



## **STEP Experimental Test**

اختبار الستيب ( كفايات اللغة الانجليزية ) التجريبي

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Time: 120 minutes

### TEST Parts & Weight

Listening Comprehension ( LC) **20%**

Reading Comprehension ( RC) **40%**

Structure ( ST) **30%**

Composition Analysis ( CA) **10%**

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## Part 1

### Listening

Listen to the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.

<http://www.esl-lab.com/flight/flightrd1.htm>

1. What is the man's destination?
  - ☐ A. Salt Lake City, USA
  - ☐ B. New York City, USA
  - ☐ C. Helsinki, Finland
  - ☐ D. Stockholm, Sweden
2. When is the man's departure date?
  - ☐ A. the twenty-first
  - ☐ B. the twenty-second
  - ☐ C. the twenty-third
  - ☐ D. the twenty-fourth
3. What is the flight number for the second half of his journey?
  - ☐ A. 555
  - ☐ B. 90
  - ☐ C. 1070
  - ☐ D. 830
4. How long is the man's layover between flights?
  - ☐ A. less than an hour
  - ☐ B. less than two hours
  - ☐ C. less than three hours
  - ☐ D. more than three hours
5. What request did the man make regarding his flight?
  - ☐ A. He asked for a specially-prepared dinner.
  - ☐ B. He wanted an aisle seat.
  - ☐ C. He requested a bassinet for his baby.
  - ☐ D. He asked for a seat near the front of the plane

<http://www.esl-lab.com/snack/snackrd1.htm>

6. What time of day does this conversation take place?

- ☐ A. in the morning
- ☒ B. in the afternoon
- ☐ C. in the evening

7. Why doesn't the father give his son something to eat?

- ☐ A. There isn't any food to eat.
- ☐ B. The boy just ate something.
- ☐ C. They are going to eat soon.

8. What snack does the boy want at the beginning of the conversation?

- ☐ A. potato chips
- ☐ B. candy
- ☐ C. donuts

9. Which one food does the father NOT offer to his son for a snack?

- ☒ A. tomatoes
- ☐ B. broccoli
- ☐ C. carrots

10. What does the father ask the boy to do while he is preparing the snack?

- ☐ A. watch TV
- ☐ B. play with toys
- ☐ C. look at books

<http://www.esl-lab.com/picnic/picrd1.htm>

11. When is the picnic?

- ☐ A. on Thursday
- ☐ B. on Friday
- ☐ C. on Saturday
- ☐ D. on Sunday

12. Where is the picnic being held?

- ☐ A. at a park
- ☐ B. at the beach
- ☐ C. at Dave's house
- ☐ D. by a river

13. How many packages of hot dogs do they decide to buy?

- ☐ A. six
- ☐ B. seven
- ☐ C. eight
- ☐ D. nine

14. Why has Kathy been so busy lately?

- ☐ A. She has been working a lot recently.
- ☐ B. She has been taking care of her sick mother.
- ☐ C. She has been taking two night classes.
- ☐ D. She has been looking for a new job.

15. What does Dave suggest Scott make for the picnic dessert?

- ☐ A. cherry pie
- ☐ B. chocolate cake
- ☒ C. oatmeal cookies
- ☐ D. fudge brownies

<http://www.esl-lab.com/meet/meetrd1.htm>

16. What is the name of the caller?

- ☒ A. Nick
- ☐ B. Nate
- ☐ C. Neil

17. According to the girl, her father:

- ☐ A. is not home.
- ☐ B. is on another line.
- ☐ C. can't come to the telephone.

18. What is the man's telephone number?

- ☐ A. 598-7482
- ☐ B. 587-4728
- ☐ C. 589-7248

19. The man tells the girl:

- ☐ A. that he will call again sometime after 7:00 PM.
- ☐ B. to ask her father to call him later.
- ☐ C. that he will drop by around 8:30 PM.

20. What does the girl refuse to tell the caller?

- ☐ A. her age
- ☐ B. her name
- ☐ C. her address

## **Part 2 ( Reading/ Structure/Composition Analysis)**

### **Reading**

**Read the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.**

Honey is a sweet food made by bees using nectar from flowers. The variety produced by honey bees (the genus *Apis*) is the one most commonly referenced, as it is the type of honey collected by beekeepers and consumed by humans. Honey produced by other bees and insects has distinctly different properties.

Honey gets its sweetness from the fructose and glucose, and has approximately the same relative sweetness as that of granulated sugar. It has attractive chemical properties for baking, and a distinctive flavor that leads some people to prefer it over sugar and other sweeteners.

Honey has a long history of human consumption, and is used in various foods and beverages as a sweetener and flavoring. It also has a role in religion and symbolism. Flavors of honey vary based on the nectar source, and various types and grades of honey are available. It is also used in various medicinal traditions to treat ailments

Honey is produced by bees as a food source. In cold weather or when fresh food sources are scarce, bees use their stored honey as their source of energy. By arranging for bee swarms to nest in artificial hives, people have been able to domesticate the insects, and harvest excess honey. In the hive, there are three types of bees:

a single female queen bee

a seasonally variable number of male bees to fertilize new queens

some 20,000 to 40,000 female worker bees.

The physical properties of honey vary, depending on water content, the type of flora used to produce it, temperature, and the proportion of the specific sugars it contains. Fresh honey is a supersaturated liquid, containing more sugar than the water can typically dissolve at surrounding

temperatures. At room temperature, honey is a super cooled liquid, in which the glucose will precipitate into solid granules.

Because of its unique composition and chemical properties, honey is suitable for long-term storage. Honey has been preserved for decades and even centuries. The key to preservation is limiting access to humidity. In its cured state, honey has a sufficiently high sugar content to inhibit fermentation. If exposed to moist air, its hydrophilic properties will pull moisture into the honey, eventually diluting it to the point that fermentation can begin. Honey sealed in honeycomb cells by the bees is considered by many to be the ideal form for preservation.

Honey should also be protected from oxidation and temperature degradation. It generally should not be preserved in metal containers because the acids in the honey may promote oxidation of the vessel. Traditionally, honey was stored in ceramic or wooden containers; however, glass and plastic are now the favored materials. Honey stored in wooden containers may be discolored or take on flavors imparted from the vessel. Likewise, honey stored uncovered near other foods may absorb other smells.

Excessive heat can have detrimental effects on the nutritional value of honey. Heating up to 37 °C (99 °F) causes loss of nearly 200 components, some of which are antibacterial. Heating up to 40 °C (104 °F) destroys invertase, an important enzyme. At 50 °C (122 °F), the honey sugars burn. Generally, any large temperature fluctuation causes decay.

Regardless of preservation, honey may crystallize over time. Crystallization does not affect the flavor, quality or nutritional content of the honey, though it does affect color and texture. The rate is a function of storage temperature, availability of "seed" crystals and the specific mix of sugars and trace compounds in the honey. Most honeys crystallize fastest between about 50 and 70 °F (10 and 21 °C). The crystals can be dissolved by heating the honey.

21. Some people prefer honey over sugar and other sweeteners because-----

- a) it is produced by bees
- b) it is sweet
- c) of its unique flavor
- d) it is better for health than sugar

22. Bees use honey as a food source when-----

- a) the weather is too hot
- b) they get tired
- c) the food is rare
- d) they are sick

23. One of the following doesn't affect the physical properties of honey

- a) water content
- b) type of flowers
- c) type of bees
- d) high or low temperature

24. The best way to preserve honey is -----

- a) to seal it in honeycomb cells
- b) to keep it in metal containers
- c) to keep it in wooden vessels

d) to cool it in room temperature

25. The underlined word "**invertase**" is probably-----

a) an important honey sugar

b) an important enzyme

c) an antibacterial component

d) a honey decay

26. One of the following statements is **false**:

a) Honey crystallization affects its nutritional content

b) Honey flavor is not affected by its crystallization

c) Honey color is affected by crystallization

d) Honey crystallization can be dissolved by heating

Type A and Type B are two types of personalities. Some very prominent characteristics are seen in type A people and that is the reason why they are so easily identified. If you see someone freaking out because they are made to wait, even if the wait is for just couple of minutes, you have most probably encountered a type A person! People having a type A personality, are always in a hurry and impatience seems to be their middle name! Time urgency is seen clearly in their personality. They speak fast, they walk fast and are constantly aware of the running time.

Another peculiar type A personality trait is that they cannot tolerate slow speaking people and they usually end up completing sentences for them! Other special characteristics of type A personality people are that they get upset over small things easily and are also short tempered. When they get really angry, they can be very rude! So it is better not to provoke these 'stress junkies'! They are rightly called 'stress junkies' for they get stressed out easily. They have high ambitions and they can overcome competition to achieve their goal. They also tend to compete with other people.

Type A people are said to have greater chances of suffering from hypertension and heart diseases. This is obviously because of their 'stress junkie' nature. So type A personalities need to calm down. Meditation and breathing exercises prove to be helpful for this personality type. This was about type A personality description. Now let's take a look at type B personality.

There are some major differences between type A and B personality. The biggest difference is that type B personality people are always chilled out! They are mostly calm and composed, and in contrast to type A personalities, type B people are never in a hurry! They are the ones who will start talking when they are standing in a line, and by the time their turn comes, they will have made friends! Type B personality people are also quite reflective. They will always be thinking about others' problems and always lend a helping hand. They are equally hardworking as type A personalities, but they do not mind losing. So you won't have competition from a type B in office! They also do not get stressed easily and if ever they become stressed they usually become more productive. This is one of the biggest differences between type A and B personality. Type A tends to get destructive while type B tend to get productive.

Because of their happy-go-lucky nature, type B personalities do not face much of health problems. Speaking about sports, type A and type B personality in sports are quite different from each other as their unique qualities reflect in their game also. Type A are perfectionists so they always aim to win and can also be dominating. On the other hand, type B personalities are relaxed and they play for entertainment rather than for winning.

27. Paragraph 1 is talking about the characteristics of :
- Personality A & Personality B
  - Personality B only
  - Personality A only
  - Impatience and Time urgency
28. Type A personality people might suffer from :
- high blood pressure
  - cancer
  - meditation
  - breathing
29. . The underlined word “ chilled out” most probably means:
- angry
  - calm
  - stressed
  - impatient
30. Your friend is a Personality B student. He studied hard for the TOEFL Test. However, he failed. What might be his reaction?
- He might have a heart disease
  - His blood pressure will go up
  - He doesn't mind
  - He might get stressed
31. One major difference between Personality A and personality B is:
- When personality A persons become stressed they produce more
  - When personality B persons become stressed they become more productive
  - Type A are hardworking, but Type B are not.
  - Type A are relaxed ,but type B are not.

## Structure

Read the following questions. Choose the correct answer and darken it on your answer sheet.

32. How -----does this book cost? 5 dollars.  
a. much      b. many      c. little      d. few
33. I have ----- problems at home.  
a. a few      b. little      c. much      d. a little
34. Sami doesn't add-----sugar to his tea.  
a. few      b. many      c. much      d. a few



35. I know -----.

- a. Ahmad father's
- b. Ahmads' father
- c. Ahmad's father
- d. Ahamds' fathers'

36. I saw two-----in the kitchen last night.

- a. mouse
- b. mouses
- c. mice
- d. mices

### Composition Analysis

In which of the following sentences is the **capitalization** correct?

37.

- a. Al-Rajhi Bank, which is owned by Mr. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi, is one of the most important banks in Saudi Arabia. Everybody in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam knows it well.
- b. Al-Rajhi bank, which is owned by Mr. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi, is one of the most important banks in Saudi Arabia. Everybody in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam knows it well.
- c. Al-Rajhi Bank, which is owned by Mr. sulaiman Al-Rajhi, is one of the most important banks in Saudi Arabia. Everybody in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam knows it well.
- d. Al-Rajhi Bank, which is owned by Mr. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi, is one of the most important banks in Saudi Arabia. Everybody in Riyadh, Jeddah and dammam knows it well.

38.

- a. Khalid Al-Otaibi, who is a student at King Faisal university at Al-Hasa, has been studying there since 2011.He will graduate in 2015 from the Science Department.
- b. Khalid Al-Otaibi, who is a student at King Faisal University at al-hasa, has been studying there since 2011.He will graduate in 2015 from the Science Department.
- c. Khalid Al-Otaibi, who is a student at King Faisal University at Al-Hasa, has been studying there since 2011.He will graduate in 2015 from the Science department.
- d. Khalid Al-Otaibi, who is a student at King Faisal University at Al-Hasa, has been studying there since 2011.He will graduate in 2015 from the Science Department.

### Part 3 ( Reading/ Structure/Composition Analysis)

#### Reading

**Read the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.**

Ramen noodles might be best known in the U.S. as a cheap staple for college students, but the history of the noodles-and-broth dish pre-dates the instant grocery store version. Countless variations of ramen noodles exist in Japan--many served in restaurants, where the wheat-flour noodles are made fresh and served with a variety of broths and toppings. The inexpensive meal in a bowl is the national dish of Japan.

Each bowl of ramen---essentially a large, deep bowl of noodle soup---includes a hefty(large) portion of chewy noodles, broth made usually from soy sauce but sometimes with miso or pork stock, and toppings such as egg, fish cake, mushrooms, scallion, ginger, sprouts or other meat or vegetables.

Ramen is eaten noodles first. Then people eat the broth with a large, flat-bottomed spoon. Some people add pepper flakes or hot sauce to the bowl while eating.

Most histories trace the origins of ramen noodles to China. The Japanese adopted the dish in the 19th century and started calling it "ramen," a version of the Chinese word for the noodles. Ramen noodles were time-consuming to make, expensive and something of a delicacy until the mid-20th century.

Because of its relatively cheap ingredients, ramen became a popular staple in post-WWII Japan. Eventually, it was voted the country's national dish. Ramenyas, or noodles houses, sprouted throughout Japanese cities, and the style of broth or type of toppings varied among region. Ramen is also sold from street carts, in chain restaurants and even vending machines.

In 1958, the owner of Japanese company Nissin Foods, Momofuku Ando, decided to produce instant noodles made by deep-frying ramen noodles. With the distinctive block of curly noodles and a flavor packet (shrimp, chicken, beef, etc.), instant ramen makes a salty but filling meal or snack. Noodles and a flavor packet are sold in cups or bowls, and are inexpensive when bought on sale or by the case. Nissin's Top Ramen often costs less than 20 cents a packet. Add boiling water to the noodles to soften them, stir in the flavor packet, let the whole thing sit for a minute or two, then eat.

Instant ramen's popularity has grown beyond Japan and the U.S.; in southeast Asia and the Middle East, ramen comes in flavors like marsala, curry, cheese and tom yam. In the early 2000s, ramenyas, or traditional Japanese ramen restaurants, became popular in New York, Los Angeles, and European cities.

39. Until the mid-20th century, Ramen noodles were:

- a. cheap for students
- b. not popular
- c. used by Japanese only
- d. expensive and take a long time to prepare

40. The underlined word “ **ramen**” is:

- a. a Japanese word meaning broth
- b. a Chinese word meaning noodles
- c. an American word meaning cheese
- d. a European word meaning noodles houses

41. The Japanese company Nissin Foods made ramen noodles:

- a. easy to prepare
- b. more expensive
- c. difficult to prepare
- d. have only shrimp and chicken

42. Which of the following statements is **false**?

- a. Ramen noodles origin is China.
- b. Ramen noodles are eaten with different toppings.
- c. Momofuku Ando was the owner of the Nissin Food company.
- d. Instant ramen's popularity has grown in many countries except the Middle East.

43. The best title for the passage could be:

- a. Ramen Noodles: Development and Popularity
- b. Nissin Noodles Company
- c. How Noodles are Made
- d. How Noodles are Eaten

The Japanese have the highest rate of life in general, with an average age of seven- seventy years for men and eighty-four years for women, while the average age in other countries is seventy-four years for men and eighty-two for women.

According to data from the Ministry of Health of Japan, a quarter of the population will be sixty-five years old by 2025, compared with 15% of them now.

This achievement is due largely to the nature of the food they eat and quality of these people. The healthy balanced food protects against diseases and contains little of the fatty substances which are rich in rice, soy and tea.

The observations and studies have proven that the health of Asians in general and Japanese in particular is closely linked to the consumption of soy and dairy products, flour, and Tofu, Tonio, and Miso

Soy is described by Dr.Szu Miao as " the king of medicines", as it prevents heart diseases, arteries, and osteoporosis. Also, soy adjusts sugar ratio in the blood and fights symptoms of menopause.

In addition, soy, rice and fish come as important food in the nutrition of Japanese, while rice is rich in dietary fiber, soy slows combustion and it is free of fat. One of the main advantages of this diet is that it allows keeping body slim.

According to Moriyama, the average Japanese person eats about 25% fewer calories per day than the average American, which could partly explain their lengthy lifespan. Eating just 8% fewer calories per day, while moderately increasing your activity level, may be enough to promote longer life, research from the University of Florida College Of Medicine suggests.

And cutting calories doesn't have to be painful. The secret is to replace energy-dense foods (those containing a higher number of calories per gram), like chocolate, potato chips, and cookies, with those that are less energy-dense, like fruits, vegetables, and broth-based soups (all, not coincidentally, a daily part of the Japanese diet). In a study from Pennsylvania State University, researchers served women meals that were 25% smaller than average and contained 30% fewer

calories according to the principles of energy density. They ended up eating an average of 800 calories less per day -- all without even missing the extra food.

There is no doubt that traditional French food, although being beneficial to health, doesn't not always maintain the agility of textures, while the Japanese diet allows the individual to enjoy the graceful strength and excellent health.

44. The main idea of **paragraph 1** is:

- a) Women in Japan and other countries live longer than men.
- b) Women in Japan live longer than men
- c) Women and men in Japan live longer than men and women in other countries
- d) Women and men in Japan like life

45. By 2025,-----of the Japanese will be 65 year s old.

- a) 15%
- b) 25%
- c) 77%
- d) 84%

46. "**Tofu, Tonio, and Miso**" are most probably names of:

- a) Japanese men
- b) Japanese women
- c) Japanese food
- d) Japanese cars

47. The underline word "**this diet**" refers to:

- a) soy, fish and rice
- b) dietary fiber
- c) only rice
- d) only soy

48. According to the passage, chocolate, potato chips, and cookies:

- a) are less energy-dense foods
- b) contain a lower number of calories
- c) are energy-dense foods
- d) are healthy foods

49. The main idea of the passage is:

- a) Japanese live longer because of healthy balanced food
- b) Comparison between Japanese food and French food

- c) Soy is the king of medicines
- d) Comparison between Japanese men and women

## Structure

Read the following questions. Choose the correct answer and darken it on your answer sheet.

50. I don't know what-----name was.

- a. her
- b. she
- c. hers
- d. him

51. -----that teacher? She is Miss Laila.

- a. Who
- b. Whose
- c. Who's
- d. Who has

52. The man-----car was stolen called the police.

- a. who
- b. who's
- c. which
- d. whose

53. While using the knife, the kids cut-----

- a. themselves
- b. theirselves
- c. himself
- d. ourselves

54. I liked my children. They usually listen to-----.

- a. me
- b. them
- c. they
- d. I

## Composition Analysis

In which of the following sentences is the **punctuation** correct?

55.

- a. Although they work hard, Ali and his brothers are still suffering from poverty.
- b. Although they work hard Ali, and his brothers are still suffering from poverty.
- c. Although they work hard: Ali and his brothers are still suffering from poverty.
- d. Although they work hard; Ali and his brothers are still suffering from poverty.

56.

- a. Salahuddin was one of the greatest leaders who liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque from the enemies of Islam.
- b. Salahuddin was one of the greatest leaders who liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque from the enemies of Islam
- c. Salahuddin, was one of the greatest leaders who liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque from the enemies of Islam.
- d. Salahuddin was one of the greatest leaders who liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque, from the enemies of Islam.

#### Part 4( Reading/ Structure/Composition Analysis)

##### Reading

Read the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.

Muhammad Ali is a **biography** that tells important facts of Ali's life and what he went through. One thing this story talks about is Muhammad Ali's accomplishments in and out of the boxing ring and how they have earned him a place in history as an inspiring hero to look up to. Muhammad Ali lived a great life both inspiring and exciting, but he had struggles too just like everyone else in the world. This story didn't have many characters, but there were some and they all were a part of Muhammad Ali's life.

His real name was Cassius Marcellus Clay, and with that name he won a gold medal in the 1960 Olympics and then claimed his first title by defeating Sonny Liston in 1964 and then joined the nation of Islam and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. He was the all time heavyweight boxing fighter, champion, of the 1960's and 1970's. He refused to join the military during the Vietnam War, so he was sentenced five years in prison, but the Supreme Court reversed it in 1971. Ali suffered Parkinson's disease during his retirement, and it was sad, but then he got inducted into the boxing hall of fame in 1990 which must have cheered him up.

57. The underlined word **biography** in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph probably means:

- a. Life story      b. boxing ring      c. facts      d. importance

58. Before he became a Moslem, Mohammad Ali was called:

- a. Parkinson      b. Marcellus      c. Liston      d. Cassius

59. Mohammad Ali became the world's champion in heavyweight boxing in

- a. the Olympics in 1960  
b. 1964  
c. 1971  
d. 1990

60. **One** of the following events didn't take place in 1960's:

- a. Mohammad Ali became a Moslem  
b. There was a war between America and Vietnam  
c. Mohammad Ali suffered from Parkinson disease  
d. The Olympics games were held

61. Mohammad Ali was sentenced to be put in prison because:

- a. He defeated Liston in 1964  
b. He refused to participate in the Vietnam War  
c. He became a Moslem

d. He entered the boxing hall of fame

62. A good title for this passage can be:

- a. Clay's Life Story
- b. How Mohammad Ali became Moslem
- c. Boxing
- d. Olympics

A mountain is a natural rise of the Earth's surface that usually has a "summit" (or "top"). It is usually steeper and taller than a hill. Mountains are often thought of as being a hill of over 600 meters (about 2,000 feet). Mountains are important to life on Earth, because most rivers begin in mountains and carry water from the mountains down to the sea.

The highest mountain on Earth is Mount Everest in the Himalayas of Asia, whose summit is 8,848 m (29,029 ft) above mean sea level. The highest known mountain in the Solar System is Olympus Mons on the planet Mars at 21,171 m (69,459 ft).

Mountains cover one-fifth of the earth's land surface, and occur in 75 % of the world's countries. Mountains cover 64% of Asia, 25% of Europe, 22% of South America, 17% of Australia, and 3% of Africa. Most of the world's rivers are fed from mountain sources, and more than half of humanity depends on mountains for water.

Mountains are generally less preferable for human habitation than lowlands; the weather is often harsher, and there is little level ground suitable for agriculture. The decreasing atmospheric pressure means that less oxygen is available for breathing, and there is less protection against solar radiation (UV). Acute mountain sickness (caused by **hypoxia**—a lack of oxygen in the blood) affects over half of lowlanders who spend more than a few hours above 3,500 meters (11,480 ft).

However, a valley is an area of extended lowland, typically surrounded by much higher hills or mountains. It is one of many geological features that make up the surface of the Earth, and it is of special interest and importance to humans, thanks to the fact that valleys have a number of uses. This landform is also quite abundant.

Some geologists break up valleys by type on the basis of how they are formed. A rift valley is formed through separation of the Earth's crust, caused by violent earth movements; a notable example is the Great Rift Valley in Africa. A glacial valley is one that has been formed by a glacier; they are especially common in Europe and have a distinctive U-shaped profile when viewed in cross-section. River valleys are formed through the slow process of erosion by water over the course of centuries, and they typically have a V-shaped profile.

Unlike a canyon, a valley is broad, with a large area of floor, rather than a narrow profile. Valleys are generally easy to navigate, and they tend to have a different climate than the surrounding area. It is also common for them to have rich deposits of alluvial mud, making these areas ideal for agriculture. As a result, many human civilizations have settled in valleys, taking advantage of the rivers which often wind through them as a source of water.



63. **Paragraph 2** is mainly talking about:

- a. Mount Everest
- b. Olympus Mons
- c. The highest mountains
- d. The Solar System

64. How much do mountains cover of land surface?

- a. 75%
- b. 20%
- c. 3%
- d. 64%

65. Which of the following statements is **false**?

People don't prefer to live in mountainous areas because:

- a. Mountains are not good for agriculture.
- b. There is a high percentage of oxygen
- c. There are mountain sicknesses like hypoxia
- d. There is less protection against Ultra Violet Ray

66. The underlined word **hypoxia** probably means:

- a. Solar radiation
- b. Breathing
- c. Lowlanders
- d. Little oxygen in blood

67. The writer talked about----- types of valleys.

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

68. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about valleys?

- a. Valleys are good for agriculture
- b. Valleys aren't generally easy to navigate
- c. Valleys had just a few civilizations
- d. Valleys have a narrow profile

## Structure

Read the following questions. Choose the correct answer and darken it on your answer sheet.

69. When Kevin went to the refrigerator for a snack, \_\_\_\_\_ many things to eat.

- a. there isn't
- b. there wasn't
- c. there weren't
- d. there aren't

70. By the time William is forty years old, he \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen novels and two collections of short stories.

- a. has written
- b. will have written
- c. writes
- d. is writing



71. India is a big country . \_\_\_\_\_ population is more than one billion.

- a. Its      b. It is      c. it's      d. It

72. I have been ----- TV for three hours.

- a. watch      b. watching      c. watches      d. watched

73. It -----all day.

- a. has rained      b. has been raining      c. is raining      d. rained

74. -----I help you? No, thanks.

- a. May      b. Will      c. Would      d. Have

75. We-----smoke near gas stations. It is dangerous.

- a. must      b. mustn't      c. don't have to      d. may not

76. If I -----you, I'd take the TOEFL Test next month.

- a. was      b. were      c. had been      d. be

77. I don't have a Mazda. I wish-----one.

- a. have      b. has      c. had had      d. had

78. Sameera can speak French-----.

- a. good      b. well      c. goodly      d. bad

79. My brother is -----in the class.

- a. the smarter      b. the smartest      c. smarter than      d. the most smart

80. We need-----good teachers.

- a. being      b. to being      c. to be      d. be

81. Mohammad, please let the students-----a break.

- a. takes      b. take      c. taking      d. to take

82. Yesterday I listened to two birds-----.

- a. singing      b. sang      c. sung      d. to sing

83. Last year I didn't buy a car because I didn't have enough money. If I -----enough money, I-----a car.

- a. have/will buy      b. had/would buy      c. had had/would have bought      d. have/ buy

84. Every day when the alarm o'clock -----, I-----up.

- a. rang/woke      b. rings/wake      c. was ringing/woke      d. rang/will wake

85. Majed is interested -----playing tennis.

- a. of      b. in      c. at      d. on

86. -----his old age, Ahmad walks 5 miles every morning.

- a. Although      b. In spite of      c. However      d. Nevertheless

87. You won't swim today,-----?

- a. won't you                      b. will you                      c. do you                      d. don't you

88. Ali doesn't like Pepsi, and-----.

- a. neither does his sister   b. so does his sister   c. his sister does, too   d. either his sister

89. Are your marks -----than mine?

- a. bad                      b. worse                      c. the worst                      d. more bad

90. Yesterday I bought a -----ball.

- a. nice big new white plastic French   b. big new white nice plastic French  
c. white big new nice plastic French   d. French big new white nice plastic

91. After I -----the test, I asked the teacher about the correct answers.

- a. finish                      b. finishes                      c. had finished                      d. finishing

92. My teacher helped me-----my homework.

- a. doing                      b. do                      c. does                      d. to doing

93. Do my mind ----- this heavy box with me?

- a. carry                      b. to carry                      c. carrying                      d. carries

## Composition Analysis

In which of the following sentences is the **sentence order** correct?

94.

- a. Not only Ali knows that eating too much fast food is not healthy but his children also.  
b. Eating too much fast food is not healthy not only Ali but know his children also.  
c. Not his children but Ali that also know eating too much fast food is not healthy.  
d. Not only Ali but also his children know that eating too much fast food is not healthy.

95.

- a. Either you do your homework by yourself, or you will be in trouble with your teacher.  
b. Either you will be in trouble with your teacher, or you do yourself your homework by.  
c. You do your homework either by yourself or by teacher you will be trouble with.  
d. You do your home work by your teacher or yourself you will be trouble with

Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph?

96.

1. Boil some water in a kettle.
2. Add some sugar and stir the tea after you remove the teabag
3. To make a cup of tea, do the following.
4. Pour the hot water into the cup.
5. Put a tea bag into the hot water.

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

The best way to **combine** these two sentences is :

97. Ali was injured in an accident. He was taken to a hospital.

- a. . Ali was injured in an accident, but he was taken to a hospital
- b. Ali was injured in an accident, so he was taken to a hospital
- c. Ali was injured in an accident, because he was taken to a hospital.
- d. Ali was injured in an accident, although he was taken to a hospital.

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

98. Salem has five childs. Two of them are twins.

- A      B      C      D

99. While I was shopping last night, I meet an old friend.

- A      B      C      D

100. Let's go to the zoo today, don't we?

- A      B      C      D





## **STEP Experimental Test**

اختبار الستيب ( كفايات اللغة الانجليزية ) التجريبي

Prepared by  
Khalid Al-Khateeb

Time: 120 minutes

### TEST Parts & Weight

Listening Comprehension ( LC) **20%**

Reading Comprehension ( RC) **40%**

Structure ( ST) **30%**

Composition Analysis ( CA) **10%**

March 2013

## Part 1

### Listening

Listen to the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.

<http://www.esl-lab.com/flight/flightrd1.htm>

1. What is the man's destination?
  - ☐ A. Salt Lake City, USA
  - ☐ B. New York City, USA
  - ☒ C. Helsinki, Finland
  - ☐ D. Stockholm, Sweden
2. When is the man's departure date?
  - ☐ A. the twenty-first
  - ☒ B. the twenty-second
  - ☐ C. the twenty-third
  - ☐ D. the twenty-fourth
3. What is the flight number for the second half of his journey?
  - ☐ A. 555
  - ☒ B. 90
  - ☐ C. 1070
  - ☐ D. 830
4. How long is the man's layover between flights?
  - ☐ A. less than an hour
  - ☒ B. less than two hours
  - ☐ C. less than three hours
  - ☐ D. more than three hours
5. What request did the man make regarding his flight?
  - ☒ A. He asked for a specially-prepared dinner.
  - ☐ B. He wanted an aisle seat.
  - ☐ C. He requested a bassinet for his baby.
  - ☐ D. He asked for a seat near the front of the plane

<http://www.esl-lab.com/snack/snackrd1.htm>

6. What time of day does this conversation take place?

- ☐ A. in the morning
- ☒ B. in the afternoon
- ☐ C. in the evening

7. Why doesn't the father give his son something to eat?

- ☐ A. There isn't any food to eat.
- ☐ B. The boy just ate something.
- ☐ C. They are going to eat soon.

8. What snack does the boy want at the beginning of the conversation?

- ☐ A. potato chips
- ☐ B. candy
- ☐ C. donuts

9. Which one food does the father NOT offer to his son for a snack?

- ☒ A. tomatoes
- ☐ B. broccoli
- ☐ C. carrots

10. What does the father ask the boy to do while he is preparing the snack?

- ☐ A. watch TV
- ☐ B. play with toys
- ☐ C. look at books

<http://www.esl-lab.com/picnic/picrd1.htm>

11. When is the picnic?

- ☐ A. on Thursday
- ☐ B. on Friday
- ☐ C. on Saturday
- ☐ D. on Sunday

12. Where is the picnic being held?

- ☐ A. at a park
- ☐ B. at the beach
- ☐ C. at Dave's house
- ☐ D. by a river

13. How many packages of hot dogs do they decide to buy?

- ☐ A. six
- ☐ B. seven
- ☐ C. eight
- ☐ D. nine

14. Why has Kathy been so busy lately?

- ☐ A. She has been working a lot recently.
- ☐ B. She has been taking care of her sick mother.
- ☐ C. She has been taking two night classes.
- ☐ D. She has been looking for a new job.

15. What does Dave suggest Scott make for the picnic dessert?

- ☐ A. cherry pie
- ☐ B. chocolate cake
- ☒ C. oatmeal cookies
- ☐ D. fudge brownies

<http://www.esl-lab.com/meet/meetrd1.htm>

16. What is the name of the caller?

- ☒ A. Nick
- ☐ B. Nate
- ☐ C. Neil

17. According to the girl, her father:

- ☐ A. is not home.
- ☐ B. is on another line.
- ☐ C. can't come to the telephone.

18. What is the man's telephone number?

- ☐ A. 598-7482
- ☐ B. 587-4728
- ☐ C. 589-7248



19. The man tells the girl:

- ☐ A. that he will call again sometime after 7:00 PM.
- ☐ B. to ask her father to call him later.
- ☐ C. that he will drop by around 8:30 PM.

20. What does the girl refuse to tell the caller?

- ☐ A. her age
- ☐ B. her name
- ☐ C. her address

## Part 2 ( Reading/ Structure/Composition Analysis)

### Reading

**Read the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.**

Honey is a sweet food made by bees using nectar from flowers. The variety produced by honey bees (the genus *Apis*) is the one most commonly referenced, as it is the type of honey collected by beekeepers and consumed by humans. Honey produced by other bees and insects has distinctly different properties.

Honey gets its sweetness from the fructose and glucose, and has approximately the same relative sweetness as that of granulated sugar. It has attractive chemical properties for baking, and a distinctive flavor that leads some people to prefer it over sugar and other sweeteners.

Honey has a long history of human consumption, and is used in various foods and beverages as a sweetener and flavoring. It also has a role in religion and symbolism. Flavors of honey vary based on the nectar source, and various types and grades of honey are available. It is also used in various medicinal traditions to treat ailments

Honey is produced by bees as a food source. In cold weather or when fresh food sources are scarce, bees use their stored honey as their source of energy. By arranging for bee swarms to nest in artificial hives, people have been able to domesticate the insects, and harvest excess honey. In the hive, there are three types of bees:

a single female queen bee

a seasonally variable number of male bees to fertilize new queens

some 20,000 to 40,000 female worker bees.

The physical properties of honey vary, depending on water content, the type of flora used to produce it, temperature, and the proportion of the specific sugars it contains. Fresh honey is a supersaturated liquid, containing more sugar than the water can typically dissolve at surrounding

temperatures. At room temperature, honey is a super cooled liquid, in which the glucose will precipitate into solid granules.

Because of its unique composition and chemical properties, honey is suitable for long-term storage. Honey has been preserved for decades and even centuries. The key to preservation is limiting access to humidity. In its cured state, honey has a sufficiently high sugar content to inhibit fermentation. If exposed to moist air, its hydrophilic properties will pull moisture into the honey, eventually diluting it to the point that fermentation can begin. **Honey sealed in honeycomb cells by the bees is considered by many to be the ideal form for preservation.**

Honey should also be protected from oxidation and temperature degradation. It generally should not be preserved in metal containers because the acids in the honey may promote oxidation of the vessel. Traditionally, honey was stored in ceramic or wooden containers; however, glass and plastic are now the favored materials. Honey stored in wooden containers may be discolored or take on flavors imparted from the vessel. Likewise, honey stored uncovered near other foods may absorb other smells.

Excessive heat can have detrimental effects on the nutritional value of honey. Heating up to 37 °C (99 °F) causes loss of nearly 200 components, some of which are antibacterial. Heating up to 40 °C (104 °F) destroys **invertase, an important enzyme**. At 50 °C (122 °F), the honey sugars burn. Generally, any large temperature fluctuation causes decay.

Regardless of preservation, honey may crystallize over time. **Crystallization does not affect the flavor, quality or nutritional content of the honey, though it does affect color and texture**. The rate is a function of storage temperature, availability of "seed" crystals and the specific mix of sugars and trace compounds in the honey. Most honeys crystallize fastest between about 50 and 70 °F (10 and 21 °C). The crystals can be dissolved by heating the honey.

21. Some people prefer honey over sugar and other sweeteners because-----

- a) it is produced by bees
- b) it is sweet
- c) of its unique flavor**
- d) it is better for health than sugar

22. Bees use honey as a food source when-----

- a) the weather is too hot
- b) they get tired
- c) the food is rare**
- d) they are sick

23. One of the following doesn't affect the physical properties of honey

- a) water content
- b) type of flowers
- c) type of bees**
- d) high or low temperature

24. The best way to preserve honey is -----

- a) to seal it in honeycomb cells**
- b) to keep it in metal containers
- c) to keep it in wooden vessels

d) to cool it in room temperature

25. The underlined word "**invertase**" is probably-----

a) an important honey sugar

**b) an important enzyme**

c) an antibacterial component

d) a honey decay

26. One of the following statements is **false**:

**a) Honey crystallization affects its nutritional content**

b) Honey flavor is not affected by its crystallization

c) Honey color is affected by crystallization

d) Honey crystallization can be dissolved by heating

Type A and Type B are two types of personalities. Some very prominent characteristics are seen in type A people and that is the reason why they are so easily identified. If you see someone freaking out because they are made to wait, even if the wait is for just couple of minutes, you have most probably encountered a type A person! People having a type A personality, are always in a hurry and impatience seems to be their middle name! Time urgency is seen clearly in their personality. They speak fast, they walk fast and are constantly aware of the running time.

Another peculiar type A personality trait is that they cannot tolerate slow speaking people and they usually end up completing sentences for them! Other special characteristics of type A personality people are that they get upset over small things easily and are also short tempered. When they get really angry, they can be very rude! So it is better not to provoke these 'stress junkies'! They are rightly called 'stress junkies' for they get stressed out easily. They have high ambitions and they can overcome competition to achieve their goal. They also tend to compete with other people.

Type A people are said to have greater chances of suffering from **hypertension** and **heart diseases**. This is obviously because of their 'stress junkie' nature. So type A personalities need to calm down. Meditation and breathing exercises prove to be helpful for this personality type. This was about type A personality description. Now let's take a look at type B personality.

There are some major differences between type A and B personality. The biggest difference is that type B personality people are always **chilled out!** They are mostly calm and composed, and in contrast to type A personalities, type B people are never in a hurry! They are the ones who will start talking when they are standing in a line, and by the time their turn comes, they will have made friends! Type B personality people are also quite reflective. They will always be thinking about others' problems and always lend a helping hand. They are equally hardworking as type A personalities, **but they do not mind losing.** So you won't have competition from a type B in office! They also do not get stressed easily and if ever they **become stressed they usually become more productive.** This is one of the biggest differences between type A and B personality. Type A tends to get destructive while type B tend to get productive.

Because of their happy-go-lucky nature, type B personalities do not face much of health problems. Speaking about sports, type A and type B personality in sports are quite different from each other as their unique qualities reflect in their game also. Type A are perfectionists so they always aim to win and can also be dominating. On the other hand, type B personalities are relaxed and they play for entertainment rather than for winning.

27. Paragraph 1 is talking about the characteristics of :
- Personality A & Personality B
  - Personality B only
  - Personality A only
  - Impatience and Time urgency
28. Type A personality people might suffer from :
- high blood pressure
  - cancer
  - meditation
  - breathing
29. . The underlined word “ chilled out” most probably means:
- angry
  - calm
  - stressed
  - impatient
30. Your friend is a Personality B student. He studied hard for the TOEFL Test. However, he failed. What might be his reaction?
- He might have a heart disease
  - His blood pressure will go up
  - He doesn't mind
  - He might get stressed
31. One major difference between Personality A and personality B is:
- When personality A persons become stressed they produce more
  - When personality B persons become stressed they become more productive
  - Type A are hardworking, but Type B are not.
  - Type A are relaxed ,but type B are not.

## Structure

Read the following questions. Choose the correct answer and darken it on your answer sheet.

32. How -----does this book cost? 5 dollars.
- much
  - many
  - little
  - few
33. I have ----- problems at home.
- a few
  - little
  - much
  - a little
34. Sami doesn't add-----sugar to his tea.
- few
  - many
  - much
  - a few

35. I know -----.

- a. Ahmad father's
- b. Ahmads' father
- c. **Ahmad's father**
- d. Ahamds' fathers'

36. I saw two-----in the kitchen last night.

- a. mouse
- b. mouses
- c. **mice**
- d. mices

### Composition Analysis

In which of the following sentences is the **capitalization** correct?

37.

- a. **Al-Rajhi Bank, which is owned by Mr. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi, is one of the most important banks in Saudi Arabia. Everybody in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam knows it well.**
- b. Al-Rajhi bank, which is owned by Mr. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi, is one of the most important banks in Saudi Arabia. Everybody in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam knows it well.
- c. Al-Rajhi Bank, which is owned by Mr. sulaiman Al-Rajhi, is one of the most important banks in Saudi Arabia. Everybody in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam knows it well.
- d. Al-Rajhi Bank, which is owned by Mr. Sulaiman Al-Rajhi, is one of the most important banks in Saudi Arabia. Everybody in Riyadh, Jeddah and dammam knows it well.

38.

- a. Khalid Al-Otaibi, who is a student at King Faisal university at Al-Hasa, has been studying there since 2011.He will graduate in 2015 from the Science Department.
- b. Khalid Al-Otaibi, who is a student at King Faisal University at al-hasa, has been studying there since 2011.He will graduate in 2015 from the Science Department.
- c. Khalid Al-Otaibi, who is a student at King Faisal University at Al-Hasa, has been studying there since 2011.He will graduate in 2015 from the Science department.
- d. **Khalid Al-Otaibi, who is a student at King Faisal University at Al-Hasa, has been studying there since 2011.He will graduate in 2015 from the Science Department.**

### Part 3 ( Reading/ Structure/Composition Analysis)

#### Reading

**Read the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.**

Ramen noodles might be best known in the U.S. as a cheap staple for college students, but the history of the noodles-and-broth dish pre-dates the instant grocery store version. Countless variations of ramen noodles exist in Japan--many served in restaurants, where the wheat-flour noodles are made fresh and served with a variety of broths and toppings. The inexpensive meal in a bowl is the national dish of Japan.

Each bowl of ramen---essentially a large, deep bowl of noodle soup---includes a hefty(large) portion of chewy noodles, broth made usually from soy sauce but sometimes with miso or pork stock, and toppings such as egg, fish cake, mushrooms, scallion, ginger, sprouts or other meat or vegetables.

Ramen is eaten noodles first. Then people eat the broth with a large, flat-bottomed spoon. Some people add pepper flakes or hot sauce to the bowl while eating.

Most histories trace the origins of ramen noodles to China. The Japanese adopted the dish in the 19th century and started calling it "**ramen,**" a version of the Chinese word for the noodles. Ramen noodles **were time-consuming to make, expensive and something of a delicacy until the mid-20th century.**

Because of its relatively cheap ingredients, ramen became a popular staple in post-WWII Japan. Eventually, it was voted the country's national dish. Ramenyas, or noodles houses, sprouted throughout Japanese cities, and the style of broth or type of toppings varied among region. Ramen is also sold from street carts, in chain restaurants and even vending machines.

In 1958, the owner of Japanese company Nissin Foods, Momofuku Ando, decided to produce **instant noodles** made by deep-frying ramen noodles. With the distinctive block of curly noodles and a flavor packet (shrimp, chicken, beef, etc.), instant ramen makes a salty but filling meal or snack. Noodles and a flavor packet are sold in cups or bowls, and are inexpensive when bought on sale or by the case. Nissin's Top Ramen often costs less than 20 cents a packet. Add boiling water to the noodles to soften them, stir in the flavor packet, let the whole thing sit for a minute or two, then eat.

Instant ramen's popularity has grown beyond Japan and the U.S.; in southeast Asia and the **Middle East**, ramen comes in flavors like marsala, curry, cheese and tom yam. In the early 2000s, ramenyas, or traditional Japanese ramen restaurants, became popular in New York, Los Angeles, and European cities.

39. Until the mid-20th century, Ramen noodles were:

- a. cheap for students
- b. not popular
- c. used by Japanese only
- d. **expensive and take a long time to prepare**

40. The underlined word "**ramen**" is:

- a. a Japanese word meaning broth
- b. **a Chinese word meaning noodles**
- c. an American word meaning cheese
- d. a European word meaning noodles houses

41. The Japanese company Nissin Foods made ramen noodles:

- a. **easy to prepare**
- b. more expensive
- c. difficult to prepare
- d. have only shrimp and chicken

42. Which of the following statements is **false**?

- a. Ramen noodles origin is China.
- b. Ramen noodles are eaten with different toppings.
- c. Momofuku Ando was the owner of the Nissin Food company.
- d. Instant ramen's popularity has grown in many countries except the Middle East.

43. The best title for the passage could be:

- a. Ramen Noodles: Development and Popularity
- b. Nissin Noodles Company
- c. How Noodles are Made
- d. How Noodles are Eaten

The Japanese have the highest rate of life in general, with an average age of seven- seventy years for men and **eighty-four years for women**, while the average age in **other countries is seventy-four years for men and eighty-two for women**.

According to data from the Ministry of Health of Japan, **a quarter of the population will be sixty-five years old by 2025**, compared with 15% of them now.

This achievement is due largely to the nature of the food they eat and quality of these people. The healthy balanced food protects against diseases and contains little of the fatty substances which are rich in rice, soy and tea.

The observations and studies have proven that the health of Asians in general and Japanese in particular is closely linked to the consumption of **soy and dairy products, flour, and Tofu, Tonio, and Miso**

Soy is described by Dr.Szu Miao as " the king of medicines", as it prevents heart diseases, arteries, and osteoporosis. Also, soy adjusts sugar ratio in the blood and fights symptoms of menopause.

In addition, **soy, rice and fish** come as important food in the nutrition of Japanese, while rice is rich in dietary fiber, soy slows combustion and it is free of fat. One of the main advantages of **this diet** is that it allows keeping body slim.

According to Moriyama, the average Japanese person eats about 25% fewer calories per day than the average American, which could partly explain their lengthy lifespan. Eating just 8% fewer calories per day, while moderately increasing your activity level, may be enough to promote longer life, research from the University of Florida College Of Medicine suggests.

And cutting calories doesn't have to be painful. The secret is to replace **energy-dense foods** (those containing a higher number of calories per gram), **like chocolate, potato chips, and cookies**, with those that are less energy-dense, like fruits, vegetables, and broth-based soups (all, not coincidentally, a daily part of the Japanese diet). In a study from Pennsylvania State University, researchers served women meals that were 25% smaller than average and contained 30% fewer



calories according to the principles of energy density. They ended up eating an average of 800 calories less per day -- all without even missing the extra food.

There is no doubt that traditional French food, although being beneficial to health, doesn't not always maintain the agility of textures, while the Japanese diet allows the individual to enjoy the graceful strength and excellent health.

44. The main idea of **paragraph 1** is:

- a) Women in Japan and other countries live longer than men.
- b) Women in Japan live longer than men
- c) Women and men in Japan live longer than men and women in other countries
- d) Women and men in Japan like life

45. By 2025,-----of the Japanese will be 65 year s old.

- a) 15%
- b) 25%
- c) 77%
- d) 84%

46. “**Tofu, Tonio, and Miso**” are most probably names of:

- a) Japanese men
- b) Japanese women
- c) Japanese food
- d) Japanese cars

47. The underline word “ **this diet**” refers to:

- a) soy, fish and rice
- b) dietary fiber
- c) only rice
- d) only soy

48. According to the passage, chocolate, potato chips, and cookies:

- a) are less energy-dense foods
- b) contain a lower number of calories
- c) are energy-dense foods
- d) are healthy foods

49. The main idea of the passage is:

- a) Japanese live longer because of healthy balanced food
- b) Comparison between Japanese food and French food



- c) Soy is the king of medicines
- d) Comparison between Japanese men and women

## Structure

Read the following questions. Choose the correct answer and darken it on your answer sheet.

50. I don't know what-----name was.

- a. **her**
- b. she
- c. hers
- d. him

51. -----that teacher? She is Miss Laila.

- a. Who
- b. Whose
- c. **Who's**
- d. Who has

52. The man-----car was stolen called the police.

- a. who
- b. who's
- c. which
- d. **whose**

53. While using the knife, the kids cut-----

- a. **themselves**
- b. themselves
- c. himself
- d. ourselves

54. I liked my children. They usually listen to-----.

- a. **me**
- b. them
- c. they
- d. I

## Composition Analysis

In which of the following sentences is the **punctuation** correct?

55.

- a. **Although they work hard, Ali and his brothers are still suffering from poverty.**
- b. Although they work hard Ali, and his brothers are still suffering from poverty.
- c. Although they work hard: Ali and his brothers are still suffering from poverty.
- d. Although they work hard; Ali and his brothers are still suffering from poverty.

56.

- a. **Salahuddin was one of the greatest leaders who liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque from the enemies of Islam.**
- b. Salahuddin was one of the greatest leaders who liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque from the enemies of Islam
- c. Salahuddin, was one of the greatest leaders who liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque from the enemies of Islam.
- d. Salahuddin was one of the greatest leaders who liberated Al-Aqsa Mosque, from the enemies of Islam.

#### Part 4( Reading/ Structure/Composition Analysis)

##### Reading

Read the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.

Muhammad Ali is a **biography** that tells important facts of **Ali's life** and what he went through. One thing this story talks about is Muhammad Ali's accomplishments in and out of the boxing ring and how they have earned him a place in history as an inspiring hero to look up to. Muhammad Ali lived a great life both inspiring and exciting, but he had struggles too just like everyone else in the world. This story didn't have many characters, but there were some and they all were a part of Muhammad Ali's life.

His real name was **Cassius** Marcellus Clay, and with that name he won a gold medal in the 1960 Olympics and then claimed **his first title by defeating Sonny Liston in 1964** and then joined the nation of Islam and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. He was the all time heavyweight boxing fighter, champion, of the 1960's and 1970's. **He refused to join the military during the Vietnam War, so he was sentenced five years in prison**, but the Supreme Court reversed it in 1971. Ali suffered Parkinson's disease during his retirement, and it was sad, but then he got inducted into the boxing hall of fame in 1990 which must have cheered him up.

57. The underlined word **biography** in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph probably means:

- a. **Life story**      b. boxing ring      c. facts      d. importance

58. Before he became a Moslem, Mohammad Ali was called:

- a. Parkinson      b. Marcellus      c. Liston      d. **Cassius**

59. Mohammad Ali became the world's champion in heavyweight boxing in

- a. the Olympics in 1960  
b. **1964**  
c. 1971  
d. 1990

60. **One** of the following events didn't take place in 1960's:

- a. Mohammad Ali became a Moslem  
b. There was a war between America and Vietnam  
c. **Mohammad Ali suffered from Parkinson disease**  
d. The Olympics games were held

61. Mohammad Ali was sentenced to be put in prison because:

- a. He defeated Liston in 1964  
b. **He refused to participate in the Vietnam War**  
c. He became a Moslem

d. He entered the boxing hall of fame

62. A good title for this passage can be:

a. Clay's Life Story

b. How Mohammad Ali became Moslem

c. Boxing

d. Olympics

A mountain is a natural rise of the Earth's surface that usually has a "summit" (or "top"). It is usually steeper and taller than a hill. Mountains are often thought of as being a hill of over 600 meters (about 2,000 feet). Mountains are important to life on Earth, because most rivers begin in mountains and carry water from the mountains down to the sea.

The highest mountain on Earth is Mount Everest in the Himalayas of Asia, whose summit is 8,848 m (29,029 ft) above mean sea level. The highest known mountain in the Solar System is Olympus Mons on the planet Mars at 21,171 m (69,459 ft).

Mountains cover one-fifth of the earth's land surface, and occur in 75 % of the world's countries. Mountains cover 64% of Asia, 25% of Europe, 22% of South America, 17% of Australia, and 3% of Africa. Most of the world's rivers are fed from mountain sources, and more than half of humanity depends on mountains for water.

Mountains are generally less preferable for human habitation than lowlands; the weather is often harsher, and there is little level ground suitable for agriculture. The decreasing atmospheric pressure means that less oxygen is available for breathing, and there is less protection against solar radiation (UV). Acute mountain sickness (caused by hypoxia—a lack of oxygen in the blood) affects over half of lowlanders who spend more than a few hours above 3,500 meters (11,480 ft).

However, a valley is an area of extended lowland, typically surrounded by much higher hills or mountains. It is one of many geological features that make up the surface of the Earth, and it is of special interest and importance to humans, thanks to the fact that valleys have a number of uses. This landform is also quite abundant.

Some geologists break up valleys by type on the basis of how they are formed. A rift valley is formed through separation of the Earth's crust, caused by violent earth movements; a notable example is the Great Rift Valley in Africa. A glacial valley is one that has been formed by a glacier; they are especially common in Europe and have a distinctive U-shaped profile when viewed in cross-section. River valleys are formed through the slow process of erosion by water over the course of centuries, and they typically have a V-shaped profile.

Unlike a canyon, a valley is broad, with a large area of floor, rather than a narrow profile. Valleys are generally easy to navigate, and they tend to have a different climate than the surrounding area. It is also common for them to have rich deposits of alluvial mud, making these areas ideal for agriculture. As a result, many human civilizations have settled in valleys, taking advantage of the rivers which often wind through them as a source of water.

63. **Paragraph 2** is mainly talking about:

- a. Mount Everest
- b. Olympus Mons
- c. The highest mountains
- d. The Solar System

64. How much do mountains cover of land surface?

- a. 75%
- b. 20%
- c. 3%
- d. 64%

65. Which of the following statements is **false**?

People don't prefer to live in mountainous areas because:

- a. Mountains are not good for agriculture.
- b. There is a high percentage of oxygen
- c. There are mountain sicknesses like hypoxia
- d. There is less protection against Ultra Violet Ray

66. The underlined word **hypoxia** probably means:

- a. Solar radiation
- b. Breathing
- c. Lowlanders
- d. Little oxygen in blood

67. The writer talked about----- types of valleys.

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

68. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about valleys?

- a. Valleys are good for agriculture
- b. Valleys aren't generally easy to navigate
- c. Valleys had just a few civilizations
- d. Valleys have a narrow profile

## Structure

Read the following questions. Choose the correct answer and darken it on your answer sheet.

69. When Kevin went to the refrigerator for a snack, \_\_\_\_\_ many things to eat.

- a. there isn't
- b. there wasn't
- c. there weren't
- d. there aren't

70. By the time William is forty years old, he \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen novels and two collections of short stories.

- a. has written
- b. will have written
- c. writes
- d. is writing

71. India is a big country . \_\_\_\_\_ population is more than one billion.

- a. **Its**      b. It is      c. it's      d. It

72. I have been ----- TV for three hours.

- a. watch      b. **watching**      c. watches      d. watched

73. It -----all day.

- a. has rained      b. **has been raining**      c. is raining      d. rained

74. -----I help you? No, thanks.

- a. **May**      b. Will      c. Would      d. Have

75. We-----smoke near gas stations. It is dangerous.

- a. must      b. **mustn't**      c. don't have to      d. may not

76. If I -----you, I'd take the TOEFL Test next month.

- a. was      b. **were**      c. had been      d. be

77. I don't have a Mazda. I wish-----one.

- a. have      b. has      c. had had      d. **had**

78. Sameera can speak French-----.

- a. good      b. **well**      c. goodly      d. bad

79. My brother is -----in the class.

- a. the smarter      b. **the smartest**      c. smarter than      d. the most smart

80. We need-----good teachers.

- a. being      b. to being      c. **to be**      d. be

81. Mohammad, please let the students-----a break.

- a. takes      b. **take**      c. taking      d. to take

82. Yesterday I listened to two birds-----.

- a. **singing**      b. sang      c. sung      d. to sing

83. Last year I didn't buy a car because I didn't have enough money. If I -----enough money, I-----a car.

- a. have/will buy      b. had/would buy      c. **had had/would have bought**      d. have/ buy

84. Every day when the alarm o'clock -----, I-----up.

- a. rang/woke      b. **rings/wake**      c. was ringing/woke      d. rang/will wake

85. Majed is interested -----playing tennis.

- a. of      b. **in**      c. at      d. on

86. -----his old age, Ahmad walks 5 miles every morning.

- a. Although      b. **In spite of**      c. However      d. Nevertheless

87. You won't swim today,-----?

- a. won't you                      b. **will you**                      c. do you                      d. don't you

88. Ali doesn't like Pepsi, and-----.

- a. **neither does his sister**    b. so does his sister    c. his sister does, too    d. either his sister

89. Are your marks -----than mine?

- a. bad                      b. **worse**                      c. the worst                      d. more bad

90. Yesterday I bought a -----ball.

- a. **nice big new white plastic French**    b. big new white nice plastic French  
c. white big new nice plastic French    d. French big new white nice plastic

91. After I -----the test, I asked the teacher about the correct answers.

- a. finish                      b. finishes                      c. **had finished**                      d. finishing

92. My teacher helped me-----my homework.

- a. doing                      b. **do**                      c. does                      d. to doing

93. Do my mind ----- this heavy box with me?

- a. carry                      b. to carry                      c. **carrying**                      d. carries

## Composition Analysis

In which of the following sentences is the **sentence order** correct?

94.

- a. Not only Ali knows that eating too much fast food is not healthy but his children also.  
b. Eating too much fast food is not healthy not only Ali but know his children also.  
c. Not his children but Ali that also know eating too much fast food is not healthy.  
d. **Not only Ali but also his children know that eating too much fast food is not healthy.**

95.

- a. **Either you do your homework by yourself, or you will be in trouble with your teacher.**  
b. Either you will be in trouble with your teacher, or you do yourself your homework by.  
c. You do your homework either by yourself or by teacher you will be trouble with.  
d. You do your home work by your teacher or yourself you will be trouble with

Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph?

96.

1. Boil some water in a kettle.
2. Add some sugar and stir the tea after you remove the teabag
3. To make a cup of tea, do the following.
4. Pour the hot water into the cup.
5. Put a tea bag into the hot water.

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

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

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

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

The best way to **combine** these two sentences is :

97. Ali was injured in an accident. He was taken to a hospital.

- a. . Ali was injured in an accident, but he was taken to a hospital
- b. Ali was injured in an accident, so he was taken to a hospital
- c. Ali was injured in an accident, because he was taken to a hospital.
- d. Ali was injured in an accident, although he was taken to a hospital.

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

98. Salem has five childs. Two of them are twins.

A

B

C D

99. While I was shopping last night, I meet an old friend.

A

B

C

D

100. Let's go to the zoo today, don't we?

A

B

C

D

