waste paper may help to cut a country's import bill for timber and

spare a few more hectares of this from the spread of commercial forestry.

32. Why is Finland and Germany's recycling program successful?

لماذا ينجح برنامج إعادة التدوير في فنلندا وألمانيا؟

(A) They reduced commercial forestry.

(B) They sort, clean, and reuse glass.

(C) They have a deposit system.

(D) They collect waste paper.

33. What does the writer think about Britain's lead recycling program?

ما رأي الكاتب في برنامج إعادة تدوير الرصاص في بريطانيا؟

(A) He believes lead is NOT dangerous

(B) He believes Finland is doing better.

(C) He believes it is very successful

(D) He believes it is NOT doing enough

34. What does the passage say about recycling glass bottles?

ماذا يقول المقطع عن إعادة تدوير الزجاجات؟

(A) It saves money.

(B) It saves energy.

(C) It saves sand.

(D) It saves fuel.

35. Which words can we use to replace "such as" in Paragraph (5)?

ما هي الكلمات التي يمكننا استخدامها الاستبدال "مثل" في البرقراف (5)؟

(A) for instance

(B) in addition

(C) of course

(D) after all

36. Which word can we use to replace the word "So" in Paragraph (6)?

ما هي الكلمة التي يمكننا استخدامها الاستبدال كلمة "إذن" في البرقراف (6)؟

(A) Also

(B) However

(C) Meanwhile

(D) Therefore

Malware and Viruses

(1) Malware and viruses are programs that can attack digital devices such as computers, tablets, phones and others. Virus is a small program created to harm, or make trouble; by gaining access to your device and infecting, you can copy your personal data or slow your device down. A virus works by attaching itself to other files.

(2) By combining the words "malicious" (meaning "damaging") and "software" we get the word "malware". Viruses are one type of malware. Malware is made to stop your device from running properly and sometimes to steal information. Your device can be infected very quickly by malware. It could crash, slow down or turn back on again. Your internet connection may also down as the virus or worm searches for other devices to infect, or sends your information back to person or people who created it.

(3) Virus is a type of malware that travels through normal programs. Once your device has a virus it may pass easily and quickly to other files. A virus might just slow down your device or it might be so bad that you lose your applications and documents!

(4) Virus can travel from device to device, but is different from virus as they don't need to attach themselves to other programs. Worms can copy themselves hundreds of times, so they can very quickly harm your device and other devices. A worm will copy itself onto your account and then send a copy to all of your email contacts.

37. What is the reason for a slow internet connection?

ما سبب بطئ الاتصال بالإنترنت

(A) worms attaching to computer programs

(B) too many people on the internet

(C) virus looking for other devices

(D) worms copying themselves

38. What is one negative effect of worms?

ما هو أحد الآثار السلبية للديدان

(A) They delete files.

(B) They become malware.

(C) They affect email contacts.

(D) They attach to other programs.

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

كلمة "جهاز" في البرقراف (1) هي الأقرب في المعنى ل.....

- (A) software
- (B) program
- (C) system
- (D) equipment

40. The word infect in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

..... كلمة "تصيب" الواردة في البرقراف (2) هي الأقرب من حيث المعنى لـ

A

- (B) improve
- (C) cancel
- (D) connect

Passage 7

Anatomy

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

Gross Anatomy

(2) This ancient discipline reached its culmination between 1500 and 1850, by which time its subject matter was firmly established. None of the world's oldest civilizations dissected a human body, which most people regarded with superstitious awe and associated with the spirit of the departed soul. Beliefs in life after death and a disquieting certainty concerning the possibility of bodily resurrection further inhibited systematic study.

Nevertheless, knowledge of the body was acquired by treating wounds, hiding in childbirth. and setting broken limbs. The field remained speculative rather than descriptive, though, until the achievements of the Alexandra medical school and its foremost figure, Herophilus (flourished 300 BCE), who dissected human cadavers and thus gave anatomy a considerable actual basis for the first time. Herophilus made many important discoveries and was followed by his younger contemporary Erasistratus, who is sometimes regarded as the founder of physiology. In the 2nd century CE, Greek physician Galen assembled and arranged all the discoveries of the Greek anatomists (scientists who study anatomy), including with them his own concepts of physiology and his discoveries in experimental medicine. The many books Galen wrote became the unquestioned authority for anatomy and medicine in Europe because they were the only ancient Greek anatomical texts that survived the Dark Ages in The form of Arabic (and then Latin) translations.

(3) Owing to church prohibitions against dissection, European medicine in the Middle Ages relied upon Galen's mixture of fact and fancy rather than on direct observation for its anatomical knowledge, though some dissections were authorized for teaching purposes. In the early 16th century, the artist Leonardo da Vinci undertook his own dissections and his beautiful and accurate anatomical drawings cleared the way for Flemish physician Andreas Vesalius to "restore" the science of anatomy with his monumental *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem* (1543; "The Seven Books on The Structure of the Human Body"), which was the first comprehensive and illustrated textbook of atomy. As a professor at the University of Padua Vesalnis encouraged younger scientists to accept traditional anatomy only after verifying it themselves. and this more critical and questioning attitude broke Galea's authority and placed anatomy on a farm foundation of observed fact and demonstration.

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

descriptions of the venous Valves.

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

(6) The use of the microscope in discovering minute, previously unknown Features was pursued on a more systematic basis in the 19th century, but progress tended to be slow until technical improvements in the compound microscope itself, beginning in the 1830s with the gradual development of achromatic lenses, greatly increased that instrument's resolving power. These technical advances enabled Matthias Jakob Schleiden and Theodor Schwan to recognize in 1838-39 that the cell is the fundamental until of organization all living things. The need for thinner, more transparent tissue species for study under the light microscope stated the development of improved methods of dissection, notably machines called microtomes that can slice specimens into extremely thin sections. In order to better distinguish the detail in these sections. Synthetic dyes were used to stain tissues with different colors. This sections and staining had become standard tools for microscopic anatomists by the late 19th century. the field of cytology, which is the study of tissue organization from the cellular level up. Both arose in the 191h century with the data and techniques of microscopic anatomy as their bodies.

(7) In the 20th century anatomists tended to scrutinize tinier and tinier units of structure as new technologies enabled them to discern details far beyond the limits of resolution of light microscopes.

These advances were made possible by the electron microscope, which stimulated an enormous amount of research on subcellular structures beginning in the 1950s and became the prime tool of Anatomical research. About the same time, the use of X-ray diffraction for studying the structures of many types of molecules present in living things gave rise to

the new subspecialty of molecular anatomy.

43. Who were among the first notable people to illustrate their studies of anatomy?

من كان من أوائل الأشخاص البارزين الذين رسموا دراساتهم في علم التشريح؟

(A) **Leonardo da Vinci and Andreas Vesalius**

(B) Herophilus and Leonardo da Vinci

(C) Alexandrian and Herophilus

(D) Galen and Erasistratus

44. What things did primitive microscopes allow Antonie van Leeuwenhoek to study?

ما الأشياء التي سمحت المجاهر البدائية لأنتوني فان ليوينهوك بدراستها؟

(A) small compartments and muscle fibers

(B) **muscle fibers and spermatozoa.**

(C) arterial and venous networks

(D) spermatozoa and eyes

45. Which new technologies enabled anatomists to see details beyond the limits of light

ما هي التقنيات الجديدة التي مكنت علماء التشريح من رؤية تفاصيل تتجاوز حدود المجاهر الضوئية؟microscopes?

(A) increased resolving power and X-ray diffraction

(B) **electron microscope and x-ray diffraction**

(C) synthetic dyes and achromatic lenses

(D) dissection tools and transparency

Passage 8

Sustainability and Sustainable Development

(1) The definition of sustainability is not nearly as simple as it might seem; the same is true for the definition of Sustainable development. This is best illustrated by the fact that there are over 200 different documented definitions of sustainable development. However, the most common definition, which was established by the Brundtland Commission in 1987, is the following:

(2) Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

(3) This implies that we need to look after our planet, our Sources, and our people to ensure that we can live in a stable manner and that we can give our planet to our children and our grandchildren to live in true suitability.

(4) But what is sustainability? The definition of Suitability may be taken further. It is widely accepted that to achieve true stability we must balance economic, Environment and social factors in equal harmony.

46. The word illustrated in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

..... كلمة "يتضح" في البرقراق (1) هي الأقرب من حيث المعنى إلى

(A) **demonstrated**

(B) designed

(C) painted

(D) colored

47. The word documented in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

..... كلمة "موثق" في البرقراق (1) هي الأقرب من حيث المعنى إلى

(A) questioned

(B) **convinced**

(C) suggested

(D) recorded

48. The word implies in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

..... كلمة "يعني" في البرقراق (3) هي الأقرب من حيث المعنى إلى

(A) demands

(B) assumes

(C) **suggests**

(D) persuades

Passage 9

Non-Western Economic Thought

(1) Western historians of economic thought, like ourselves have a tendency to focus on Western writers. Whether This is justified or not is a matter of opinion. JA Schumpeter, who wrote a comprehensive, widely respected history of economic thought in 1954, held that he could find non-Western early economic writing with any analytic content and further that no piece of reasoning on strictly economic topics has come down to us that can be called "Scientific" within our meaning of the term. Schumpeter also pointed to what he regarded as a curious gap in economic literature between the writings of the Greeks and Aquinas, a period of nearly one thousand years during which no economic writings of merit seemed to have

been produced.

(2) Scholars since Schumpeter have questioned his conclusions and have been to find so interesting early economic wines of merit. We will briefly newly translated works of a seventh century BCE Chinese writer, Oman Zhong (725-645 BC). For example, in order to give you a favor of his contributions and, more broadly to suggest that analysis of economic activity is likely to occur at various times and places. The majority of early Chinese wings on economics fit Schumpeter's characterization they were essentially limited to considerations of public administration within ethical networks, rather than strictly scientific" studies. Oman Zhong's book Guan zi, however, stands out as going far beyond the administrative mold. It includes a number of ideas that central to economic thinking. Probably the most important of these is his "light/heavy" theory. An anticipation of supply/demand theory. Others include his anticipation of the quantity theory, his discussion of countercyclical fiscal policy. and his appreciation for the workings of the market.

(3) Guan Zhong argued that when a good was abundant it became light and its price would fall. When it was locked away it became heavy, and its price would rise. There would be movements of goods into and out of markets based on their lightness and heaviness, with a definite tendency toward one price equilibrium. Thus, the light heavy theory is a statement of the law of supply and demand.

49. What word other than analytic content" does the writer use to talk about economic writing?

ما هي الكلمة الأخرى غير المحتوى التحليلي "التي يستخدمها الكاتب للحديث عن الكتابة الاقتصادية؟

(A) curious

(B) justified

(C) scientific

(D) comprehensive

50. Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

أي مما يلي يقول الكاتب أنه حقيقة

(A) Schumpeter failed to find non-western scientific economic ideas.

(B) Guan Zhong produced a theory called supply and demand.

(C) The Greeks and Aquinas produced economic literature.

(D) Schumpeter wrote a history of economic literature

51. What can we understand about economic thought from Paragraph

(1)?

ما الذي يمكننا فهمه عن الفكر الاقتصادي من البرقراف (1)?

(A) Schumpeter is the founder of modern economic thought and literature

(B) All economic thought comes from Western sources.

(C) The development of economic theories is to his early stages

(D) There were long spells when no economic literature produced

52. What can we understand about Zhong's ideas from Paragraph (3)?

ما الذي يمكن أن نفهمه عن أفكار زونغ من البرقراف (3)?

(A) Goods will always get more expensive through.

(B) Prices rise and fall depending on the movement of goods.

(C) He named his economic theory: the Law of Supply and Demand.

(D) Goods that are 'locked away' are in high-demand and are expensive.

Passage 10

Passage A

(1) Wind power is an alternative energy source. This means that the power of the wind can be used in place of other energy sources such as coal, oil, and nuclear reactions. Wind can be used to produce electricity that heats homes and lights streets and buildings.

(2) Wind power is harnessed by a machine called a wind turbine. Wind turbines are all towers topped with blades. The blades are connected to a vertical shaft, or rod. When wind causes the blades to spin, they turn the shaft. The turning shaft provides power to a machine called a generator, which produces electricity. A group of wind turbines, called a wind farm, can be used to provide electricity to a community. Small turbines provide power for individual homes.

(3) Wind turbines used to be called windmills. The earliest known windmills were built more than 1,000 years ago. People used them to grind grain. The Dutch used windmills to pump water out of low-lying areas near the sea.

Passage B

(1) Wind power is cost-effective. Land-based utility-scale wind is one of the lowest priced energy sources available today, costing 1-2 cents per kilowatt-hour to the production tax credit. Because the electricity from wind farms is sold at a fixed price over a long period of time (e.g. 20+ years) and its fuel is free, wind energy mitigates the price uncertainty that fuel costs add to traditional sources of energy.

(2) Wind creates jobs. The US wind sector employs more than 100,000 workers, and wind turbine technology is one of the fastest growing American jobs.

According to the Wind Vision Report wind has the potential to Scout more than 600.000 job in manufacturing. installation, maintenance, and supporting services by 2050.

(3) It's a clean fuel source. Wind energy doesn't pollute the air like power plants that rely on combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal or gas, which emit particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide -causing health problems and economic damages. Wind Turbines don't produce atmospheric emissions that cause acid rain, smog, or greenhouse gases.

53. What do Passages A and B say about wind?

ماذا تقول القطعتين "أ" و "ب" عن الرياح

(A) Wind energy is free in some places.

(B) In the past, wind was used to crush grain.

(C) Wind energy is environmentally friendly.

(D) Wind can be used to produce electricity.

54. What can we understand from Passages A and B about energy sources?

ما الذي يمكن أن نفهمه من القطعتين "أ" و "ب" حول مصادر الطاقة؟

(A) Burning fossil fuels is expensive and causes pollution

(B) Energy sources include, for example, wind and coal

(C) Wind is a traditional source of energy.

(D) Wind is an alternative energy source.

55. What can we understand from Passages A and B about wind farms?

ماذا يمكن أن نفهم من القطعتين "أ" و "ب" عن مزارع الرياح؟

(A) A wind farm is easy to build and can provide power to a large number of people.

(B) Wind farms produce power more cheaply than individual wind turbines.

(C) Wind farms can provide both power and employment for a community.

(D) A wind farm consists of several wind turbines typically on a sea shore.

56. Which of the following best summarizes the usefulness of wind power for people from Passages A and B?

أي مما يلي يلخص بشكل أفضل فائدة طاقة الرياح للأشخاص من القطعتين "أ" و "ب"؟

(A) The industry that wind power has created likely to grow in the near future.

(B)

(C)

(D)

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

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

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

(4) The third child is a twelve-year-old son. He speaks English to his parents and my aunt speaks Korean to him he does to the second canter. He also has a problem communicating with his parents.

My tis trying to encourage him to learn both languages, but it is very bed for at because he speaks English all day and fail to understand why he should learn Korean.

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

(6) Language is important and valuable for any reasons. Immigrants must imagine a strong mutual understanding with the family and enable their

children to appreciate the heritage. Being at ease in using both the first and second languages is important not only for attaining familial harmony, but also in helping the second generation establish the identity

57. What is the main idea of the passage?

ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية لهذه القطعة ؟

(A) the importance of second language

(B) immigrants and their education

(C) language and identity

(D) immigrants in the US

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

.....

..... كلمة "يعاني" في البرقراف (2) هي الأقرب في المعنى لامتلاك

(A) accidents

(B) problems

(C) injuries

(D) Skills

59. According to Paragraph (3), which of the following is NOT TRUE about the 18-year-old daughter?

? وفقًا للبرقراف (3) أي مما يلي ليس صحيحا بشأن البنت البالغة من العمر 18 عاما؟

(A) She was born in the U.S.

(B) She speaks only English very well.

(C) She sometimes misunderstands things in Korean

(D) She communicates better with her parents than her brother and sister do.

60. The pronoun they in Paragraph (3) refers to the mother and her

.....

..... الضمير الوارد في البرقراف (3) يشير إلى الأم و

(A) second daughter

(B) eldest daughter

(C) children

(D) son

Model 32

Passage 1

Packaging

(1) Packaging involves designing and producing the container or wrapper for a product. Traditionally the primary function of the package was to hold and protect the product. In recent times, however, numerous factors have made packaging an important marketing tool as well. Increased competition and clutter on retail store shelves means that packages must now perform many sales tasks – from attracting attention, to describing the product, to making the sale.

(2) Companies are realizing the power of good packaging to create immediate consumer recognition of brand. For example, an average supermarket stocks 45,000 items; the average Wal-Mart supercenter carries 142,000 items. The typical shopper passes by some 300 items per minute. And more than 70 percent of all purchase decisions are made in stores. In this highly competitive environment, the package may be the seller's last and best chance to influence buyers. Thus, for many companies, the package itself has become an important promotional medium.

(3) Poorly designed packages can cause headaches for consumers and lost sale for the company. Think about all those hard-to-open packages, such as

DVD cases sealed with impossibly sticky labels. Packaging with finger-splitting wire twist-tie, or sealed plastic clamshell containers that take the equivalent of the fire department's Jaws of Life to open. Such packaging causes what amazon.com calls "wrap rage" the frustration we feel when trying to free a product from a nearly impenetrable package.

"Amazon.com recently launched a multi-year initiative to alleviate wrap rage. It's working with companies such as Fisher-Price, Mattel, Microsoft, and others to create "frustration-free packaging –smaller, easy to open recyclable packages that use less packaging material and no frustrating plastic clamshells or wire ties. These new packages not only reduce customer frustration, they also cut down on packaging waste and energy usage, "It will take many years" says the company. "But our vision is to offer our entire catalog of products in frustration-free packaging.

(4) Innovative packaging can give a company an advantage over competitors and boost sales. Sometimes even seemingly small packaging improvements can make a big difference. For example. Heinz revolutionized the 170-year-old condiments industry by inverting the good old ketchup bottle, letting customers quickly squeeze out even the last bit of ketchup. At the same time. It adopted a fridge-door-fit shape that not only slots into shelves more easily but also have a cap that is simpler for children to open. In the four months following the introduction of the new package. Sales jumped 12 percent. What's more? The new package does double duty as a promotional tool says a packaging analyst. "When consumers see the Heinz logo on the fridge door every time, they open it. It's taking marketing inside homes."

(5) In recent years, product safety has also become a major packaging concern. We have all learned to deal with hard-to-open "childproof" packaging. And after the rash of product tampering scares during the 1980s. most drug producers and food makers now put their products in tamper-resistant packages.

In making packaging decisions, the company also must heed growing environmental concerns. Fortunately, many companies have gone "green" by reducing their packaging and using environmentally responsible packaging materials.

21. What was the main function of packaging traditionally?

ما هي الوظيفة الرئيسية للتغليف تقليدياً؟

(A) To hold and protect the product

- (B) To increase competition and clutter
- (C) To design and produce the container
- (D) To describe the product and make it safe

22. How many items does a typical shopper pass by in a minute?

كم عدد العناصر التي يمر بها المتسوق العادي في دقيقة واحدة؟

- (A) 45000
- (B) 3000
- (C) 300**
- (D) 70

23. How many companies is Amazon working with to reduce "wrap rage"?

كم عدد الشركات التي تعمل معها أمازون للحد من "الغضب الشديد"؟

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

24. According to Paragraph 4), how did Heinz revolutionize the condiments industry?

وفقًا للبرقراف (4) كيف أحدثت شركة هاينز ثورة في صناعة التوابل؟

- (A) By increasing sales
- (B) By changing the ketchup bottle**
- (C) By changing the ketchup recipe
- (D) By taking marketing inside homes

25. What percentage increase in sales did Heinz make?

ما هي النسبة المئوية للزيادة في المبيعات التي حققتها هاينز؟

- (A) 12**
- (B) 15
- (C) 170
- (D) 1980

Passage 2

Economics

(1) Economics is the study of how wealth is created and distributed. By wealth, we mean anything of value, including the products produced and sold by business. How wealth is distributed simply means who gets what." Experts often use economics to explain the choices we make and how these choices change as we cope with the demands of everyday life. In simple terms, individuals, businesses, governments and society must make decisions that reflect what is important to each group at a

particular time. For example, suppose you want to take a weekend trip to some exotic vacation spot, and you also want to begin an investment program. Because of your financial resources, though you cannot do both, so you must decide what is most important. Business firms, governments, and to some extent society face the same types of decisions. Each group must deal with scarcity when making important decisions. In this case, scarcity means "lack of resources: money, time, natural resources, and so on - that are needed to satisfy a want or need."

(2) Today, experts often study economic problems from two different perspectives: microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics is the study of the decisions made by individuals and businesses. Microeconomics, for example, examines how the prices of homes affect the number of homes individuals will buy. On the other hand, macroeconomics is the study of the national economy and the global economy. Macroeconomics examines the economic effect of national income, unemployment, inflation, taxes, government spending, interest rates, and similar factors on a nation and society.

26. What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

ما هو الهدف الرئيسي للكاتب في القطعة؟

- (A) To study government spending.
- (B) To explain how wealth is created and distributed.
- (C) To describe economic problems.

(D) To inform about microeconomics and macroeconomics.

27. What is one important idea that the writer mentions about macroeconomics?

ما هي إحدى الأفكار المهمة التي يذكرها الكاتب حول الاقتصاد الكلي؟

- (A) It examines the effect of home prices.
- (B) It studies national and global economy.**
- (C) It teaches us how to start an investment program.
- (D) It studies decisions made by individuals and businesses.

28. What is one important idea that the writer mentions about scarcity?

ما هي إحدى الأفكار المهمة التي ذكرها الكاتب عن الندرة؟

- (A) lack of resources**
- (B) how wealth is distributed
- (C) a result of microeconomics
- (D) a choice we make in business only

Writing Genres

(1) There are four main types of academic writing and each of these writing styles is used for a specific purpose.

(2) Expository writing is one of the most common types of writing. When an author writes in an expository style, all they are trying to do is to explain a concept, imparting information from themselves to a wider audience. Expository writing does not include the author's opinion but focused on accepted facts about a topic, including statistics or other evidence.

(3) Descriptive writing is often found in fiction, though it can make an appearance in nonfiction as well (memories, first hand, accounts of events, or travel guides). When an author writes in a descriptive style, they are painting a picture in words of a person, place or thing for their audience. The author might employ a metaphor or other literary devices in order to describe the author's impressions. But the author is not trying to convince the audience of anything or explain the scene.

(4) Persuasive writing is the main style of writing used in academic papers. When the author writes in a persuasive style, they are trying to convince the audience of a position or belief. Persuasive writing contains the author's as evidence of the correctness of their position. Any "argumentative" Essay written in school should be in the persuasive style of writing.

(5) Narrative writing is used almost every longer. Piece of writing, whether fiction or nonfictions.

When an author writes in a narrative style, they are not trying to import information, they are trying to construct and communicate a story, complete with characters, conflict and settings.

29. What is the main idea of the passage?

ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية لهذه القطعة

(A) Academic writing uses different types of styles.

(B) Children learn about descriptive writing in elementary school.

(C) There are four kinds of writing that are used for different reasons.

(D) Persuasive writing is used when the writer wants to convince an audience.

30. What does Paragraph (2) say about expository writing?

ماذا يقول البرقراف (2) عن الكتابة التوضيحية؟

(A) It is the least common type of writing.

(B) It includes a writer's opinion about a subject.

(C) It has information about today's world events.

(D) It allows the writer to describe an idea to the reader.

31. Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (3)?

ما الجملة التي تعطي الفكرة الرئيسية للبرقراف (3)؟

(A) Descriptive writing is often found in fiction, though it can make an appearance in nonfiction as well.

(B) When an author writes in a descriptive style, they are painting a picture in words of a person, place, or thing for their audience.

(C) The author might employ metaphor or other literary devices in order to describe the author's impressions.

(D) But the author is not trying to convince the audience of anything or explain the scene.

32. What does Paragraph (3) say about descriptive writing?

ماذا يقول البرقراف (3) عن الكتابة الوصفية؟

(A) It deals with paintings and art.

(B) It sometimes appears in works of nonfiction.

(C) It includes the writer trying to convince the audience.

(D) It contains a writer's explanation of the scene for the audience.

33. Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (4)?

ما الجملة التي تعطي الفكرة الرئيسية للبرقراف (4)؟

(A) Persuasive writing is the main style of writing used in academic papers.

(B) When an author writes in a persuasive style, they are trying to convince the audience of a position or belief.

(C) Any "argumentative" essay written in school should be in the persuasive style of writing.

(D) Persuasive writing contains the author's opinions and biases, as well as justifications and reasons given by the author as evidence of the correctness of their position.

34. What does Paragraph (5) say about narrative writing?

ماذا يقول البرقراف (5) عن الكتابة السردية؟

(A) It is only found in fiction.

(B) It is usually used in shorter pieces of writing.

(C) It creates a story that it shares with the reader.

(D) It is a mix of descriptive and persuasive writing.

The Impact of Culture on Marketing Strategies

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

(2) Business norms and behavior also vary from country to country. For example, American executives like to get right down to business and engage in fast and tough face-to-face bargaining. However Japanese and other Asian businesspeople often find this behavior offensive. They prefer to start with polite conversation, and they rarely say no in face-to-face conversations. As another example, South Americans like to sit or stand very close to each other when they talk business - in fact, almost nose-to-nose. The American business executive tends to keep backing away as the South American moves closer. Both may end up being offended.

(3) By the same token, companies that understand cultural differences can use them to their advantage when positioning products and preparing campaigns internationally. Consider LG electronics, the \$63 billion-dollar South Korean electronics, telecommunications and appliance powerhouse. LG now operates in more than 60 countries and captures more than 81 percent of its sales from markets outside its home country. LG's global success rests on understanding and catering to the unique characteristics of each local market through in-country research, manufacturing and marketing.

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

ما هي إحدى الأفكار المهمة عن التسويق في البرقراف (1)؟

(A) consumers

(B) cosmetics

(C) surprises

(D) devices

36. What is one important idea about offensive behavior in Paragraph (2)?

ما هي إحدى الأفكار المهمة عن السلوك العدواني في البرقراف (2)؟

- (A) standing
- (B) conversation
- (C) face-to-face
- (D) nose-to-nose

37. What is a major difference in bargaining style between American and South American businesspeople?

ما هو الاختلاف الرئيسي في أسلوب التفاوض بين رجال الأعمال الأمريكيين وأمريكا الجنوبية؟

- (A) face-to-face conversations
- (B) level of directness
- (C) bedtime habits
- (D) personal space

38. What makes LG so internationally successful?

ما الذي يجعل إل جي ناجحة على المستوى الدولي؟

- (A) They sell most of their products abroad.
- (B) They have knowledge of local market characteristics.
- (C) They spend a lot of money on marketing.
- (D) They use telecommunications effectively.

39. What is the main topic of the passage?

ما هو الموضوع الرئيسي للقطعة

- (A) Each culture has its unique set of business norms and behavior.
- (B) Business brings different nationalities closer together.
- (C) Business negotiations with other nationalities are full of surprises.
- (D) Careful attention to cultural differences leads to success in business.

Passage 5

Irish Potato Famine

(1) Under British rule, three quarters of Irish farmland was used to grow crops that were exported. The potato was the main source of food for most of the Irish people. In 1845, disaster struck. A blight or disease destroyed the potato crop. Other crops, such as wheat and oats, were not affected. Yet British landowners continued to ship these crops outside Ireland, leaving little for the Irish except the blighted potatoes. The result was a terrible famine that the Irish called the 'Great Hunger'. In four years, about one million Irish men, women and children died of starvation or disease. Many more emigrated to the United States and Canada. The Great Hunger left a legacy of Irish bitterness toward the English.

(2) In the 1850s, some Irish militants organized the Fenian Brotherhood. Its goal was to liberate Ireland from British rule by force. In the 1870s,

moderate Irish nationalists found a rousing leader in Charles Parnell. He rallied Irish members of Parliament to press for home rule, or local self-government. The debate dragged on for ages.

(3) The 'Irish question' disrupted English Politics. At times, political parties were so deeply split over the Irish question that they could not take care of other business. As prime minister, Gladstone pushed for reforms in Ireland, he ended the use of Irish tax money to support the British and tried to ease the hardship of Irish tenant farmers. New laws prevented landlords from charging unfair rents and protected the rights of tenants to the land they worked.

(4) Finally, in 1914. Parliament passed a home rule law. But it delayed putting the new law into effect when World War 1 broke out that year. The southern counties of Ireland finally became independent in 1921.

40. What does Paragraph (1) say about the Great Hunger?

ماذا يقول البرقراف (1) عن الجوع الكبير؟

- (A) It helped improve relations between Ireland and Britain
- (B) It made British landowners stop all crop exports outside of Ireland.
- (C) It brought about a lot of death and made many Irish people leave their country.
- (D) It helped Prime Minister Gladstone to become the leader of the Irish nationalists.

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

لماذا يستخدم الكاتب كلمة "بعد" في البرقراف (1)؟

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

42. How did the Irish deal with the problems that followed the Great Hunger?

كيف تعامل الأيرلنديون مع المشاكل التي أعقبت الجوع الكبير؟

- (A) They stopped paying taxes to the British and built an army.
- (B) They passed laws to stop landlords from stealing their crops.
- (C) They bought oat and wheat crops from nearby European countries.
- (D) They created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British.

43. What does the writer think about the "Irish question"?

ما رأي الكاتب في "القضية الأيرلندية"؟

(A) He believes it divided English people and problems until a solution was found.

(B) He believes it created a split between Ireland's northern and southern counties.

(C) He believes it helped the British control Ireland's farms and potato crops for a very long time.

(D) He believes it created bad feelings towards Irish people who supported the Fenian Brotherhood.

44. How did prime minister Gladstone deal with the Irish question?

كيف تعامل رئيس الوزراء جالدستون مع المسألة الأيرلندية؟

(A) He arrested Charles Parnell and other Irish nationalists.

(B) He tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.

(C) He left over a million Irish people to die of hunger and disease.

(D) He allowed Irish people to move to the United States and Canada.

Passage 6

Bacterial Disease

How do bacteria cause disease?

(1) Disease-causing agents are called pathogens. Although pathogens can come from any taxonomic group, bacteria and viruses are among the most common. All currently known prokaryotic pathogens are bacteria. This is why the discussion here is restricted to pathogenic bacteria, and it excludes archaea. However, in the future scientists may well discover that some archaea are associated with disease.

(2) The French chemist Louis Pasteur was the first person to show convincingly that bacteria cause disease. Pasteur helped to establish what has become known as the germ theory of disease when he showed that bacteria were responsible for a number of human and animal diseases.

Disease Mechanisms

(3) Bacteria produce disease in one of two general ways. Bacteria cause disease by destroying living cells or by releasing chemicals that upset homeostasis. Some bacteria destroy living cells and tissues of the infected organism directly, while some cause tissue damage when they provoke a response from the immune system. Other bacteria release toxins (poisons) that interfere with the normal activity of the host.

Damaging Host Tissue

(4) One example of a pathogen that damages host tissue is the bacterium that causes tuberculosis. This pathogen is inhaled into the lungs, where its growth triggers an immune response that can destroy large areas of tissue. The bacterium also may travel through blood vessels to other sites in the body, causing similar damage.

Releasing Toxins

(5) Bacteria that produce toxins include the species that causes diphtheria, and the species responsible for a deadly form of food poisoning known as botulism. Diphtheria has largely been eliminated in developed countries by vaccination, but outbreaks of botulism still claim many lives.

45. What happened because of Louis Pasteur's research about bacteria?

ماذا حدث بسبب بحث لويس باستير عن البكتيريا؟

(A) People learned how diseases can start.

(B) People learned how to stop all diseases.

(C) People learned that diseases are common.

(D) People learned that diseases can be made.

46. What do toxins made by one species of bacteria cause?

ما الذي تسببه السموم التي ينتجها نوع واحد من البكتيريا؟

(A) a new kind of lung disease

(B) a disease found in animals

(C) an ancient type of virus

(D) an illness that can kill

47. What is one negative effect of tuberculosis?

ما هو أحد الآثار السلبية لمرض السل؟

(A) It can cause deadly diseases

(B) It causes damage to body tissue

(C) It destroys blood vessels in the body

(D) It releases toxins that cause food poisoning

48. The word produce in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

..... كلمة "إنتاج" في البرقراق (3) هي الأقرب من حيث المعنى لـ

(A) create

(B) destroy

(C) prevent

(D) respect

49. The word growth in paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

..... كلمة "نمو" في البرقراق (4) هي الأقرب في المعنى لـ

(A) death

- (B) decrease
- (C) description
- (D) development

50. The word response in paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

..... كلمة "استجابة" في البرقراق (4) هي الأقرب في المعنى لـ

- (A) memory
- (B) reply
- (C) delay
- (D) method

Passage 7

California Strawberries

(1) Agricultural abundance is a pillar of the California dream. In 2016 the state turned out more than \$45 billion worth of meat, milk and crops. Long before nutritionists agreed that fresh fruits and vegetables should be the center of American diets, California farmers had planted much of their land in these products, and today they produce half of the nation's fruits, vegetables and nuts.

(2) But although fruits and vegetables are vaunted as healthy foods, their impact as crops is quite different. On many California produce farms wages are low, working conditions are poor and farmers use enormous quantities of pesticides and precious water. This is the central contradiction of California agriculture

(3) California's strawberry industry is the state's sixth most important commodity in terms of the value of crops sold. Strawberries are attractive reasonably nutritious and occasionally tasty fruits and can be grown and eaten within California nearly year-round. But the industry's growth has relied on heavy use of toxic chemicals and now growers face heightened restrictions on some of their most favored chemicals: soil fumigants.

(4) Unfortunately, less toxic or non-chemical strategies that would allow strawberries to be grown for a mass market, maintaining affordable prices, are elusive and likely to remain so.

(5) Although strawberry production once was scattered throughout the state, by the 1960s, it had concentrated in coastal zones to take advantage of sandy soils and mild temperatures. Thereafter, the industry saw tremendous growth in productivity. In Monterey and Santa Cruz counties alone, acreage more than tripled and production increased tenfold from

1960 to 2014. Much of this growth was enabled by advances in plant breeding and use of plastic tarps to absorb heat, allowing growers to increase the length of strawberry seasons.

(6) But the main driver of growth has been the use of pre plant chemical fumigants. Growers hire pest control companies to fumigate soils before planting strawberries in order to kill soil-borne pests most importantly, plant pathogens such as *Verticillium dahliae* and *Macrophomina phaseolina*. Without such treatment, these pathogens cause strawberry plants to wilt and die.

(7) Now, however, the industry's fumigant of choice methyl bromide can no longer be used in strawberry fruit production. In 1991 methyl bromide was banned under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that used in nursery production to ensure that starter plants are virus- and pathogen-free. One potential replacement, methyl iodide, was approved for use in late 2010. But it was withdrawn from the market in 2012, following an activist campaign and lawsuit that accused California regulators of performing an inadequate review of potential health risks to workers and the general public. Among other things, the chemical is a known neurotoxin and carcinogen.

(9) Other fumigants are still allowed, but their use is increasingly restricted by buffer zones and township quotas. Consequently, growers are contending with heightened levels of plant disease, some from pathogens that had never before been evident in California strawberry fields.

(10) Can California find a less toxic way to raise 90 percent of the nation's fresh strawberries?

Although the strawberry industry is investing significant resources into non-chemical alternatives to manage soil-borne disease, the obstacles are formidable. The entire production system, including reliance on fumigants, is embedded into the cost of land.

(11) Fumigation has allowed growers to plant on the same blocks of land. year after year, and not worry about soil disease. With fumigation available to control.

(12) Together these innovations have allowed growers to keep prime strawberry land in production every year for much of the year, yielding exceptional amounts of fruit. High land prices reflect these expectations and make it unprofitable to grow strawberries using less

intensive methods. The Pacific Ocean's natural summer air-conditioning is attractive to suburbanites as well as strawberries, so coastal development is putting additional pressure on the cost of strawberry land while at the same time increasing public pressure to control use of fumigants.

(13) Informed and concerned consumers ingrained with California's deep culture of environmentalism have turned to organic strawberries, which they see as a more sustainable option. As conventional growers took note of this vibrant market, organic strawberry production rose fivefold between 2000 and 2012, to reach about 3,300 acres planted in 2017, which represents 12 percent of all strawberry acreage.

(14) But although organic growers use non-chemical soil fumigation methods or rotate strawberries with crops that have a mild disease-suppressing effect, such as broccoli, few of them fundamentally alter the production system in other ways.

(15) A small but dedicated set of growers have learned how to raise strawberries for the long haul without fumigants. However, even they use starter plants produced on fumigated soil, since no nurseries produce organic plants. Crucially, for these growers strawberries are a minor crop in what are otherwise highly diversified systems. And most of these producers are located outside of prime strawberry growing regions, where land is cheaper. Their approach therefore is not nearly replicable for growers producing for the mass market.

(16) These exceptions tell us as much about the limits of California strawberry production as does mainstream production. Consumers who want organic strawberries must be willing to live with compromises, pay premium prices. For others, the dream of affordable year-round strawberries grown without toxic chemicals is already an impossible one.

52. What are two plant pathogens that harm strawberries?

ما هما مسببات الأمراض النباتية التي تضر بالفراولة؟

(A) *verticillium dahliae* and *macrophomina phaseolina*

(B) methyl bromide and methyl iodide

(C) methyl iodide and *macrophomina phaseolina*

(D) *verticillium dahliae* and methyl bromide

53. Between which years did organic strawberry production rise by fivefold?

من بين أي السنوات التي ارتفع فيها إنتاج الفراولة العضوية خمسة أضعاف؟

(A) 1960 and 2014

(B) 2005 and 2015

(C) 2010 and 2012

(D) 2000 and 2012

Passage 8

Forensic Science

Forensic science is the application of science to answer questions related to the law. Biologists as well as chemists and biochemists can be forensic scientists. Forensic scientists provide scientific evidence for use in courts, and their job involves examining trace material associated with crimes. Interest in forensic science has increased in the last few years, possibly because of popular television shows that feature forensic scientists on the job. Also, the development of molecular techniques and the establishment of DNA databases have updated the types of work that forensic scientists can do. Their job activities are primarily related to crimes against people such as murder and assault. Their work involves analyzing samples such as hair, blood, and other body fluids and also processing DNA found in many different environments and materials.

54. The word evidence in the passage is closest in meaning to

..... كلمة "دليل" في القطعة هي الأقرب من حيث المعنى لـ

(A) people

(B) methods

(C) facts

(D) experiments

55. The word examining in the passage is closest in meaning to

..... كلمة "فحص" في القطعة هي الأقرب من حيث المعنى لـ

(A) creating

(B) destroying

(C) proving

(D) testing

Passage 9

Hypnosis

(1) Those who study hypnosis agree that its power resides not in the hypnotist but in the subject's openness to suggestion. To some extent, nearly everyone is suggestible. When people standing upright with their eyes closed are told repeatedly that they are swaying back and

forth, most will indeed sway a little. In fact, postural sway is one of the items on the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale that assesses a person's hypnotizability. During the assessment, a hypnotist gives a brief hypnotic induction and then presents a series of suggested experiences that range from easy (one's outstretched arms will move together) to difficult (with eyes open one will see a nonexistent person).

(2) Those who are highly hypnotizable - say, the 20 percent who can carry out a suggestion not to smell or react to a bottle of ammonia held under the nose - are still likely to be the most hypnotizable 25 years later. These hypnotically susceptible people, frequently become deeply absorbed in imaginative activities. Typically, they have rich fantasy lives and easily become absorbed in the imaginary events of a novel or movie. Many researchers therefore refer to hypnotic.

56. What we can understand about hypnosis?

ماذا يمكن أن نفهم عن التنويم المغناطيسي؟

(A) Everyone is hypnotizable.

(B) Most people are hypnotizable.

(C) 20% of people are hypnotizable.

(D) Young people are most hypnotizable.

57. Which of the following is the writer's opinion?

أي مما يلي رأي الكاتب؟

(A) In hypnosis, the subject is more important than the hypnotist.

(B) It is good to be able to focus your attention completely on a task.

(C) The Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale is a good test.

(D) Everyone should read novels and watch movies.

Passage 10

Passage A: Aristocratic leadership:

(1) This is also sometimes termed authoritarian leadership. It refers to a leadership or management style which assumes that information and decision making are best kept at the top of the organization.

It is also characterized by:

- One-way communication (down ward).
- Minimal delegation or decentralization.
- Close supervision of employees.

(2) Martha Stewart, An American enter renew, build up a vast global business venture, including publishing, television broad casting and online commerce, despite, or perhaps of her reputation as an autocratic leader,

unlike this style, the leader determines objectives, allocate tasks and expects obedience from subordinates. In these circumstances employees become very dependent upon the leader as they do not have the necessary information (or confidence) to act on their own initiative.

(3) Organization managed in an authoritarian style can face difficulties. People avoid making decisions so that matters to be decided are either passed up for the decisions to be made at a higher level, or decision are made by committees as it is more difficult to dismiss all the members of a committee for jointly making a wrong decision senior management tends to be overworked and staff turnover tends to be high. This style of leadership becomes difficult to operate successfully as an organization grows.

(4) As with all the behavior leadership classifications the term autocratic manager covers a spectrum styles. Extreme autocratic management with result in subordinates having no freedom of action. More evident autocratic leadership will allow for possibility of some discussion or persuasion. This implies that limited two-way communication may occur.

Passage A: Democratic leadership

(1) Democratic leadership (sometimes called participative leadership entails operating a business according to decisions agreed by the majority decision may be agreed formally through a voting system

but are more likely to be the result of informal discussions. Typically, democratic leadership encourages some of the following.

Ship encourages some of the following:

- The leader delegates a great deal and encourages decentralization.
- The leader and subordinates discuss issues and employee participation actively encouraged.
- The leader acts upon advice, and explains the reasons for decisions.
- Subordinates have greater control over their own working lives.

(2) The successful operation of this style requires excellent communication skills on the part of the leader and the ability to generate effective two-way communications. A considerable amount of management time may be spent on communication in one form or another. This approach, helps to develop the skills of subordinates and generally results in a more satisfied work form.

58. What can we understand from passages A and B about leadership?

ما الذي يمكن أن نفهمه من القطعتين "أ" و "ب" عن القيادة؟

(A) It results in a satisfied workforce.

(B) It requires a person to influence others to work.

(C) It becomes more difficult as an organization grows.

(D) It requires employees to be dependent on their leader.

59. According to passages A and B, what type of communication can take place in both leadership styles?

وفقًا للقطعتين "أ" و "ب" ، ما نوع الاتصال الذي يمكن أن يحدث في كل الأسلوبين القياديين؟

(A) downward

(B) limited

(C) two-way

(D) informal

60. What can we understand from Passages A and B about leadership styles?

ماذا يمكننا أن نفهم من القطعتين "أ" و "ب" عن أساليب القيادة؟

(A) They only include downward communication

(B) They influence how decisions are made.

(C) The leader delegates a great deal.

(D) Workers depend on their leaders.

Passage 1

Pony (gold) express

The Pony Express was a system that delivered mail on horseback between Missouri and California.

The service lasted for only about a year and a half in the early 1860s. Nevertheless, the Pony Express is well remembered in stories about the American West. Beginning in the 1840s many people from the eastern United States began to move to the west. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and in Colorado and Nevada in 1859 brought thousands of explorers in search of riches. Other people came to settle the land or to start a new life. By 1860 some 40,000 members of the religious group known as Mormons had settled in what is now Utah. The population of Oregon also greatly increased. The new settlers often came into conflict with the Native Americans who already lived on the land. More settlers continued to arrive, however.

Mail from the East took a long time to reach these people. In 1851 the United States government arranged to send mail to California and Oregon by sea. However, it took about a month for a letter to travel from New York to California. Then a stagecoach service was begun, but this took 24 days. The people in the West demanded faster mail service.

The idea of using fast horses or ponies to carry mail may have come from F.X. Aubrey, who hauled goods down the Santa Fe Trail in freight wagons. The Santa Fe Trail was an important commercial route during the mid-19th century. On his trips from Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico, Aubrey left horses along the trail with traders and others. On his return by horseback, he changed a tired horse for a fresh one.

When did they discover Pony?

- a. 1980
- b. 1848**
- c. 1900
- d. 2000

Who was the first to ride the Pony?

- a. Aubrey**
- b. Daniel
- c. Adam
- d. Christopher

How long did it take for a letter to travel from New York to California?

- a. A month
- b. A year
- c. A week
- d. Three months

Passage 2

Tea

Tea has a Chinese name given to a tree or shrub, its leaves, and the drink made from the leaves, and its evergreen plant. It is attributed to the *Camellia sinensis* plant, and its original home is eastern Asia. In its homeland it grows to a height of 9 m, but on farms it prunes small bushes 90-150 cm tall. Its leaves are lanceolate, dark green, and the flowers are fragrant, white, yellowish. Tea was mentioned in Chinese works in the third century as a substitute for strong wines, and was cultivated in the eighth century on a commercial scale. The Dutch East India Company imported it to Europe, c. 1600, and used it in England (c. 1660). The British East India Company monopolized its supply to Britain until 1834. It arrived in the American colonies in 1680 and was the beverage of choice until it was replaced by coffee. And tea is the most consumed beverage after water, and the most important tea-producing countries are: India, China, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Formosa. The main importing countries Britain, the United States of America, Australia, Russia, Canada, Netherlands. Its cultivation requires light fertile soil, hot weather, humid air, and abundant rain. Small bushes grown from seeds are suitable for harvesting after about three years, and these shrubs may continue to produce for 50 years.

The leaves are picked by hand and they are young and the best are the thin leaves near the top. Leaves are left to wither, then twisted and heated. In green tea, the leaves are heated as soon as they are cut. In black (red) tea, the leaves are first fermented for about 24 hours. In black (red) dragon tea, which is a type of tea that the people of China drink, the leaves are partially fermented, which is Medium in flavor and colour. Tea is classified according to the paper size, starting from the smallest. The flavor of tea is caused by volatile oil, its stimulant property is caused by caffeine, and its astringent property is caused by tannin, which decreases in black (red) tea as a result of fermentation. Sometimes jasmine flower or other fragrant plants are added to some types of tea to sweeten it.

Passage 3

Vitamin D

Vitamin D can be synthesized by the skin when exposed to UVB radiation. Therefore, inhabitants of northern Antarctica with a short exposure to sunlight are at considerable risk of experiencing vitamin D deficiency.

Vitamin D (VD) deficiency is a health condition that affects an important proportion of the worldwide population. VD deficiency can lead to bone mineralization defects such as rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.

Also, studies in the general population have shown an association of VD deficiency with increased bone fracture risk and other health problems.

Why do the inhabitants of northern Antarctica experience vitamin D deficiency?

a. not enough sunlight

Passage 4

Diabetes

1) Diabetes is a chronic (long-lasting) health condition that affects how your body turns food into energy.

2) Your body breaks down most of the food you eat into sugar (glucose) and releases it into your bloodstream. When your blood sugar goes up, it signals your pancreas to release insulin. Insulin acts like a key to let the blood sugar into your body's cells for use as energy.

3) With diabetes, your body doesn't make enough insulin or can't use it as well as it should. When there isn't enough insulin or cells stop responding to insulin, too much blood sugar stays in your bloodstream. Over time, that can cause serious health problems, such as heart disease, vision loss, and kidney disease. For developing countries, urban and rural populations were considered separately. Prevalence of diabetes in adults worldwide was estimated to be 4.0% in 1995 and to rise to 5.4% by the year 2025. It is higher in developed than in developing countries. The number of adults with diabetes in the world will rise from 135 million in 1995 to 300 million in the year 2025.

The sugar industry paid scientists in the 1960s to play down the link between sugar and heart disease and promote saturated fat as the culprit instead, newly released historical documents show.

The internal sugar industry documents, recently discovered by a researcher at the University of California, San Francisco, and published Monday in JAMA Internal Medicine, suggest that five decades of research into the role of nutrition and heart disease, including many of today's dietary recommendations, may have been largely shaped by the sugar industry.

Passage 5

Parkinson

Parkinson's disease is a progressive disorder that affects the nervous system and the parts of the body controlled by the nerves. Symptoms start slowly. The first symptom may be a barely noticeable tremor in just one hand. Tremors are common, but the disorder may also cause stiffness or slowing of movement.

In the early stages of Parkinson's disease, your face may show little or no expression. Your arms may not swing when you walk. Your speech may become soft or slurred. Parkinson's disease symptoms worsen as your condition progresses over time. Although Parkinson's disease can't be cured, medications might significantly improve your symptoms. Occasionally, your health care provider may suggest surgery to regulate certain regions of your brain and improve your symptoms.

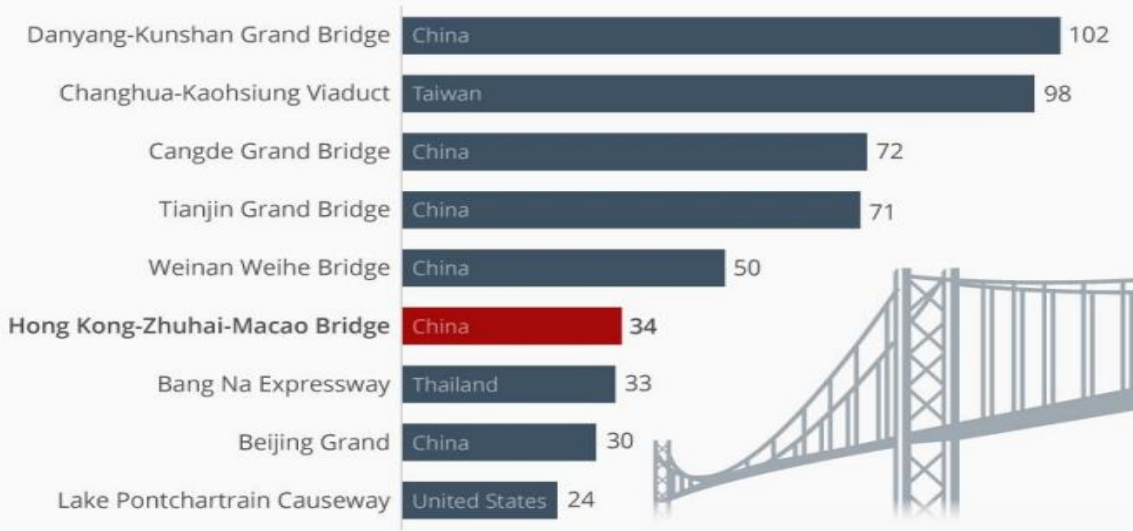
In Parkinson's disease, certain nerve cells (neurons) in the brain gradually break down or die. Many of the symptoms are due to a loss of neurons that produce a chemical messenger in your brain called dopamine. When dopamine levels decrease, it causes atypical brain activity, leading to impaired movement and other symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

Passage6

الرسم البياني الخاص بالجسور

How China's new bridge measures up

The world's longest bridges as of October 2018 (in miles)



How long is the bridge in Thailand?

a. 33 miles

Where is the shortest bridge?

a. Unites States of America

Passage 7

(صناعة الورق والبردي)

- 1) The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, containing tiny cellulose fibers, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.
- 2) The first manmade writing material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plant, flattened them, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.
- 3) Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibers. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved onto a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.
- 4) Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took

it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

5) Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798.

This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

. 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.

. The word them in Paragraph 2) refers to

Ancient Egyptians.

B writing materials.

C papyrus stems.

D paper.

. The first real paper was made in

A China.

B Egypt.

C France.

D Samarkand.

. Who introduced the paper-making process to Europe?

A Ts'ailun.

B Chinese traders.

C the Arabs.

D the Spanish.

. Which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

A tree bark.

B tree wood.

C plant starch.

D fibrous material.

Passage 8

(مناخ بعض مدن المملكة)

Strong winds will raise dust and sand, reducing visibility over the northern

and central Kingdom between Makkah and Madinah, with the possibility of increasing temperatures over these regions.

Suspended haze will spread over Qassim, Hail and northern parts of the Riyadh region, limiting visibility and making driving hazardous. Parts of the central and eastern Kingdom will be partly cloudy, with chances of rain. Storm clouds may form over the southwestern and Western highlands, including Abha. Baha and Taif.

. 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.

. The forecast for Makkah and Medina is

- A clear and sunny.
- B stormy and cool.
- C rainy and cool.

D dusty and hot.

. Which city may expect to see storm clouds?

- A Makkah.
- B Riyadh.
- C Hail.

D Baha.

. 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 9 Automation

(1) Knowing how and where robots and machines could impact the global economy will help financial executives in a competitive edge in their industries but predicting which countries are likely to be impacted most by workforce automation and when isn't as simple as comparing industries across the globe.

(2) A recent McKinsey Global Institute report. A Future That Works: Automation, Employment, and Productivity, Analyzed the automation

potential of 46 countries, representing 80% of the global workforce. Several factors are considered, including the percentage of work activities that could be automated using current technology, the number of full-time employees that could be affected and wages.

(3) The types of activities that have a high potential for automation are physical tasks in highly structured and predictable environments, data processing and data collection. Those that have a considerably lower potential for automation are unpredictable physical work, interactions with others, applying expertise, and managing others, which is the least susceptible to automation.

(4) Vast differences are expected in how automation will play out across the globe, as technical, economic, and social factors will determine the pace and extent of it. But it's hard to say how quickly automation will become reality, according to the report.

(5) Take manufacturing, for example. One country may save a larger concentration of work hours in jobs that have higher automation potential, such as production and administrative support. And another country may have a higher proportion of work hours in jobs that are less likely to be automated, such as management and engineering.

. What idea do the words "susceptible to automation" repeat?

(A) workforce automation

(B) robots and machines

(C) automation potential

(D) competitive edge

. 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.

. 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.

. 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.

. 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

. 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.

Passage 10

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.

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

(A) It is due entirely to the water they receive.

(B) It is due to the water, air, and soil they receive.

(C) It is due to the water, minerals, carbon dioxide, and sun light.

(D) It is due to a healthy soil, enough water, enough minerals and air.

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

(A) cell

(B) fuel

(C) material

(D) process

. 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.

. What can we understand from Paragraph (3) about Helmont's experiment?

(A) It failed because it used dry soil.

(B) It succeeded because it used only rainwater for 5 years.

(C) It failed because it did not pay attention to all things plants need.

(D) It failed because it happened a long time ago before photosynthesis was even known.

Passage 11

Fish

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

. What is the main idea of the passage?

E. the types of fish

F. the colors of fish

G. fish are fascinating animals

H. how fish live and play in water

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

E. differ from

F. look like

G. live in

H. move

. The word it in Paragraph 2) refers to

E. fish

F. water

G. a river

H. oxygen

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

E. fish

F. animals

G. kinds of animals

H. species of animals

Passage 12

(البرمجيات المفتوحة والسماح بتجربتها ومشاركتها)

Free Software

Freeware

(1) Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of

charge. Once it has been downloaded, there are no fees associated with using the software (examples include: Adobe, Skype or media players). Unlike free software, freeware is subject to copyright laws and users are often requested to tick a box to say they understand and agree to the terms and conditions governing the software. This basically means that a user is not allowed to study or modify the source code in any way.

Shareware

(2) In this case, users are allowed to try out some software free of charge for a trial period. At the end of the trial period, the author of the software will request that you pay a fee if you like it. Once the fee is paid, a user is registered with the originator of the software and free updates and help are then provided. Very often, the trial version of the software is missing some of the features found in the full version, and these don't become available until the fee is paid. Obviously, this type of software is fully protected by copyright laws and a user must make sure they don't use the source code in any of their own software. Permission needs to be obtained before this software is copied and given to friends, family or colleagues.

. 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.

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

A- Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of charge.

B- Once it has been downloaded, there are no fees associated with using the software (examples include: Adobe, Skype or media players).

C- Unlike free software, freeware is subject to copyright laws and users are often requested to tick a box to say they understand and agree to the terms and conditions governing the software.

D- This basically means that a user is not allowed to study or modify the source code in any way.

. 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.

. 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