

الاختبارات التجريبية الكاملة

للتدرب على الأسئلة الفعلية بالاستيب

الهدف الأساسي هو التدرب والتعلم من الأخطاء

خطوات التدريب:

- ١ - فضي نفسك ٣ ساعات متواصلة على الأقل بحيث تكون جاهز ومصحح.
- ٢ - ابدأ بالقسم الاول مع مؤقت، وحل الأسئلة بطريقة مماثلة للاختبار الفعلي
- ٣ - اذا السؤال صعب خمن الإجابة واستمر، الى انت تنتهي
- ٤ - بعد الانتهاء من القسم، استمر للقسم اللي بعده، بدون انتظار او وقوف.
- ٥ - بعد الانتهاء من الأقسام، تأكد من اجاباتك، واحسب درجتك من ١٠٠
- ٦ - خذ راحة، وراجع كل الأخطاء



"واذا عندك أي سؤال، كلمني خاص على طول على التويتر @Dalilk4step - عبدالرحمن حجازي"



Section One

Items: 1 – 20

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

Recording Number (1)

1

- A. Grammar
- B. Geography
- C. Literature
- D. Philosophy

2

- A. The assignment for the next class.
- B. The next class meeting.
- C. His absence today.
- D. The novel review.

3

- A. He doesn't care about absences.
- B. He asks for extra work from absentees.
- C. He records all absences.
- D. He lowers grades because of absences.

4

- A. Read a new novel.
- B. Write three pages from Hemingway's novel.
- C. Study the review.
- D. Read and review Hemingway's novel.

5

- A. Finish reading the novel.
- B. Study hard for the upcoming quiz.
- C. Don't miss the class.
- D. Don't wait until it is too late.

Recording Number (2)

6

- A. To leave for work early.
- B. To leave from work early.
- C. To bring home some espresso.
- D. To pray before coming home.

7

- A. Not go to work.
- B. Not buy anything.
- C. Go to the market for her.
- D. Pick her up after work.

8

- A. If he leaves work early.
- B. If the market is open.
- C. If shopping doesn't take long.
- D. If the prayer doesn't come early.

9

- A. Turkish coffee.
- B. Ginger cappuccino.
- C. Double espresso.
- D. Mocha java.



Recording Number (3)

10

- A. Friend.
- B. Neighbor.
- C. Daughter.
- D. Mother.

11

- A. She has been away at school.
- B. She has been doing guesswork.
- C. She has been visiting Dr. Fatima.
- D. She has been feeling very sick.

12

She is thankful that Dr. Fatima was:

- A. determined.
- B. firm.
- C. necessary.
- D. ordered.

13

The doctors finally:

- A. made friends with her daughter.
- B. saw things clearly after some confusion.
- C. opened a door for her and her daughter.
- D. gave them someone to understand.

14

- A. Pneumonia.
- B. Diagnosis.
- C. Treatment.
- D. Medication.

15

- A. Because they were afraid of her.
- B. Nadia didn't improve like she should have.
- C. Pneumonia takes a long time.
- D. Her mother became angry with them.

16

- A. She left the hospital in a short time.
- B. She was asked to stay longer.
- C. Jenan stayed at the hospital with her.
- D. She renewed her old medication.

Recording Number (4)

17

- A. At a sword fight.
- B. At a restaurant.
- C. At a supermarket.
- D. At a sports center.

18

- A. That he disagrees.
- B. That he accepts.
- C. That he doubts.
- D. That he agrees.

Recording Number (5)

19

- A. So it doesn't get lost.
- B. In order to protect it from damage.
- C. To use it in writing a report.
- D. The library wants it back.

20

- A. He didn't have time to read it.
- B. Several pages were torn out of it.
- C. He can't find it.
- D. It got wet in a storm.

Stop!
End of Section.



Section Two

Items: 21 - 40

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passages, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

- 1) A couple of weeks ago I was unfortunate enough to get stung by both a bee and a hornet while working in the garden. My arm swelled up, so off to a clinic I went. The clinic gave me cream to put on the bites and an antihistamine. The next day the swelling was getting progressively worse, so my husband said I should see my regular doctor. I made an appointment for that afternoon. He said my arm was infected and gave me an antibiotic. He also said that the next time I got stung I should put a penny on the bite for fifteen minutes. I thought to myself, if there ever is a next time I'll follow through on his suggestion.
- 2) Well that night my niece got stung by two bees. When she came over to swim I looked at the bite and it had already started to swell. Immediately I thought of my doctor's advice. Off I went to get a penny and taped it to her arm for fifteen minutes. The next morning, there was no sign of a bite. Wow, were we surprised! But we decided she just wasn't allergic to the sting.
- 3) Well, guess what happened again on Saturday afternoon? I was helping my neighbor in her flower garden and I got bit again two times by a hornet on my left hand. I promptly went into the house and taped two pennies to my bites and then sat and **sulked** for 15 minutes. The penny took the sting out of the bite immediately, but I wasn't sure if it would stop the swelling. While I was doctoring my stings, the hornets were attacking my neighbor and she got bit on the thumb. Again, the penny.

The next morning I could only see the spot where I had been stung. There was no redness or swelling at all. I went over to see my neighbor and hers was the same. She couldn't even tell where she had been bitten.

- 4) The doctor certainly knew what he was talking about when he said that somehow the copper in the penny counteracts the usual effects of the bite. My suggestion to you is to keep a few copper coins **on hand**. I know in some countries there are no coins made from copper. If that's the case in your country, why not save some pennies on your next visit to America or ask friends if they have some. And who knows, maybe the copper is good for bites of insects other than bees, hornets and wasps. It's worth a try!

Questions

21. What stung the writer?
 - A. A snake and a hornet.
 - B. A wasp and a bee.
 - C. A hornet and a bee.
 - D. A bee and a spider.
22. She went to a clinic because her:
 - A. arm was swollen.
 - B. pain was intense.
 - C. husband told her to.
 - D. neighbor suggested it.
23. What did her doctor suggest she put on a sting if it happened again?
 - A. An ointment.
 - B. An antihistamine.
 - C. A tape.
 - D. A copper coin.

24. According to paragraph (3), where was she on Saturday afternoon?

- A. At the doctor's.
- B. At her neighbor's.
- C. At the clinic.
- D. At her niece's.

25. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **sulked** in paragraph (3)?

- A. Felt somewhat joyful.
- B. Thought about things.
- C. Guessed what happened.
- D. Felt sorry for herself.

26. What happened the morning after she put a penny on her neighbor's sting?

Her neighbor couldn't see where:

- A. her thumb was.
- B. she had been bitten.
- C. her garden was.
- D. she had put the penny.

27. What is the effect of copper on a bee's sting?

It works:

- A. against it.
- B. with it.
- C. for it.
- D. into it.

28. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase **on hand** in paragraph (4)?

- A. With your neighbor.
- B. Usually in your car.
- C. Close to a flower garden.
- D. Easily available.

29. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. The Clinic's Advice
- B. Picking Flowers in a Garden
- C. Bee Stings and Pennies
- D. Helping Your Neighbor

Passage 2

- 1) Delhi residents are under siege by monkeys due to a shortage of trappers who could free the people from the **simian menace**, reports said on Tuesday. Many residents have barricaded their houses with grills and wire mesh to keep the marauding simians from looking for a meal from their refrigerators, *The Times of India* newspaper reported.
- 2) A woman told the newspaper that she had to spend hours at a stretch in her living room with the kitchen locked to keep the monkeys away. "You feel chained down as you can't keep the doors and windows open. At times it seems as if we are inside a cage and the monkeys are like visitors to a zoo," she said. As a result, many people keep their refrigerators and water tanks locked and are even afraid to dry their clothes in the open lest the simians rip them to bits, the newspaper said.
- 3) "There is a dearth of monkey trappers not only in the city but the whole of northern India. There has been no response to a notice inviting monkey trappers that we had put in papers," a city official said.

Questions

30. Where is this passage taken from?
 - A. A city official.
 - B. A report from a zoo.
 - C. A woman in Delhi.
 - D. A newspaper in India.
31. In paragraph (1), the term **simian menace** means a problem that refers to:
 - A. trappers.
 - B. barricaded houses.
 - C. monkeys.
 - D. grills and wire.

32. In paragraph (2), one woman said that sometimes she feels like she is:

- A. an animal in a zoo.
- B. a visitor in a zoo.
- C. stretched in her living room.
- D. chained to her doors and windows.

33. Why do some people keep their refrigerators and water tanks locked?

To keep:

- A. their home supplies protected.
- B. them from being ripped apart.
- C. the monkey trappers away.
- D. the doors and windows open.

34. According to paragraph (3), what do the city authorities say the main cause of this problem is?

- A. Too many monkeys.
- B. Refrigerators and water tanks.
- C. Too few monkey trappers.
- D. Clothes in the open.

35. According to paragraph (3), how have city authorities tried to get help solving this problem?

- A. Advertising in newspapers.
- B. Putting notices in the market.
- C. Searching all of northern India.
- D. Not responding to invitations.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

36. Tom always takes an apple with him to school and _____ it at lunch.

- A. ate
- B. eats
- C. has eaten
- D. will eat

37. I can give Khalid that message for you when I _____ him at dinner tonight.

- A. will see
- B. see
- C. have seen
- D. will be seeing

38. This is _____ umbrella; _____ is over there.

- A. your / my
- B. mine / yours
- C. my / your
- D. my / yours

39. The teacher graded the students' papers last night. _____ them during class today.

- A. It returns
- B. She returned
- C. They returned
- D. He return

40. Sally would have forgotten her book _____ reminded her to take it.

- A. if he isn't
- B. if he hasn't
- C. if we hadn't
- D. if we haven't

Stop!
End of Section.



Section Three

Items: 41 - 60

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage

- 1) The title of an interesting article in *The New York Times* (May 19, 2001) is the question, 'If Richer Isn't Happier, What Is?' In the article David Leonhardt explores two common ideas that we all tend to have – but two ideas that don't exactly fit together. Although most of us unthinkingly consider both ideas to be true, when we stop and put the two ideas side by side we have a problem. The two ideas contradict each other, thus both of them can't be true. Here they are: a.) The more money people have, the happier they will be. b.) Money can't buy happiness. Do you believe both statements are true? If so, how do you reconcile the apparent contradiction?
- 2) Mr. Leonhardt, in searching for an answer, explores the way in which economists and psychologists have approached this issue. Economists have traditionally not seen the necessity of conducting surveys. They have assumed that the richer a person, a family or a country is, the more they can buy and therefore the happier they will be. Thus, there is no need for surveys or research. Nowadays many people take possessions for granted that, before World War II, could only have been owned by the wealthy elite. Some examples of things that we probably all would assume add to someone's happiness are second and third cars, international vacations and pursuing an education abroad.
- 3) However, sociologists and psychologists are finding that this isn't necessarily true. Up to a certain point, it seems to be true. But then, another principle comes into play. That is, the more money people have and the more things they can buy, the greater and greater their desires become. For example, a man buys a new car. He is happy with his new car. Then he starts to have thoughts of a bigger, better, more expensive car. And so it goes with virtually any material possession. The more I have, the more I want – and it goes on endlessly with happiness being only of short duration until once again a new **aspiration** appears. This is known as the 'hedonistic treadmill' in the literature of 'happiness researchers' who are still exploring this field.
- 4) In the meantime, you and I may react to these findings by wishing that we had a chance to more fully experience the unhappiness at the upper levels of the hedonistic treadmill!! But perhaps another question should be asked: At what point of becoming richer does unhappiness outweigh happiness? Are you a volunteer in an experiment to find the answer?

Questions

41. What does Mr. Leonhardt's article explore?
 - A. What rich really means.
 - B. How the rich are happy.
 - C. How much money the rich have.
 - D. What money really means.
42. According to paragraph (1), why is it that most of us tend to believe two opposite ideas?
 - A. We put the two ideas side by side.
 - B. We don't think about them thoroughly.
 - C. They are not contradictory in any way.
 - D. We reconcile both ideas immediately.



Model Test 2

43. According to paragraph (2), why have economists NOT felt the need to conduct surveys?

They have always considered that:

- A. the rich don't need to buy.
- B. unhappiness automatically means poor.
- C. surveys aren't reliable.
- D. buying things creates happiness.

44. According to paragraph (2), what used to be true about the possessions many of us take for granted today?

- A. They were only for the economically well off.
- B. They have always been necessary for happiness.
- C. They were taken from the rich during WW II.
- D. They became a little less important than before.

45. According to paragraph (2), what kinds of things do we usually consider important for happiness?

- A. Expensive vehicles, long vacations, and international insurance.
- B. Automobiles, extensive travel, and international education.
- C. Several cars, international businesses, and expensive schools.
- D. Luxury brands, international economy, and elite education.

46. What was true about education abroad before World War II?

- A. It used to be much less possible than it is now.
- B. Fewer wealthy people took advantage of it.
- C. It was a sign of an elite psychological pursuit.
- D. Poor people had fewer possessions because of it.

47. According to paragraph (3), what happens when people are able to own more and more things?

A point is reached where:

- A. great possessions result in an increase in happiness.
- B. owning more increases the desire to purchase more.
- C. the more one owns increases the level of satisfaction in life.
- D. great possessions result in longer periods of happiness.

48. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **aspiration** in paragraph (3)?

- A. possession
- B. success
- C. answer
- D. desire

49. According to paragraph (3), how do 'happiness researchers' refer to the phenomenon in the article?

They refer to it as:

- A. the hedonistic treadmill.
- B. the literature of happiness.
- C. sociological research.
- D. psychological research.

50. In paragraph (4), at what point of becoming richer does unhappiness become greater than happiness?

- A. When the market losses are too great.
- B. When the upper level lacks volunteers.
- C. Researchers haven't found the answer yet.
- D. It depends on the time for the experiment.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

51. I am taking four classes at the university. _____ of them is English.

- A. One
- B. Most
- C. Some
- D. All

52. The price of coffee _____ for the past 5 years.

- A. is going up
- B. will go up
- C. has gone up
- D. had gone up

53. He is very tired because he _____ here since Fajr.

- A. had been
- B. is
- C. was
- D. has been

54. One of my best friends _____ to visit me next month.

- A. has been coming
- B. will be coming
- C. had been coming
- D. must be coming

55. He didn't write _____ during the exam. He just sat there looking at his paper.

- A. something
- B. nothing
- C. anything
- D. everything

56. _____ I arrived, he was talking on the phone.

- A. After
- B. Once
- C. When
- D. While

57. I'll go swimming tomorrow _____ it's cold.

- A. even
- B. unless
- C. since
- D. because

58. The research project will take _____ time _____ money.

- A. neither / but
- B. some / also
- C. either / and
- D. both / and

59. _____ you need more information, call me at home.

- A. In the case
- B. In a situation
- C. In the event
- D. In an emergency

60. Khalid: Who do you think is going to win the game tomorrow?

Walid: Well, our team has better players, so we _____ win, but you never know. Anything can happen in sports.

- A. ought to
- B. have to
- C. must
- D. will

Stop!
End of Section.



Section Four

Items: 61 - 80

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passages, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

- 1) A grasshopper spent the summer hopping about in the sun and singing **to his heart's content**. One day, an ant went hurrying by, looking very hot and weary. "Why are you working on such a lovely day?" asked the grasshopper. "I'm collecting food for the winter," said the ant, "and I suggest you do the same," and went off to help the other ants carry food to their storage area. They knew that food would not be available in the cold winter, so they were preparing for that time. But the grasshopper went on hopping and singing and thought to himself that the ants were foolish to waste such gorgeous sunny days doing unpleasant work. **There's always tomorrow**, he thought to himself.
- 2) When winter came the ground was covered with snow and it was very cold. Nothing was growing so there was nothing available for the grasshopper to eat. Since he was very hungry, he remembered the ants and went to their storage area. They had lots of food there and surely they would give him something to eat. At the storage area he spoke with the ant on duty and explained that there was no food and that he was very hungry. The ant told him he would have to go to the manager of the storehouse, so off the grasshopper went.
- 3) He presented his request to the manager who asked him what he had done all summer when the ants had worked long and hard to collect food for the winter. "I was busy hopping and singing," said the grasshopper. "Well," responded the manager ant, "while you were

hopping and singing and having a great time all summer instead of working, didn't you realize that you wouldn't have anything to eat in the winter and would **starve**?"

Questions

61. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase, **to his heart's content**?
- A. As much as he wanted
 - B. Songs about the heart
 - C. For the sake of his heart
 - D. More than he can hold
62. In paragraph (1), what was the ant doing?
- A. Enjoying a lovely sunny day.
 - B. Working slowly in the hot sun.
 - C. Gathering food for the cold season.
 - D. Going home with the other ants.
63. What did the grasshopper think about the ants? He thought that they:
- A. should stop singing.
 - B. should work hard for the winter.
 - C. were doing pleasant work.
 - D. were wasting wonderful days.
64. **There's always tomorrow** is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- 1. There's plenty of time to do the work later.
 - 2. There's enough time to do the work now.
 - 3. The work should begin in the early morning.
 - 4. Tomorrow is the best time to play.
65. In paragraph (2), why didn't the grasshopper have anything to eat?
- A. Nothing was growing because it was too hot.
 - B. Nothing was available in the ant's storage.
 - C. Someone had stolen all the food he had stored.
 - D. He had done nothing to prepare for this time.



Model Test 2

66. Why did the ants have lots of food during the cold season?

- A. The snow helped preserve the food.
- B. Their manager urged them to collect more.
- C. They had worked hard all summer.
- D. They discovered new places to find food.

67. Why did the grasshopper go to see the manager ant?

- A. He wanted to help the manager.
- B. He felt sure the manager would help him.
- C. The storage ant didn't have any food.
- D. He didn't want the manager to share with him.

68. What is the implication of the manager's response to the grasshopper?

He wonders why he:

- A. was still singing.
- B. had enjoyed the summer.
- C. hadn't come earlier.
- D. hadn't planned ahead.

69. The word **starve** in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. be very cold
- B. be extremely sick
- C. be sick from hunger
- D. be very unhappy

70. Which of the following gives the best general meaning for this story?

- A. It is foolish to be concerned about the future.
- B. We should work today to prepare for tomorrow.
- C. Knowing the best places to find what we need is important.
- D. We need friends who can help us get necessities.

71. Did the manager give the grasshopper what he wanted?

- A. The passage doesn't give us the answer to that question.
- B. No, because he didn't work when he should have.
- C. Yes, only until things started growing again at the right time.
- D. Yes, only enough for one day so that he can work.

Passage 2

- 1) For traveling about on land, the chariot or the carriage necessarily depended on an animal to make it move. Usually the animal was a horse, but depending on the location and availability, the animal might be a donkey, a camel, an elephant or even a dog. The only alternatives (excluding royalty and the very rich who were often carried by other people in sedan chairs) were to walk or actually ride on the back of the animal, although it would be difficult to do so on a dog.
- 2) All of that drastically changed after the invention of the horseless carriage or automobile, known these days simply as the car. No animal is needed to make a car move. It makes itself move by power generated from the engine, resulting in the name automobile.
- 3) Thanks to the car, we can go from place to place with much more ease and get there much faster. Unfortunately, the exhaust fumes from the burning of the fuel that powers the engine is a significant factor in the contemporary problem of air pollution. Progress has been made, but at a price.

Questions

72. How did the common people travel before there were cars?

- A. Either in carriages or walking.
- B. Either by walking or in sedan chairs.
- C. By riding on dogs or horses.
- D. Being carried by others or walking.

73. How does a car make itself move?

- A. By propelling fumes.
- B. By the power of the horse.
- C. By inventing its mechanism.
- D. By the power of the engine.

74. In paragraph (3), what is said about the result of using petrol for cars?

- A. Petrol is significant as an important fuel.
- B. It contributes to the problem of air pollution.
- C. It is a sign of progress in modern times.
- D. Petrol is why a car is a horseless carriage.

75. What can be inferred from the last sentence of this passage?

- A. Real progress is truly free.
- B. Good truly comes from the changes of progress.
- C. Progress is a mixed blessing.
- D. Life has only improved with the coming of progress.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

76. Ali: What does Saud do for a living?

Badr: _____ at the university.

- A. His professor B. He's a professor
- C. He's a father D. His father's

77. Khalid: Are those people Chinese?

Ali: No, I think _____ Japanese.

- A. their from B. they're
- C. there D. they're from

78. My favorite class is history because _____.

- A. it's the one which I do best in.
- B. which is the one I do best in.
- C. it's the best one which I do in.
- D. which I do best in that one.

Instructions

Identify the *incorrect* underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

79. Most of us assume that as people get older, they grew wiser. That doesn't always seem to be correct.

- A. assume B. older
- C. grew D. doesn't

80. Which of the following has the correct punctuation?

- A. Most people who drink coffee don't know where it comes from it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
- B. Most people, who drink coffee, don't know where it comes from; it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
- C. Most people who drink coffee, don't know where it comes from. It is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
- D. Most people who drink coffee don't know where it comes form. It is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.

Stop!
End of Section.



Section Five

Items: 81 - 100

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

81. Saud _____ Arabic and English, but he _____ Chinese.

- A. knows / doesn't speak
- B. doesn't hear / understands
- C. understands / doesn't hear
- D. speak / doesn't knows

82. This car is _____ than that one.

- A. expensiver
- B. more cheaper
- C. cheapest
- D. more expensive

83. Hasan came into the room and asked me _____ I knew what time it was.

- A. when
- B. whether
- C. why
- D. which

84. I have _____ tasted such a delicious sandwich!

- A. ever
- B. never
- C. usually
- D. always

85. Pierre _____ France.

- A. in
- B. will be from
- C. comes from
- D. from

86. The package _____ yesterday is for the children.

- A. which did arrived
- B. which has arrived
- C. which can arrive
- D. which arrived

87. Will he keep his word _____ a promise?

- A. if he makes
- B. if he does
- C. after he says
- D. when he does

88. We were eager _____ the film.

- A. for seeing
- B. about looking to
- C. to see
- D. to look to

89. That was _____ film I've ever seen!

- A. more boring
- B. the most bored
- C. most boring
- D. the most boring

90. He ran _____ to win the race.

- A. too fast
- B. the fastest
- C. fast enough
- D. very faster

91. He exercises _____ that he is not in good shape.

- A. so little
- B. not much
- C. very little
- D. too little so



Model Test 2

92. What would happen _____ I pushed this button?
- A. when
B. whether
C. while
D. if
93. I like my teachers _____ this year. All of them are kind, unlike last year.
- A. too much
B. very much
C. more than
D. so many
94. The man _____ the room is my history teacher.
- A. who just enters
B. who enters in now
C. who entered in now
D. who just entered
95. It is very important for you to be _____ the meeting tomorrow.
- A. on time for
B. at the time for
C. at time at
D. on time to
96. Many tourists love to vacation in Salalah in Oman. _____ it has natural beauty that is unequalled in the Gulf.
- A. therefore
B. since
C. however
D. so
97. If he _____, he would get much better marks in all his classes.
- A. had longer naps
B. ate more fast food
C. had better study habits
D. bought a new car
98. Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?
- A. Ali is very good at mathematics and science, but he doesn't do well in English, Arabic or history.
B. Ali is very good at mathematics, and science; but he doesn't do well in English, Arabic or history.
C. Ali is very good at mathematics, and science. But he doesn't do well in English, Arabic, or history.
D. Ali is very good at mathematics and science but he doesn't do well in English Arabic or history.
99. Choose the best order so that the sentences in the box below form a logical paragraph.
1. Later he discovered that he didn't like that subject.
2. His interest shifted to law.
3. Saleh majored in chemistry at first.
4. With his parents' approval, he withdrew from chemistry and switched to law.
- A. (4), (1), (3), (2)
B. (3), (1), (2), (4)
C. (2), (3), (4), (1)
D. (1), (4), (2), (3)

100. Look at the 4 sentences. By using the word **but**, which two sentences can be combined to make only one sentence?

1. Later he discovered that he didn't like that subject.
2. His interest shifted to law.
3. Saleh majored in chemistry at first.
4. With his parents' approval, he withdrew from chemistry and switched to law.

- A. Sentence (1) and then sentence (3).
- B. Sentence (2) and then sentence (4).
- C. Sentence (3) and then sentence (1).
- D. Sentence (4) and then sentence (2).

Thank you for following the instructions.
Wishing you a successful future.

Model Test 2 – Key

Section 1		Section 2		Section 3		Section 4		Section 5	
1.	C	21.	C	41.	D	61.	A	81.	A
2.	A	22.	A	42.	B	62.	C	82.	D
3.	D	23.	D	43.	D	63.	D	83.	B
4.	D	24.	B	44.	A	64.	A	84.	B
5.	C	25.	D	45.	B	65.	D	85.	C
6.	B	26.	B	46.	A	66.	C	86.	D
7.	D	27.	A	47.	B	67.	B	87.	A
8.	C	28.	D	48.	D	68.	D	88.	C
9.	B	29.	C	49.	A	69.	C	89.	D
10.	C	30.	D	50.	C	70.	B	90.	C
11.	D	31.	C	51.	A	71.	A	91.	A
12.	A	32.	A	52.	C	72.	A	92.	D
13.	B	33.	A	53.	D	73.	D	93.	B
14.	A	34.	C	54.	B	74.	B	94.	D
15.	B	35.	A	55.	C	75.	C	95.	A
16.	A	36.	B	56.	C	76.	B	96.	B
17.	B	37.	B	57.	B	77.	B	97.	C
18.	A	38.	D	58.	D	78.	A	98.	A
19.	C	39.	B	59.	C	79.	C	99.	B
20.	D	40.	C	60.	A	80.	D	100.	C

الاختبارات التجريبية الكاملة

للتدرب على الأسئلة الفعلية بالاستيب

الهدف الأساسي هو التدرب والتعلم من الأخطاء

خطوات التدريب:

- ١ - فضي نفسك ٣ ساعات متواصلة على الأقل بحيث تكون جاهز ومصحح.
- ٢ - ابدأ بالقسم الاول مع مؤقت، وحل الأسئلة بطريقة مماثلة للاختبار الفعلي
- ٣ - اذا السؤال صعب خمن الإجابة واستمر، الى انت تنتهي
- ٤ - بعد الانتهاء من القسم، استمر للقسم اللي بعده، بدون انتظار او وقوف.
- ٥ - بعد الانتهاء من الأقسام، تأكد من اجاباتك، واحسب درجتك من ١٠٠
- ٦ - خذ راحة، وراجع كل الأخطاء



"واذا عندك أي سؤال، كلمني خاص على طول على التويتر @Dalilk4step - عبدالرحمن حجازي"

Section One

Items: 1 – 20

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.



Model Test 1

Instructions

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

Recording Number (1)

1

- A. On a trip to Bahrain.
- B. In the winter.
- C. During an accident.
- D. At a picnic.

2

- A. He forgets about how cold it gets.
- B. He forgets about picnics.
- C. He forgets to take his jacket.
- D. He forgets to go on picnics.

3

- A. Because he was in an accident.
- B. Because he checked into a hospital.
- C. Because his friend was in an accident.
- D. Because he was in Bahrain.

4

- A. She was not able to speak.
- B. She was not able to walk.
- C. She was extremely disturbed.
- D. She was awfully late.

5

- A. He is not good at math.
- B. He didn't understand the problem.
- C. He doesn't have a calculator.
- D. He forgot about Khalid's story.

Recording Number (2)

6

- A. In an office.
- B. In a mall.
- C. In a restaurant.
- D. On a boat.

7

- A. Pretty inexpensive, but good.
- B. Pretty expensive, but good.
- C. Expensive, but not worth it.
- D. Not good for special occasions.

8

- A. They have the same opinions.
- B. They're both on a boat now.
- C. They are eating the same food.
- D. They are both eating on the same boat.

Recording Number (3)

9

- A. In a lecture hall.
- B. In a chemistry lab.
- C. In a geology lab.
- D. In an archeology museum.

10

- A. 71
- B. 17
- C. 170
- D. 117

11

- A. Carelessly.
- B. Carefully.
- C. Dangerously.
- D. Extremely.

12

- A. The chemistry teacher.
- B. The lab assistant.
- C. Some assistance.
- D. The assistant professor.

13

- A. Notes
- B. Books
- C. Measurements
- D. Assignments

14

Ask him to:

- A. answer it slower.
- B. write it down.
- C. teach it over.
- D. say it again.

Recording Number (4)

15

- A. After the twelfth when she gets paid.
- B. When the next car shipment arrives.
- C. As soon as she sells her next ship.
- D. She will never buy a car for her.

Recording Number (5)

16

- A. Some rugs have bugs, but that's no problem.
- B. That situation makes her feel very contented.
- C. Ginger tea and fire both warm her up.
- D. She is warmer in a curl inside a rug.

Recording Number (6)

17

- A. Two months from now.
- B. Two months ago.
- C. Exactly 33 years now.
- D. 34 years in two months.

18

- A. He liked him a lot because he was a good man.
- B. He worked so much that he was like superman.
- C. He gave too much work to all the teachers.
- D. He was seldom away from his office.

19

- A. They are more energetic than students at the community college.
- B. They are full of ambition.
- C. They are less energetic than the students at the community college.
- D. They are not wobbly.

20

- A. He is full of virtue and vices.
- B. He has no virtues or vices.
- C. He admires him a lot.
- D. He doesn't admire him.

Stop!
End of Section.



Section Two

Items: 21 - 40

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passages, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

- 1) Last night I had a frightening dream. I should explain that just before I went to bed, I ate an apple. I mention that because my mother always told me that if I ate right before going to sleep, I wouldn't sleep well and might even have a bad dream. But let me tell you about my dream.
- 2) I found myself in what seemed to be a familiar area outdoors, but I couldn't remember ever having been there before -- in my waking life, I mean. Maybe in some other dream I had been there and that might be why it seemed familiar. There were lots of huge trees and vines and greenery, more or less like I would imagine a jungle in Brazil to be. It was very humid, but I was dressed in winter clothing. That made me even more uncomfortable and I remember thinking that I should go home and change clothes. But where was home and how could I get there? I didn't know the answer to either question -- nor did I know how I ended up where I was. It never occurred to me in the dream that I could remove the heavy winter coat, hat and gloves that I was wearing -- **it just didn't seem to be an option.**
- 3) In the dream I was all alone. No one was with me. Suddenly I heard voices and saw some people who had been my classmates in high school. They were much older and looked quite different, but I instinctively knew who they were. In the dream, I could even recall their names. There were four of them and they seemed very concerned for me. They were dressed in loose light colored clothing

appropriate for this jungle, but my attire didn't attract their attention at all -- nor did they mention anything about it being out of place. One of them approached me and I knew he was speaking for all of them. He said they had been sent to warn me not to eat the fruit from the tree in front of me nor to drink any of the water from the stream nearby. As he told me this, I realized that I had something in my hand. It was fruit from the very tree he was warning me about -- and I had already eaten more than half of it. Without him saying so, I knew that this fruit was poisonous and probably also the water from the stream.

- 4) At that point I awoke in a heavy sweat, having thrown off my covers. I went to the bathroom and splashed some water on my face to cool down a bit, then returned to bed. How strange, I thought, that an apple tree was growing in the midst of that jungle!

Questions

21. What did the writer do just before he went to bed?
 - A. He listened to his mother.
 - B. He had a bad dream.
 - C. He didn't sleep well.
 - D. He ate some fruit.
22. In his dream, where did the writer find himself?
He found himself in:
 - A. his waking life.
 - B. a humid jungle.
 - C. another dream.
 - D. a huge tree.



Model Test 1

23. According to paragraph (2), what did the writer feel that he wanted to do in the dream?

He wanted to:

- A. be far from home.
- B. be more uncomfortable.
- C. call his mother.
- D. put on different clothes.

24. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the clause, **it just didn't seem to be an option**?

- A. He didn't even think of it.
- B. He thought about doing it.
- C. There were too many choices.
- D. There weren't enough choices.

25. According to paragraph (3), until when did the writer think that he was alone in the jungle?

He thought he was alone until he:

- A. remembered their names.
- B. met some of his teachers.
- C. overheard people talking.
- D. saw some strangers.

26. What did his friends in the dream warn him?

They warned him NOT to:

- A. swim in the stream nearby.
- B. take fruit from the tree before him.
- C. speak for all of them.
- D. change his winter clothes.

27. What was his condition when he woke up?

He woke up:

- A. splashing water.
- B. under heavy covers.
- C. perspiring heavily.
- D. under an apple tree.

28. Why did he dream about an apple tree?

Because:

- A. he ate an apple before sleeping.
- B. his classmates suggested he do so.
- C. he loves apples passionately.
- D. he thought apples were healthy.

29. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. A Sweet Dream
- B. Mother's Assignment
- C. Friend's Visit
- D. A Nightmare

Passage 2

- 1) The following paragraph was written by Siraj Wahab who writes for Arab News, a newspaper in Saudi Arabia. This selection is from his series of articles entitled Davos Diary, reporting on events at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, Switzerland.
- 2) As I write in my Davos Diary on the afternoon of Day 3 of the World Economic Forum, the sun is out in full force. Not that it has raised the temperature, but the imposing mountain peaks that have been hiding behind thick fog are clearly visible in all their majestic glory. It is so amusing to watch the layers of snow melt from the treetops and trickle down as crystal clear droplets. The fir trees appear quite green now. It is as if nature is revealing a fresh coat on the **landscape**. Just the appearance of sun on the horizon is spiritually lifting. One might not feel the warmth from the outside, but from within the sun's rays are a source of great energy. **It is all a state of mind.**

Questions

30. What is Mr. Wahab's profession?

He is:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. a scientist. | B. a journalist. |
| C. an economist. | D. an artist. |

31. What is the 'Davos Diary' about?

It is about what he:

- A. saw and heard during the WEF.
- B. did at the WEF before Day 3.
- C. felt when he saw the sun in Switzerland.
- D. thought about the weather in Switzerland

32. Why have the mountain peaks not been visible?

Because of the:

- A. glorious majesty.
- B. tall treetops.
- C. clear horizon.
- D. heavy fog.

33. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **landscape**?

- A. freedom in the land
- B. features of a region
- C. the view in a city
- D. the mountain peaks

34. The writer thinks of the sun's rays as having more effect on:

- A. the body.
- B. the weather.
- C. the horizon.
- D. the psyche.

35. The statement, **It is all a state of mind**, is best described by which of the following?

- A. An illusion.
- B. An interest.
- C. A subjective reality.
- D. A measureable reality.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

36. The bird was shot _____ the gun.

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| A. by | B. from |
| C. in | D. for |

37. The teacher was _____ him because he didn't do his homework.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. angered with | B. angry to |
| C. angry with | D. angered to |

38. Although they don't have much money, there are a lot of people in the world who are _____ happy

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. very | B. much |
| C. too | D. many |

39. He's _____ boy in the whole school .

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. the strong | B. much stronger |
| C. the strongest | D. the most strong |

40. Can you tell me _____?

- A. where is the bus stop
- B. where the bus stop is
- C. where stops the bus
- D. where the bus is stops

Stop!
End of Section.



Section Three

Items: 41 - 60

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passages, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

A patient was **left in the lurch** during a routine appendix operation in Belgrade when two surgeons started fighting and stormed from the operating theater to settle their dispute outside, the daily Politika reported Wednesday. Surgeon Spasoje Radulovic was operating when his colleague Dragan Vukanic entered and made a remark that started a quarrel, said the anesthesiologist on duty. "At one moment Vukanic pulled the ear of the operating doctor, slapped him in the face and walked out," she said. Radulovic followed and an all-out fight ensued, resulting in bruises, a split lip, loose teeth and a **fractured** finger. The operation was completed successfully by the attending assistant doctor.

Questions

41. What happened between the two surgeons?

- A. They performed an operation.
- B. They went to an operating theater.
- C. They stormed into the surgery.
- D. They had a serious fight.

42. How was the story reported?

The story was reported:

- A. in a newspaper.
- B. on the television.
- C. on the radio.
- D. in a magazine.

43. What can be inferred about the anesthesiologist on duty?

The anesthesiologist is:

- A. also a physician.
- B. female.
- C. male.
- D. also a nurse.

44. The word **fractured** is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. bleeding
- B. cut
- C. disjointed
- D. broken

45. Who finished the surgery?

- A. The anesthesiologist.
- B. The head nurse.
- C. An assistant surgeon.
- D. An assistant nurse.

46. **Left in the lurch** is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. In a comatose condition.
- B. In a helpless condition.
- C. In the nurses care.
- D. In severe pain.

Passage 2

Russia's Duma, the lower house of parliament, passed an animal rights bill several months ago. It prohibits people from eating their pets. The bill, 22 pages long with amendments, forbids a whole **range** of activities considered cruel to animals. This includes using pets for meat or fur. Among other practices banned are performing operations without a medical reason or deliberately wounding them to photograph them for films or television programs. Visitors to the country are often surprised by the number of dogs that parade down even the poorest streets.



Model Test 1

Questions

47. What is the Russian Duma?

- A. A law protecting animals.
- B. A small house for governors.
- C. Part of the legislative body.
- D. Animal rights bill.

48. The word **range** is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. a broad list
- B. a busy schedule
- C. a wide sheet
- D. a large chart

49. What does the 22 page bill prohibit?

- A. Photographing pets.
- B. Brutality to animals.
- C. Endangering species.
- D. Maintaining zoos.

50. What often surprises visitors to Russia?

- A. Television programs.
- B. Parades of people on poor streets.
- C. Banned practices.
- D. The presence of dogs everywhere.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

51. Mishari: You're not very tired, are you?

Misfir: _____.

- A. Yes, you are
- B. No, you are not
- C. Yes, I am
- D. No, not

52. Everyone takes the test, _____ they?

- A. did
- B. didn't
- C. do
- D. don't

53. I don't need _____ help.

- A. any
- B. a much
- C. some
- D. a few

54. I _____ forget the people I have met here.

- A. should always
- B. have to never
- C. will never
- D. had to always

55. _____ will play an increasingly large role in all of our lives.

- A. Few computers
- B. The computers
- C. Computers
- D. Many computers

56. He would like to _____ early at the hotel so he can take a shower before the meeting.

- A. check in
- B. check out
- C. sign off
- D. pay up

57. I watched _____.

- A. at a time five movies
- B. five movies in a time
- C. five movies for a time
- D. that movie five times

58. He never thought of fixing it _____.

- A. in a way
- B. like that
- C. that manner
- D. for this way

59. She got _____ the taxi.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. to
- D. at

60. I saw a _____ picture of a farm in that magazine.

- A. beauty
- B. beautiful
- C. beautifully
- D. beautify

Stop!
End of Section.



Section Four

Items: 61 - 80

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Read the following passages, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

- 1) My own notorious carelessness caused me to drop a very large sum of money on the street. A group of young boys returning from their school came upon it and promptly turned it over to a nearby policeman. The students and the officer for some reason guessed that it must belong to the Westerner who lives nearby. Before I had even noticed the loss of the money, the policeman came knocking on my door and informed me that what had been lost has been found. Now, at this point, there is a need to emphasize that the policeman had the equivalent of several years' pay in his hand and that the students who found the money were from families that were struggling from paycheck to paycheck. Any temptation to keep the money would have been natural. But the promptness with which the money was returned to me proved that the idea never occurred to anyone involved in the incident.
- 2) When I went to the Abqaiq Police Station to sign for the money, I was treated like royalty. I was invited to sit with the officers and have some coffee. What normally would have been an administrative routine turned into a very pleasant social event and I felt as if I were sitting in comfortable conversation with old friends. Good works should be rewarded. I tried to employ that maxim by offering the father of the boy who took charge of the money a generous reward for his help and honesty. The father refused the money, said that my gratitude was quite sufficient and that his family was glad to be of service.

Questions

61. What happened because of the man's thoughtlessness?
- A. He met a group of schoolboys.
 - B. He ran into a policeman.
 - C. He walked recklessly.
 - D. He lost something valuable.
62. What did the boys do with what they found?
- A. They turned it over to a teacher.
 - B. They passed it around to each other.
 - C. They handed it to the authorities.
 - D. They took it directly to the man.
63. What did they think about the person who lost the money?
- They thought he:
- A. was European or American.
 - B. lived far away.
 - C. knew he lost the money.
 - D. was very unhappy.
64. What did the policeman immediately do?
- He took the money to:
- A. the police station.
 - B. his home.
 - C. the man's apartment.
 - D. the bank.
65. What kind of families do the students come from?
- A. Upper class.
 - B. Working poor.
 - C. Very rich.
 - D. Quite wealthy.
66. How was the man treated when he went to sign for the money?
- A. Kindly.
 - B. Unbecomingly.
 - C. Rudely.
 - D. Routinely.



Model Test 1

67. Why did the man drink coffee at the police station?

Because:

- A. he was from a royal family.
- B. he was really thirsty.
- C. there was no tea.
- D. it was offered.

68. What did the man offer the boy's father?

- A. Service.
- B. A prize.
- C. A token.
- D. A maxim.

69. How did the father express the family's reaction?

He said they were happy to be:

- A. helpful.
- B. rewarded.
- C. satisfied.
- D. grateful

Passage 2

- 1) Literature **preserves** a record of the thoughts, dreams and deeds of the people of a given culture and society. In spite of a perhaps vast time and distance from our own place in **those two dimensions**, literature helps us to know that human nature is staked in a regularity that is comforting. From **it** we learn the boundaries of what others have been able to endure. It awakens in us an awareness of the vastness of our own potential and perhaps arouses us to a penance for our mediocre goals and achievements. It can inspire us to establish higher goals, expand our personal vision and find the internal wherewithal to boost the energy that drives us daily.
- 2) But all of what you have just read are virtues that are rooted and germinate from the seemingly mundane act of reading. Have you ever thought of how life would be if you couldn't read?

Questions

70. The word **preserves** in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. sorts
- B. owns
- C. repairs
- D. keeps

71. What does the phrase **those two dimensions** refer to?

- A. vastness and distance
- B. culture and society
- C. thoughts and dreams
- D. time and space

72. According to the passage, what can we learn from literature about people of the past?

- A. The vast boundaries of their literature.
- B. The limits of their forbearance.
- C. The stake of their comfortable regularity.
- D. The comfort of their chosen mediocre goals.

73. What does the word **it** refer to?

- A. regularity
- B. human
- C. literature
- D. nature

74. To what awareness can literature awaken us?

An awareness of:

- A. our own capabilities.
- B. a strong sense of vastness.
- C. penance for our achievements.
- D. a mediocre level of goals.

75. The last sentence in the passage is a rhetorical question. Which of the following is most likely to be the kind of response expected?

The expected response would be:

- A. pleasant.
- B. routine.
- C. unimaginable.
- D. fancy.

Instructions

Identify the *incorrect* underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

76. I like my new job, but it is very challenged.

I have a lot of new things to learn.

- A. my
- B. challenged
- C. a lot of
- D. to learn

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

77. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- A. I drink a cup of coffee always at breakfast.
- B. I drink always at breakfast a cup of coffee.
- C. I at breakfast drink a cup of coffee always.
- D. I always drink a cup of coffee at breakfast.

78. I didn't know _____ is a doctor.

- A. the man in the blue suit
- B. the man of the blue suit
- C. him with the blue suit
- D. he in the blue suit

79. My clock at home, the clock in my office and the watch on my arm all have different times. Maybe none of them are correct. What time _____?

- A. is on your watch
- B. do you have
- C. is real time
- D. does it really

80. _____ there has never been a mother _____.

- A. Throughout all of history / wonderful as my mother
- B. During the history / as wonderful as she
- C. From the beginning of time / like mine
- D. In all of history / like me own mother

Stop!
End of Section.



Section Five

Items: 81 – 100

Time: 25 min

INSTRUCTIONS

- There is only ONE correct answer to each question.
- Be certain to completely shade the circle of the letter of your answer.

Do not turn this page until you are instructed to do so.

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

81. Faisal asked me _____ I wanted.
A. where
B. what
C. why
D. how
82. Do you have _____ minutes?
I need _____ more information.
A. some / some
B. several / a few
C. a few / a little
D. a little / a bit
83. Sami likes _____ tea.
He usually adds _____ sugar to it.
A. bitter / a few
B. sour / a lot of
C. sweet / a few
D. sweet / a lot of
84. I have known Badr since he _____ ten years old.
A. has been
B. is
C. had been
D. was
85. I didn't expect _____ invited to give a lecture.
A. to have
B. to be
C. been
D. getting
86. I appreciate _____ the news yesterday.
That was very thoughtful of you.
A. telling
B. giving
C. having been told
D. having been gotten
87. Abdullah said he _____ he'd go to the library to study.
A. thought
B. is thinking
C. has thought
D. thinks
88. It took me a long time to finish my _____.
I had a lot of _____.
A. homework / assignments
B. homeworks / assignments
C. homework / assignment
D. homeworks / assignment
89. Some of the desks in the classroom _____ broken.
A. being
B. are
C. is being
D. is
90. Everybody knows that the sun _____ in the east and _____ in the west.
A. rose / sets
B. has risen / has set
C. can rise / can set
D. rises / sets



Model Test 1

91. The weather in the Arab Gulf _____ always hot in the summer.

- A. is changing
- B. is
- C. turns
- D. changes

92. Khalid: Where is your family from?

Yusuf: _____ from Riyadh.

- A. They are
- B. They were
- C. It were
- D. It was

93. We asked him about _____.

- A. who has seen him
- B. what has seen him
- C. what he had seen
- D. what had he seen

94. _____ he comes, we will already have left.

- A. After
- B. As soon as
- C. By the time
- D. Every time

95. At this time tomorrow he _____ across the Atlantic.

- A. has been flying
- B. could have flown
- C. might have flown
- D. will be flying

96. When I woke up this morning I felt sick, _____ I didn't go to work.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A. because | B. after |
| C. and | D. since |

97. _____ standing beside the door?

- A. How that man is
- B. Where is that man
- C. Why that man is
- D. Who is that man

98. Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- A. Diabetes is a chronic condition that is becoming quite widespread throughout the Gulf countries.
- B. Becoming quite widespread throughout the Gulf countries is a chronic condition that is diabetes.
- C. A quite chronic condition that is diabetes is becoming widespread throughout the Gulf countries.
- D. Throughout the Gulf countries is diabetes a chronic condition that is becoming quite widespread.

Questions 99 and 100 both relate to the following:

(1) His friend had visited him in Oman several times. (2) He had never been in the Emirates before. (3) They first met when they made 'Umrah three years ago. (4) Khalid was very happy to visit his friend in Sharjah.

99. The paragraph doesn't make sense because the sentences are not in the correct order. Choose the best order so that the paragraph makes sense.

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

100. To which sentence from the paragraph above can we add the following clause?

_____, but he had always wanted to go.

- A. After sentence (1): His friend had visited him in Oman several times.
- B. After sentence (2): He had never been in the Emirates before.
- C. After sentence (3): They first met when they made 'Umrah three years ago.
- D. After sentence (4): Khalid was very happy to visit his friend in Sharjah.

Thank you for following the instructions.

Wishing you a successful future.

Model Test 1 – Key

Section 1		Section 2		Section 3		Section 4		Section 5	
1.	B	21.	D	41.	D	61.	D	81.	B
2.	A	22.	B	42.	A	62.	C	82.	C
3.	C	23.	D	43.	B	63.	A	83.	D
4.	C	24.	A	44.	D	64.	C	84.	D
5.	D	25.	C	45.	C	65.	B	85.	B
6.	C	26.	B	46.	B	66.	A	86.	C
7.	B	27.	C	47.	C	67.	D	87.	A
8.	A	28.	A	48.	A	68.	B	88.	A
9.	A	29.	D	49.	B	69.	A	89.	B
10.	D	30.	B	50.	D	70.	D	90.	D
11.	B	31.	A	51.	C	71.	D	91.	B
12.	B	32.	D	52.	D	72.	B	92.	A
13.	C	33.	B	53.	A	73.	C	93.	C
14.	D	34.	D	54.	C	74.	A	94.	C
15.	D	35.	C	55.	C	75.	C	95.	D
16.	B	36.	A	56.	A	76.	B	96.	C
17.	A	37.	C	57.	D	77.	D	97.	D
18.	A	38.	A	58.	B	78.	A	98.	A
19.	C	39.	C	59.	A	79.	B	99.	A
20.	D	40.	B	60.	B	80.	C	100.	B