



الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

## Model Test 1

### اختبار القراءة الأول

#### Instructions

Read the following passages, and 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 familiar area outdoor, 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 a 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.**



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- 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



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1. 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.

2. 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

3. 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



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4. 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.

5. 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

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

They warned him not to:

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



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7. 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

8. 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.

9. What is the best title for this passage?

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



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## 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 from 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 of the **landscape**. Just the appearance of the 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

#### 1. What is Mr. Wahab's Profession?

He is:

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



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**2. What is 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.

**3. Why have the mountain peaks not been visible?**

**Because of the:**

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

**4. 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

**5. 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



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6. 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 measurable reality

### Passage 3

A patient was **left in the lurch** during a routine appendix operation in Belgrade when two surgeons started fighting and stormed from the operating theatre 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 on an all-out fight ensued, resulting in bruises, a split lip, loose teeth and **fractured** finger. The operation was completed successfully by the attending assistant doctor.

### Questions

1. What happened between the two surgeons?

- A. They performed an operation.
- B. They went to an operating theater.





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- C. They stormed into the surgery.
- D. They had a serious fight.

**2. 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.

**3. What can be inferred about the anesthesiologist on duty?**

**The anesthesiologist is:**

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

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

- A. Bleeding
- B. Cut
- C. Disjoined
- D. broken

**5. Who finished the surgery?**

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



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D. An assistant nurse

6. 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 nurse care
- D. In severe pain



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## Passage 4

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 reasons 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.

### Questions

#### 1. 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

#### 2. 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



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3. What does the 22-page bill prohibit?

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

4. 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.

## Passage 5

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 the 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 temptations to keep the money would have been natural. But the



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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 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 a 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 the 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

### 1. 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.

### 2. 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 authorities.
- D. They took it directly to the man.



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3. 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.

4. 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.

5. What kind of families do the students come from?

- A. Upper class الطبقة الاجتماعية العليا
- B. Working poor الطبقة العاملة الفقيرة
- C. Very rich
- D. Quite wealthy ثري نوعاً ما

6. How was the man treated when he went to sign for the money?

- A. Kindly.
- B. Unbecomingly. غير مناسب/ غير مقبول
- C. Rudely.
- D. Routinely.



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

Because:

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

8. What did the man offer the boy's father:

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

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

He said they were happy to be:

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



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### Passage 6

- 1) Literature **preserves** a record of 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 other have been able to endure. It awakens in us an awareness of the vastness of our own potential and perhaps arouses us to penance for our mediocre goals and achievements. It can inspire us to establish high goals, I expand our personal vision and find the internal wherewithal (abilities) to boost the energy that drives us daily.
- 2) But all what you have just read are virtues that are rooted and germinate (grow) from the seemingly mundane (routine) act of reading. **Have ever thought how life would be if you couldn't read?**

### Questions

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

- A. Sorts
- B. Owns
- C. Repairs
- D. Keeps





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2. 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.

3. 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. تحمل / صبر
- C. The stake of their comfortable regularity.
- D. The comfort of their chosen mediocre goals.

4. What does the word it refer to?

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

5. 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.



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6. 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



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## Model Test 2

### اختبار القراءة الثاني

#### Passage 7

- 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 clinic I went. The clinic gave me cream to put on the bites and 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 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



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morning, there was no sign of a bite. Wow, were we surprised! But we decided she just wasn't allergic to the stung.

- 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 to pennies on 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 were no redness or swelling at all. I went to 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 were 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 gave some. And who knows, maybe copper is good for bites of insects other than bees, hornets and wasps. It's worth a try.

## Questions

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مدونة اللغة الانجليزية للدكتور خالد الخطيب <http://en-blog.com/wp>

[www.qdrat.net](http://www.qdrat.net) أكاديمية قدرات للتدريب عن بعد

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1. 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

2. She went to a clinic because her:

- A. her arm was swollen.
- B. pain was intense.
- C. husband told her to.
- D. neighbor suggested it

3. 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.

4. 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



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5. 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.

6. 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.

7. What was the effect of copper on a bee's sting?

It works:

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

8. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase on hand in paragraph (4):

- A. Without your neighbor.
- B. Usually in your car.



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C. Close to a flower garden.

D. Easily available.

9. 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



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## Passage 8

- 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.





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Questions

1. 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.

2. In paragraph (1), the term simian menace means a problem that refers to:

- A. Trappers.
- B. Barricaded houses.
- C. Monkeys.
- D. Grills and wires.

3. 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.

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

To keep:

- A. their home supplies protected.



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- B. them from being ripped apart.
- C. the monkey trappers away.
- D. the doors and windows open.

5. 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.

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

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



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## Passage 9

- 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 will 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.



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- 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 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

#### 1. 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.



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**2. 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.

**3. According to paragraph (2), why have the 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.

**4. 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.

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

- A. Expensive vehicles, long vacations, and international insurance.



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- B. Automobiles, extensive travel, and international education.
- C. Several cars, international business, and expensive schools.
- D. Luxury brands, international economy, and elite education.

6. 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.

7. 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.

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

- A. Possession
- B. Success
- C. Answer
- D. Desire



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9. 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.

10. 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 of the experiment.





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Passage 10

- 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 am 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 the food wouldn't 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 them , " 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 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 winter. "I was busy hopping and singing," said the grasshopper. "Well, responded the manager ant," While you were





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

### Questions

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase, to his hearts 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

2. 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.

3. 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.



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4. **There is always tomorrow** is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. There is plenty of time to do the work later.
- B. There is enough time to do work now.
- C. The work should begin in the early morning.
- D. Tomorrow is the best time to play.

5. 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 nothing to prepare for this time.

6. 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 harder all summer.
- D. They discovered new places to find food.

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

- A. He wanted to help the manager.
- B. He felt sure that 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.



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8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Which of the following gives the best general meaning for the 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 friend who can help us get necessities.

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

- A. The passage doesn't give the answer to that question.
- B. , No, because he didn't work when he should have.



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C. Yes, only until things started growing again at the right time.

D. Yes, only enough for one day so that he can work.



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Passage 11

- 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 of automobile.
- 3) Thanks to the car, we can go from one 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 is made, but at a price.

### Questions

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

A. Either in carriages or walking.

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

**2. 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.

**3. 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.

**4. What can be inferred from the last sentence of the 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.



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## قطع قراءة اخرى من داخل كتاب قياس

### Passage 12

- 1) How many things can you see in the night sky? A lot! On a clear night you might see the moon, some planets, and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. You might see that many stars look larger than others. You might see that some stars that look white are really red or blue. With bigger and bigger telescopes you can see more and more objects in the sky. And you can see those objects in more and more details.
- 2) But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won't see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year. That's because they're invisible. They're the mysterious dead stars called black holes.
- 3) You might find it hard to imagine that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning brightly, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn't seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burnout and die after billions of years.



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

- 4) As the gases of a star burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out, the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer layers of the star pull in toward the center.

The star squashes into a smaller and a smaller ball. If the star was very small to begin with, the star ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star was very big, it keeps **squashing** inward until it's packed together tighter than anything in the universe.

- 5) Imagine if the earth were crushed until it was the size of the tiny **marble**. That's how this dead star, black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It's the same force that pulls you down when you jump—the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks in everything.--- even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why we see nothing but blackness.

- 6) So the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: there's more in the sky than meets the eye! Scattered in the silent darkness are black holes---the great mystery of the space.

## Questions

### 1. What can bigger telescopes see?

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- A. Hidden planets
- B. Dark spaces
- C. Larger sparkles
- D. Other bodies

2. According to paragraph (2), which of the following is NOT true about the black holes?

- A. They are mysterious.
- B. They are invisible.
- C. They are dead.
- D. They are big.

3. What does paragraph (3) say about our Sun?

- A. It is not a star.
- B. It is almost dead.
- C. It gives off light but not heat
- D. It will burn out and die.

4. The word squashing in paragraph (4) is closes in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Hitting
- B. Shrinking
- C. Rotating
- D. Breaking



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5. According to paragraph (4), why does a star give off light and heat?

- A. Because it reflects light.
- B. Because it burns its own fuel.
- C. Because of its mirror-like surface.
- D. Because of the light temperature of space.

6. According to paragraph (4), what causes a star to die?

- A. Its fuel is depleted.
- B. It collides with other stars
- C. It explodes outward
- D. It ages too much.

7. The word marble in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to:

- A. a small vehicle
- B. a tiny insect
- C. a small building
- D. a polished rock

8. Why are black holes invisible according to paragraph (5)?

- A. They do not allow light to escape.
- B. They are very tightly packed.
- C. They are too full of gravity
- D. They are extremely powerful.

9. What is the best title for this passage?



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- A. Black Holes: Energy and Age
- B. Black Holes: Gravity and size
- C. Black Holes: Reality and Mystery
- D. Black Holes: Stars and Telescopes



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## Passage 13

هذا عبارة عن فهرس المحتويات لأحد الكتب، و يسألك عليه أسئلة

### Fundamental Studies in Linguistics Roger Cartinon, Susan Mulligan

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## Questions

1. Which chapter in the book is the longest?
  - A. Chapter 2
  - B. Chapter 3
  - C. Chapter 5
  - D. Chapter 7
2. Where can find the Index and Glossary in this book?
  - A. After the Study Guide
  - B. Before " Current studies"
  - C. In the 7<sup>th</sup> chapter
  - D. At the end of the book
3. Which chapter most likely includes information on Arabic language structure?
  - A. Chapter 4
  - B. Chapter 5
  - C. Chapter 6
  - D. Chapter 7
4. Where would you expect to find examples contrasting two different languages, showing similarities and dissimilarities?
  - A. Chapter 1



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B. Chapter 2

C. Chapter 4

D. Chapter 6

5. In which chapter would you expect to find a discussion on meaning?

A. Chapter 2

B. Chapter 3

C. Chapter 5

D. Chapter 6

6. What subject does this book deal with?

A. General Linguistics

B. Psycholinguistics

C. Sociolinguistics

D. Neurolinguistics



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## Model Test 1

### اختبار القراءة الأول

#### Instructions

Read the following passages, and 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 حلم مخيف. I should explain that just before I went to bed, I ate an apple. I mention that أذكر ذلك 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 familiar area منطقة مألوفة outdoor, but I couldn't remember ever having been there before—in my waking life وقت اليقظة, 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, نباتات خضراء ومتسلقة more or less like I would imagine يتخيل a jungle غابة in Brazil to be. It was very humid ذات رطوبة, but I was dressed لابس in winter clothing ملابس شتوية. That made me even more uncomfortable غير مرتاح 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





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occurred لم يحدث to me in a 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  
احد الخيارات

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 زملاء الفصل الدراسي in high school. They were much older and looked quite different, but I instinctively بالحدس knew who they were. In the dream, I could even recall their names. There were four of them and they seemed very concerned قلق for me. They were dressed in loose light colored clothing appropriate مناسب for this jungle, but my attire ملابس didn't attract their attention at all—nor did they mention anything about it being out of place. One of them approached me اقترب مني 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 جدول ماء 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 سام and probably also the water from the stream.

4) At that point I awoke in a heavy sweat عرق شديد, having thrown off my covers أغطية الفراش. I went to the bathroom and splashed رش 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 في منتصف of that jungle.



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Questions

1. 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.

2. 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 شجرة ضخمة

3. 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 يلبس ملابس مختلفة



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4. 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.

5. 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 سمع مصادفة
- D. saw some strangers

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

They warned him not to:

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

7. What was his condition when he woke up?

He woke up:

- A. splashing water.
- B. under heavy covers.
- C. perspiring heavily يتعرق بشكل شديد



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D. under an apple tree

8. 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. حب شديد
- D. he thought apples were healthy.

9. What is the best title for this passage?

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



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Passage 2

- 1) The following paragraph was written by Siraj Wahab who writes for Arab News, a newspaper in Saudi Arabia. This selection المقالة المختارة is from his series of articles سلسلة مقالات entitled بعنوان Davos Diary مفكرة دافوس , reporting on events أحداث at the World Economic Forum (WEF) المنتدى الاقتصادي الدولي in Davos, Switzerland. في دافوس في سويسرا .
- 2) As I write from my Davos Diary on the afternoon of Day 3 of the World Economic Forum, the sun is out in full force قوة. Not that it has raised the temperature درجة الحرارة , but the imposing mountain peaks قمم الجبال that have been hiding تختبئ behind thick fog ضباب كثيف are clearly visible يمكن رؤيته in all their majestic glory شموخ مهيب . It is so amusing مثير للاهتمام to watch the layers طبقات of snow melt تذوب from the treetops اشجار and trickle down تنقطر as crystal البلور clear droplets حبات . The fir trees شجر appear quite green now. It is as if nature is revealing تكشف عن a fresh coat of the landscape مشهد / منظر طبيعي . Just the appearance ظهور of the sun on the horizon الافق is spiritually lifting يرفع الاحساس الروحي . One might not feel the warmth الدفء from the outside, but from within الداخل the sun's rays are a source of great energy. It is all a state of mind. يعتمد على حالة العقل .

### Questions

#### 1. What is Mr. Wahab's Profession?

He is:

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A. a scientist عالم

B. a journalist صحفي

C. an economist رجل اقتصاد

D. an artist فنان

2. What is 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.

3. Why have the mountain peaks not been visible?

Because of the:

A. glorious majesty. منظر ملوكي مهيب.

B. tall treetops.

C. clear horizon

D. heavy fog

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

A. freedom in the land

B. features of a region مشاهد طبيعية في منطقة ما

C. the view in a city

D. the mountain peaks

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

A. the body

B. the weather



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C. the horizon

D. the psyche النفس

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

A. An illusion الوهم

B. An interest اهتمام

C. A subjective reality الحقيقة غير الموضوعية

D. A measurable reality الحقيقة التي يمكن قياسها

### Passage 3

A patient مريض was left in the lurch لاقوة during a routine appendix operation عملية استئصال الزائدة in Belgrade بلغراد when two surgeons جراحين started fighting مشاجرة and stormed خرج بسرعة the operating theatre المشاهدة to settle their dispute نزاع outside, the daily Politika reported Wednesday. Surgeon Spasoje Radulovic was operating when his colleague زميل في العمل Dragan Vukanic entered and made a remark that started a quarrel المشاجرة, said the anesthesiologist تخدير on duty "At one moment Vukanic pulled the ear of the operating doctor, slapped لطمه him in the face and walked out," she said. Radulovic followed on an all-out fight ensued نتابع , resulting in bruises رضوض, a split lip انشقت loose teeth تخلص الاسنان and fractured مكسور finger. The operation was completed successfully by the attending assistant doctor. مساعد الطبيب المتواجد





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Questions

1. 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.

2. 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.

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

The anesthesiologist is:

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

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

- A. Bleeding نزيف
- B. Cut جرح
- C. Disjoined خلع
- D. broken





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5. Who finished the surgery?

A. The anesthesiologist

B. The head nurse

C. An assistant surgeon

D. An assistant nurse

6. 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 nurse care

D. In severe pain



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## Passage 4

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

### Questions

#### 1. What is the Russian Duma?

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

#### 2. The word range is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. A broad list قائمة كبيرة
- B. A busy schedule
- C. A wide sheet



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D. A large chart

3. What does the 22-page bill prohibit?

A. Photographing pets

B. Brutality to animals القسوة والعنف

C. Endangering species انواع

D. Maintaining zoos

4. 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. تواجد

## Passage 5

- 1) My own notorious سيء السمعة carelessness اهمال 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 فوراً turned it over سلم to a nearby policeman. The students and the officer الضابط for some reason guessed تخمن that it must belong to يخص the Westerner غربي who lives nearby. Before I had even noticed the loss فقدان of the money, the policeman came knocking on the door and informed me that what had been lost has been found. Now, at this point, there is a need to emphasize يؤكد that the policeman had the equivalent يعادل of several years' pay



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in his hand and that the students who found the money were from  
families that were struggling يكافح from paycheck to paycheck. Any  
temptations اغراءات to keep the money would have been natural طبيعي.  
But the promptness سرعة with which the money was returned to me  
proved أثبت that the idea never occurred to anyone involved in the  
incident الحادثة.

- 2) When I went to the Abqaiq Police Station to sign يوقع for the money, I  
was treated عوملت like royalty مثل الملوك . I was invited to sit with the  
officers and have coffee. What normally would have been an  
administrative اداري routine turned into a very pleasant سارّ social event  
اجتماعي and I felt as if I were sitting in a comfortable conversation  
with old friends. Good works should be rewarded يكافئ. I tried to employ  
استخدم that maxim حكمة by offering the father of the boy who took the  
charge of the money a generous reward مكافأة سخية for his help and  
honesty أمانة . The father refused رفض the money, said that my  
gratitude شكر was quite sufficient كافي and that his family was glad سعيد  
to be of service. خدمة

## Questions

### 1. 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. استهتار  
D. He lost something valuable. قِيم



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2. 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 authorities. السلطات
- D. They took it directly to the man.

3. 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.

4. What did the policeman immediately do?

He took the money to:

- A. the police station.
- B. his home.
- C. the man's apartment. شقة
- D. the bank.

5. What kind of families do the students come from?

- A. Upper class الطبقة الاجتماعية العليا
- B. Working poor الطبقة العاملة الفقيرة
- C. Very rich
- D. Quite wealthy ثري نوعاً ما

6. How was the man treated when he went to sign for the money?



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A. Kindly. بأدب

B. Unbecomingly. غير مناسب/ غير مقبول

C. Rudely. بوقاحة

D. Routinely. بشكل روتيني

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

Because:

A. he was from a royal family. العائلة الملكية

B. he was really thirsty. عطشان

C. there was no tea.

D. it was offered. قدمت له

8. What did the man offer the boy's father:

A. Service

B. A prize - مكافأة

C. A token شيء رمزي

D. A maxim حكمة/ مثل

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

He said they were happy to be:

A. helpful.

B. rewarded.

C. satisfied. راضي

D. grateful. شاكر / ممنون



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Passage 6

- 1) Literature الأدب **preserves** يحفظ a record سجل of thoughts أفكار , dreams and deeds أعمال of the people of a given culture ثقافة and society مجتمع . In spite of بالرغم من a perhaps vast كبير time and distance from our own place in **those two dimensions** ابعاد , literature helps us to know that human nature is staked مدعومة in a regularity انسجام that is comforting مريح . From it we learn the boundaries حدود of what other have been able to endure يتحمل . It awakens يوقظ in us an awareness الوعي of the vastness of our own potential قدرات and perhaps arouses يستثير us to penance مُيل for our mediocre متوسط goals and achievements انجازات . It can inspire يُلهم us to establish high goals, I expand يوسع our personal vision رؤية and find the internal wherewithal قدرات (abilities) to boost the energy طاقة that drives تحركنا us daily.
- 2) But all what you have just read are virtues فضائل that are rooted لها and germinate تنمو / تنبت (grow) from the seemingly mundane روتين (routine) act of reading. **Have ever thought how life would be if you couldn't read?**

### Questions

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





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- A. Sorts
- B. Owns
- C. Repairs
- D. Keeps

2. 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.

3. 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. تحمل / صبر
- C. The stake of their comfortable regularity.
- D. The comfort of their chosen mediocre goals.

4. What does the word it refer to?

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

5. 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.





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D. a mediocre level of goals.

6. 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 / تصوّره

D. fancy / ممتاز



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## Model Test 2

### اختبار القراءة الثاني

#### Passage 7

1) A couple of weeks ago قبل اسبوعين, I was unfortunate غير محظوظ enough to get stung لدغ by both a bee and a hornet النحل while working in the garden. My arm swelled up تورمت, so off to clinic I went. The clinic gave me cream to put on the bites اللدغات and antihistamine مضاد للحساسية. The next day the swelling was getting progressively بشكل مستمر worse , أسوأ , so my husband said I should see my regular doctor. I made an appointment موعد for that afternoon. He said my arm was infected ملتهب and gave me an antibiotic مضاد حيوي. He also said that the next time I got stung; I should put a penny ( عملة معدنية ) بنس on the bite for fifteen minutes. I thought to myself, if there ever is next time I'll follow through on his suggestion اقتراح.

2) Well that night my niece بنت الاخ أو الاخت 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 الصق it to her arm for



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fifteen minutes. The next morning, there was no sign لا أثر of a bite.  
Wow, were we surprised! But we decided she just wasn't allergic  
عنده حساسية to the sting.

- 3) Well, guess خمن / احزر 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 فوراً went into the  
house and taped to pennies on my bites and then sat and sulked  
شعر بالأسف 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 الإبهام . Again, the penny. The next  
morning, I could only see the spot where I had been stung. There  
were no redness احمرار or swelling at all. I went to 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 نحاس in the penny counteracts يعمل  
the usual effects تأثيرات of the bite. My suggestion to you is to  
keep a few copper coins on hand متوفرة . I know in some countries  
there were 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 gave some. And who knows, maybe copper is  
good for bites of insects حشرات other than bees, hornets and wasps.  
جدير بالتجربة . It's worth a try. دباير



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Questions

#### 1. 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 عنكبوت

#### 2. She went to a clinic because her:

- A. her arm was swollen.
- B. pain was intense.
- C. husband told her to.
- D. neighbor suggested it

#### 3. What did her doctor suggest she put on a sting if it happened again?

- A. An ointment. مرهم
- B. An antihistamine.
- C. A tape.
- D. A copper coin.

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

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



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D. At her niece's

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

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

6. 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.

7. What was the effect of copper on a bee's sting?

It works:

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

8. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase on hand in paragraph (4):

- A. Without your neighbor.
- B. Usually in your car.



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C. Close to a flower garden.

D. Easily available. متوفر بسهولة.

9. What is the best title for this passage?

A. The Clinic's Advice.

B. Picking Flowers in a Garden.

C. Bee Stings and Pennies. لدغات النحل.

D. Helping Your Neighbor



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Passage 8

- 1) Delhi residents سكان are under siege تحت الحصار by monkeys القرود due to a shortage نقص of trappers الصيادين who could free the people from the **simian menace** تهديد القروء , reports said on Tuesday. Many residents have barricaded أغلقوا their houses with grills شبكات الحديد and wire mesh تروس الاسلاك to keep the marauding الغازية/ الناهبة 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 متمد in her living room with the kitchen locked مغلق to keep the monkeys away. "You feel chained مربوط بسلسلة down as you can't keep the doors and windows open. At times it seems as if we are inside a cage قفص 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 لئلا the simians rip يمزق them to bits, the newspaper said.
- 3) "There is a dearth ندرة/ شح of monkey trappers not only in the city but the whole of northern India. There has been no response تجاوب to a notice inviting monkey trappers that we had put in papers, " a city official said.



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Questions

#### 1. 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.

#### 2. In paragraph (1), the term simian menace means a problem that refers to:

- A. trappers.
- B. barricaded houses.
- C. monkeys.
- D. grills and wires.

#### 3. 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.

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

To keep:

- A. their home supplies protected.





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- B. them from being ripped apart.
- C. the monkey trappers away.
- D. the doors and windows open.

5. 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.

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

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



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Passage 9

- 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 يستكشف / يبحث two common ideas that we will tend to have—but two ideas that don't exactly fit together. Although most of us unthinkingly بدون تفكير 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 تتناقض 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 يوفق the apparent contradiction التناقض الظاهر / الواضح?
- 2) Mr. Leonhardt, in searching for an answer, explores the way in which economists علماء الاقتصاد and psychologists علماء النفس have approached this issue تناولوا المسألة . Economists have traditionally بشكل عمل مسح not seen the necessity ضرورة of conducting surveys . They have assumed افترضوا 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 ممتلكات for granted that, before World War II الحرب العالمية الثانية, could only have been owned by the wealthy elite النخبة الثرية . Some examples of things that we probably all would assume add to someone's happiness are second and third cars,



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international vacations and pursuing an education abroad. متابعة في  
الخارج

- 3) However, sociologists علماء الاجتماع and psychologists are finding that this isn't necessarily true. Up to a certain point, it seems to be true. But then, another principle مبدأ comes into play. That is, the more money people have and more things they can buy, the greater and greater their desires رغبات 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 في الحقيقة any material possession. The more I have, the more I want- and it goes on endlessly ما لا نهاية with happiness being only of short duration until once again a new aspiration طموح appears. This is known as the "hedonistic treadmill" دورة البحث عن اللذة و المتعة in the literature of "happiness researchers" who are still exploring this field.
- 4) In the meantime في الوقت الحاضر you and I may react مع يتفاعل to these findings النتائج 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 يغطي على happiness? Are you a volunteer متطوع in an experiment تجربة to find the answer?

## Questions

### 1. What does Mr. Leonhardt's article explore?

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مدونة اللغة الانجليزية للدكتور خالد الخطيب <http://en-blog.com/wp>

[www.qdrat.net](http://www.qdrat.net) أكاديمية قدرات للتدريب عن بعد

[www.qdrat.com/vb](http://www.qdrat.com/vb) منتديات قدرات



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- A. What rich really means.
- B. How the rich are happy.
- C. How much money the rich have.
- D. What money really means.

2. 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. بشكل كامل
- C. They are not contradictory in any way. متناقض
- D. We reconcile both ideas immediately. يوفق بين

3. According to paragraph (2), why have the 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.

4. 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. اختصار الحرب العالمية الثانية
- D. They became a little less important than before.



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5. 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.

سفر كثير

C. Several cars, international business, and expensive schools.

D. Luxury brands, international economy, and elite education.

ماركات فاخرة

6. 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.

7. 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.

يشترى

C. the more one owns increases the level of satisfaction in life.

D. great possessions result in longer periods of happiness.

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



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- A. Possession
- B. Success
- C. Answer
- D. Desire رغبة

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

They refer to it as:

- A. the hedonistic treadmill. دورة البحث عن اللذة والمتعة.
- B. the literature of happiness.
- C. sociological research. بحث اجتماعي.
- D. psychological research. بحث نفسي.

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

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



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Passage 10

- 1) A grasshopper الجندب spent the summer hopping يقفز about in the sun and singing to his **heart's content**. One day, an ant went hurrying مسرعاً by, looking very hot and weary تعباً. "Why are you working on such a lovely day?" asked the grasshopper. "I am collecting يجمع food for the winter," said the ant, "and I suggest you do the same," and went off انطلق to help the other ants carry food to their storage area منطقة المخازن. They knew the food wouldn't 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 احمق to waste such gorgeous رائع sunny days doing unpleasant غير سار work. **There's always tomorrow**, he thought to himself.
- 2) When winter came, the ground was covered with snow ثلج and it was very cold. Nothing was growing so there was nothing available متوفر for the grasshopper to eat. Since he was very hungry, he remembered them , " surely they would give him something to eat. At the storage area, he spoke with the ant on duty المناوبة and explained that there was no food and that he was hungry. The ant told him he would have to go to the manager of the storehouse المخزن, 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





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food for 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 wouldn't have anything to eat in the  
winter and would **starve**?" يموت جوعاً

### Questions

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase, to his hearts 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

2. 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.

3. 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.





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D. were wasting wonderful days.

4. There is always tomorrow is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. There is plenty of time to do the work later. كثير

B. There is enough time to do work now.

C. The work should begin in the early morning.

D. Tomorrow is the best time to play.

5. 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 nothing to prepare for this time.

6. 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 harder all summer.

D. They discovered new places to find food.

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

A. He wanted to help the manager.

B. He felt sure that 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.



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8. 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. للمستقبل

9. 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.

10. Which of the following gives the best general meaning for the 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 friend who can help us get necessities.

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

- A. The passage doesn't give 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.



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D. Yes, only enough for one day so that he can work.



## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Passage 11

- 1) For traveling about on land, the chariot عربة or the carriage عربة necessarily depended on an animal to make it move. Usually the animal was a horse, but depending on the location المكان and availability, the animal might be a donkey, a camel, an elephant or even a dog. The only alternatives بدائل (excluding royalty العائلة الملكية and the very rich who were often carried by other people in sedan chairs عربة (بدون عجلات يحملها رجلان) 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 شديد changed after the invention اختراع of the horseless carriage or automobile السيارة , 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 of automobile.
- 3) Thanks to بفضل the car, we can go from one place to place with much more ease and get there much faster. Unfortunately لسوء الحظ , the exhaust fumes الدخان العادم from the burning of the fuel that powers the engine is a significant factor عامل مهم in the contemporary معاصر problem of air pollution تلوث . Progress is made, but at a price. التقدم لا يكون بدون ثمن ندفعه

### Questions



الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

1. 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.

2. How does a car make itself move?

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

3. 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.

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

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



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## قطع قراءة اخرى من داخل كتاب قياس

### Passage 12

- 1) How many things can you see in the night sky? A lot! On a clear night you might see the moon, some planets كواكب , and thousands of sparkling متألئ stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. You might see that many stars look larger than others. You might see that some stars that look white are really red or blue. With bigger and bigger telescopes you can see more and more objects in the sky. And you can see those objects in more and more details.
- 2) But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won't see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year. That's because they're invisible غير مرئي. They're the mysterious غامض dead stars النجوم called black holes. الثقوب السوداء.
- 3) You might find it hard to imagine يتخيل that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning brightly, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn't seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burnout تنطفئ and die after billions of years.



### الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

- 4) As the gases of a star burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out , ينفذ الغاز , the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer layers الطبقات الخارجية of the star pull in toward the center.

The star squashes ينكمش into a smaller and a smaller ball. If the star was very small to begin with, the star ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf قزم . If the star was very big, it keeps **squashing inward** الى الداخل until it's packed together tighter than anything in the universe. الكون

- 5) Imagine if the earth were crushed until it was the size of the tiny marble قطعة رخام . That' how this dead star, black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It's the same force قوة that pulls you down when you jump—the force called gravity الجاذبية . A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks يلتهم in everything.---even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why we see nothing but blackness. سواد/ ظلام

- 6) So the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: there's more in the sky than meets the eye! Scattered متناثر in the silent darkness are black holes---the great mystery غموض / لغز of the space.





## الاختبار التجريبي الأول والاختبار التجريبي الثاني لمادة القراءة من كتاب قياس

### Questions

#### 1. What can bigger telescopes see?

- A. Hidden planets
- B. Dark spaces
- C. Larger sparkles
- D. Other bodies

#### 2. According to paragraph (2), which of the following is NOT true about the black holes?

- A. They are mysterious. غامض
- B. They are invisible. غير مرئي
- C. They are dead.
- D. They are big.

#### 3. What does paragraph (3) say about our Sun?

- A. It is not a star.
- B. It is almost dead.
- C. It gives off light but not heat
- D. It will burn out and die.

#### 4. The word squashing in paragraph (4) is closes in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Hitting
- B. Shrinking ينكمش
- C. Rotating يدور





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D. Breaking

5. According to paragraph (4), why does a star give off light and heat?

A. Because it reflects light.

B. Because it burns its own fuel. وقود

C. Because of its mirror-like surface.

D. Because of the light temperature of space. الفضاء

6. According to paragraph (4), what causes a star to die?

A. Its fuel is depleted. ينفذ

B. It collides with other stars يصطدم

C. It explodes outward ينفجر

D. It ages too much.

7. The word marble in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to:

A. a small vehicle

B. a tiny insect

C. a small building

D. a polished rock صخرة مصقولة

8. Why are black holes invisible according to paragraph (5)?

A. They do not allow light to escape. يهرب

B. They are very tightly packed.

C. They are too full of gravity

D. They are extremely powerful.



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9. What is the best title for this passage?

A. Black Holes: Energy and Age

B. Black Holes: Gravity and size

C. Black Holes: Reality and Mystery و الثقوب السوداء: الحقيقة و

الغموض

D. Black Holes: Stars and Telescopes



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## Passage 13

هذا عبارة عن فهرس المحتويات لأحد الكتب، و يسألك عليه أسئلة

### Fundamental Studies in Linguistics Roger Cartinon, Susan Mulligan

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## Questions

1. Which chapter in the book is the longest?
  - A. Chapter 2
  - B. Chapter 3
  - C. Chapter 5
  - D. Chapter 7
2. Where can find the Index and Glossary in this book?
  - A. After the Study Guide
  - B. Before " Current studies"
  - C. In the 7<sup>th</sup> chapter
  - D. At the end of the book
3. Which chapter most likely includes information on Arabic language structure?
  - A. Chapter 4
  - B. Chapter 5
  - C. Chapter 6
  - D. Chapter 7
4. Where would you expect to find examples contrasting two different languages, showing similarities and dissimilarities? أوجه التشابه و الاختلاف
  - A. Chapter 1



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B. Chapter 2

C. Chapter 4

D. Chapter 6

5. In which chapter would you expect to find a discussion on meaning?

A. Chapter 2

B. Chapter 3

C. Chapter 5

D. Chapter 6

6. What subject does this book deal with?

A. General Linguistics اللغويات العامة

B. Psycholinguistics علم اللغة النفسي

C. Sociolinguistics علم اللغة الاجتماعي

D. Neurolinguistics علم اللغة العصبي