

Reading Comprehension



1- How to Deal With A Comprehension Passage:

Read the passage first. Don't worry at all about the difficult words or structure that may appear to you. Try to guess the meaning.

- Try to give the passage a title (for yourself)
- Read the passage again and see how many paragraphs it consists of.
- Try to find out the topic sentence in each paragraph. The topic Sentence is the main sentence in the paragraph. It may be at the beginning of the paragraph, the middle or the end.
- Give each paragraph a Title (for yourself).
- Read the questions with understanding.
- Underline the position you may think it is the right answer of a question.
- Read each question: one by one to answer.

Remember:

- The correct tense used.
- The form of a correct sentence using a subject, verb, adjective, adverb.... etc.
- Make sure you have used the correct proper form of a noun (plural or singular)
- Questions with (What) may be used for subjects, objects or actions.

- In your words question needs you to use your simple words.

2- How to Make a Précis:

A précis is a way of writing briefly the main points or ideas in a passage. كتابة النقط أو الأفكار الرئيسية باختصار

To make a précis follow the following steps:

1. Read the passage carefully and try to understand it very well.
2. While reading, underline the main points on which the précis should be built.
3. Cross ~~اشطب~~ the words and phrases which are not necessary.
4. All repetitions should be avoided. يجب تجنب التكرار
5. Examples mentioned in the passage الأمثلة المذكورة في القطعة are not much required in the précis.
6. Use phrases instead of clauses or sentences.
7. Do not use the direct speech.
8. Use a general word instead of a group of things.
Ex: There were cows, dogs, cats, etc. = There were animals.
9. Rearrange ~~أعد ترتيب~~ the points if necessary.
10. Compare ~~قارن~~ the précis with the passage to make sure ~~لكي تتأكد~~ that the précis contains the main ideas.

Comprehensions with Model Answers

1- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

It is impossible in the modern world for a man of science to say with any honesty, " My business is to provide knowledge and what use is made of the knowledge is not my responsibility". The knowledge that a man of science provides may fall into the hands of evil men. Institutions that follow completely unworthy aims may seize the scientist's finding. Men of science can't altogether prevent **this**. They can, however, make it less easy to misuse their discoveries.

There is another way in which men of science can attempt to provide leadership. They can emphasize the value of those branches of science which have been facial uses rather than harmful ones. Imagine what might be done if the money at present spent on arms and weapons were spent on increasing the world's food supply and reducing the pressure of population. In ten or twenty years poverty years and hunger which now **afflict** more than half the world's population could be ended.

As the world becomes more unified by technology, **life in an ivory tower** becomes increasingly impossible. The scientist can no longer cut himself off from the rest of human activity. Scientists have to show courage in order to prevent disaster. They have it in their power to make a better world, and therefore, with whatever difficulty and risk, they must make it.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What can happen to the knowledge that a man of science provides?
2. What can a man of science do to protect his findings?
3. How should the money spent on arms and weapons be used?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. The underlined word "**this**" in the first paragraph refers to
 - a) making discoveries.
 - b) providing knowledge.
 - c) seizing findings.
 - d) preventing discoveries.
5. The underlined word "**afflict**" in the second paragraph means
 - a) ease.
 - b) trouble.
 - c) cause.
 - d) reduce.
6. In the last paragraph "**life in an ivory tower**" is impossible because it is
 - a) easy.
 - b) expensive.
 - c) dangerous.
 - d) not practical.
7. A man of science in the modern world should be
 - a) dangerous.
 - b) risky.
 - c) inventive.
 - d) courageous.

2- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Today supermarkets are found in almost every city in the world. The first supermarket was opened fifty years ago. It was opened in New York by a man named Michael Cullen.

A supermarket is different from other types of shops in several ways. In supermarkets, the goods are placed on open shelves. The customers choose what they want and take them to the check-out counter. This means that fewer assistants are required than in other shops.

The way products are displayed is another difference between supermarkets and other types of shops. For example, in supermarkets, there usually a display of small **inexpensive** items just in front of the check-out counter: chocolate, magazines, cheap books and so on.

Most customers who go to a supermarket buy from a shopping list. By the time he or she reaches the check-out counter, the customer feels pleased and relaxed because the task of shopping is finished. So, the customer feels like buying something just for pleasure, and this is exactly what the owner of the supermarket hopes customers will do.

To help a customer choose what to buy, a product is placed on a shelf. A product that is placed at eye level on a shelf sells much better than **one** which is placed on a lower or higher shelf.

To give comfort to customer, many supermarkets provide areas and stay open until very late at night.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. When and where was the first supermarket opened?
2. How are supermarkets different from other types of shops?
3. Give a suitable title to the passage?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. The underlined word "inexpensive" means
- a) cheap.
 - b) precious.
 - c) invaluable.
 - d) dear.
5. "By the time a customer reaches the check – out counter in a supermarket he feels"
- a) irritable.
 - b) nervous.
 - c) annoyed.
 - d) relaxed.
6. The underlined word "one" refers to
- a) discomfort.
 - b) comfort.
 - c) trouble.
 - d) inconvenience.

3- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The neighbours closest to my house are my favorite people. The man is a retired army officer and his wife is still working for the nearby university. They are very hospitable and usually invite friends to lunch. It is particularly enjoyable to wake up on Friday morning to the sounds of their music playing- which are really quite artistic. However, I also love to hear them laughing when they make mistake in their music playing. Besides music, carpentry is still the man's main interest, and most days he is outside in his work space in the garden, making an artistic piece of furniture.

My neighbours are ideal to live next door to, because they can be very helpful if I need them. I respect them as

they never interfere in my private life and I behave with them in the same way. We have helped each other with numerous emergencies such as fire and a car accident. We also co-operate with each other in little ways such as bringing in the mail, when one of us is away. We sometimes meet they invite me over for coffee, with some of their friends who are usually very interesting people: poets, painters professors and other lively persons whom I enjoy meeting. Sometimes we go out together to share some special occasions such as the 6th October when we watch the fireworks display. Apart from this, we simply live next door to each other peacefully, side to side.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Give one reason why the writer likes his neighbours.
2. What hobbies do the writer's neighbours practise?
3. Why does the writer respect his neighbours?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. The underlined word "**usually**" means
 - a) always.
 - b) never.
 - c) seldom.
 - d) many times.
5. The writer's neighbours are ideal because they
 - a) have ideas.
 - b) are perfect.
 - c) are unbearable.
 - d) are troublesome.
6. At the neighbours house' the writer meets
 - a) interesting people.
 - b) uninteresting people.
 - c) soldiers and artists only.
 - d) officers and professors only.

7. The underlined words "little ways" refer to
- a) short roads.
 - b) not long streets.
 - c) personal business.
 - d) simple services offered.

4- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The Pharos at Alexandria was probably the first lighthouse in history. It was built in the third century BC and took its name of pharos from the island on which it stood. **It** stood there for over 1500 years and in working order for nearly a thousand years. The island of pharos was at the western edge of the western edge of the mouth of the River Nile in Egypt, where Alexander the Great founded his city of Alexandria in 331 BC.

Alexandria was planned from the beginning to be not only the proud capital of Egypt but also an important port. It became both of these things. With its wide, straight streets, its royal palaces, its famous library, its museum of arts and sciences where scientists could live and study **free of charge**, it was perhaps the finest city of the Mediterranean Region.

Alexandria had a serious disadvantage as a centre of trade: sailors in the Mediterranean had difficulty in finding and entering the port. This was because the land at the mouth of the Nile was very flat, and so a sailor did not know where he was until he was near the coast. Fires were used in the ancient world to guide ships to land. And so the idea for a giant tower with a fire on top-in other words a lighthouse-was born. The result was the famous building: the Pharos at Alexandria.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. For how many years was the Pharos at Alexandria used as a lighthouse?
2. What made Alexandria the most beautiful city in the Mediterranean Region?
3. Why was it necessary to build the pharos at Alexandria?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. The underlined word "it" refers to

- a) Alexandria. b) the island.
c) the Nile. d) the lighthouse.

5. Alexandria was once theof Egypt.

- a) lighthouse.
b) port.
c) western edge.
d) capital.

6. The underlined words "free of charge" mean that scientists

- a) were free.
b) paid no money.
c) were in charge.
d) were not responsible.

7. In the past were used to guide ships to ports.

- a) island.
b) sciences.
c) buildings.
d) fires.

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. It was difficult for the villagers to find enough rice because
- a) the first crop was not enough.
 - b) the second crop was not enough.
 - c) both crops were not enough.
 - d) the villagers were too poor to buy enough food.
5. The agricultural expert
- a) told the villagers that it was useless to spend half a year without working.
 - b) thought not to give the villagers the new rice again.
 - c) did not tell the head of the village that his help to them was useless.
 - d) was pleased because the villagers no longer worked hard all the year.
6. The underlined word it refers to
- a) the rice crop.
 - b) the year.
 - c) the village.
 - d) the food.
7. At the end of the story
- a) the expert had learned a lesson.
 - b) the villagers were unhappy.
 - c) the expert had been successful.
 - d) the villagers wanted new vegetable seeds as well.

6- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The men who first tried to fly faced many difficulties, and one of the greatest difficulties was how to find a suitable engine. Steam engines were the first to be tried in areoplanes, but they were too heavy to be of any real use. One such machine, made in 1884 was driven by a steam engine. It is said to have risen for a moment off the ground. Another rose, but fell and was damaged.

When the petrol engine was invented, real success was obtained because it was very light for the power it developed.

Orville Wright, and his brother Wilbur, two Americans, had made a lot of experiments and taken great trouble to study the art of flying in gliders before they tried to fly their planes. A glider is like an areoplane without an engine.

On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright flew safely in a heavier-than-air machine for twelve seconds. Orville came down safely after the first short flight and on the same day the experiment was repeated three times. The longest of these flights covered a distance of 852 feet and lasted fifty-nine seconds. The two brothers continued their experiments after their first success.

Other people followed the Wright brothers in their footsteps. Louis Bleriot, a Frenchman, flew across the English Channel from Calais to Dover in 1909. In 1919, Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Brown made the first flight across the Atlantic Ocean and in the same year, an aeroplane flew from England to Australia. The age of air travel had arrived.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What was the biggest problem that faced the men who tried to fly?
2. Why was the steam engine not suitable for use in areoplanes?
3. In what way is a glider different from an areoplane?
4. Why is the year 1919 famous in the history of flying?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. The underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refers to
 - a) the steam engine.
 - b) the areoplane.

- c) the glider.
 - d) the petrol engine.
6. Other people followed the Wright brothers in their footsteps
- a) They went with them.
 - b) They followed their footprints.
 - c) They did as they had done.
 - d) They were friendly with them.

7- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Men's life has been subject to a lot of change during the last hundred years, particularly in what is connected to his consuming habits. Sixty years ago, before the start of the consumer societies of today's world, people did not throw away so many of the things they used. They used and re-used bottles, jars, cardboard boxes, paper bags, etc. much more carefully than we do today. Now, more than fifty years later, we are returning to the same good idea which we now call "recycling"

We are again thinking about what we throw out. Why do we throw away so much food packaging, so many plastic supermarket bags, old newspapers, old books, bottles and cans? What is all this rubbish doing to our environment, to the world we live in? Can't we use some of it again? The answer is: Yes, we can. New industries- recycling industries- are starting to re-use some of our rubbish. For example, the island of Taiwan now buys tones of waste paper from the USA and recycles it to make newspapers and for use in offices and homes. Japan takes scrap metal from the USA and makes some parts of new cars with it. Most European and American cities now have "recycling centres" for people's old bottles and newspapers.

All this recycling is not only good for the environment but it is good business, too. For instance a

recycled aluminum container is 20% cheaper to make than a new one. For both the environment and the economy, recycling makes very good sense.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What "change" does the writer refer to in the first paragraph?
2. Mention two industries that make use of rubbish.
3. Why is recycling economically good?

B- Choose the correct answer:

4. Our grandparents were than we are today
 - a) less careful.
 - b) more wasteful.
 - c) more economic.
 - d) less wise.
5. Recycling our rubbish means
 - a) thro wing it away.
 - b) keeping it.
 - c) encircling it.
 - d) using it again.
6. The underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refers to
 - a) car industry.
 - b) paper industry.
 - c) scrap metal.
 - d) spare part.
7. When we recycle rubbish, we our environment.
 - a) pollute.
 - b) protect.
 - c) destroy.
 - d) consume.

8- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Egypt is a country with an area of about one million square kilometers. Most of the land is desert. The amount of rain each year is very small. Only 3% of Egypt – the land watered by the River Nile- can be used for farming. Over 90% of the Egyptians live and work in this small part of the country.

shelves because shoppers usually slow down to turn into the next passage. Sweets are often placed at children's eye level at the checkout. While parents are waiting to pay, children take the sweets they want. Customers also buy more when shelves are full than when they are half empty. They do not like to buy from shelves with few products on them because they feel there is something wrong with those products.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What do supermarkets usually show near the entrance? Why?
- 2- What's the aim of putting basic foods far from each other?
- 3- Find in the text words which mean:
 - a) the place where shoppers pay for products and go out
 - b) design and arrangement of shelves in a supermarket

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 4- The best title of the text is ".....".
 - a) supermarket owners.
 - b) supermarkets and children.
 - c) successful supermarkets.
 - d) supermarket entrances.
- 5- "Shoppers move clockwise" means that they
 - a) move to the right.
 - b) take care of the time spent in the shop.
 - c) move towards the clock in the shop.
 - d) move to the left.
- 6- The underlined word "them" refers to
 - a) different places.
 - b) customers.
 - c) attractive foods.
 - d) basic foods.
- 7- Customers believe that products on half-empty shelves are

a) attractive.

b) the best to buy.

c) too old to sell.

d) not good.

10- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

You don't need to look back twenty years to realize the tremendous development in science and technology, and how these advances are changing the lifestyle of millions of people all over the world. Although the television and video were there in those days, no one had heard then of those wonderful remote control units that turn the equipment on and off helping us to choose our entertainment with the least physical effort.

There are many other effects of technology that made our life more comfortable. You no longer worry about washing the dishes; your dishwashing machine can take care of that. If you want a hot meal, you just pop your favourite food into the microwave oven and it's ready in minutes. If you need to send an urgent message, just write it down and send it through your fax machine and it arrives on the other side of the world in seconds. Passenger planes fly non – stop to different parts of the world and their pilots can find time to relax as the computers do most of the hard work for them. This all leaves people more time to enjoy themselves and **it** also explains the remarkable current progress in the leisure industry.

Leisure today is big business. Just read the advertisements in your newspaper. You just won't believe the variety; you'll find something to fit all incomes and tastes. As robots take over the work of people in industry, as communications across the world become faster, and while technology continues to create ways of persuading us to work less and enjoy ourselves more, so the leisure industry will play a far more important role in the lives of us all.

and wiping out smoking by the year 2020 because it destroys people and wastes money. Stopping smoking around the world would save hundreds of thousands of lives and tens of billions of dollars. This money could be used in providing better health care, better education and better housing.

"Otherwise there is little hope of reducing the numbers of premature deaths from cancer, heart disease and chronic lung diseases." wrote Dr-koop in a World Health Organization journal. He then added that 340,000 Americans died prematurely every year from diseases caused by smoking so that 40 billion dollars had to be spent on medical care for them.

The increase in smoking during World War II was a result of the cheap or free cigarettes which the men and women received in the army, airforce and navy.

But people realize the danger now. In Britain many people these days are asking for smoking to be banned or forbidden in all offices and factories. This means that if anyone smoked at work, he would be sacked. he would lose his job. This is because, as the report said, the simple separation of smokers and non-smokers within the same air space (in a plane or hall) may reduce but does not eliminate or stop the exposure of non-smokers to the dangers of smoking.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- The article aims at (**helping civilized societies - explaining methods of banning smoking - warning people against smoking**).
- 2- The writer wants complete eradication of smoking in (**11 – 21 – 23 - 14**)
- 3- According to the article, the number of premature deaths can be lessened by (**banning smoking -**

saving billions of dollars - providing better health care).

- 4- The writer states that 340,000 Americans died (**too old – too young - middle aged**)
- 5- Smoking increased from 1939-1945 because of (**the free cigarettes – World War II - the army, navy and airforce**).
- 6- Separating smokers from non- smokers in the same area (**is healthy for smokers and non-smokers- saves non -smokers from the dangers of smoking - does not prevent the exposure of non-smokers to the dangers of smoking**).
- 7- A suitable title for this passage is (**smokers and non smokers - A warning against smoking – A call to all societies**).
- 8- The article says that by the year 2020 smoking (**will – should - cannot**) be banned.
- 9- (**More than- Less than – About**) 40,000,000 dollars have been spent on smokers who are ill.
- 10- This article is written in (**a Swiss - an American - an international**) journal.

12- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

No one would argue that money is unimportant. There are certain things that human beings need- food, shelter, perhaps medical care- and these things cost money. But if one has enough money to live on, to pay for the basic essentials of life, is it important to have a lot more money than that?

Well, there is no denying that money can buy a lot. Maybe you don't need much money to pay for simple shelter, but how about if you want a nice big flat in a nice neighbourhood, or if you want to buy a house? The fact is that people do get on each other's nerves if they are crowded together in a small space, and that a married couple or

members of a family are likely to get along better if they are not constantly tripping over each other and asking each other not to be so noisy- if each can find a little privacy from time to time. A big flat or house will allow them this privacy.

So, is money the road to happiness? Not really. Large numbers of people work every day, work overtime, work weekends, and make a lot of money. Are they happy? No. They're too busy working. Meanwhile, their personal lives fall apart; they have no time to form or maintain friendships; they even lose the ability to relax and enjoy themselves. Enjoying means taking things in, taking the time to see, to hear, to taste, to smell, to feel. Too many people do not take the time to do so.

Surely every one has thought at times, "If I only had a lot of money, I could be the happiest person in the world". It is important to remember, however, that money is only a means to an end, not the end itself.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- According to the passage, what are the basic essentials of life?
- 2- Why do you think not all rich people are happy?
- 3- Money is only a means to an end and not the end itself, Explain.
- 4- In two sentences summarize the main ideas of the passage. Use your own words.

13- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The pyramids, with their greatness, elegance and stability tell us of great organising ability. The ancient Egyptians did not wait for anyone else to set them an example; they just used their imagination and then got on with the job, making their dreams come true. They were pioneers, inventors, leading the entire world.

We are not suggesting that we should be building pyramids now, but we should have the same spirit of enthusiasm and originality. The Egyptian people have not changed down the generations; they have the same intelligence and abilities as their forefathers. Somehow, somewhere along the line, they have lost their initiative and self –confidence. We should not isolate ourselves from others, but we should not always wait for others to make the first move.

Egypt began its modern industrial development when Mohamed Ali obtained the help of leading European industrialists to develop it. A barrage on the Nile was built, steam pumping stations were set up, and textile and printing factories were built. Today the process goes on to modernise Egyptian industry by importing the most up-to-date machinery. The trouble is that by the time we have brought and worked someone else's machinery it has already become out- of – date in the country of origin.

Our technologists must depend on their own judgment and design the machinery that is best suited for Egyptian conditions. In this way, we can once again become the leaders of the world of technology not those who always lag behind. What was possible in the past can be possible again today.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The passage suggests that we should
 - a) be building pyramids now.
 - b) isolate ourselves from others.
 - c) take the first move towards industrial development.
- 2- Why did the Ancient Egyptians achieve success with their pyramids?
 - a) because they followed other's examples.
 - b) because they translated their dreams and imagination into reality.

- c) because of their dreams and imagination.
- 3- One main barrier to our industrial development is lack of
- a) intelligence.
 - b) enthusiasm.
 - c) manpower.
- 4- One way of achieving progress is by.....
- a) following others' examples.
 - b) having self-confidence and originality.
 - c) refusing help from others.
- 5- When did Egypt begin its modern industrial development?
- a) at the beginning of the 18th century.
 - b) at the beginning of the 19th century.
 - c) at the beginning of the 20th century.
- 6- Why did Mohamed Ali's development plan succeed?
- a) because he made use of what was suitable for Egyptian conditions.
 - b) because he imported ideas from abroad.
 - c) because he imported machinery from abroad.
- 7- The barrage was built on the Nile to improve
- a) textile industry.
 - b) printing factories.
 - c) the agricultural lands.
- 8- According to the passage, the disadvantage of importing machinery from abroad is that
- a) it is too expensive.
 - b) it is hard to catch up with modern technology.
 - c) it is hard to run.
- 9- Egypt can become the leader of modern technology when its technologists
- a) depend on ideas brought from abroad.
 - b) design machinery suitable for Egyptian conditions
 - c) use machinery imported from abroad.

10- A suitable title for this passage is

- a) the way to technological development.
- b) modern technology.
- c) the Ancient Egyptian civilization.

14- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Most men long for wealth, they think, brings happiness. But, often, wealth brings a great deal of worry without much happiness. A millionaire is a very wealthy man, of course, but his great wealth is also a great responsibility. He may have many large factories. Factories usually need a lot of attention. There may be troubles between the millionaire and his workers over one reason or another. These troubles may affect the production and in this case the millionaire may lose a lot of money. Some wicked workers may kidnap the millionaire's child and ask for thousands of pounds to leave his son safe and sound. A very rich man, therefore, in spite of his great wealth, may not have an easy life.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- What does the word millionaire mean?
- 2- What kind of worry may the owner of a factory have?
- 3- Do you like wealth more than anything else? Why?
- 4- In two sentences show how the millionaire's family may suffer because of his wealth.

15- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

My profession was chosen by my father. My own idea was to take up medicine, but as I was entirely dependent on my father, I was forced to obey his instructions. He sent me to college and there, for four years I studied hard. My efforts were at last rewarded when one day my father informed me that I had been successful in my examinations and was now a qualified lawyer.

- b. an important man.
 - c. an unknown lawyer.
- 6- "The writer's expenses exceeded his income." That means.
- a. his income was quite enough.
 - b. his income fully met his needs.
 - c. his income didn't provide for his needs.
- 7- In the court the writer his college friend.
- a. accused.
 - b. defended.
 - c. saved.
- 8- When the writer saw his friend of college in the law court, he was filled with
- a. pleasure.
 - b. horror.
 - c. disgust.
- 9- The writer's final decision was
- a. to continue as a lawyer.
 - b. to defend the accused.
 - c. to stop being a lawyer.
- 10- This story proves that it is useless to study for a profession
- a. one is not interested in.
 - b. one has a desire to practice.
 - c. chosen only by parents.

16- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

An earthquake is not particularly dangerous in our days, In cities and towns, buildings are constructed according to the most recent technological methods, and thus earthquakes are not so threatening as they were in the past, However in some out –of the –way districts where people make their own houses and no precautions are taken

against earthquakes, these natural phenomena sometimes prove fatal.

Sometime ago there was a destructive earthquake in Egypt. It lasted only one minute, and its effects were great. In a matter of seconds, tens of houses collapsed. People were buried alive under the ruins. Those who were fortunate enough to survive knew that their relatives might still be living under the heaps of stone and wood. The army had been ordered to remove the ruins and the soldiers had to work fast to save as many people as they could. The survivors helped the soldiers in this struggle against death hoping to find a missing member of their family. They had to remove the ruins with their own hands for fear of killing someone if they used the spades. Nevertheless most of those who were dug out were dead and those who were still alive had been so badly injured that few of them escaped death in the end.

Earthquakes are rare, and their terrible effects have been considerably limited, however in the parts of the world where primitive living conditions are still existing, earthquakes are still existing, as terrible as they were in the past.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why are earthquakes very dangerous in remoted places?
- 2- How did the army help the people during the disaster of the earthquake?
- 3- Find words from the passage which mean:
 - a. lucky.
 - b. live.

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 4- During the earthquake of houses collapsed.
 - a. hundreds.
 - b. thousands.
 - c. tens.
 - d. a lot of.

- b. People in the developing countries need acceptable incomes to share in recycling work.
- c. In the developed countries, people are less likely to recycling work.

18- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

It is a disturbing fact that many different wild animals throughout the world are in danger. The reasons for this are many and varied, but we must largely blame pollution, pesticides, the disturbance of the animals' natural environment and man's greed.

Industry has grown enormously, and it has become common practice for factories to dispose of waste matter in streams and rivers, causing great loss of river life. Modern agricultural methods include using pesticides which effectively control insects classified as pests, but which also destroy **many** that are not. An increase in population has meant more building and with it the destruction of much of the countryside that provides shelter for wild animals, To satisfy man's selfish desires the polar bear in North America is under threat, hunted by sportsmen; whales are killed worldwide for the oil and food they yield. These are only a few of the species under threat.

But the problem is receiving worldwide recognition, and some action is being taken. For example, pollution in the River Thames has been greatly reduced; trading in some furs has been forbidden; and organizations like "Friends of the Earth" do valuable work in this deserving cause.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- It has become common practice for factories to dispose of their waste matter in streams and rivers. This means that factories
- a. store their waste in streams and rivers.
 - b. get rid of their waste in streams and rivers.

- c. get over their waste in streams and rivers.
 - d. deliver their waste to streams and rivers.
- 2- The black typed word "many" refers to
- a. pesticides.
 - b. pests only.
 - c. agricultural methods.
 - d. insects other than pests.
- 3- According to the writer
- a. only whales are in danger.
 - b. few species are in danger.
 - c. many species are in danger.
 - d. only bears are in danger.
- 4- The Organization "Friends of the Earth"
- a. sails in the River Thames.
 - b. trades in rare animals.
 - c. sells and buys valuable furs.
 - d. works on protecting animals.
- 5- The most suitable title for this passage would be:
-
- a. wildlife in danger.
 - b. increase of animal population.
 - c. friends of the Earth.
 - d. modern methods of hunting.

19- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Dreams have interested, puzzled, and even frightened people. They thought that dreams always came true, and that they came from something outside the person dreaming.

Since the end of the 19th century, physicians, psychologists and other scientists have been studying dreams. Although they still have much to learn, they think that dreams are created by the dreamer himself. Most persons have dreams in which their dearest wish is granted or in which they become somebody they would like to be.

These are wish-fulfilling dreams. They occasionally dream they are being chased by robbers, or are in danger from fire or flood.

These frightening dreams are called nightmares. People usually have nightmares when they are upset about something.

Studies about the causes of dreams show many reasons. For example, changes in the brain occur during sleep, and these are probably related to dreaming. But no one knows enough yet about the brain changes in dreaming to say exactly what they are. A dreamer's health affects his dreams. A person who is ill will have different kinds of dreams from those of one who is well. If a person is hungry, cold, or tired, his dreams may include these feelings. In addition, a large part of any dream comes from the events of the day before. Often the person or situations in a night dream are those the dreamer met during the day, the feelings of happiness or disappointment which came out in dreams were probably in the dreamer before. All the dream does is to give **them** an outlet.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- The writer compares two different views concerning dreams. Write them in not more than two sentences.
- 2- Find words in the passage which mean:
 - a- making desires and hopes true.
 - b- worried, sad or unhappy.
- 3- In your opinion what may studies about dreams show in the future?
- 4- Mention two only of the reasons for dreams.
- 5- What does the black typed word "them" in the last line refer to?

- a. travelled by himself since he was experienced.
 - b. travelled in the company of some friends.
 - c. was glad to leave like a bird which has travelled everywhere.
 - d. travelled by himself feeling inexperienced at first.
- 5- The underlined word "ones" refers to
- a. difficulties.
 - b. countries.
 - c. places.
 - d. opportunities.

21- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Statistics show that the rapid growth in population creates problems for developing countries. So why don't people have fewer children? It has also been found that only when people's education and living standards begin to rise do birth rates begin to fall. Now poor countries cannot afford social services and old age pensions, and people's incomes are so low that they have nothing to spare for savings. So people need their children to provide them with security in their old age. Having a large family can be a form of insurance. Even when they are still young, children can help on a small farm. Improvements in public health services and medical care have assured that many more babies survive infancy and grow up. It has also helped the parents to live longer, No wonder populations are being added to at both ends. These people have to be convinced that with smaller families, there will be more food, better schools, more employment and thus a better standard of living. This means changes in attitudes.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- When do birth rates go down?
- 2- Why did people like to have many children in the past?

- 3- What has decreased the number of deaths among babies'?
- 4- In two sentences write down the main ideas of this passage. (**Use your own words as far as possible**)

22- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Water is an essential natural resource. It is also liable to fluctuations due to the annual amount of rainfall, evaporation, and the effects of pollution caused by water weeds. Therefore, it is vital to carry out projects based on methods that would ensure an adequate supply of water.

The purpose of such projects should be directed towards land reclamation, agricultural and other food-sufficiency projects. Although Egypt possesses the Nile Rive, with its tributaries, numerous lakes and large underground reservoirs, it should not ignore the danger of water shortage.

Thus, Egypt should adopt projects to prevent water shortage in the future. Vast quantities of water are, required to reclaim and irrigate land under cultivation, operate factories and meet the citizens' requirements of water for personal use. Egypt's future development, therefore, depends on successfully expanding its efforts to reclaim and, then, cultivate land in the presently barren regions. In addition, citizens must be encouraged to populate areas located near the reclaimed desert land. So, it is necessary to provide these areas with ample supplies of water.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Mention two causes that affect the amount of water available'?
- 2- How can Egypt ensure an adequate supply of water'?
- 3- What are the different water resources in Egypt'?
- 4- Towards what should projects in Egypt be directed'?
- 5- On what does Egypt's future development depend'?

23- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Last week, I heard from my friend Adel this story which , in my opinion, explains why Japan is a leading country in the field of industry. The world markets are full of high quality, cheap products from Japan.

While Adel was visiting a factory that makes television sets in Japan, he noticed that the workers were wearing bright red headbands. When he asked about the reason for this he was told they were on strike.

"But if they are on strike, why are they working?" asked Adel. The manager, greatly surprised, said, "If they didn't work, they wouldn't get paid and we would lose production. This would never do. So instead of closing the factory they wear these red bands around their heads. Thus we know they are unhappy, Of course, the managers then get worried and try to find out why"

Another director added that the workers also showed their discontent by coming 15 minutes early to work, standing in the courtyard of the factory and singing songs about their dissatisfaction with the management. These songs, he said, hurt even more than the red headbands.

When Adel asked if the workers broke anything or produced bad work, the Japanese manager was shocked and said that that would be dishonourble. On the contrary, the workmen worked harder and better while the management got more uncomfortable. It meant great loss of honour if your workers went on strike in Japan,.

It is no wonder then that when the minister urged the Japanese people to increase their hours of leisure, they refused and insisted on working longer and producing more.

Choose the correct answer:

1- Adel (**told - heard - imagined**) this story.

- 2- (**Adel - The story - The writer**) explains why Japan is a leading country in industry.
- 3- The Japanese worker wears a red headband (**for decoration - to show satisfaction - to express discontent**).
- 4- The Japanese workers (**work harder - stop working - break everything**) when they are on strike.
- 5- The Japanese workers show dissatisfaction by (**not going - going later - going earlier**) to work.
- 6- The managers of a Japanese factory are (**angry - happy - worried**) if they see their workmen singing in the courtyard.
- 7- The Japanese minister wanted the workmen to (**take more time off - work harder and longer - produce the same as before**).
- 8- The management of a Japanese factory will feel (**dishonoured - nothing special - proud and honoured**) if their workers go on strike.
- 9- I think the production in that Japanese factory (**decreased - increased - remained the same**) during that week.
- 10- The Japanese people (**ignored - accepted - did not accept**) the minister's demand.

24- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

People always worry about the danger of smoking to smokers forgetting that smoking is just as dangerous to non smokers. It has been found out that the smoke from tobacco can cause cancer and other killing diseases in people who do not smoke but are passive smokers because they have to live or spend a great deal of time in the same place with those who do.

Thus, research has shown that healthy non-smokers who are married to, or are children of, or work for long

hours with smokers, risk their health without being aware of it. They suffer from complaints with their noses, throats and lungs, that is, respiratory infections and from allergies. The babies of such parents are smaller in size and their lungs don't grow as big as those of other children's as they grow up.

No wonder then that more people are asking for smoking to be forbidden in public places and at work. In fact, many hotels and restaurants abroad now offer non-smoking areas or rooms. And some countries are aiming at a non-smoking land by the year 2020.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why must we worry about passive smokers?
- 2- In what way do healthy non-smokers risk their health without being aware of it?
- 3- What made some hotels and restaurants abroad set aside certain areas for people who do not smoke?
- 4- In two sentences write down the main ideas in this passage. **(Use your own words as much as possible)**

25- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

A clever person used to mean a person who would exert efforts to achieve a legitimate aim. Hence, a clever pupil is a bright one who makes the best of his educational chances. A clever lawyer is one who handles the law so as to prove that his client is in the right. A clever doctor gives the right diagnosis for his patients' ailments and prescribes the right medicine for them. This is perfectly feasible in a simple society which will allow a good number of people to do their best to succeed in their pursuits or better their life conditions.

But in a society that has grown in complexity so that only the fittest can survive, the term has taken a new meaning. If two persons have one chance, the cleverer of

them is the one who can push the other out of the way to secure the chance for himself. Worse still, a clever person might twist wrong to make it look right. A clever lawyer in this sense of the word is he who manages to prove the innocence of a wrong doer. A doctor who entices more patients to go to him and consequently makes more money out of them would be a clever doctor. A company, whose products are not much in demand, employs a clever propagandist to increase its sales. There are clever men both in commerce and in politics. Even in government offices there are clever social climbers who get all the gains with the least effort. Yet there are still honest people in society who have a reputation for doing, what they are convinced is right.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why would a modern man resent being described as clever?
- 2- How would a clever man win a competition?
- 3- What happens when chances are limited in a society?
- 4- Suggest ways in which clever government officials get all the gains with the least effort.
- 5- Explain in some detail what is meant by social climbers.

26- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

One may wonder why the little pieces of tapestry made by the youths of small Egyptian villages like Harraneya are sold at such high prices. To some people's eyes, they may look too primitive to be worth the money charged for them. But those who know better realize that the beauty of those works of art lies exactly in their being 'primitive'. As a matter of fact they are more spontaneous than primitive, for the artists are left to express themselves according to their own vision. Isn't that the essence of all

art? A modern painter does nothing but let himself go to put on canvas a visualized reflection of what goes on deep inside him. It is said that a printer who tries to give intellectual interpretations for his paintings does not do them justice, for they are not supposed to be understood intellectually but only to be appreciated in so much as they appeal to the viewer's eyes and feelings.

However, there is a major difference between the spontaneous art of Harraneya youths and that of modern artists. A modern artist's work draws its value from the complex experience of its creator and his extensive artistic background, but the spontaneous art of the Harraneya youths draws its beauty from its natural simplicity which is not spoilt by the sophistication and complexity of modern city life.

What is astounding is that although those artists get their inspiration exclusively from their local environment, their works have a world –wide appeal. This is, perhaps, because they depict their vision with profound sincerity giving expression to the essence of what is common to all the human race.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why are the Harraneya pieces of tapestry appreciated all over the world?
- 2- What comparison does the write draw between the Harraneya artists and modern painters?
- 3- What, according to the writer, is the "essence of all art"?
- 4- Why, do you think, does the writer say that the Harraneya works of art are "more spontaneous than primitive"?
- 5- Why is it that many people fail the appreciate modern paintings?

27- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

In Egypt, the tourism industry has come to hold a position of great importance lately. It is felt that it could help increase the national income.

In some European countries, tourism has brought in millions of dollars yearly, although they lack the natural and historical attractions we have in Egypt.

We could, for instance, establish tourist villages for children on the Red Sea. We could teach fishing, swimming, diving and sailing there. Another good idea would be a village near the Pyramids or in the New Valley for horse-riding. And what about villages for people with health problems like rheumatism? The warm dry climate of Aswan and Helwan would certainly help them get better.

Our tourist today wants efficient and friendly service. He would probably prefer to try our samples of our local food than to eat the international meals which are served in some places. This would be more interesting than having the same things he always eats in his own country.

It must also be remembered that most tourists nowadays are seldom rich. Many of them are students or hardworking employees. So what is needed is not expensive hotels but clean comfortable places to sleep and eat in at reasonable prices. This, too would encourage Egyptians to travel more and more around their lovely country.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Lately tourism has become very important because it may increase our (**national income - natural attractions - historical importance**)
- 2- The writer feels that Egypt is these other countries who make so much money from tourism. (**lovelier than - less beautiful than - as beautiful as**)

- 3- He also thinks that for people who are interested in history, Egypt has got to offer (**as much - not much - a great deal more**).
- 4- In these Red Sea tourist villages, boys and girls could practice (**sea sports – horse riding - historical studies**)
- 5- According to the writer if some one has pains in his muscles and joints, he should go to ... (**Europe - Helwan - the Red Sea**)
- 6- The writer thinks we should provide our tourists with sample of food. (**local - international - their own kind of**)
- 7- In this passage, the writer says that most of our tourists today are..... people. (**rich - ordinary - business**)
- 8- He asks for more hotels to be built. (**very cheap - expensive - comfortable**).
- 9- We could build tourist villages in the New Valley for people interested in (**asking - swimming – horse riding**)
- 10- The writer thinks that we could encourage Egyptians to see more of their country by.....
(**lowering hotel prices - building many new hotels - making hotels more uncomfortable**)

28- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Advertising has become a very specialized activity in modern times. In the business world of today, supply is usually greater than demand. There is great competition between the different manufacturers of the same kind of product to persuade customers to buy their own particular make. They always have to remind the customer of the name and the quality of their product. They do this by advertising. The manufacturer advertises in the newspaper

and on posters. He sometimes pays for songs to be sung about his product on commercial radio programmes. He employs attractive sales-girls to distribute samples of it. He organizes competitions, with prizes for the winners. He often advertises on the screens of local cinemas. Most important of all, in those countries that have television, he has advertisements put into the programmes whenever this is possible. Manufacturers often spend large sums of money on advertisements. We buy a particular product because we think that it is the best. We usually think so because the advertisements say so. Some people never pause to ask themselves if the advertisements are telling the truth.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why do manufacturers spend so much money on advertising?
- 2- What do sales-girls do?
- 3- Do you think that we buy goods because they are advertised, or because we need them? Why do you think so?
- 4- In two sentences write down the main kinds of advertising included in the passage.

(Use your own words as much as possible)

29- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Usually a person who keeps putting his hand on one of his pockets as if to make sure that something valuable is still there, attracts a thief's attention. A friend of mine once had an amusing experience on a bus. He very rarely travels by bus because he has been driving his own car for many years. But it so happened that his car broke down near his home. He was going to Omar Afandi to buy a colour television after having taken out of the bank six hundred pounds that would cover the price of the set. He put the money in an envelope in one of his pockets and got on a

bus. He met an old friend on the bus and had a conversation with him. Unconsciously, every now and then he put his hand on his pocket to make sure that the envelope was still there. But suddenly he felt it had gone. He looked at the faces of the people around him but could not know which one was the thief. He did not lose his nerve and with a smile said to his friend. "A foolish thief has taken from my pocket an envelope which is full of newspaper cuttings about a subject I am going to write an article about for my paper. I think the fool thought it was full of money "Everybody heard what he said and a man looked angrily at him. My friend looked down and saw his envelope under the feet of the passengers. He picked it up. As he was anxious to count the money in it, he left the bus at the next stop. He was happy to find all the six hundred pounds still in the envelope.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- A passenger touches one of his own pockets every now and then.
 - a) to feel the contents of that pocket.
 - b) to attract a thief's attention.
 - c) to pretend there was something in it.
- 2- My friend

 - a) always travels by car.
 - b) rarely travels by car.
 - c) usually travels by car.

- 3- My friend was taking a bus

 - a) from the bank to Omar Afandi.
 - b) from Omar Afandi to the bank.
 - c) from his home to Omar Afandi.

- 4- The colour television my friend was going to buy would cost
 - a) over six hundred pounds.
 - b) a little under six hundred pounds.

- c) not less than six hundred pounds.
- 5- My friend attracted the thief's attention when he
- had a conversation with a friend.
 - looked at the faces of the people around him.
 - often put his hand on his pocket.
- 6- My friend pretended he was.
- a car driver.
 - a journalist.
 - a book writer.
- 7- My friend
- knew the thief at once.
 - knew the thief by a clever trick.
 - did not know the thief at all.
- 8- The thief threw the envelope on the bus floor because.
- it contained six hundred pounds.
 - it contained pieces of newspaper.
 - he was tricked into believing that there was no money in it.
- 9- My friend got off the bus at the next stop.
- to count the money.
 - because he was happy.
 - because he arrived at Omar Afandi's.
- 10- He did not lose his nerve means
- he became nervous.
 - he could think clearly.
 - he was angry.

30- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

When I was a student at Cairo University, I used to go back to my home village every summer. I spent most of my time with Saad, my old school-fellow. Saad and I very often held with the villagers interesting conversations which mostly turned round their extraordinary experiences. Most of them said that they saw ghosts in

one shape or another. I made fun of all their stories and tried to convince them that they were products of their imagination. But Saad seemed to be on their side. One day, in a firm and clear voice, he asked me, "Don't you really believe in ghosts?" When I assured him that I did not, he amazed me by telling me that he had seen one himself. He said that while he was walking along the Nile bank in a lonely place outside the village, he suddenly saw a figure in the shape of a girl appear out of nowhere. She was all covered in white loose clothes that reached down to her feet. Even her head was covered with a thick white cloth. She held out her hand as if she wanted to shake hands with him. He ran as fast as he could until he arrived home safely. He was so sure the girl was not human that did not even try to convince him that he could be mistaken. A week later it happened that he and I went together to visit one of his relatives. When the relative's daughter came in with the coffee, she smiled at Saad and said, "Why did you run away when I offered to shake hands with you by the river?" Saad opened his mouth in amazement and, ashamed of himself, he said, "It couldn't have been you. You appeared so suddenly and you were so covered up that I thought you were a ghost." The girl laughed and said that she was sitting behind a big stone on the bank when she saw him and that she preferred to dress that way when she went to the river to avoid the effect of the sun and the wind.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- The writer spent his summer holidays in
 - a) Cairo.
 - b) the country.
 - c) a crowded city.
- 2- The writer
 - a) believed in ghosts.

- b) did not believe in ghosts.
 c) convinced the villagers that ghosts existed.
- 3- When they were young, the writer and Saad went together to
- a) school.
 b) a relative's house.
 c) Cairo University.
- 4- In the writer's opinion, the villagers
- a) saw ghosts.
 b) imagined they saw ghosts.
 c) had extraordinary experiences with ghosts.
- 5- Saad
- a) sat beside the villagers.
 b) believed what the villagers said.
 c) believed what the writer said.
- 6- The writer
- a) knew that Saad believed in ghosts.
 b) expected Saad to believe in ghosts.
 c) was astonished that Saad believed in ghosts.
- 7- The writer
- a) could convince Saad that what he saw was not a ghost.
 b) tried to convince Saad that what he saw was not a ghost.
 c) did not try to convince Saad that what he saw was not a ghost.
- 8- Saad spoke to the writer in a firm and clear voice because he
- a) wanted to tell him the story.
 b) wanted to make a strong impression on him.
 c) had the same ideas about ghosts as the writer.
- 9- When the girl saw Saad, she came out from
- a) nowhere.
 b) behind a stone.

- c) below the river bank.
- 10- They went to the relative's house to
- a) visit him.
 - b) see his daughter.
 - c) tell him about the ghost.
- 11- Saad ran home because
- a) he was frightened.
 - b) he did not know who the girl was.
 - c) he did not want to shake hands with the girl.
- 12- The ghosts the villagers saw were
- a) of the same shape.
 - b) all dressed in white.
 - c) of different shapes.
- 13- At the river hank, Saad actually saw
- a) his relative's daughter.
 - b) a ghost.
 - c) the figure of an unknown girl.
- 14- Saad could not see the girl's face because
- a) she was a ghost.
 - b) she was sitting behind a stone.
 - c) there was a thick cloth on her face.
- 15- The girl offered to shake hands with Saad because.....
- a) she appeared suddenly to him.
 - b) she knew him.
 - c) she wanted to frighten him.
- 16- The relative's daughter laughed because Saad
- a) thought she was a ghost.
 - b) refused to shake hands with her.
 - c) seemed intelligent.
- 17- Saad had not seen the girl before she appeared to him because
- a) her face was covered.
 - b) all her body was covered.

- c) she was hidden by a big stone.
- 18- Saad was ashamed of himself when he realized that.....
- a) what the writer said about ghosts was true.
 b) his relative's daughter was a ghost.
 c) the girl was not covered up.
- 19- The girl wore a long white dress
- a) to appear as a ghost.
 b) because village girls wore such dresses.
 c) because the wind was strong by the river.
- 20- The girl covered her head with a thick white cloth.....
- a) because she sat by the river.
 b) to avoid being seen by men.
 c) to avoid having her face burnt by the sun.

31- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

As watching a television programme will not need more effort on the part of the viewer than pressing a button and doing some adjustments to the set, television viewing has become the most popular form of entertainment. People who can see the best of the old and new films on the small screen, will not take the trouble of going to the cinema unless they prefer to spend an evening out of home for a change. Unfortunately, however, with some people, television, as a passtime, has taken the place of reading or practising useful hobbies. It is said that, due to television, modern youths have limited general knowledge, for most of their spare time is taken by television watching.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- What does a viewer need to do to watch a television programme?

- 2- Why do most people not go to the cinema nowadays?
- 3- What, in the writer's opinion, are the bad effects of television on youths?
- 4- What are the passtime activities the writer mentions in the passage?

(Use your own words as far as possible for answering this question)

32- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

I have a friend who always pretends to know everything. Whenever a name is mentioned, he says he knows the person who owns that name. I believed him until one day I discovered his lies. He once visited me when I was with Sami Salama, a cousin of mine, who happened to be a well-known writer. Before I introduced my friend to Sami, his eyes fell on one of the books written by him and which was lying on a table. He at once said that the writer of the book was one of his relatives, and started telling stories about adventures they had together. He also said that Sami Salama never wrote a book before discussing its ideas with him He went so far as to say that Sami had the idea of his best novel from a story he told him, which actually happened to one of his friends. As Sami wrote stories that never actually happened, he kept on listening with amusement. He at last asked him if he would recognize Sami Salama if he saw him, and my friend assured him that he would. With a loud laugh, Sami introduced himself to my friend who was so ashamed that he immediately left the house. Since that day my friend does his best to avoid me and when he does meet me he never says that he knows anything or anybody.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- My friend
- a) knew everybody in the city.

- b) knew nobody in the city.
 - c) did not know everybody in the city.
- 2- I knew that he was not telling the truth
- a) right from the beginning.
 - b) when Sami Salama told me so.
 - c) when I discovered that he was telling lies.
- 3- My friend
- a) was a relative of Sami Salama's.
 - b) never saw Sami Salama before.
 - c) knew Sami Salama well.
- 4- Sami Salama
- a) never discussed the ideas of his books with my friend.
 - b) always discussed the ideas of his books with my friend.
 - c) wrote his books after discussing them with my friend.
- 5- Sami Salama's best novel was
- a) taken from a real story which my friend told him.
 - b) about a story that happened to him.
 - c) written from his own imagination.
- 6- My friend
- a) did not know Sami Salama.
 - b) recognized Sami Salama when he saw him.
 - c) knew he was talking to Sami Salama.
- 7- Sami laughed
- a) to introduce himself to my friend.
 - b) because my friend recognized him.
 - c) because he thought my friend was funny.
- 8- My friend left the house immediately because.....
- a) he realized I knew he was lying.
 - b) my cousin laughed loudly.
 - c) Sami Salama knew him.

- 9- My friend
- a) still likes to see me.
 - b) does not want to see me.
 - c) does his best to meet me.
- 10- My friend knew Sami Salama's name
- a) because he was my cousin.
 - b) because he had adventures with Sami.
 - c) from the book lying on the table.

33- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Sherry is a beautiful cat which we have had for almost ten years. He has soft grey and white hair which is so smooth that everyone of the family enjoys moving his hand on him. Sherry is now fully convinced that he is actually a member of the family, and so has equal rights. It is rights that Sherry always insists on, but duties he has none.

Once we were having guests for lunch. Mother woke up in the early morning to cook. She cut the meat, prepared the chickens and cooked a variety of vegetables. Sherry expected a good share of all those and even before the guests arrived, he shouted loudly for it. When he lost hope, he mewed in a way that expressed that he strongly objected to our forgetting all about him. He hid under a chair in the dining room and mother was glad she got rid of him. She carried on her cooking in peace.

The guests arrived, took their seats around the table and started eating. All of a sudden, Sherry came out from under the chair and jumped in front of one of the lady guests. She was so taken by surprise that she screamed. In spite of Sherry's strong resistance, my sister took him away before he could share the food with the lady. He kept shouting in a loud voice when he

was locked up in a room. Finally my mother gave him something to eat. One of the good things about Sherry is that he forgets our little cruelties to him. He looked up at my mother with gratitude in his eyes and ate with great appetite.

Questions:

1. We have had Sherry for
 - a) a little more than ten years.
 - b) a little less than ten years.
 - c) exactly ten years.
2. We enjoy moving our hands on Sherry because
 - a) his hair is white and grey.
 - b) his hair is smooth.
 - c) he is a member of the family.
3. Sherry jumped in front of the lady
 - a) to make her scream.
 - b) to take food from her plate.
 - c) to show her that he had equal rights.
4. When my sister took Sherry to a room, he was
 - a) angry.
 - b) grateful.
 - c) eating.
5. Sherry always insisted on
 - a) having his rights.
 - b) doing his duties.
 - c) having his rights and doing his duties.
6. Mother carried on her cooking in peace when
 - a) my sister locked Sherry up in a room.
 - b) Sherry hid under a chair.
 - c) Sherry was shouting in the kitchen.
7. We
 - a) sometimes have to forget Sherry.
 - b) never forget Sherry.
 - c) always forget Sherry.
8. The lady screamed because
 - a) she did not expect to see Sherry.

experience. Enthusiasm, he said, is abundant in the beginning of professional life, then declines gradually. Experience, by contrast, starts from zero and grows over the course of a career. Thus enthusiasm without experience renders original but unfocused effort, while experience without enthusiasm results in uninspired work. But during those years when the two curves intersect, Burd maintained, productive creativity would be at its peak. The strength of this theory is that it explains why peaks differ from field to field. Poetry, some say, requires more creativity than experience; poets do their best work in their twenties. But historians might need a vast amount of experience and just a touch of enthusiasm, so their work might not begin to shine until much later.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. In not more than 20 words of your own, explain what the writer means by the underlined words "this phenomenon".
2. Mention the factors that may reduce young people's productivity.
3. According to the text, what fact supports Burd's theory?
4. Find words in the passage which have the same meaning as
 - a. a person or a thing that hinders or obstructs the progress or movement of something.
 - b. more than enough / having plenty of something.

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. Students have failed to show
 - a. the reason for the decline of experience and enthusiasm.
 - b. how people become productive and creative.
 - c. the reason for the decline in achievement and productivity.

- d. why people become productive and creative.
- 6. According to Burd
- a. historians need more enthusiasm than experience.
- b. experience without enthusiasm results in creative work.
- c. experience is at its peak at the beginning of one's career.
- d. both experience and enthusiasm are responsible for creativity.

35- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

From very early times, doctors had tried to find some method of making a patient unconscious during surgical operations. Herodotus, the Greek traveller, tells us that the Scythians breathed the vapour of a certain kind of plant in order to produce a state of unconsciousness, and it is said that the Chinese of ancient times did the same. Pliny, the Roman naturalist, mentions that in his days a plant called mandragora was given to patients who were about to undergo painful operations, so that they might become drowsy till **the worst** was over ; and the power of opium to induce a heavy sleep was known many centuries ago. Still nobody had discovered a drug that would stop consciousness entirely without putting the sufferer's life in danger until a little less than 150 years ago.

It was on 4th November, 1847, Dr. James Simpson, an Edinburgh doctor, and his two young assistants, breathed chloroform for the first time. The result was rapid and astonishing. All three slid from their chairs on to the floor, under Simpson's dining-room table. When the doctor's servant came in and saw them, he felt no surprise or alarm, as in those days it was quite a usual thing for gentlemen to fall upon the carpet after the fifth or sixth bottle of wine. He knelt by each unconscious figure in

turn, loosened his high collar and neck-tie, and took his departure! When the three men came to their senses, they must have realized that a glorious forward step in science had been taken place that night.

A fortnight later, Simpson made an experiment before the doctors and students at the Edinburgh Royal Hospital, and then began the amazing battle between the progressive people on one side and the narrow-minded, old-fashioned people on the other. Of course the forces of progress won the day, though not without a hard struggle.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it sometimes necessary to make a patient unconscious?
2. What advantage has chloroform over the old methods?
3. What did the doctor's servant think when he saw his master and the two young assistant on the floor?
4. What did Simpson and his two assistants conclude when they came to their senses?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. The black-typed words "**the worst**" refer to
 - a) heavy sleep.
 - b) the painful operation.
 - c) a drug.
 - d) mandragora.
6. The result of Simpson's battle was that
 - a) the narrow-minded, old fashioned people won the day.
 - b) he and his men lost the day.
 - c) the progressive people won the day.
 - d) the forces of progress lost the battle.

36- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

For centuries, people have tried to conquer nature. They have built tall skyscrapers and bridges over rivers. But not all these efforts are successful. Bridges fall down, and buildings collapse. Even the pyramids in Egypt had problems, and the first few fell down.

People have built skyscrapers for years. It would seem safe to assume that they now know how to do it. That is what a large company thought when it built its new headquarters recently. But soon after the steel and - glass building was finished, the windows began to fall out, crashing all over the streets. One windy night, 65 windows fell onto the street and had to be replaced by plywood. That's when people started calling the building the "Plywood Palace". **This** continued for years while a number of different solutions were tried, and lots of excuses were made. Lawyers for the construction company even said that it is normal for windows to fall out of skyscrapers, but everyone was being unfair and criticizing their building alone.

Finally, investigators found a mistake in engineering. The building's irregular shape caused it to sway too much in the wind. The problem is solved now, and the windows have stopped falling out. But the building still has one unusual feature. Every day a guard examines it with binoculars to make sure the windows aren't starting to crack again. And the insurance company, architects, engineers, and builders? They're all in court, such each other.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the building get the name "Plywood Palace"?
2. Who -- do you think -- caused the problem?

3. What does the black typed word in paragraph 2 refer to?
4. What is strange about the "Plywood Palace" up till now?
5. Find the words in the passage which have the same meaning as:
 - a. to fall and break into pieces.
 - b. a central office where people control business.

37- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

When a person is very fond of heaping up money for its own sake, we say that he is the victim of a bad quality, which we call avarice or miserliness.

When people consider a person avaricious or miserly, they will be condemning him. To **them** he is a very contemptible, hateful creature who is blinded by the luster of gold.

On imagining how shamefully an avaricious person behaves, I feel certain that avarice is one of the wicked vices. I can picture his great delight and excitement when his wealth increases, and his terror when it decreases. Also I can imagine how he approaches his safe, opens it very cautiously, and then enjoys hearing the jingling of coins and seeing the crisp banknotes. His eyes are dazzled by the glittering of gold, silver or jewellery, and his heart beats violently whenever he makes money.

An avaricious person is as destructive as an extravagant one; both misunderstand the wise use of money. Contrary to them is the economical man who spends wisely and thus benefiting himself and his society.

It is said that money has its uses and abuses. The former exist in economy and the **latter** in wastefulness and extravagance. All of us, realizing the benefit of the first and evils of the second, ought to comply with one of the

largest use of such materials in the world. Two-thousand square metres of edifice's surface is covered with 22-carat gold and all that is not gold is shining marble and mosaic.

It may not be the only hotel in the world with a helicopter to transport its guests, but it is the only one where you alight on a heliport suspended like some giant soap-holder 200 metres above the water. As soon as you land, one of the hotel's six Rolls-Royce silver limousines will fetch you from the airport. But a more appropriate means of arrival would be in your own yacht for the hotel is entirely surrounded by the sea linked to the mainland by a causeway.

A burning flame within flowing water greets you at the entrance. As you ascend the escalator to the foyer, you are flanked by glass walls behind which exotic fish sport amid the coral. A submarine takes you from the lobby to one level below with aquatic sights, sounds and motions with fish peering into your porthole.

Upon arrival, no traditional reception desk awaits you. You go straight to your appointed floor, where your personal 24-hour butler checks you in and guides you through your two-floor multi-roomed 178-square-metre suite. But if you want the revolving bed you have to go to one of the two royal suites which will cost \$6,738 a night.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How far is the Arabian Tower an architectural wonder?
2. What aspects of luxury does the Arabian Tower offer its guests?
3. If you got the opportunity, would you like to go there? Why? Why not?
4. From the text, give one word for each of the following
a) assigned.

b) taking place on or in water.

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. The Arabian Tower isn't
- a) accessible by means of transport.
 - b) affordable to the average person.
 - c) unique in construction.
 - d) appropriate for relaxing.
6. The writer thinks that a yacht is the best means to the hotel because
- a) there is a soap holder at the airport.
 - b) the hotel is flanked by glass walls.
 - c) there is a burning flame in the water.
 - d) the hotel is situated on an island.

39- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Today air travel is far safer than driving a car on a busy motorway. But there is a danger that grows every year. Airliners get larger and larger. Some can carry over 400 passengers. Many lives could be lost if one giant airliner crashed into another.

From the moment an airliner takes off to the moment it lands, every movement is watched on radar screens. Air traffic controllers tell the pilot exactly when to turn, when to climb and when to come down. The air traffic controllers around a busy airport like Heathrow may handle 3000 planes a day. Even a small mistake on their part could cause a disaster.

Recently such a disaster almost happened. Two large jets were flying towards the airport. **One** was carrying 220 passengers from Toronto. The other was carrying 300 passengers from Chicago. An air traffic controller noticed on his radar screen that the two planes were too close to each other. He ordered one to turn to the right and to climb. But he made a mistake. He ordered the wrong plane to do this. So, instead of turning away from the second plane, the first

never heard of! He explained this to a man who was standing at the platform. The man smiled and told Abdou that he had travelled on a train going in the wrong direction.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- According to the passage, was the journey successful or not? Give three reasons.
- 2- How did Abdou succeed in getting on the second train?
- 3- What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 4- Abdou travelled at a bad time as
 - a) it was crowded.
 - b) it was late.
 - c) he travelled alone.
 - d) he didn't know the name of the stop.
- 5- The people in the queue behind Abdou began to complain because
 - a) they stood in a queue.
 - b) the ticket man couldn't understand Abdou.
 - c) Abdou took a long time.
 - d) it was crowded
- 6- To know where to get off, Abdou
 - a) joined a long queue of people.
 - b) counted the number of stations.
 - c) moved nearer to the platform.
 - d) asked a man standing on the platform.
- 7- The best title for this passage would be
 - a) "The complicated metro system"
 - b) "Abdou's bad day"
 - c) "Means of transportation in London"
 - d) "The disadvantages of the underground metro"

41- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

It was believed that being overweight was healthy, but nowadays few people agree to this viewpoint. While

- a) lose weight. b) practise exercises.
 c) eat more. d) use flavour.
7. The word "further" in the passage means
- a) more. b) super.
 c) greater. d) extreme.

42- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

A well-known Egyptian legend is about the death of Osiris. When he returned from a journey round the world doing good to other nations as he had to Egypt, a great feast was held in the palace to celebrate his safe arrival. His Queen, Isis, rejoiced, but his evil brother, Set, who hated him, had already made a plot to kill him. Pretending to be joyful like the others, Set introduced some of his own wicked companions. They brought in a beautiful box. It is made of the sweetest smelling wood in Egypt and the decorations have been made by the cleverest artists in the land. "I will give it as a present to the man whose body it fits exactly."

Everyone being merry with drink and joy, the guests all got in turn, into the box, but it would not fit any of them. Finally, Osiris laughingly agreed to get in. The moment he did so, Set and his evil; followers ran forward and nailed down the lid.

"Carry the box away" ordered Set, his sword drawn in his hand to keep off any person who dared to stop him. The box was carried down to the Nile and thrown into it.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What was the legend about?
2. Why do you like the character of Osiris?
3. What was Set's evil purpose?

B. Choose the correct answer:

4. Set made a plot
- a. to get rid of his brother.

- b. to rejoice his brother's arrival.
 - c. to do good to other nations.
 - d. to present the wooden box.
5. The guests got into the box hoping that
- a. they might take the box.
 - b. they were merry.
 - c. set would kill Osiris.
 - d. there were wonderful decorations.
6. The passage clearly shows that
- a. set was wicked.
 - b. set was doing good.
 - c. Osiris was evil.
 - d. set was generous.
7. The suitable title for the passage is
- a. two loving brothers.
 - b. a bloody brother.
 - c. the end of an unwise ruler.
 - d. the love of brothers.

43- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Heavy smokers claim that some scientists doubt that there is -relation between smoking and heart- disease or lung cancer. Of course, they are deceiving themselves. They say that smoking brings many psychological benefits. It relieves stresses and provides constant comfort. They say that people smoke when taking exams or being worried or sad. Smoking also makes social contact easier. Besides, tobacco tax is a big source of income to many countries.

Governments should conduct serious campaigns against smoking. They should ban all cigarettes and tobacco. Smoking should be banned in public places and young people should be warned against the fatal results of smoking. Now it is clear for every smoker to stop this bad habit. «We must not only stop smoking, but also we must

advise others, especially the youth, to keep away from this bad, dangerous habit

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by "heavy smokers"?
2. What is the duty of all governments?
3. Why should governments ban smoking?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Smokers are deceiving themselves because
 - a) scientists doubt the link between smoking and cancer.
 - b) smoking provides comfort.
 - c) smoking brings a lot of benefits.
 - d) smoking is a sign of civilization.
5. It is foolish if smokers say that
 - a) there is no link between smoking and cancer.
 - b) smoking causes no harm.
 - c) smoking brings a lot of benefits.
 - d) a , b and c are correct.
6. Smoking should be banned in
 - a) public places.
 - b) the school, the hospital and in the cinema.
 - c) the offices, buses and trains.
 - d) a, b and c.
7. The best title for the passage is
 - a) The benefits of smoking.
 - b) The pleasure of smoking.
 - c) The harmful effects of smoking.
 - d) Why people smoke in public places.

44- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

All social animals need some method of exchanging information. Human beings do that in many ways. One of these ways is bodily movements. They express approval, by nodding, by clapping the hands, by

dreams are accepted to have much in common with day dreams. While dreaming, one tends to believe fully in the reality of the dream world, however odd it may be.

Although most dreams happen spontaneously, dream activity may be caused by external influences such as the breathing difficulties of a heavy cold. Internal disorders such as an upset stomach or the ringing of an alarm bell may also cause dreams.

Experiments have been carried out to investigate the connection between pain and dreams. For example, a sleeper pricked with a pin perhaps dreams of fighting a battle and receiving a severe wound. Although the dream is caused by the physical discomfort the actual events of the dream depend on the discomfort in the mind of the sleeper. A dreamer's eyes often rapidly move from side to side.

According to "Freud", we return in our dreams to our early childhood's experiences. These were ideas, wishes and actions which are no longer conscious of. **They** are hidden in our minds and become vivid in our dreams.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What do uncivilized people believe about dreams?
2. Why do dreams happen?
3. What does the underlined word "They" refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. According to the text night dreams are
 - a) different from day-dreams.
 - b) only pains.
 - c) similar to day dreams.
 - d) primitive thoughts.
5. Dreams may happen because of
 - a) the eye's movement.
 - b) the dreamer's order.
 - c) physical and mental annoyance.

47- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Many writers have called Fayoum 'a paradise' or 'a jewel' or "a gift of the Nile". The oases of Fayoum are surrounded by desert and fed by water from the Nile. The result is a green place with rich earth; and there is even a lake called Birket Qarun.

Fayoum covers an area of 2,000 square kilometers and is only 2 hours drive from Cairo. It was formed about 70,000 years ago when water from the Nile broke through the Lahun Gap and made a large lake. The lake measures about 240 square kilometres; the deepest place is 8 meters. Today the lake is salty, like the sea, and contains many fish.

All kinds of fruit are grown in Fayoum-oranges, apples, apricots. Many people go to Fayoum to hunt birds, just as the Pharaohs did. Other people prefer to go and watch the birds through binoculars.

Fayoum is also the home of some of Egypt's famous pyramids and temples. The pyramid of Amenemhat III was made of thousands of mud bricks and was covered with limestone. Bricks and pots are still made today in Fayoum.

So if you want to relax and see old buildings, or go fishing or escape from the noise of Cairo, then Fayoum is the place to visit.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Fayoum is a green place with rich earth because
 - a. it is surrounded by the desert.
 - b. it is fed by water from the Nile.
 - c. it has a saltwater lake.
2. What things are made in Fayoum today?
3. True or False? - Fayoum is not a good place for growing fruit.

4. What did the Pharaohs enjoy doing in Fayoum?
5. Why do people like to visit Fayoum today?

48- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

'Special' Children

Some children have difficulties with their bones or their muscles. They may not be able to walk, or talk, or write in the same way as other children. These children are physically handicapped, but with some help they can go to school and study the same subjects as their friends and take the same examinations.

Other children may not be physically handicapped but may have difficulties in thinking and reasoning. These children are mentally handicapped. With these children two things are important: firstly, their family has to accept that the child has a handicap and secondly, society has to agree that these children need special schools.

In these schools the children can be taught how to live their own lives - this is called learning social skills. They learn how to do simple things like find their own clothes, dress themselves, and hold a paintbrush, and so on. The lessons are not like those in other schools. Students may make a shop as part of a lesson in order to learn about money and how to count.

Many parents think that after a few years their child will get better. The problem is that a physical or mental handicap is not like an illness from which it is possible to recover. If these children can learn to look after themselves and to live at ease with other people then the school and the teacher have been successful.

Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of activities may physically handicapped children have difficulties with?

2. Two things are important when arranging the education of special children.
 - a. _____
 - b) _____
3. In special schools children are taught
 - a. reading and writing.
 - b. music and sport.
 - c. how to live their own lives.
4. True or False? - It is always possible to recover from a physical or mental handicap.
5. When can a teacher in a special school say that he or she has been successful?

49- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The World Cup

The World Cup competition was first held in Uruguay in 1930. However, only 13 teams played because the cost of taking players on a long sea journey across the Atlantic was too high for most European Clubs. The final game in the first World Cup was between Uruguay and Argentina. The team from Uruguay won 4-2.

Italy, who did not go to the first World Cup, won the next two competitions. There was then a break during the Second World War because it was not possible to hold the competition. In the first competition after the war Uruguay won again after beating Brazil in the final.

People remember the World Cup in 1954 because of the fighting between players from Hungary and Brazil. Some newspapers called it a football battle! Brazil had their revenge in 1958 when they became champions with Pele scoring a hat trick (three goals in one match).

Millions of people can now watch the World Cup on television. They get very excited and like shouting advice to players who may be thousands of miles away!

The famous teams - Brazil, Italy, and Germany - continue with their success. But the 2006 World Cup showed strong, new competition from teams such as Ghana, Spain, Portugal, Italy and France.

What do you think could happen in the next World Cup in 2010 in South Africa?

Answer the following questions:

1. True or False? - During the Second World War the World Cup was held regularly.
2. People remember the 1954 World Cup because
 - a. Italy won.
 - b. Pele scored a hat trick.
 - c. There was a battle between the players.
3. What do people watching football on television like to do?
4. From your reading of the text, give two differences between the World Cup competitions of 1930 and 2006.
5. Why do you think football is such a popular sport?

50- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Al-Azhar University

Egypt has been called 'the birthplace of civilization because of its long and rich history. But how many people also know that it is the home of the oldest university in the world? Al-Azhar University was created by the Fatimid rulers in the 10th century, and has been an international centre for Islamic studies ever since.

Since its beginning Al-Azhar University has offered-free teaching to students from All over the world, from West Africa to Indonesia. Some courses may last as long as 15 years. There are special rooms around the sides of al-Azhar mosque where students can live during their studies. Blind students have a special place to stay.

The teaching programme in the Faculty of Islamic Studies has changed little from the time of Salah el-Din. Students still study traditional subjects like law, grammar, theology and logic in the same way as their ancestors did when the university was first opened. The students sit on the floor at the feet of their teacher and memorise their lessons.

However, in recent years new buildings have been put up behind the main part of the mosque. Here you can find new faculties where subjects such as medicine, science, engineering and foreign languages can be studied in the same way as in other universities. In 1983 al-Azhar celebrated its 1000th birthday as a university.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where do students stay while they are studying at Al-Azhar University?
2. "Traditional subjects" means
 - a) subjects which have been taught in the same way for hundreds of years.
 - b) science subjects.
 - c) historical facts.
3. True or False? - New subjects are taught at the university as well as traditional ones.
4. How do students learn in the Faculty of Islamic Studies?
5. What changes have been made at the university?

51- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

From Papyrus to Newspaper

Egypt is the largest publishing centre in the Middle East with four large publishing companies which supply daily and weekly magazines and newspapers. Printing needs paper which today is made from wood.

However, the ancient Egyptians had a different way of making paper using papyrus. Although we have found many examples of papyrus, until recently there were no detailed records of how the Ancient Egyptians had made paper from papyrus. The method was forgotten for a thousand years.

Today most tourists buy papyrus as a souvenir. Real papyrus is made from a water plant which is cut into long pieces and put in water for six days. The pieces are then put between two boards and pressed very hard. Papyrus is held together by its own natural glue.

The papyrus that tourists buy usually has pictures of the ancient gods, but sometimes you can have your name written in hieroglyphics (the writing system which the ancient Egyptians used). Real papyrus will not crack or crease; fake papyrus made from banana trees may look real, but it will split and crease if folded or rolled.

Where do you think the English word 'paper' comes from?

Answer the following questions:

1. Paper for newspapers is made from
 - a) banana trees.
 - b) wood.
 - c) papyrus.
2. Why was the method of making papyrus forgotten for a thousand years?
3. True or False? - It is not necessary to add glue when making papyrus.
4. Describe the way papyrus is made.
5. How can you tell if papyrus is real or not?

52- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Mystery Objects

They were all made in Egypt. One was never finished. Tuhtmosis III built seven of them. There are 13 in Rome, Paris, London, Istanbul and New York each has one.

Question: What are they?

Answer: Obelisks.

An obelisk is a very tall, four-sided monument with a pointed top, made of a single piece of stone. Obelisks have always interested people because of their size and shape. The ancient Egyptians had them built in order to please their sun god Amun, and they were often placed in pairs at the entrances to temples. Long lines of hieroglyphs, giving the names and titles of the pharaoh, were cut into the sides of the obelisk. Tuthmosis III had two obelisks put in the temple of Karnak which described his battles.

The obelisks of Egypt are made of granite - a very hard stone which was dug out of the ground near Aswan. While the workmen cut the stone they sang a special song. When they had finished working on the obelisk, they had to lift it up and move it to the River Nile to be transported to its destination. Moving such large monuments was very difficult and sometimes they were broken. Even today, with modern machines, it would not be easy to move blocks of stone which weigh up to 200 tons! How the ancient Egyptians did it is still a mystery.

Answer the following questions:

1. True or False? - People have never found obelisks interesting.
2. What was the purpose of the obelisks?
3. Where did Tuthmosis III have his obelisks put?

4. What did the obelisks describe?
5. The ancient Egyptians transported their obelisks by
 - a) road.
 - b) river.
 - c) machines.

53- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Greeting People

All over the world people have different customs and different ways of doing things. How people greet each other and say 'hello' is one custom which differs between countries. Should we shake hands? Should we bow? Should we kiss, or rub noses?

These are all different ways of behaving when meeting someone. Many people think that the English are rather cold and unfriendly because they do not usually kiss when they meet and they do not always shake hands. The Italians, on the other hand, nearly always kiss and hug their friends when they meet. However, this does not necessarily mean that English people like their friends less than the Italians like theirs!

For the Japanese (and even more for visitors to Japan) the method of greeting people can be complicated. Japanese people often bow (bend their heads) when they are meeting other people. But how low they bend depends on their social position and the position of the person they are greeting! All of this has to be decided in just a few seconds. Foreigners may never get it right. An even stranger way of greeting people is used by the Eskimoes, who lean forward and rub noses with each other.

Of course, there are different greetings for different situations within the same country. For example, the way you greet your parents or relatives is not the same as the way you greet your teacher or employer!

How do you greet your friends?

Answer the following questions:

1. A greeting is
 - a) a way of saying 'goodbye' to someone.
 - b) a way of talking to an employer.
 - c) a way of meeting and saying 'hello' to someone.
2. True or False? - English people like their friends less than Italians do.
3. To "bow" means
 - a) to meet someone.
 - b) to bend your head.
 - c) to shake hands with someone.
4. Give four examples from the passage of how people greet each other.
5. Why do you think people greet friends or relatives in a different way from employers?

54- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Where Have; All The Hippos Gone?

Today there are about 100 different mammals living in Egypt but in the past there used to be hundreds more. Many have disappeared because of changes in the climate and in the way that land is used however; many animals have disappeared from Egypt because they were killed by men. We know from tomb paintings that the Pharaohs hunted in the Fayoum. Animals were collected into special places and then freed so that people could hunt them.

Which animals have disappeared from Egypt? We know from the tomb paintings that hippopotamuses and rhinoceroses were common in Ancient Egypt. Three thousand years ago leopards and hyenas lived near the Pyramids at Giza; and the last time a leopard was seen in modern Egypt was as recently as 1973 in Sinai.

Nowadays, the Egyptian Wildlife-Service is working to make people understand that it is wrong to kill animals for

pleasure or for their skins. The Zoo at Giza is helping to preserve the species which are in danger.

Answer the following questions:

- 1) We know that many more animals used to live in Egypt because can see them in
 - a) the Fayoum.
 - b) the zoo.
 - c) tomb paintings.
 - d) Ancient Egypt.
- 2) Leopards
 - a) live in Sinai.
 - b) disappeared recently.
 - c) are more modern than hyenas.
 - d) live near the Pyramids.
- 3) The word "common" (line 9) means
 - a) small in numbers.
 - b) large in numbers.
 - c) hunted.
 - d) special.
- 4) The Egyptian Wildlife Service wants people to
 - a) stop killing animals.
 - b) only kill animals for their skins.
 - c) only kill animals for pleasure.
 - d) understand animals.
- 5) Why have some animals disappeared from Egypt?
- 6) What is a "tomb"? (Line 5)
- 7) True or false? "Species" (line 15) means a type of animal.
- 8) How can the Zoo at Giza help the situation?

55- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Because there are so many pyramids, tombs and temples in Egypt, it is easy to believe that the ancient Egyptians worked mostly in order to have a good life after death. They also believed that food was just as important to the dead as it was for the living. The dead man's family always used to fill the tomb with containers of food and drink. They believed that the soul of a dead person would

feel hunger and thirst in the afterlife, just as a living person does.

Food was provided in different ways. Sometimes real food was put into the tomb. When King Tutankhamun's tomb was opened, the remains of baskets of fruit, nuts, honey, garlic and bread were found. Sometimes the food was made from durable stone or wood, so that it would last for ever.

Another method of providing food for the dead man's soul was to paint the walls of the tomb with pictures of vegetables, fruit and animals. The legs of the animals were often tied, so that they could not make a noise or escape from the tomb. Lists of hieroglyphs were also written on the walls: these showed how much bread, meat and drink would be needed each day.

Answer the following questions:

1. A suitable title for the passage would be
 - a. Pharaonic tombs.
 - b. food for the Dead in Ancient Egypt.
 - c. an Ancient Egyptian Cookery Book.
 - d. the Pyramids and Temples of Egypt.
2. "Afterlife" (line 6) means
 - a. afternoon.
 - b. night.
 - c. life after death.
 - d. a long rest.
3. The purpose of painting tombs with pictures of vegetables, fruit and animals was
 - a. purely decorative.
 - b. to provide food for the souls of the dead.
 - c. to give a record of what Ancient Egyptians ate.
 - d. to preserve the walls of the tombs.
4. Hieroglyphs (line 15) are
 - a. a form of writing.

- b. recipes.
 - c. an Ancient Egyptian language.
 - d. mathematical diagrams.
5. Why did the Ancient Egyptians provide containers of food and drink in the tombs of their dead?
 6. Give 3 ways in which food was provided in the tombs of Ancient Egypt.
 7. What kinds of food were provided for the dead?
 8. Find a word which means "long-lasting".

56- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

How The Statue Of Liberty Went To New York?

One of the most famous sights in America is the Statue of Liberty in New York.

It was the idea of a French artist called Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, and it was built in 1886. For the thousands of people who arrived in New York by ship at the beginning of last century, the statue meant freedom, peace and justice. However, what many people do not remember is that Bartholdi first wanted to build a similar statue at the entrance to the Suez Canal.

Before he went to America, Bartholdi had also travelled to Egypt. There he had been impressed by the monuments of the pharaohs, especially by the eyes of the statues which, he thought, seemed to be looking straight into the future.

When the Suez Canal was opened in 1869 Bartholdi visited Egypt again. Many rich people had come for the celebrations and he tried to persuade some of them to give him money to build a huge statue, twice the size of the Sphinx. The statue would be an Egyptian woman wearing a galibeyya and holding a lamp. The finished work of art would be put at the entrance to the canal.

Unfortunately, Bartholdi never received any money. Instead he returned to France and helped to construct a giant statue of a woman holding a torch in her right hand. The French government gave this statue to the people of America in order to show the friendship between the two countries. In 1886 the Statue of Liberty was shown to the public for the first time at the celebrations for America's 100th birthday.

Answer the following questions:

1. The main idea of the passage is
 - a. to explain the history of the Statue of Liberty.
 - b. to talk about the Suez Canal.
 - c. to give an outline of Bartholdi's work.
 - d. to describe Bartholdi's connections with Egypt.
2. Bartholdi came to the opening of the Suez Canal in order to
 - a. visit the monuments.
 - b. meet famous people.
 - c. try to get money.
 - d. collect the Statue of Liberty.
3. "Similar" (line 6) means
 - a. exactly the same as.
 - b. almost the same as.
 - c. different from.
 - d. bigger.
4. "Construct" (line 17) means the same as
 - a. paint.
 - b. build.
 - c. repair.
 - d. pull down.
5. What did the Statue of Liberty represent?
6. Why was the Suez Canal statue not completed?
7. Why was the Statue of Liberty given to the American people?'
8. True or false? The Statue of Liberty was first shown to the public in the late nineteenth century.

57- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Magic Carpets

When we go on holiday we like to buy souvenirs to remind us of the places we have visited. The visitor to Egypt has a lot of things to choose from. What would you recommend? Some glass? Some copper? A leather bag? Or perhaps a carpet? All of these are found in the shops and markets of Egypt.

In the past most carpets were made in countries like Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, but these days more and more are being made in Egypt. The men and women who make the carpets are called 'weavers'. Sometimes they work at home and when their carpets are finished they sell them to a shop (perhaps in a big hotel or in the Khan al-Khalili). Sometimes the weavers work in a factory and get paid a regular amount of money each week. The work is often slow and difficult.

Egyptian carpets are made of wool, cotton and sometimes silk. It takes approximately 3 months to make a wool carpet. The colours of these carpets are frequently dark green, brown and blue - like the colours of the countryside. Most of the carpets have traditional patterns or show scenes from Egyptian life.

In the traditional stories of the past, like *The Thousand Nights and a Night*, carpets were magic because they were able to fly. Nowadays handmade carpets are magic because when the tourist looks at his carpet it can carry him back into the memories of his holiday.

Answer the following questions:

1. True or False? - It is difficult for tourists to buy leather bags in Egypt.
2. 'Weaver' means
 - a. a carpet.
 - b. a shop that buys carpets.

- c. a person who makes carpets.
3. There are two types of weavers:
- a)
-
- b)
-
4. How do Egyptian carpets reflect the countryside?
-
5. In what way are modern handmade carpets magic?
-

58- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

For most of us, the idea of soup which stops us getting ill or crisps which relax us seems like something from a science-fiction film. However, these are no foods of the future. In fact, they are part of a new group of food products known as "functional foods", and they may already be on your supermarket's shelves.

In today's world, we all know that our diet affects our health and more people are watching what they eat. Food companies are taking advantage of this fact. They have already started to use ingredients in their products which will offer extra health benefits to their customers. For example, orange juice already contains vitamin C, but now you can buy orange juice with added calcium to strengthen your bones and teeth, so it is even better for you than ever before.

Of course, there are people who believe that functional foods are a bad idea. They claim that products such as these can be dangerous, as people may end up taking more vitamins than they need and may damage their bodies as a result. Nevertheless, functional foods are becoming increasingly popular, and supporters feel that it

won't be long before there are foods which prevent cancer, protect eyesight and much more.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why are some people against functional foods?
2. What are the advantages of functional foods?
3. Would you like your regular meals to include functional foods? Why?
4. Find words in the passage which mean the following:
 - a. Practical and useful
 - b. Any of the foods that are combined to make a particular dish.

B- Choose the correct answer:

5. Functional foods are
 - a. imaginary products
 - b. real products
 - c. science-fiction products
 - d. science-fiction films
6. Some food companies benefit from functional foods by
 - a. offering extra health advantages to their customers
 - b. reducing vitamins in their products
 - c. helping customers save more money
 - d. helping customers consume more foods.
7. A suitable title for the passage can be:
 - a. the advantages of functional foods
 - b. the disadvantages of functional foods
 - c. functional food in science fiction
 - d. a new type of foods

59- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Computers are a major technological breakthrough of the twenty-first century. Their benefits are numerous; yet, much can be said against them.

The main disadvantage of a computer is that staring at a screen for long periods of time can be damaging to the

eyes, and sitting for hours at a time is certainly not healthy. Secondly computers distract from social interactions such as conversation. People can be inclined to become anti-social, and stay at home to use their computer. Finally, one of the major arguments against the use of computers is that the more jobs which are done by computers, the fewer are done by people.

However, the advantages of computers are numerous, such as the undeniable educational benefits, especially to children. School subjects become more interesting when presented on computer screen. Moreover, computers can be fun with a seemingly endless variety of games which can be played on them. In addition, computers are valuable to any business, making life easier and saving time by being capable of storing and retrieving vast amounts of information at the touch of a button. Furthermore, personal gains can be seen as the use of computers increases powers of concentration. To sum up, there are strong arguments both for and against the use of computers.

Answer the following questions:

1. How do school subjects become more interesting?
2. How do computers affect social life?
3. In what way are computers beneficial to any business?
4. Find words in the passage which mean the following:
 - a. important development or discovery.
 - b. find again or extract stored information.

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. Some people have the negative opinion about computers that they
 - a. solve the problem of unemployment.
 - b. increase the number of unemployed people.
 - c. help people find more jobs.
 - d. create more job opportunities.

6. The word "fewer" in the second paragraph refers to.....
- a. arguments.
 - b. computers
 - c. people.
 - d. jobs
7. Some people are for the use of computers because.....
- a. they stare at the screen for a long time.
 - b. they sit for hours at a time.
 - c. computers distract them from social interaction.
 - d. computers increase powers of concentration.

60- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Population problems are different in different parts of the world. For example, in many European countries the population is getting older. The birth rate is very low because many young people have only one child or none at all. People are living longer, too. At the moment many old people are very lonely and often very poor. If people had expected to live so long, they would probably have saved more money for their retirement.

In Africa, the problem of the future will be very different. There, the population is doubling every 24 years. Many families continue to have large numbers of children to look after' older people and to help on the land. However, better medical services have increased life expectancy and more children survive to become adults. Research shows that the size of the family is connected with the standard of women's education. If more girls had gone to school in the last 20 years, family size in Africa would probably not have continued to be so big.

In contrast, the problem in Asia is not just population growth but also overcrowding in many cities. Traditionally, most people have lived in the countryside, but within the next 25 years more than 65% will live in cities. If Asian

countries had expected this kind of change 20 years ago, they would have tried to provide more work and better education in the countryside. This is starting to happen now, but it may be too late.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why are many old people in Europe very poor?
2. How can Asian countries solve the problem of overcrowding in many cities?
3. What are the effects of over population in any country?
4. The size of the family is connected with the standard of women's education. Explain.

B- Choose the correct answer:

5. A suitable title for the passage can be:
 - a. World resources.
 - b. World population.
 - c. World problems.
 - d. World changes.
6. Life expectancy in the passage means
 - a. experienced life.
 - b. long life.
 - c. average life.
 - d. expanding life.
7. In Asia, after 25 years most people
 - a. will live in the countryside.
 - b. will leave cities.
 - c. will live in cities.
 - d. will leave to the countryside.

61- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Count me out

Call me old-fashioned, call me old. Call me what you want, but I refuse to become part of this new internet world. I don't possess a computer at home or at the office. Actually,

I stopped going to an office 35 years ago, when all communications were done in a relaxed manner, with a pen, a typewriter, or, if the matter was of world-shaking importance, over the telephone. Tell me what you think of the following ad that appeared the other day in the newspaper. It was for a cure for cancer and this is what it said: "Awareness is the key. Visit spfulford.com at the awareness site." There was no address or telephone number for the site. So what do unfortunate people without a computer do if they are seeking a cure for their illness? There are, I am told, certain advantages in having access to the latest marvel of the age, the Internet. There are activities for internet users besides having fun. They can pay bills, order groceries, or discuss illnesses with their doctor. In the future the Internet may develop "consciousness." In other words, the Internet will be able to think, have feelings, and may well be able to act on its own. If this is right, I may change my attitude about computers. As I grow older each day, I would like a gadget that not only thinks for me but also accepts responsibility for all my mistakes.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What did the writer think was wrong with the Internet ad for a cancer cure?
2. What are three things that people do on the Internet?
3. Which of the writer's point of view do you disagree with? explain your reason in one sentence of your own.
4. What would the writer like a computer to do for him?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. The Internet may develop "consciousness" means it will be able to
 - a. cure diseases.
 - b. take responsibility for our action.
 - c. think, have feelings and act on its own.

- d. think for the writer.
- 6. When the writer was younger, people communicated with each other by
 - a. advertising on the web.
 - b. writing letters or talking on the phone.
 - c. communicating with computers.
 - d. using mobile telephones.
- 7. "**Count me out**" means "Don't include me" Which do you think best expresses the writer's opinion?
 - a. there are many things people can do on the Internet.
 - b. people will be able to do more things on the Internet.
 - c. there is nothing good about the Internet.
 - d. the writer can live without the Internet.

62- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Charles was a professor with a huge house and a fortune. Today he lives in a small caravan where there is only second-hand furniture. There are no signs that he was a rich man. He gets his clothes and other things from charity shops.

This change is not a tragedy. Charles was happy to give up the lifestyle of a rich man. He was tired of being a person who had everything and many people have nothing. He made the choice to give all his money away. He says, it has brought him happiness. "A few years ago," says Charles, "I was a millionaire, but I knew there were a lot of hungry people in the world." So, he gave away all his money to charities. When he had some left, he gave away small banknotes in the streets of local poor areas.

Charles believes that many people want to earn a lot of money so that they will not have any worries. However, most people never make much money. He decided to drop

out and has discovered that having only a little money makes you free. Are there any things he misses? "No. I'm much happier now. I wouldn't go back to being rich for anything-no way.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Would you like to be a millionaire? Why or why not?
2. Compare Charles' life in the past to his life now.
3. What does the underlined word "it" refers to?
4. "I was a millionaire, but I knew there were a lot of hungry people in the world". According to the passage, what is the role of the rich towards the poor?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. According to the text. Charles has
 - a. a family.
 - b. a huge house.
 - c. everything in the world.
 - d. only a little money.
6. Now Charles is very happy because
 - a. he is a millionaire.
 - b. he has no money.
 - c. he misses nothing.
 - d. he lives in a small caravan.
7. To give away means:
 - a. to return
 - b. to give someone something you don't need.
 - c. to stop doing something.
 - d. to change or leave a lifestyle.

63- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

When people are playing a game, they need to follow the rules. If they don't, the game becomes disorganized and unfair. If a student ignores a rule against talking in class, the other students can't concentrate. Drivers who don't follow traffic laws can cause serious accidents.

- b. we avoid punishment.
 - c. we cause accidents.
 - d. we behave selfishly.
7. The writer thinks that are honest.
- a. all of us.
 - b. none of us.
 - c. the majority of us.
 - d. the minority of us.

64- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Walking along the colourful street market, I realized it would be impossible to leave this place empty-handed. Dozens of brightly-dressed traders were selling various goods. There were imported fruits and vegetables, handmade clothes, beautifully crafted jewellery and much more. Cafes offered freshly ground coffee and were playing loud music. After I had finished my shopping for the day, I had to drag myself away carrying lots of heavy bags but feeling quite pleased with myself. Should you ever find yourself in Amsterdam, make sure you visit this fantastic European market. The combination of a lively atmosphere, delicious food and traditional goods makes this an experience not to be missed. When I arrived in the early morning, the market had just opened, but the hustle and bustle of shoppers, tourists and street musicians had already started. The place was jumping with life. The fragrance of freshly cut flowers made the place look bright and festive. As I wandered along, looking at the freshly baked cakes and smelling the mouth-watering aromas of the different pies, I suddenly realized how hungry I was. When I tried one, it tasted delicious. One hour later, I discovered an amazing traditional market, the Albert Cuyp market. With its huge variety of goods and its lively atmosphere, it stands out from all the other street markets.

animals indicated that it is not food which relieves tension, but rather the act of chewing. A test showed that extremely fat people have a high sense of taste; and love more flavoured food than thin people. When deprived of the variety of tastes, extremely fat people are not satisfied and consequently eat more to fulfill this need. Exercise has been recommended as an important part of weight-loss programmes. However, it has been found out that mild exercise is a way of losing weight because using the stairs instead of the lift is better in the long run than taking on a severe programme such as running slowly (jogging). Many people find jogging difficult to continue over long periods of time, it also increases appetite.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
2. What is the best treatment for overweight, according to the writer's point of view?
3. What are the two kinds of exercises that help lose weight?
4. How does eating relieve tension?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. One of the emotional factors which control appetite is.....
 - a) jogging.
 - b) chewing.
 - c) eating.
 - d) stress.
6. When fat people are deprived of the variety of taste they
 - a) lose weight.
 - b) practise exercises.
 - c) eat more.
 - d) use flavour.
7. The word "further" in the passage means
 - a) more.
 - b) super.
 - c) greater.
 - d) extreme.

Comprehensions without Model Answers

1- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Video and television are responsible for the declining interest in reading among the young. While they may be harmless in themselves, **they** do nothing to build up reading skills. If some of the hours children spend watching television were devoted to reading, the population would be better educated.

Watching a story is a totally passive pastime. Someone else has made the decisions about everything in the story. Reading a story is an active partnership between writer and reader. Ideas are sketched and the mind of the reader creates the rest. Watching something is easier.

The problem is that many children read very slowly. They decode a page or two in a class and about the same again for homework. It is hardly surprising that such children then declare that they find reading boring and prefer to watch television. Their difficulty is not reading the words - it is interpreting them. They need to be able to read fast enough to feed the mind's hunger for a story. That means practice. Only by reading daily will a child become a strong and independent reader.

Parents need to be convinced of the importance of preventing their children from wasting their hours on inert viewing. Without the television the child is likely to turn to books for entertainment.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the writer's main objection to video and TV?
2. Why is watching a story easier than reading it?
3. How can children be good readers?
4. The writer believes that visual images, such as watching television, spoil the imagination. Do you agree? Why?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to
 - a) the young.
 - b) video & television.
 - c) children.
 - d) reading skills.
6. The writer says that the population would be better, educated if children
 - a) do their homework.
 - b) watch TV.
 - c) read much.
 - d) read slowly.
7. According to the writer's view, TV is means of entertainment.
 - a) not an effective.
 - b) an encouraging.
 - c) an effective.
 - d) not a cheap.

2- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The ancient Greeks always asserted that a healthy mind in a healthy body is the key to a well-balanced life. Nowadays many schools are decreasing the amount of time given to sports, and some schools are removing it altogether. Although academic subjects are certainly a very important part of the school curriculum, I am strongly opposed to the complete removal of sports.

Firstly, schools have a responsibility to educate children in all areas. For that reason, it is just as important to provide sports practice for the professional sportsmen and women of the future, as it is to provide academic training to those who will go on to university.

In addition, students these days spend long hours studying or working at their computers. Therefore, they need the opportunity to do some physical activity during the school day. This will not only help to increase their level of fitness and make them healthier, it will also mean that they develop better social skills and are able to concentrate on their studies for longer, and thus achieve better result.

In conclusion, I strongly believe that sports should remain **a key** part of the school curriculum. All children have the right to get a balanced education, and they should not be deprived of the opportunity to learn how to play sports.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Does the writer support or oppose the issue of increasing sport time at schools?
2. In your opinion, how could practising sports at schools help students later in university and at work?
3. Why is it important to practise sports during the school day?
4. What should not children be deprived of?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. Which statement is not true :
 - a. sports encourage team spirit.
 - b. sports give the chance to be physically fit.
 - c. sports help students become more successful.
 - d. sports lead to overweight.
6. The ancient Greeks believe that:
 - a. there is a connection between intelligence and a strong body.
 - b. well-balanced food is important.

- c. there is a negative effect of sports on the body.
 - d. studying is more important than sports.
7. The word "**Key**" means:
- a) lock.
 - b) necessary.
 - c) clue.
 - d) guide.

3- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

With the introduction of the internet into our daily lives, we have changed from a society of eight to towers (that works from 8 am to 2 pm) into a twenty four-hour society. Everything in this lifestyle is open all hours. You can buy your grocery at midnight, book your holiday on the internet at 3 am and do business online at dawn.

Before you join the 24 hour revolution take a minute to listen to what your body is trying to tell you. This round the clock lifestyle is not what the Great Creator intended for us.

In an area of our brains, we have a "body clock" that controls our body's natural rhythms. It tells us when it is the right time to eat, sleep work or play. It plays an important part in our physical and psychological well - being. It is, in temperatures, immune system and activity. It regulates the tempo and brings in all the different instruments on time to make music rather than noise. If we try to ignore our body clocks, or even to switch them off for a while, we not only deprive ourselves of much needed rest, but we also run the risk of seriously damaging our health. Accordingly, we need to have a daily routine.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Which lifestyle does the writer prefer?
2. Are you for or against the daily routine? Why?
3. What doesn't "It" in the third paragraph refer to?
4. Mention Two only of the functions of the body clock

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. A 24 - hour society means a society that works

- a) day and night.
 - b) day only.
 - c) nigh only.
 - d) from 8 am to 2 pm.
6. If you switch off your, body clock
- a) you'll miss the train.
 - b) you'll damage your health.
 - c) you won't attend the match.
 - d) you'll be late for school.
7. A suitable title for the passage is
- a) business on line.
 - b) free time.
 - c) music in Our life.
 - d) body Clock.

4- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Many people believe the legend that there is a curse on the tomb of Tutankh-amen, the tomb -of Tutankhamen was discovered by Lord Carnarvon in 1920. **He** died from blood poisoning three months after opening the tomb. No one would have thought his death had anything to do with the tomb if it had not been for a letter from the writer Marie Corelli to the New York World newspaper. In this letter she said that she owned a book which told the story of the curse.

Not long after the death of Lord Carnarvon, an American who said he had caught a cold while visiting the tomb, also died. As time passed, the list of people who had been 'punished' by the curse grew and for many people there was too-much evidence for the story to be ignored. However, a number of facts have been forgotten. In 1982 an American policeman who had a heart attack claimed it was because he had spent time looking after the Tutankhamen Exhibition in San Francisco. He was not believed when it was discovered that another man who had actually slept in

the tomb while guarding it for seven years was not only alive but in good health. Thus the idea of the curse was proved to be a fallacy.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What made the people think that Lord Carnarvon's death was caused by the curse of Tutankhamen?
2. Why did the man sleep in the tomb of Tutankhamen for seven years?
3. Do you really think there is a curse on the tomb of Tutankhamen? Why?
4. Who does the underlined word refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. Lord Carnarvon died of.....
 - a. the curse of the tomb.
 - b. blood pressure.
 - c. an accident.
 - d. blood poisoning.
6. Many people could not ignore the story of the curse because
 - a. they had no evidence, at that time.
 - b. they had too much evidence, at that time.
 - c. they failed to find any evidence.
 - d. they managed to prove that it was evident.
7. The New York World is a
 - a) city.
 - b) skyscraper.
 - c) newspaper.
 - d) network.

5- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

It must be said that the 'majority of those who are against Genetically Modified (GM) foods are neither living in countries which suffer from food shortages, nor facing starvation. Many scientists believe that without GM foods, the Third World will never overcome its food problems. At present, over one billion people live on less than one dollar

a day. The United Nations hopes this number will be cut in half, within fifteen years. This will not happen if food continues to be produced in the conventional manner. Foods produced by traditional farming methods do not last very long and often spoil during transport. Very often, food sent by the West to countries suffering from famine, rots before it reaches its destination.

Now, scientists have found ways to preserve foods for much longer time. For example, they have developed a preservative made from vitamins and minerals which keeps even cut fruit fresh for up to ten days if refrigerated. Despite this, there are still people who believe agricultural research should be moving in a different direction. They accept that there is no real proof that GM foods are dangerous. However, they believe that the solutions that GM foods provide are short-term and that it is necessary to find longer-lasting and natural means to solve the world's food problems.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How do scientists preserve foods for a long time?
2. Mention one disadvantage of food grown by conventional methods.
3. Give a title to the passage.
4. Do you agree with the scientists who believe that without GM foods, the Third World will never overcome its food problem? Why?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. The expression " cut in half " means;
 - a) cut into pieces.
 - b) add one half.
 - c) decrease by half.
 - d) become one and a half.
6. Most of the food sent to starving countries
 - a. never decays.
 - b. decays after it reaches them.

- c. decays on the way.
 - d. does not decay until it is eaten by them.
7. People are
- a. not sure GM foods are dangerous.
 - b. sure GM foods are safe.
 - c. sure GM foods are dangerous.
 - d. ignorant of GM foods.

6- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Are You Motivated For Success?

Psychologists have been coming up with lots of theories about motivation. They have been busy answering questions on what it is, where it comes from and why some people suffer from a lack of it while others have far too much of it.

The most obvious place one needs to be motivated is the workplace. Most of us are motivated to succeed-at work. 'Professor Cooper found that a large percentage of successful people had lost a parent, been left by a parent or suffered other tragic, loss before the age of eighteen. Cooper claimed that their reason for seeking success is not to achieve power over others, but to gain control over what is happening in their lives.

Here are some tips to help boost your motivation. Firstly, eat well and exercise. A fat stomach is not going to make you very energetic. Secondly, it is useful to define your goals by writing them down. Thirdly, hang around positive people. If the people you spend your free time with are constantly complaining about life, maybe it's better you looked for new companions. Sleep well and take breaks and holidays. By putting these ideas into practice, you will enjoy higher levels of motivation and a better quality of life.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Do people, according to psychologists, have similar levels of motivation for success? Explain.
2. According to the text, where do people most likely want to achieve success?
3. Why do people suffer in their childhood seek success?
4. Why is it important to have cheerful confident friends?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. According to research by Professor Cooper, a huge number of successful people
 - a. had good parents.
 - b. had suffered the loss of a loved one in childhood.
 - c. were orphans.
 - d. wanted to have power over other people.
6. What helps people determine what they would like to achieve?
 - a. eating well and exercising.
 - b. spending time with positive people.
 - c. sleeping well.
 - d. making a note of it.
7. The word "boost" means
 - a) addition.
 - b) increase.
 - c) advertise.
 - d) ease.

7- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The Need to Remember

Some people say they have no memory at all. But of course we all have a memory. Our memory tells us who we are and helps us in the present of what we have learnt in the past.

In fact we have different types of memory. For example, our visual memory helps us recall faces and

places. Some people have a strong visual memory; they can remember exactly what they have seen, for example, pages of a book, as a complete picture.

Our verbal memory helps us remember words and figures we may have heard but not seen written: items of a shopping list, a chemical formula, dates, or a recipe.

With our emotional memory, we recall situations or places where we had strong feelings, perhaps of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for smell, taste, touch and sound, and for performing physical movements.

We have two ways of storing any of these memories .Our short-term memory, on the other hand may store items for a lifetime. Older people in fact have a much better long-term memory than short-term.

They may forget what they have done only a few hours ago, but have the clearest remembrance of when they were very young.

You might assume that the more we remember the better. How wonderful never to forget anything! But in fact we need to forget. If we remembered all our unhappy times, we would become mentally ill. Indeed, a few people do become ill because of this. A case is recorded of one man whose memories were so strong that he sometimes did not know whether he was really experiencing something, such as looking at an alarm clock in the morning or crossing the road, or just remembering having done it in the past.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Explain in your own words why we could not survive without memory?
2. What kinds of memory are used when we do the following:
 - a) play the guitar.
 - b) feel alarmed when we smell burning.

2. How was his car stolen?
3. Why was the injured man astonished?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. The police officer questioned the injured man on.....
 - a) Tuesday.
 - b) Sunday.
 - c) Saturday.
 - d) Friday.
5. He regained consciousness in
 - a) the hotel.
 - b) the car park.
 - c) his car.
 - d) hospital.
6. On opening the car door,
 - a) someone attacked him.
 - b) someone talked friendly with him.
 - c) a man begged him for a lift.
 - d) someone asked him about the hospital.
7. The underlined word "**identity**" means
 - a) recognition.
 - b) the thing one owns.
 - c) who a particular person is.
 - d) what a particular person is.

11- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Today you can find fast food restaurants in almost every big city. In some places, you can stand in a line and get a beef burger in a paper bag, in others you can pick up a tray of fish, chicken. Pizza or even Mexican or Chinese food, and in some fast food places you can even drive your car up to a window and place your order, A few minutes later, a worker passes you your food through the window and you can drive away and eat it in your car.

In New York, Cairo, Paris, Tokyo, Singapore and thousands of other cities around the world, new fast food restaurants are open every day. But why do people prefer fast food restaurants to more comfortable restaurants where they can sit quietly at a table and watch the world go by?

Two things make fast food restaurants popular. "Speed and price" People's time is valuable. They may have only thirty minutes for lunch. They do not want to waste a lot of time eating or preparing food. The service is fast, so they can order what they want, eat it and be finished in less than 15 minutes. And prices are inexpensive. Because of the large number of meals sold every day in fast food companies like Mc Donald's and A&W make sure that a beef burger sold at a store in Boston will taste exactly the same as one sold in New York and not very different from one bought in Bangkok or Jakarta.

Critics of fast foods say they are "Junk food" - food which has no nutritional value. They say fast foods, such as beef burgers, contain too much salt, Carbohydrates, and fat. But one thing is sure: People everywhere like fast foods and they find it a convenient and economical way to eat.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What make people everywhere like fast food restaurants?
2. Why are costs paid to fast food restaurants low?
3. What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Foods which contain too much fat are
 - a) good for health.
 - b) bad for health.
 - c) expensive for people.
 - d) cheap for people.
5. People who do not like fast food restaurants think that the food served
 - a) is very nutritious.
 - b) is good for you.
 - c) may be harmful.
 - d) contains a balanced diet.
6. Mc Donald's restaurants sell their food in

a) America.

b) Europe.

c) Africa.

d) many countries.

7. Drivers drive their cars up to the window of a restaurant to food.

a) buy.

b) deliver.

c) look at.

d) eat.

12- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Mohandas K. Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar, India, although the name, Gandhi originally meant 'grocer'. Gandhi's father and grand father had both gone into politics, and each had served as prime minister of an Indian state. Gandhi was married at the age of thirteen to a girl of the same age, to whom he had already been engaged for several years. At nineteen leaving behind his wife and a son, Gandhi went to England to study law. When he went back to India, in 1891, he had passed his bar examination, but he was so shy and afraid to speak that he wasn't a very good lawyer. Two years later however, an Indian business firm sent Gandhi to South Africa as its lawyer there.

In South Africa, Gandhi was shocked at the treatment of other Indians. Reading books by Tolstoy, Ruskin and Thoreau gave him ideas about non resistance the dignity of labour and civil disobedience. Gandhi believed in these ideas so strongly that he became an excellent lawyer and political leader, and after a twenty-year fight, he ended legal discrimination against Indians in South Africa.

At Forty six, he returned to India, where he used the same ideas of nonviolent civil disobedience to free his country from British rule. After "many years of work and hardship he was successful: India became independent in 1947. Since his death in 1948, Gandhi's work has influenced other leaders.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why wasn't Gandhi a good lawyer at first?
2. What changed Gandhi to be a good lawyer?
3. How long did Gandhi stay in England studying law?
4. What did Gandhi decide on returning to India from South Africa?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. Gandhi was (**older - as old - oldest - old**) as his wife.
6. Gandhi's father was (**a grocer - a green grocer - a lawyer - a politician**)
7. When Gandhi died he was (**forty six - nineteen - seventy nine - ninety**).
8. Legal discrimination means :
 - a. treating all people in the same way.
 - b. treating people in different ways.
 - c. treating all people kindly.
 - d. treating all people violently.

13- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

When you have a headache, do you, like most people reach for the aspirin bottle? Aspirin does reduce the pain of a headache, but you may become too dependent on it. Also, too much aspirin causes stomach bleeding and can lead to wars, Here are some natural ways to get rid of a headache.

1. Eat something soon. Eat something high in protein, the 'hungry headache' caused by a drop in the blood sugar. Why protein? Because it rebuilds your blood sugar supply little by little. Sugar Foods cause the blood sugar to go up rapidly and then drop again just as fast.
2. Wash it away. At the first sign of headache pain, get in the shower. First take a hot shower even if the pain gets worse. This will make the blood vessels open wide. Follow it immediately with a cold shower. This

process works well for a 'migraine headache. In a migraine headache, the blood vessels of the head first contract, then dilate (open up) and press against (the nerves. This causes pain. Cold water makes the blood vessels contract which eases this pressure on the nerves.

3. Think it away. Sit down or lie down and close your eyes. Imagine that it is summer and you are on the beach. A sea breeze cools your face and your hands? "and arms grow warmer and warmer in the hot sun. Your hands are really soaking up the sun. They become hot to the touch. Minutes pass, and when you open your eyes, you are left with very warm hands and no headache. Thinking warmth into your hands sends blood toward them and away from the head.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why aren't sugary foods useful in hungry headache?
2. What are the side effects of too much aspirin?
3. How is a cold shower after a hot one?
4. Find words in the passage that mean:- gradually-shrink

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. Aspirin may (**relieve - produce - cause - increase**) a headache.
6. High proteins help with (**all kinds of headache - migraine headache - hungry headache -toothache**).
7. Hungry headache is caused by (**a rise - a fall - an increase - a decrease**) of blood sugar.
8. A headache can be cured by

 - a. sitting in the hot sun.
 - b. Swimming in the sea.
 - c. heating the hands and arms.
 - d. Imagine sitting on the beach.

14- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Doctors don't always know what causes high blood pressure also called hypertension. But we do know a few things about this disease. For example, more men than women have it, and it usually begins in middle or old aged and it sometimes runs in families. Many people have high blood pressure without knowing it, because there are usually no obvious symptoms. If you want to know if you have high blood pressure, ask your doctor to check it with a blood pressure machine.

If you have high, blood pressure, what can you do about it ? If you are heavy, losing weight can sometimes help. Some people's blood pressure goes down when they give up salt. Other people can improve by learning to relax and by getting the right kind of exercise. Fortunately, it is possible to control high blood pressure today with proper medicine. High blood pressure can lead to serious problems, like heart disease, so it is very important to control it.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What should a person do to keep his blood pressure normal?
2. When does a person usually suffer from hypertension?
3. Why is gaining weight dangerous?
4. Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. It is (**easy - difficult - obvious - vague**) for a person to discover he is suffering from hypertension.
6. (**Less - More - as many as - Fewer**) women suffer from high blood pressure than men.
7. Hypertension requires (more- less -no - much) salt in food.

8. Hypertension (results in - results from - is caused — comes from) heart diseases.

15- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The History of Space Travel

Family life is changing. Twenty-five years ago the housewife cleaned, cooked and cared for the children. She was the most important person in the home. The father, who earned the money for the family, was usually out working all day. He came home tired in the evening, so he did not see the children very much, except on weekends.

These days, however, many women work outside the home and cannot be at home with the children all day. They, too, come home tired in the afternoon. They do not want to spend the evening cooking dinner. They do not have time to clean the house or wash the clothes. So who is going to take care of the children now? Who is going to do the housework?

For every family the answer to this question may be different. Today the wife can get help.

One kind of help is the day-care center. Mothers can leave their children at these centers during the day. Most children enjoy these centers. There are toys and games and other children to play with.

Another kind of help may come from the employer who may allow her to work part-time. That way, she can earn some money and also be with her children part of every day.

But the most important help a woman can get is from her husband. Today, many men share the house work with their wives. In these families the men clean the kitchen and do the laundry. On some nights, the wife may cook dinner. On other nights it may be the husband. They may both go shopping and they may clean the house together. The

husband may also spend more time at home with the children.

Some men may even stop working for a while or work only part-time. For these men there is a new word: - the "househusband." More and more men are becoming househusbands every year.

These changes in the home mean changes in the family. Fathers can be closer to their children because they are at home more. They can learn to understand their children better. The children can get to know their fathers better. Husbands and wives may also find changes in their marriage. They, too, may have a better understanding of each other.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the passage about?
2. What is the main reason behind family life change in our world to day?
3. What is a day care centre?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Twenty five years ago
 - a. there were more househusbands.
 - b. men spent a lot more time with their children.
 - c. women saw more of their children.
 - d. more women used to go out to work.
5. Some mothers work part time
 - a. so they can be with their children.
 - b. so they can earn more money.
 - c. because they have to live.
 - d. because they do not like their work.
6. A househusband is
 - a. a husband that stays at home.
 - b. a man that earns money by working in houses.
 - c. a man whose wife works for an employer.
 - d. unusual in our days.
7. These changes in the modern home may

- a. not affect the children at all.
- b. cause problems for a marriage.
- c. not happen.
- d. be easy for the family.

16- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Various kinds of nuclear weapons have been produced in the past few years by many countries. This is a terrible development in the history of man. Very few events can be more frightful than a nuclear war. In a nuclear war, most of the world's population will be exterminated. The few living creatures that survive will be exposed to radiation or electrical rays harmful to life. It has been said by scientists, that many a new disease will be caused by radiation. There will also be a shortage of food, for all the crops and stores will be poisoned by radiation.

The survivors of a nuclear war will be sick, hungry and homeless. It might be better, perhaps, to be killed in a nuclear war than to survive it. It would be better still for men to learn to live in peace with one another. If this could be achieved, there would be no nuclear war.

Air pollution outside our homes is beyond our control. However; a house which is full of beautiful green plants has the best air cleaning service available.

Nature has provided us with a lot of natural protection, if we only used it. One of the major causes of worry to environmentalists is the destruction of natural forests. Alert to this, many groups of people throughout the world are planting trees. We can see this happening in Cairo with many new trees lining the streets.

In time, these trees will be large and their leaves will take in the foul and return to us pure air, helping to reduce the rate of pollution.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. «Very few events can be more frightful than a nuclear war. » Can you imagine one of these events? Describe it in brief, in one sentence.
2. It wouldn't be a good thing to survive a nuclear war. Why?
3. Green plants in a house are not just for decoration. Comment in one sentence.
4. Rewrite the first two sentences of the passage, joined in one beginning with: A terrible development

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. Nuclear weapons are examples of
 - a. the awful threats developed by science.
 - b. the limitless power man has mastered.
 - c. unnatural streams of human development.
 - d. good use of science.
6. Environmentalists all over the world are against the destruction of forests, as these are considered
 - a. natural protection.
 - b. means of spreading pollution.
 - c. among the causes of pollution.
 - d. disease causing.
7. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

17- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Travel is fun. Travel is exciting. But it's not fun or exciting if you get sick. That is what happens to many people.

Of course you do not want to spend your holiday sick in bed. If you have heart trouble, you don't want to make it worse. So what can you do to stay in good health? There are three things you should remember when you travel: relax, sleep and eat well. A holiday is supposed to be a time for

relaxing. But very often it is not. There are so many tourist places to visit: museums, shops, parks and churches. This can be very tiring.

Do not ask your body to do too much. A tired body means a weak body. And a weak body gets sick easily. So sit down for a few hours in a nice spot. In good weather, look for a quiet park bench. Or you can stop at a cafe. You can learn a lot by watching people while you rest.

Sleep is also important. If you want to stay healthy you need to get enough sleep. You may have trouble sleeping at night when you travel. Your hotel room may be noisy or the bed may be un-comfortable. Or, you may not get enough sleep for another reason.

You may want to stay out late at night. In many cities the night life can be very exciting. Then you should plan to sleep for an hour during the day. That extra hour can make a big difference.

Finally, if you want to stay healthy, you must eat well. That means eating the right kinds of foods. Your body needs fresh fruits and vegetables, and some meat, milk or cheese. When you are in a new country, you may want to try new foods. But you need to be careful about how much you eat. Lots of rich food is not good for you.

So, remember this: if you want to enjoy your holiday, take good care of yourself. Give your body some rest. Get enough sleep and eat good, healthy food.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Supply a suitable title for the passage.
2. When can be a holiday fun?
3. How can a holiday make you fall ill?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Sightseeing is, in fact
 - a) the best way to relax.
 - b) very tiring.

- c) never any fun.
- d) unhealthy.
- 5. The body needs sleep to
- a) enjoy night life.
- b) change hotels.
- c) Stay strong and healthy.
- d) learn a lot about a new place.
- 6. When you travel your body needs
- a) new foods.
- b) fresh fruits and vegetables.
- c) lots of rich foods.
- d) more food.
- 7. For good health you need
- a) to travel.
- b) to get enough sleep, and good food.
- c) to enjoy night life.
- d) to eat new foods.

18- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Human beings need food, water, and air which are all necessary for survival. People cannot live without food to eat and oxygen to breathe. When it is cold, they need heat, clothes, and places to live. The environment provides these needs. People use the land and oceans for food. The atmosphere, which is the air around the earth, contains oxygen. Energy for heat comes from petroleum, trees or the sun.

Hundreds of years ago, the environment supplied food, and housing for everyone. Population was low, and there was little industry. There was enough good land, fresh water, and clean air. However, in the eighteenth century, the Industrial Revolution began in' England. The western world changed from an agricultural world to an industrial one. Many people moved from farms to cities in order to work.

Industry grew very quickly. Since 1850, both the population and industry have increased very rapidly. People heed more land, more water, and more resources daily. Industry is changing the environment quickly. Some of these changes are harmful because they disturb the balance of nature. One such example is pollution.

There are several kinds of pollution: air, water, and land. Industry causes air pollution. Factories **release** many chemicals and gases into the air. Gases from cars also cause air pollution, especially in cities. Chemicals in the air cause smog in many large cities such as Tokyo and Los Angeles. It is sometimes dangerous for people to breathe the air in cities.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why was everyone supplied with food, heat and housing many years ago?
2. What happened when the west changed into an industrial world?
3. How has industry changed the environment?
4. What do human beings need to survive?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. Population and industry have increased since the.....
 - a. beginning of the 20th century.
 - b. beginning of the 19th century.
 - c. end of the 19th century.
 - d. middle of the 19th century.
6. The word «release» in the last paragraph means.....
 - a. set free.
 - b. gases.
 - c. chemicals and gases into the ground.
 - d. chemicals and gases into the air.
7. Factories release many
 - a. chemicals.

- b. gases.
- c. chemicals and gases into the ground.
- d. chemicals and gases into the air.

19- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Crime is a serious problem in big cities. And it is getting worse every year. There were more robberies and murders this year than last year. The subways are more dangerous. The streets are more dangerous. You may not even be safe in your own home.

Why is the problem serious now? This is not an easy question to answer. There may not be a single answer. Many problems together seem to make cities so dangerous.

One of the problems is money. To fight crime a city needs police officers, cars and guns. These cost a lot of money. But right now cities do not have much extra money. So there are not enough police officers, cars and guns for the cities.

Another problem is drugs. Crime studies show that many criminals use and sell drugs. After they start taking drugs, they want to have more. But drugs are very expensive. So these people may sell drugs to other people to make money. Or they may steal money to get more drugs.

Many people are killed during robberies. Any one can have a gun at home. So an angry husband may shoot his wife or children. A crazy person is more dangerous with a gun. In general, crimes are more serious if everyone has guns.

But there is an even more important cause of crime. Cities have rich and poor neighborhoods. In the poor neighborhoods the schools are often very bad. Jobs are hard to find. Many young people do not have much hope for a better life. They only know one way to make a better living

for themselves. That way is to sell drugs or steal. So some of these young people become criminals.

It is not going to be easy to change these crime problems. We must first change many of the laws about drugs and guns. We must change the way cities spend their money. We must also begin to make changes in the neighborhoods. Until then, the crime problem will not go away. And we will live our lives in fear.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is this passage about?
2. How far has crime reached?
3. Why is money part of the crime problem?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Many criminals
 - a. have extra money.
 - b. are drug addicts.
 - c. want money for good ends.
 - d. are on good terms with the police.
5. Many young people in the poorer neighborhoods
 - a. work harder for a better life.
 - b. have to richer neighbourhoods.
 - c. do not have much hope for a better life.
 - d. do not want a change of life.
6. These young men can only make a better living
 - a. through hard work.
 - b. through education.
 - c. by stealing or selling drugs.
 - d. by changing the laws.
7. There will not be a solution to the crime problem.....
 - a. until there are no drugs.
 - b. in big cities.
 - c. until there are many changes.
 - d. in the presence of change.

20- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

One of the results of technology and population growth is the increase of pollution throughout the world. According to a United Nations report, the future of all life on earth will be endangered if man does not control the contamination of the environment. It is time we realized the full extent of the dangers that face mankind.

For instance, here in Egypt, look at our River Nile. It is strange to see how everything is thrown into it as if it were our litter basket. Instead of keeping it clean and pure, we pollute it. We ourselves, not our «enemies », dirty it with our own hands. Some farmers wash themselves, **their** clothes, their animals and their pots and pans in its waters. They even throw their dead animals and birds into it. Some people living in cities and towns throw their old tyres and cars, their old **broken** bottles and rusty tins into it. Factories throw their **waste chemicals** and garbage into it. In this way, the water of the Nile is poisoned, killing our fish, poisoning our land, weakening our crops and destroying our health.

So, it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the dangers of the pollution that man causes to the very thing on which his life depends. Please, keep our Nile clean.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. In what way, do you think, technology has led to the increase of water pollution.
2. How do people in the countryside dirty the Nile?
3. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. The River Nile is considered a litter basket because we
 - a. try to keep it clean.
 - b. poison its water.

- c. keep garbage in it.
 - d. throw anything we don't need into it.
5. The contamination of the environment
 - a. doesn't affect us.
 - b. endangers our life.
 - c. promotes our life.
 - d. decreases pollution.
 6. The underlined word « their » refers to
 - a. city dwellers.
 - b. farmers.
 - c. industrialists.
 - d. chemists.
 7. The underlined part «waste chemicals» means chemicals which are
 - a. rejected as worthless.
 - b. consumed.
 - c. well utilized.
 - d. beneficial.

21- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The Common Cold

Everyone suffers from the common cold at some time or other. It isn't a serious illness, but over a billion dollars is spent on different kinds of cold medicine every year. This medicine can relieve the symptoms. That is, it can make you cough less, make your headache less intense, and stop your nose from running for a while. However, it can't cure your cold. So far, there is no cure for the common cold and no medicine to prevent it.

Even though there is no cure for colds, people have all kinds of ideas about how to prevent and treat colds. Some people think that if you eat lots of onions you won't catch cold. Others say that you should avoid getting wet or you will catch cold. However this is not so. In an experiment in England, a group of **volunteers** took a bath, put on

cold , wet clothing, and stood in cold rooms. Others stood outside in a cold rain, until they were wet through to the skin. The researchers didn't find any connection between being wet any chilly and catching a cold.

Colds are caused by a virus. Viruses are even smaller than bacteria, and they cause different kinds of diseases, Colds are also contagious. One person catches a cold from another person. People believe that the explosive cough or sneeze sends the viruses shooting out into the air and then entering the mouth or nose of anyone nearby.

However, research shows that **this** is not true. Most cold viruses are spread through the hands. When you have a cold and blow your nose, you get viruses on your hands. Then you touch another person's hand and when that person touches his or her mouth, nose or eyes the virus enters the body. Cold viruses spread when members of a family touch the same dishes, towels, and furniture. You can even pick up a virus when you touch the doorknob on your classroom door, or when you touch things in public buildings.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the effect of cold medicines on those who suffer from colds?
2. Why are colds considered contagious?
3. To what extent can colds be cured?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. You catch cold when
 - a. you don't eat onions.
 - b. you get wet.
 - c. you sneeze.
 - d. you pick up its viruses.
5. Cold viruses spread through
 - a. touching.
 - b. smelling.
 - c. hearing.
 - d. seeing.

6. The underlined word «volunteers» means those who.....
- perform services of their own will.
 - suffer from the disease.
 - take a bath.
 - are offered grants.
7. The underlined word «this » refers to the idea that.....
- a virus causes the disease.
 - the disease is contagious.
 - the cough of others causes the disease.
 - the bacteria cause the disease.

22- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

The solar cell could make a substantial contribution to electricity production if it proves possible to overcome certain technological and economic barriers and after enough time has passed to bring the technology into large-scale commercial use.

The relatively small amount of energy received from the sun's rays by each square metre of the earth's surface, even in the sunniest climates, and the relatively low efficiency that could, at best, be achieved in converting the sun's rays into electricity (the maximum is about 20 %) means that large areas of land would have to be covered by solar cells in order to generate a significant amount of power. For instance, thirty to fifty square kilometers of solar cells would be needed to generate the amount of electricity generated by a single large power station (1000 Megawatts electric). Moreover, these thirty to fifty kilometers of cells would produce 1000 Megawatts electric only when they were receiving the highest level of radiation. The cells themselves, which represent the largest but by no means the

only costs of such a plant, are still very expensive although **their** price is falling quite rapidly.

The chief problem, however, with solar cell installations and with most other renewable sources of energy such as solar-heated boilers and wind generators is that the energy supply is **intermittent** and varies according to the weather, the time of the day and the season of the year. In some places this problem can partly be overcome by using some of the electricity which such plants generate at peak output to pump water into dams and by using the dams to generate hydropower when the output of the solar or wind generator falls or stops.

Generally speaking, however, solar and wind systems must be backed by a central coal or oil burning or nuclear system to ensure continuity of supply. No renewable system, except hydropower, offers a dependable energy source to meet the large needs of modern urbanized societies.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Mention two factors that hinder making full use of the solar energy.
2. When can we get 1000 Megawatts electric from solar energy?
3. What is the most important and expensive part in a solar energy plant?
4. According to the passage, what is the best renewable system for obtaining energy?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. The underlined word, "**their**", refers to
 - a) the cells.
 - b) plants.
 - c) power stations.
 - d) radiations.
6. The underlined word, "intermittent ". means
 - a) constant.
 - b) continuous.

c) without stopping.

d) not constant.

23- Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

History is the past experience of mankind. More exactly, history is the memory of that past experience as it has been preserved, largely in written records. The subject matter of history is the significant past, meaning the institutions and individual actions that affect the experience and development of whole communities. Traditionally, history has focused on the actions of governments, their leaders, and the conflicts among them -in other words political and diplomatic history. In the last hundred years the scope of historical interest has broadened to include the history of ideas and the patterns and trends in economic and social life that characterize or influence society as a whole.

The study of history has been regarded either as a branch of the humanities or as a social science. Actually, in method, as well as subject matter, history belongs to both of these branches of learning. As a social science, history deals with all the various fields of human experience that are treated separately in political science, sociology, anthropology, and economics.

History is subject to the standards of social science as an attempt to establish objective truth about man and society; at the same time the historian's work of synthesis and interpretation requires some imagination which makes it nearer to the arts. The historical narrative is a form of literature. Furthermore, much of the content of historical study has to do with man's humanistic experiences in intellectual and cultural spheres.

History is sub-divided geographically by countries, and the subjects it deals with are also divided into the political, diplomatic, economic and cultural aspects of

human experience. Biography is a branch of history that focuses on the lives of great historical figures. History of religion, history of science and technology, history of literature, history of philosophy, are all types of historical studies.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How has the study of history developed?
2. History is a multi-sided discipline. Explain with reference to the text.
3. Find words in the passage which mean:
 - a. important.
 - b. the story of a person 's life.
4. What does the underlined word "scope" in the first paragraph refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer:

5. History is the study of
 - a. personal events.
 - b. social science
 - c. the great past experiences of mankind
 - d. diplomacy
6. The historical narrative is a form of literature "means that .
 - a. it is unreal.
 - b. the historian is not objective.
 - c. the historian analyses and interprets events with imagination.
 - d. the historian merely copies events.

