

## الفصل الرابع

### المفردات والقراءات

### Vocabulary & Reading Comprehension

القسم الثالث : المفردات والقراءات

يختبر هذا القسم القدرة على فهم أنواع شتى من القراءات كما يقيس القدرة على إدراك معاني المفردات ويتكون من ستين سؤالاً في زمن لا يزيد عن ٤٥ دقيقة.

إرشادات خاصة بالإعداد لهذا القسم.

- ١- اقرأ كثيراً في موضوعات شتى: علمية، ثقافية، خيالية وغيرها.
- ٢- وقرأ مقتطفات Excerpts من الجرائد و المجلات والإعلانات وكذلك الروايات والمسرحيات والشعر.
- ٣- اقرأ قطعة أو اثنتين يومياً لمدة خمسة أيام ولا تقرأ عشر قطع في يوم واحد.
- ٤- لا تحفظ العديد من المفردات vocabulary lists جملة واحدة وإنما على فترات متباعدة ويفضل أن تكتب كل كلمة وتعريفها في ورقة منفصلة ثم اختبر معلوماتك.
- ٥- قد يكون مفيداً أن تقرأ في التاريخ الأمريكي تحديداً وكذلك في كافة العلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية.
- ٦- إذا توافرت لك الفرصة للاطلاع على كتيبات السفر Time tables and travel brochures وجداول مواعيد القطارات والفهارس Indexes والخرائط Charts وكتالوجات الجامعات ومدخل الموسوعات الأمريكية والإنجليزية فافعل.

## ١ - المفردات Vocabulary

تكون هذا الجزء من ثلاثين سؤالاً في كل سؤال يُوضع خط تحسب إحدى الكلمات وعليك اختيار المعنى المرادف لها من أربعة اختيارات تالية كالتالي:

### Example:

1- Without sufficient amount of **evidence**, no justifiable conclusions can be drawn.

- (a) time (b) money  
(c) data (d) funds

الإجابة الصحيحة (c)

ولاكتساب المهارات اللازمة لهذا الجزء:

اعرف أصل وبداية ونهاية الكلمة **Roots, prefixes, suffixes**

### ١ - الأصل Root

يحتوي الأصل على المعنى الفعلي للكلمة كالتالي:

Root	Meaning	Example
1- agr	land	agrarian
2- auto	self	automatic
3- bio	life	biology
4- civ	citizen	civic
5- cred	believe	credible
6- demo	people	democratic
7- err	wander	error
8- flx	bend	flexible
9- gen	birth	regeneration
10- ject	throw	reject
11- leg	law	legal
12- mar	sea	marine
13- nov	new	renovate
14- ped	foot	pedestrian
15- rect	straight	direct
16- scope	watch	telescope
17- term	end	terminate
18- urb	city	urban
19- volv	turn over	revolve

### Example:

One of the leading schools of psychological thought in the 20th century is **behaviorism**- the belief that the role of.....

1- Behaviorism in line 2 is concerned with:

- (a) conscious thought patterns
- (b) unconscious thought patterns
- (c) observable actions
- (d) unobservable actions

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

وسوف يساعدك معرفة أصل الكلمة وهو behave أى يسالك على تخمين معنى الكلمة.

### ٢- البادئات Prefixes

قد يضاف لبداية الكلمة حرف أو مجموعة من الأحرف تغير معناها  
مثل:

Prefix	Meaning	Example
1- ambi	both	ambiguous
2- ante	before	antecedent
3- bi	two	bicycle
4- de	out	deduct
5- dec	ten	decade
6- dis	wrong	disability
7- ex	out	except
8- il, im, in, ir	not	illegal, immovable, insignificant, irregular,
9- mono uni	one	monopoly, unicorn
10- post	after	postpone
11- pre	before	predict
12- re	again	regain

13- semi, hemi, demi	half	semiannual, hemisphere, demigod
14- sub	under	submarine

**Example:**

1- Expectations that the drug would offer a miracle cure for cancer turned out to be **illusory**.

(a) ingenuous

(b) exaggerated

(c) false

(d) hopeful

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

**3- اللاحقات Suffixes**

يضاف لنهاية الكلمة حرف أو أكثر مما يغير معنى الكلمة والنهائيات عدة أنواع:

1- لاحقات تكون الأسماء Noun suffixes

Suffix	Example
-ee	referee
-eer	racketeer
-er	worker
-or	senator
-an	Mexican
-ian	magician
-ist	artist

2- لاحقات تكون أسماء مؤنثة feminine forms

Suffix	Example
-ess	hostess
-ine	heroine
-trix	aviatrix

٣- لاحقات تحول الكلمة لتصغيرها diminutives

Suffix	Example
-et, -let	pocket, booklet
-ling, -ule	duckling, molecule
-en	chicken, maiden
-doudle consonant + y	Bobby, Johnny

٤- لاحقات تكون أسماء حالات الكينونة the state of being

Suffix	Example
-age	marriage
-al	approval
-ance, -ence	acceptance, occurrence
-ary, -dom	functionary, freedom
-hood, -ism	fatherhood, Buddhism
-ion, -sion, -tion	selection, division, intervention
-ity, -ment	hostility, punishment
-ness, -ship	humbleness, dictatorship

٥- لاحقات تعبر عن الكمية quantity

Suffix	Example
-full	mouthful

٦- لاحقات تعبر عن النوعية أو النوعية quality

Suffix	Example
-able, -ible	eatable, responsible
-ant, -ent	hesitant, prudent
-ary, -ory	sanitary, sensory
-ish, -some	girlish, lonesome
-like, -ous	Godlike, dangerous
-worth	praiseworthy
-ly, -y	fatherly, salty
-ful, -less	faithful, painless

٧- لاحقات تحول الصفات لأفعال

Suffix	Example
-ate, -en	speculate, sharpen
-fy, -ify	purify, simplify
-ize	immunize

**Example:**

1- It was **subsequently** discovered that several errors had been made.

- (a) duly (b) finally  
(c) consequently (d) later

(d) الإجابة الصحيحة

2- The feeling of **competition** in the classroom was noticeable to everyone.

- (a) discord (b) discovery  
(c) rivalry (d) co-operation

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

**Synonyms & Antonyms** اعرف المترادفات والأضداد

معرفة الكلمات ومرادفاتها وكذلك أضدادها يساعدك كثيراً في اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة.

Synonyms	Antonyms
1- wealthy = well to do	poor
2- cowardice = timidity	boldness
3- contend = dispute	agree
4- perplexed = puzzled	enlightened
5- sane = rational	deranged

**Example:**

1- Canned fish and **lumber** are the main products of Alaska.

- (a) paper (b) skins  
(c) blubber (d) timber

(d) الإجابة الصحيحة

2- Early in the Revolutionary War, the colonies used different flags with various designs and mottos.

(a) symbols

(b) devices

(c) slogans

(d) motifs

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

### اعرف أشهر التعبيرات الاصطلاحية Phrasal Verbs

ذُكر في القسم الأول والثاني أهمية التعبيرات الاصطلاحية idioms وسيكون التركيز في هذا القسم على الأفعال التي يتبعها حرف جر أو حال phrasal verbs وما يلي بعض من أهم هذه الأفعال وهي:

Be, break, bring, call, come, get, give, go, make, put, set, take, throw, turn.

Phrasal verbs	Meaning	Example
1- be about to	on point of على وشك	They were about to study a skeleton.
be down for	enter for يدخل	I'm down for a place at medical school.
be down on	dislike يكره	I'm down on him, he has silly ideas.
be up and about	Recovered يشفى	She is up and about after her operation.
be up to	Doing يقوم بـ	Are you up on the long journey?
2- break down	stop working يتعطل	The ambulance broke down on the way to the hospital.
break out	erupt تندلع	The black plague has broken out in America.
break up	finish ينتهي	The staff meeting broke up just before lunch.
3- bring down	reduce يقلل	They are bringing down the prices in the canteen.

bring forward	produce at an earlier time. تقدم في الميعاد.	The date of the next meeting has been brought forward.
bring in	earn يتكسب	He brings in quite a lot of money each week.
bring round (to)	restore to consciousness يستعيد وعيه	Give her some smelling salts, it will bring her round.
4- call off	cancel يلغى	The meeting was called off as the chairman was ill.
call on	Visit يزور	He calls on all the doctors with medical samples.
call up	summon يستدعى للخدمة العسكرية	The students were called up for the army.
5- come away	leave يترك	Come away at once, it's dangerous.
come into	inherit يرث	When her father dies, she'll come into a lot of money.
come up with	originate - ينتج يتوصل لـ	He's always coming up with good ideas.
6- get about	circulate تدور	The news got about that he was dying.
get away with	escape punishment يفلت بفعلة	The criminal got away with murder.
get through	finish ينهى	He had so much work that he would never get through it.

7- give away	reveal    يكشف	She gave away the secret.
give in	hand in    يسلم	You must give in your examination papers now.
give out	announce    يعلن	The name of the winner will be given out.
8- go around	be enough يؤدي الغرض	Is there enough money to go around.
goes back on	fail to keep لا يفي بـ	Don't trust him he always goes back on his words.
go down with	be ill    يمرض	Most children went down with measles.
9- Make for	go towards يتوجه	I got lost when I made for the airport.
make up for	compensate for يعوض عن	We'll have to work hard to make up for lost time.
10- put off	postpone    يؤجل	The meeting has been put off till next week.
put up with	tolerate    يتحمل	The hospital is near a main road so the patients had to put up with a lot of noise.
11- set back	delay    يؤخر تقدم	The bad news from home set her back for several weeks.
set out	display    يعرض	The goods were so attractively set out.
12- take back	withdraw يتراجع	I admit I was wrong, I take back everything I said.

13- throw up	vomit	يتقيأ	She threw up her whole meal, her digestion must have been very bad.
14- turn down	reject	يستبعد	I was turned down for the army on health ground.

### اجمع الكلمات المتعلقة بموضوع معين Theme grouping

من أهم الطرق التي تساعد على زيادة حصيلة الكلمات تحديد كلمة رئيسية theme ثم جمع الكلمات التي ترتبط بهذا الموضوع فى قائمة word list مثل:

**Light:** gleam, glimmer, flash, glow, twinkle, glisten, sparkle...etc.

**Sound:** hum, tinkle, thud, clatter, rattle, slam, crack, roar.....etc.

**Surprise:** amaze, astonish, flabbergast, astound.....etc.

**Tools:** wrench, plane, plunger, drill, hammer, saw.....etc.

**Occupations:** reporter, plumber, coach, sculptor, chemist....etc.

**Love:** like, be fond of, desire, care for, in love with, adore....etc.

**Liquids:** gush, stream, drizzle, dribble, trickle, ooze....etc.

### Example:

1- The complexities of modern life make the services of a **lawyer** a necessity all too often.

- (a) an accountant
- (b) an attorney
- (c) a psychiatrist
- (d) a technician

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

## أسئلة مضملة خاصة بالمفردات

١- لا تختار الإجابة وفقاً للقواعد النحوية فقط.

1- They **derived** their conclusion from a statistically insignificant sample.

- (a) investigated (b) selected  
(c) drew (d) based

(c) الإجابة الصحيحة

لا تختار الإجابة بناء على أن الفعل فى الماضى فقط لأن كل الاختيارات فى نفس الزمن أيضاً، إذا لا بد من الفهم السياق.  
٢- لا تفرط فى تحليل الكلمة.

1- The policeman presented **a report** of the incident to the captain.

- (a) an account (b) a re- enactment  
(c) a caricature (d) an over view

لا تحاول أن تجزئ الكلمة إلى (re) التى تعنى ثانية (again) وكلمة port التى تعنى يحمل carry فذلك قد يجعلك تختار كلمة .re- enactment

(a) الإجابة الصحيحة

٣- لا تتخدع بمنظر الكلمة.

### Example:

It was **subsequently** discovered that several errors had been made.

- (a) duly (b) finally  
(c) consequently (d) later

لا تختار الكلمة التى تشبه تلك المذكورة فى الجملة لمجرد التشابه بينهما فذلك يجعلك تختار كلمة consequently.

(d) الإجابة الصحيحة

٤- افهم السياق لتحديد معنى الكلمة.

### Example:

.....**a barge** headed across the lake.....

- (a) a train (b) a plane  
(c) a bicycle (d) a boat

لا تتسرع في اختيار معنى الكلمة بمجرد قراءتها لأن الكلمات التي تتبعها قد تدل على معناها، كما في المثال السابق فكلمة lake تدل على أن المعنى الوحيد المحتمل لكلمة a barge هو a boat .  
الإجابة الصحيحة (d)

**Example:**

.....He put his answer this way.....

- (a) placed (b) set  
(c) expressed (d) handed

لا تتسرع في اختيار معنى للفعل put لمجرد أنه بسيط وشائع وإنما لابد من فهم سياق الكلام الذي سيدل على أن معناها الصحيح .expressed  
الإجابة الصحيحة (c).

## ٢- القراءات Reading Comprehension

### اعرف أنواع الأسئلة

عليك أن تتعرف على أنواع الأسئلة التي تلى قطعة الفهم وهي كالتالي:

١- سؤال يتطلب إجابته فهم الأفكار العامة وهي ما يتطلب قراءة سريعة skimming لأهم الأجزاء بالقطعة مثل:

أ- البداية The beginning

ب- النهاية The end

ج- العناوين The titles

د- أول جملة في كل جزء First sentence in each paragraph

هـ- الموضوع الرئيسي Main topic

**Example:**

So far all attempts to relate the bird's navigational ability to electric forces and magnetic activity have failed. Magnets and minute radio transmitters, attached to the bird's body, do not interrupt or influence migration. Radar beams bombarding the birds invisibly have no known effects. Rotation of migrants in covered cages during transport by car or plane does not confuse them on

release. One look at celestial clues, their sky compass, and the really expert long distance birds are away in the correct direction. Birds are not proved to carry a magnetic compass.

**-What is the main topic of the passage?**

- (a) The navigational ability of birds throughout the ages.
- (b) How electric forces or magnets do not affect a bird's orientation?
- (c) The bombardment of radar beams.
- (d) The way birds look at the celestial clues.

إجابة السؤال السابق تتطلب قراءة عابرة لمعرفة الموضوع الرئيسي.

٢- سؤال يتطلب قراءة سريعة لإيجاد معلومة معينة قد تكون تاريخ أو رقم أو اسم وليس ضرورياً هنا أن نقرأ كل القطعة بعناية ويكون السؤال كالتالي:

**Example:** انظر القطعة السابقة

**1- What is the effect of magnets on birds?**

- (a) They interrupt the migration of birds.
- (b) They act as a compass.
- (c) They have no effect at all.
- (d) They act as transmitters.

٣- سؤال يتطلب القدرة على التخمين على

أثناء قراءة القطعة يمكنك أن تخمن ما قد يأتي في القطعة بعد ذلك وهناك مفاتيح clues تيسر هذا التخمين وهذا يجعل فهم القطعة ككل أكثر يسراً. وكى تنمى هذه المهارة قد يفيدك هذا النوع من التمرينات.

1- One major problem facing the further development of nonchemical methods of pest control is their specificity. Because these methods usually are effective against only one kind of pest,.....

**The passage will probably continue by discussing:**

- (a) crops still require chemical or other treatment to handle threats from other species of pests.

(b) scientists are searching for one particular non-chemical method which can control all pests.

(c) Scientists have stopped the development of non-chemical methods.

(d) Other species of pest are breeding more rapidly.

أنظر الجزء التالي من القطعة وتحقق من مدى صحة اختيارك وقدرتك على التخمين.

2- The second important issue for non-chemical (and) chemical control methods is the possibility that health or environmental hazards may be introduced which.....

**The passage will probably continue by discussing:**

(a) cause a breakdown in the balance of nature.

(b) cause a decline in the world's population.

(c) have affect at least as severe as these methods they are intended to replace.

(d) severely affect the world's climate.

3- This is particularly true in the case of hormonal controls and chemical sterilization techniques. The third major problem is the cost of developing non-chemical methods because.....

وهكذا حتى تنتهي القطعة.

ابحث عن الأفكار الرئيسية و المدعمة

### **The Main & Supporting Ideas**

تذكر الفكرة الرئيسية في أول جملة وغالباً ما يكون لكل جزء منها فكرة رئيسية تكون أول جملة فيه وبقية الجزء هي جمل لأفكار مدعمة supporting ideas وللأخيرة مؤشرات indicators منها:

1- An example, illustration, instance of this is.....

2- Thus, so, consequently, as a result,.....

3- One result of this is.....

4- In addition, furthermore, moreover, also,.....

5- The reason for this is that.....

- 6- Because of.....
- 7- This is because.....
- 8- Due to, owing to

**Example 1:**

In the philosophy of John Dewey, a sharp distinction is made between “intelligence” and “reasoning”. According to Dewey, intelligence is the only absolute way to achieve a balance between realism and idealism, between practicality and wisdom of life. Intelligence involves “interacting with other things and knowing them, while reasoning is merely the act of an observer,”..... a mind that beholds or grasps objects outside the world of things.....” With reasoning a level of mental certainty can be achieved, but it is through intelligence that control is taken of events that shapes one’s life.

**The question:**

**-What is the topic of this passage?**

- (a) The intelligence of John Dewey.
- (b) A distinction made by John Dewey.
- (c) Dewey’s ideas on the ability to reason.
- (d) How intelligence differs from reasoning in Dewey’s works.

الإجابة الصحيحة (d) وهو ما ذكر في أول جملة من القطعة وبأخذ السؤال عن الفكرة الرئيسية أشكال عدة منها:

- 1- What is the topic of this passage?
- 2- What is the subject of this passage?
- 3- What is the main idea of the passage?
- 4- What is the author’s main point in the passage?
- 5- With what is the author primarily concerned?
- 6- Which of the following would be the best title?

## Example 2:

Williamsburg is a historic city in Virginia situated on a peninsula between two rivers, the York and the James. It was settled by English colonists in 1633, twenty- six years after the first permanent English Colony in America was settled at Jamestown. In the beginning the colony at Williamsburg was named Middle Plantation because of its location in the middle of the peninsula. The site for Williamsburg had been selected by the colonists because the soil drainage was better there than at the Jamestown location, and there were fewer mosquitoes.

### The question:

**1- According to the passage Williamsburg is located**

- (a) on an island.
- (b) in the middle of a river.
- (c) where the York and the James meet.
- (d) on a piece of land with rivers on two sides.

الإجابة الصحيحة (d) لأنها أقرب فى المعنى لعبارة  
rivers ويأخذ السؤال الخاص بالأفكار المدعمة الأشكال التالية:

- 1- According to the passage.....
- 2- It is stated in the passage.....
- 3- The passage indicates that.....
- 4- The author mentions that.....
- 5- Which of the following is true.....

**ابحث عن الإجابات بالترتيب Answer in order**

ترد الأسئلة غالباً عن المعلومات حسب ترتيب ذكرها فى القطعة  
كالتالى:

**2- The passage indicates that Jamestown** انظر القطعة السابقة

- (a) was settled in 1633.
- (b) was settled twenty- six years after Williamsburg.
- (c) was the first permanent English colony.

(d) was originally named Middle Plantation.

الإجابة الصحيحة (c)

**3- The passage states that the name Middle Plantation**

(a) is a more recent name than Williamsburg.

(b) derived from the location of the colony on the peninsula.

(c) refers to the middle part of England that was a home to colonists.

(d) was given to the news colony because it was located in the middle of several plantations.

الإجابة الصحيحة (b)

لاحظ أن الإجابات وردت في القطعة بالترتيب.

**Incorrect Answers** اعرف الإجابات الخاطئة

أحياناً يطلب منك إيجاد إجابة غير صحيحة عن القطعة كالتالي:

**Example:**

In English there are many different kinds of expressions that people use to give a name to anything whose name is unknown or momentarily forgotten. The word gadget is one such word. It was first used by British sailors in the 1850's and probably came from the French word gachette, which was a small hook. In everyday use the word has a more general meaning. Other words are also used to give a name to something unnamed or unknown, and these words tend to be some what imaginative. Some of the more commonly used expressions are a what-d'eye-call-it, a whasis, a thingamabob, a thingamajig, a doodad, or a doohicky.

**1- Which of the following is Not true about the word budget?**

(a) it's used to name something when the name is not known.

(b) it was used at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

(c) it is most likely came from a word in the French language.

(d) its first known use was by British sailors.

الإجابة عن هذا السؤال يتطلب استبعاد ما ذكر من معلومات فتصبح

(b) الإجابة

وعادة ما يتخذ هذا السؤال الأشكال التالية:

- 1- Which of the following is not stated.....?
- 2- Which of the following is not mentioned.....?
- 3- Which of the following is not discussed.....?
- 4- All of the following are true except.....?

### **Pronoun Reference** ابحث عن وعما يعود عليه الضمير

#### **Example:**

Carnivorous plants, such as the Sundew and the Venus-Flytrap, are generally found in humid areas where there is an inadequate supply of Nitrogen in the soil. In order to survive, these plants have developed mechanisms to trap insects within their foliage. **They** have digestive fluids to obtain the necessary Nitrogen from the insects. These plants trap the insects in a variety of ways. The Sundew has sticky hairs on its leaves, when an insect lands on these leaves, it gets caught up in the sticky hairs, and the leaf wraps itself around the insect. The leaves of the Venus-Flytrap function more like a trap, snapping suddenly and forcefully shut around an insect.

#### **1- The pronoun “they” refers to**

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) humid areas. | (b) these plants.     |
| (c) insects.     | (d) digestive fluids. |

(b) الإجابة الصحيحة

في هذا النوع من الأسئلة يكون الضمير قد سبق ذكره في السطور السابقة ويأتي هذا السؤال على النحو التالي:

- 1- The pronoun “.....” refers to.....
- 2- The pronoun “.....” refers to which of the following?

## استنتاج الإجابات المتضمنة في القطعة Implied Answers

أحيانا تحتاج الإجابة على أحد الأسئلة تخميناً أو استنتاجاً كالتالى:

### Example:

The Hawaiian language is a melodious language in which all words are derived from an alphabet of only twelve letters, the five vowels A,E,I,O,U and the seven consonants H,K,L,M,N,P,W. Each syllable in the language ends in a vowel, **and two consonants never appear together**, so vowels have a much higher frequency in the Hawaiian language than they do in English.

The musical-sounding language can be heard regularly by visitors to the island. Most Hawaiians speak English, but it is quite common to hear English that is liberally spiced with words and expressions from the traditional language of the culture. A visitor may be greeted with the expression aloha, and may be referred to as a malihini because he is a newcomer to the island. This visitor may attend an outside luau where everyone eats too much and be invited afterwards to dance the hula.

### 1- What of the following is Not a Hawaiian word?

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) mahalo | (b) mahimahi |
| (c) meklea | (d) moana    |

الإجابة الصحيحة (c) لأن بها حرفان ساكنان متتاليان وهو ما نفي استخدامهما في القطعة.

والسؤال الذى يحتاج إلى استنتاج عادة ما يأخذ الأشكال التالية:

- 1- It is implied in the passage that.....
- 2- It can be inferred from the passage that.....
- 3- It is most likely that.....
- 4- What probably happened.....?

## أجب عن الأسئلة الانتقالية Transition questions

قد يُطلب منك تحديد ماذا يحدث قبل القطعة المقروءة أو ماذا سيحدث بعد قراءتها وهذا النوع يقيس مهارة الانتقال من جزء إلى جزء فى القطعة دون حدوث فجوة بين الأفكار وهو المهارة اللازمة للكتابة الجيدة.

### Example:

Another myth of the oceans concerns Davy Jones, who in folklore is the mean-spirited sovereign of the ocean's depths. The name "Jones" is thought by some etymologist to have been derived from the name "Jonah" the Hebrew prophet who spent three days in a whale's belly.

According to tradition, any object that goes overboard and sinks to the bottom of the ocean is said to have to Davy Jones's locker, the ocean-sized, mythical receptacle of anything that falls into the water. Needless to say, any sailor on the seas is not so eager to take a tour of Davy Jones's locker, although it might be a rather interesting trip considering all the treasures located there.

### 1- The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses:

- (a) The youth of Davy Jones.
- (b) Davy Jones's career as a sailor.
- (c) a different traditional story from the sea.
- (d) preparing to travel on the ocean.

لأن القطعة بدأت بذكر أسطورة أخرى another myth عن المحيط of.... فلا بد أن تستنتج أن الجزء الثانى كان عن الأسطورة الثانية والجزء الذى سبقه ربما كان عن الأسطورة الأولى فتكون الإجابة الصحيحة (c).

### 2- The topic of the paragraph following the passage most likely is

- (a) valuable items located at the bottom of the ocean.
- (b) where Davy Jones is found today.

(c) Jonah and the whale.

(d) preventing objects from falling overboard.

أفضل إجابة هي (a) لأن القطعة انتهت بذكر أن كل الكنوز تكمن هناك ... ..

وهذا النوع من الأسئلة يكون على النحو التالي:

- 1- The paragraph preceding the passage probably.....
- 2- What is most likely in the paragraph following the passage?
- 3- The passage will probably continue by discussing.....
- 4- What do you expect to find in a passage about.....

إرشادات خاصة بالقراءات.

١- قد يكون السؤال عن الجمل التي ليس لها علاقة بالفكرة الرئيسية irrelevant sentence ويمكن تحديد هذه الجمل لأنها لا تكون امتدادا للفكرة الرئيسية ويكون السؤال كالتالي:

- 1- The irrelevant sentence in the passage is..... A, B, C, D
- ٢- قد يكون السؤال عما يمكن حده من أفكار make inferences ويكون السؤال كالتالي:

- 1- What can be inferred from the first paragraph. A, B, C, D

٣- قد يكون السؤال عن إيجاد الصلة بين الموضوع وكلمة ما reference ويذكر بالسؤال الكلمات الآتية:

This, that, the problem, the question, one, these proportions

**Example:**

- 1- What does 'one' in the passage refer to?

٤- قد يكون السؤال عن إعادة صياغة لمعلومة أو أكثر ذكرت في القطعة restatement ويكون السؤال على النحو التالي:

- 1- Read the sentence and then say which of the four answers (a), (b), (c) or (d) restates it.
- 2- According to the above information..... (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 3- According to the passage..... (a), (b), (c), (d)

٥- لا بد أن تعرف دلالات الكلمات التي تستخدم للربط بين أجزاء وجمل القطعة الواحدة مثل:

Therefore, whereas, in view of the fact that, however, in addition, moreover, for all that, nevertheless, otherwise, by contrast, no matter how, in the latter 5 years, on about July, throughout 1978, through 1976, in ten years' time, over the last ten....., over the coming six months,.....etc.

١- قد تكون القطعة إعلاناً عن شقة أو بضاعة:

Now available at Franklin park one block from Indiana university. New furnished apartment one bedroom at \$235.....

٢- قد تكون القطعة إرشادات وتعليمات Instructions:

Take two tablets with water, followed by one tablet every eight hours, as required, for maximum night time and.....

٣- قد تكون القطعة جزء من دليل تليفون directory:

#### Useful telephone numbers

Campus information..... 886- 2791  
Health center..... 886- 3499  
Housing office..... 886- 1265  
.....etc.

٤- قد يكون وصفاً تفصيلياً لدورة دراسية Course description:

490-English composition, fall, spring 3 hours,  
one lecture, two writing laboratories, prerequisite:  
English 400 or permission.....

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