

Practice Passages

- 1 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المثالي : 15 دقيقة

About a year ago in Charleston, South Carolina, a woman with two small children who lived in one of the poorer areas



began to worry. For a couple of weeks her two-years-old son had not been his usual self. He was eating poorly and was not as alert and playful as he had been. She took him to the local clinic for a checkup. The doctors told her there didn't seem to be anything really wrong with him

and that he would probably improve in a few days.

A week or two later the child got worse, to the point that he was very limp when she went to take him out of bed. This time she took him to the hospital. There they did a more complete examination and then told her that the baby had a serious case of lead poisoning. They kept him at the hospital and began intense treatment.

A couple of days later a nurse from the health department came to the patient's home. She found that the paint on the inside walls was very old and was chipping and peeling and falling to the floor. The mother told her that she had seen the crawling child eating bits of paint and slapped him for doing it. She told him to stop. She admitted that she couldn't watch him all of the time and didn't think eating paint was serious anyway.

After the health department nurse told her that eating paint chips was what had made the child sick, she asked the landlord to repaint the inside walls. When he refused, she moved to another house.

The little boy came home from the hospital a couple of weeks later, but he had suffered brain damage. He could not talk as he had before and no longer had the full use of his arms and legs.

He was so damaged, in fact, that the mother decided to put him into a full-time clinic for the retarded. There trained people could work to help him recover some of his abilities even though it was probable that he would never recover completely. He would be crippled for life.

Today, the mother, who during this tragic experience learned a great deal about how lead-paint poisoning can occur among small children, is always telling her new neighbors how to avoid the same trouble.

Choose the right words :

- 1- One symptom of lead poisoning is poor
a. eyesight. b. appetite. c. complexion.
- 2- When the mother saw her child eating bits of paint, she
... ..
a. slapped him. b. ignored him. c. asked him.
- 3- Doctors at the neighborhood clinic said the child would
... ..
a. die. b. recover. c. be retarded.
- 4- The incident presented in this passage occurred in
a. England. b. France. c. The USA
- 5- As a result of eating leaded paint, the child became
a. retarded. b. paralyzed. c. insane.
- 6- From this passage the reader can conclude that ...
a. hospitals do not treat cases of lead poisoning.
b. lead poisoning is difficult to diagnose.
c. a child who is lazy suffers from lead poisoning.
- 7- The reader can infer that
a. children of working mothers get into trouble.

- b. cases of lead poisoning are increasing each year.
c. children are more likely to suffer lead poisoning.
- 8- According to the passage, lead base paint is found most often in
a. very old buildings.
b. high rent districts.
c. middle-income neighborhood.
- 9- The mother portrayed in this passage seem to be ...
a. overly protective of her children.
b. concerned about her son's health.
c. ignorant of her children's needs.
- 10- The primary purpose of this article is to ...
a. review recent findings in lead poisoning research.
b. warn people of the dangers of leaded paint.
c. handle hospital treatment of lead poisoning cases.

Vocabulary :

poor area	منطقة فقيرة	alert	يقظ
playful	مرح	check up	فحص
limp	بطيء - أعرج	local clinic	عيادة محلية
lead poisoning	تسمم الرصاص	intense treatment	علاج مكثف
crawling	يجبو	serious	خطير
landlord	صاحب البيت	brain damage	تلف في المخ
retarded	معوق	recover	يشفي
abilities	قدرات	crippled	أعرج
overly	أكثر مما ينبغي - بإفراط	protective	وقائي

- 2 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

Ten thousand years ago, a small band of weary, footsore, hungry hunters cautiously approached a few bison which they had managed to stampede away from the main herd. Ten bison finally paused to drink at a small spring in the canyon and to graze upon the thick, tall grass. For a day and a half, the hunters carefully followed the large, hairy



mammals. They hoped that the beasts would lose their sense of danger and allow themselves to be boxed into a place where the hunters could come close enough to kill them.

At last the moment was at hand! Warily two hunters crawled along the slope of the canyon wall from opposite sides. They were looking for places from which they could throw large rocks upon the animals or hurl their spears with deadly force. patiently five more hunters waited below, hidden in the tall grass. When the first two were in place, the leader gave the signal. Rocks came crashing down on the startled bison. Spears whistled through the air and thudded into soft flesh. Shouts and cries filled the air. One was wounded. The spear in its flank bobbed like a wave-tossed spindle. On this animal the hunters spent time. Three more spears found their target, and the great beast went down, thrashing wildly. Two other animals lay injured. One young calf, hobbling painfully, tried to get away to the open country but was quickly killed. The remaining six bison disappeared through the thickets and tall grass.

The wounded animals were swiftly killed with spear thrusts through the eyes. Then the group of hunters undertook the most important task of all. With quick strokes of their razor-sharp stone knives, they carefully peeled away the hide from one of the carcasses. The soft inner parts were cut quickly into pieces and eaten raw on the spot. Great chunks of meat were cut from the flanks and also eaten raw, until each hunter could eat no more. Then the men gathered up their weapons. Some of the points were so deeply buried in the bodies that they broke loose from the shafts when the men tried to pry them free. Other

shafts had broken, leaving the points embedded when the bison thrashed about trying to escape the sudden devastation. This was of minor concern. It was more important that there was meat enough to go around for the hunters, their mates, and their children.

Choose the right answer :

- 1- How many years ago did the incident in this article occur ?
a. 100 b. 1.000 c.10.000
- 2- The hunters were after
a. deer. b. bison. c. antelope.
- 3- The animals were finally caught in a
a. canyon. b. corral. c. trap.
- 4- The knives of the hunters were made of
a. bone. b. iron. c. stone.
- 5- The hunters ate their meat
a. salted. b. cold. c. raw.
- 6- The incident related in this article
a. was recorded by one of the hunters.
b. is a legend passed down through generations.
c. represents a way of life that no longer exists.
- 7- The first action the hunters took was
a. to thrust spears though the eyes of the animals.
b. to throw knives at the animals.
c. to hurl rocks at the animals.
- 8- When the hunters finished eating, they planned
a. return to their village with some meat.
b. to continue hunting in a different region.
c. to bury the food nearby.
- 9- The hunters were not concerned with
a. the death of one of the men.
b. the loss of some spears.

c. the approaching darkness.

10- From the passage we can conclude that early man

a. enjoyed the sport of killing.

b. spent much of his time tracking animals.

c. never wandered far from his home.

Vocabulary :

cautiously	بحذر - باحتراس	approach	يدنو - يقترب
bison	الثور الأمريكي	stampede	يفر مذعورا
spring	عين ماء	canyon	واد ضيق
thick tall grass	عشب كثيف و عال	mammal	حيوان ثديي
slope	منحدر	hurl	يقذف
spear	رمح - حربة	startled	يروع - يجفل
give the signal	يعطي الإشارة	hobbling	يعرج
painfully	بألم	thicket	دغل - أجمة
stroke	يضرب - ضربة	raw	نيئ
chunk	قطعة كبيرة	pry	يخلع (شيئا)
shaft	عصا الرمح	devastation	تخريب - دمار

- 3 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المثلالي : 15 دقيقة

The cost of war is always high. The British had had to fight France both in Europe and in America. Great Britain needed more money.

The King thought that the colonists were using goods on which taxes had not been paid. He ordered his officers to search for such goods without giving any reasons.

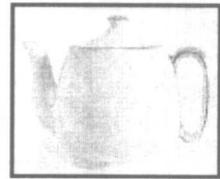
The colonists were not pleased. They were Englishmen. They said that they could not be searched unless the officer gave them a written statement telling why the search was made. But the officers took orders from the King and refused to listen to the colonists.

For many years the King and the parliament had taxed goods that were brought into the colonies from other countries. Great Britain wanted the colonies to trade with her. She had told the colonies what goods they could make and with whom they could trade. But Great Britain had not placed heavy taxes on the colonists. She had not asked that the colonies to give much money to support the mother country.

Following the war with France, Great Britain kept an army of soldiers in the colonies. The King, George III, decided that the colonists should pay the cost of the army. So the Parliament passed a new tax law. It forced the colonists to buy tax stamps and to put them on newspapers, deeds, and all business papers. The colonists could neither buy nor sell anything without paying the new taxes.

The colonists were not against taxes. But they did not like to be taxed against their wishes. They did not have representatives in the parliament. They said that it was wrong to force the colonists to pay the taxes. It was against their rights as Englishmen. For a hundred years, all Englishmen had said that they could be taxed only by their own representatives.

At first King George III and the parliament refused to change the tax laws. Many of the colonists would not buy the tax stamps, Some of the people took the stamps and burned them. At last, the friends of the colonists in the parliament had the tax laws changed.



The parliament then but a tax on all paint, paper, glass, lead, and tea were brought into the colonies. Again, the colonists did not like new taxes. They refused to buy any goods from Great Britain until the tax laws were changed.

Choose :

- 1- The English government taxed
 - a. tobacco.
 - b. paint.
 - c. coffee.
- 2- The colonists did not mind being searched if the officers
 - a. were French.
 - b. tax goods
 - c. had search papers.
- 3- The king mentioned in the passage is
 - a. George III.
 - b. Henry V.
 - c. Edward I.
- 4- Tax stamps were used on
 - a. cigarettes.
 - b. letters.
 - c. newspapers.
- 5- Most of the colonists were
 - a. French.
 - b. English.
 - c. German.
- 6- England taxed goods shipped to the colonies from other countries because
 - a. England wanted all the trade.
 - b. goods from foreign countries were not well made.
 - c. England wanted a war with the colonists.
- 7- According to the passage, the stamp tax was
 - a. a great success for many years.
 - b. ignored by the colonists.
 - c. a complete failure.
- 8- This article is mostly concerned with
 - a. the cost of war.
 - b. the English government.
 - c. British power in the colonies.
- 9- The author states that the colonists
 - a. hated all taxes.
 - b. would not pay a tax to vote in elections.
 - c. wanted to be taxed by their own officials.

10- Early colonists were unable to make

a. tea.

b. paper.

c. pans.

Vocabulary :

fight	يُحَارِب	colonist	مستعمر - ساكن مستعمرة
search for	يُحِثُّ عَنْ	parliament	البرلمان
colony	مستعمرة	cost	تكلفة
deed	صك	newspapers	صحف - جرائد
to force	يُجْبِر	against their wishes	ضد رغبتهم

- 4 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

For the first thirty-five years of his life, Abraham Lincoln seemed to be always on the move, the log-cabin boy and frontiersman. Indeed, he later wrote of himself as "a piece of floating driftwood". His boyhood homes were scattered across several states: Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Striking out on his own at 21, he was the clerk at a store in New Salem, Illinois, at night stretching out his large frame on piles of straw in the back room. Even after he started practicing law he had no fixed home, but followed his cases from one small town to another.



Then, when Springfield was named the state capital of Illinois, Lincoln thought the time had come to settle where the action was. He rode into Springfield on a borrowed horse, with all his personal things on his back and in his saddlebags.

Lincoln married Mary Todd in 1842. The first years of their life together were spent in boardinghouses and at the Globe Tavern. After the birth of their son Robert, they

bought a cottage on the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets. The only home Lincoln ever owned cost some \$1,500.

Lincoln's Springfield home has been restored and repaired. Visitors can view the parlor with its plush-covered chairs and floral rugs. They can stand awhile by the four-poster bed where Lincoln rested after straining his eyes over legal papers in flickering lamplight. They can wander through the sitting room where Mary sewed and Lincoln rocked with young Tad on his knee. The true heart of Lincoln's memory beats in this simple house.

Thus many visitors "in search of Lincoln" come first to the house. Then, they go off to explore other facets of his legend in the area. In Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery, Lincoln, Mary, and three of their sons are buried in a large memorial. The town of New Salem now has restored cabins and shops, including the Rutledge Tavern, where Lincoln stayed for a time. Not too far away is Charleston, where he debated slavery with Stephen Douglas.

Lincoln had planned to go back to Springfield and to the house at Eighth and Jackson. The presidency, he always said, was only an interlude. So he rented the house to a friend and told Billy Herndon, his law partner, to leave their office sign untouched. "If I live, I'm coming back, and we'll go right on practicing law as if nothing ever happened."

Choose :

1- Lincoln's house cost

- a. \$300. b. \$1500. c. \$3000.

2- Lincoln was married before the year

- a. 1800. b. 1825. c. 1850.

3- When Lincoln left his house, he

- a. rented it. b. sold it. c. gave it away

- 4- The Lincoln Museum, originally Lincoln's house is in ...
 a. Indiana. b. Kentucky. c. Illinois.
- 5- Lincoln always considered the presidency
 a. a burden. b. an interlude. c. a goal.
- 6- We could title this passage
 a. Lincoln, the Traveling Man.
 b. Lincoln, the Family Man.
 c. Lincoln, the Politician.
- 7- When Lincoln called himself a "piece of floating driftwood," he was
 a. being critical.
 b. speaking figuratively.
 c. showing his serious nature.
- 8- The event which prompted Lincoln to buy a house was ...
 a. his marriage to Marry Todd.
 b. the birth of his son Robert.
 c. his election to the Senate.
- 9- One could describe the interior of Lincoln's house as ...
 a. sparsely furnished.
 b. cheaply furnished.
 c. well furnished.
- 10- Just before Lincoln left Springfield he had been
 a. a tax assessor for the town.
 b. a successful lawyer.
 c. a store clerk.

Vocabulary :

seem	يبدو	frontiersman	ساكن الحدود
driftwood	قطعة خشب طافية	back room	غرفة خلفية
boyhood	الصبا	saddlebag	خرج
personal things	الأشياء الشخصية	cottage	كوخ
boardinghouse	نزل - خان	lamplight	ضوء المصباح
beats	يخفق	memorial	نصب تذكاري
slavery	عبودية - استعباد	debate	يناقش - يحاور
interlude	مرحلة - فترة فاصلة		

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المثالي : 15 دقيقة

When one thinks of birds and their mouths, many different types come to mind. An observer might wonder why they are all so different.

Unlike humans who have hands and tools to prepare their foods to fit their mouths, birds must have mouths to fit their foods. A person might study a few



different types of birds, the shapes of their mouths, and the



types of food they eat.

Having a backyard feeder allows one

to be most familiar with the seed eaters.

They have short, stout bills that are well suited for cracking hard seed coats to expose the tender kernels. The sharp tip

of the beak is useful for capturing insects, which are also part of their diet.

Insects play a large part in the diet of many birds. Insect eaters have thin bills that allow them to remove insects and insect eggs from in and among the leaves and pieces of bark.

There are also flying insect eaters. Although these birds have tiny, weak beaks, their mouths open wide like traps to scoop up insects in flight. Purple martins, members of the swallow family, are well known for their insect eating abilities. People often build martin houses to attract them.

Woodpeckers have hard bills with which they hollow out their nests and bore for grubs in tree bark. Woodpeckers

have long bills and, like hummingbirds, they are the only birds with tongues that can extend beyond the tips of their bills to help in food gathering. Once the hole has been bored and the insect is found, the woodpecker sticks his pointed tongue into the hole to pull out the insect.

Since the hummingbird's food is the sweet nectar found deep within flower blossoms, nature has given this bird a long, thin bill for searching deep into flowers. The long tongue, like a tube, can extend beyond the tip of the bill. It can reach into the deepest blossom to suck the nectar. Tiny insects inside the flowers also are eaten. Changes within the species have caused some hummingbirds to have either longer or shorter bills. Some have bills that are straight, curve up, or curve down to fit more easily into flowers that are common in an area.

Birds of prey, such as eagles, owls, hawks, and falcons have sharp-edged, hooked bills that are used to tear pieces of flesh from the animals they capture and kill.

Choose :

- 1- Birds' mouths are shaped according to
 - a. the food they eat.
 - b. their place of birth.
 - c. the way they fight.
- 2- The bills of seed eaters are
 - a. long.
 - b. blunt.
 - c. short.
- 3- Seed eating birds may also eat
 - a. worms.
 - b. insects.
 - c. plants.
- 4- Insect eggs are often found
 - a. behind bark.
 - b. in grasses.
 - c. on buildings.
- 5- Purple martins belong to the

- a. wren family. b. swallow family. c. blunt family.
- 6- Purple martins have
- a. long sharp beaks.
b. large mouths.
c. sharp claws.
- 7- Woodpeckers are like hummingbirds because they both ...
- a. drink nectar.
b. use their sharp claws for defense.
c. have useful tongues.
- 8- Eagles are mentioned as examples of birds which ...
- a. nest on high cliffs.
b. tear their food apart.
c. kill many farm animals each year.
- 9- People are most familiar with birds which have
- a. short, stout beaks.
b. long, slender bills.
c. sharp-edged, hooked bills.
- 10- We can conclude that
- a. humming birds show more variety in bill shape than any other bird.
b. people should feed their birds during cold months.
c. eagles and falcons are becoming very rare.

Vocabulary :

to fit their food

لتناسب طعامها

bill = beak

منقار

tender

طري - لين

kernel

نواة - لب

sharp tip

طرف حاد

diet

غذاء

insect eater

(طائر) أكل الحشرات

bark

لحاء الشجر

scoop

يلقف - يجرف

martin

طائر كالسونو

woodpecker

نقار الخشب

nest

عش

hollow out	يُفَرِّغ	bore	يتقّب
grub	ينقب	blossom	زهرة
sweet nectar	الرحيق الحلو	species	فصيلة - نوع
prey	غنيمة	eagle	عقاب - نسر
owl	بومة	hawk	صقر
falcon	باز	capture	يأسر - يمسك

- 6 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

An alien is a person who is not a citizen of the country. In the United States an alien has many, but not all, of the rights of a citizen.

An alien does not have the rights to vote. He cannot hold a public office or a government job. He cannot serve on a jury.

However, there are many rights that an alien can enjoy. For example, an alien is protected by the constitution of the United States. The constitution gives him the right to speak freely and the right to worship as he pleases. The alien also has the right to travel and to own property. He has the right to police and fire protection. And he has the right to an education for himself and his family.

Many federal, state, and local laws protect the alien. One of these laws protects the worker who has lost his job. The state pays him a certain amount of money until he can find a job. He may be paid for as long as 36 weeks in some states. The money to pay the worker comes from a special tax paid by the employer.

Anyone can become needy. A person may grow too old to work or become ill. Worst of all, he may die and leave the members of his family with no one to support them.

Many years ago, the federal government began a social security plan for workers. The plan insures working people against the loss of wages caused by old age, injury, illness, or death.

A worker earns his right to social security by paying a special tax. This tax is taken out of wages he earns while working for someone else. If he works for himself, he pays a different kind of tax.

If a man works for someone else, his employer takes a few cents out of each dollar he earns. The employer takes the same amount of his money and sends it with the worker's money to the government. If a person works for himself, his tax is a little more than if he were working for someone else.

When a person grows old and cannot do much work, he may decide to stop working. Before he retires, he should consider how much money he will receive from social security. He may need it to help pay rent and buy food and clothing.

Choose :

1- According to the passage, an alien

- a. in not a citizen.
- b. has no rights.
- c. cannot read or write.

2- An alien is not allowed to

- a. own property.
- b. travel.
- c. vote.

3- Aliens are protected by the

- a. Declaration of Rights.
 - b. the constitution.
 - c. the Magna Carta.
- 4- In some states an alien who is not working can receive payment for
- a. 10 weeks.
 - b. 36 weeks.
 - c. 52 weeks.
- 5- Social security was begun by the
- a. employers.
 - b. state leaders.
 - c. federal government.
- 6- Social security payments are made
- a. by the worker when he files his income tax.
 - b. before the worker receives his wages.
 - c. by the worker twice a year.
- 7- When an alien becomes too old to work,
- a. he must return to his native country.
 - b. he must enter a special home for elderly.
 - c. he may apply for social security benefits.
- 8- the passage implies that a worker
- a. pays half of his total social security tax.
 - b. must be employed for ten years before he can collect benefits.
 - c. pays less social security tax if he works for himself.
- 9- We can assume that an alien
- a. does not have to pay federal income tax.
 - b. must serve on a jury if he is called.
 - c. must be paid the same wages as a citizen.
- 10- An alien who wishes to practice the same religion of his homeland
- a. must first obtain permission from the federal government.

- b. must file an application with his state government.
c. may do so without permission from anyone.

Vocabulary :

alien	غريب - أجنبي	jury	هيئة المحلفين
the right to vote	حق التصويت	constitution	الدستور
government job	وظيفة حكومية	worship	يعبد
property	ملكية	state	ولاية
local law	قانون محلي	employer	صاحب العمل
special tax	ضريبة خاصة	needy	فقير - معوز
social security	ضمان اجتماعي	decide to	يقرر أن ...
retire	يتقاعد - يحال إلى المعاش	wages	أجور

-7-

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المثالي : 15 دقيقة

For most creatures, spring is the season that wakes the spirit after winter's short, cold, pale-sunned days. But the North American human, busy with work and school, taxes and climate, delays his celebration, waiting until summer to begin his rest, play, or travel.

This late welcome to a returning sun is performed on concrete, grass, sand, and water. Between May and July, attendance more than doubles at our national parks. Golf courses swarm with eager players and resound with their happy shouts. Figures crowd the nation's beaches to rest and redden, and the national highways stream with travelers. More than half of the 500



million auto trips taken by Americans each year are taken in the summer.

Still, the solar welcome would be best held in spring, no matter what the harsh cruelties of April. June 21 is the summer solstice. The sun's direct rays reach their northern limit at the Tropic of Cancer. This is the time when there is least atmosphere between the narrow zone of life and the pounding heat of our star. By July, the continent is as hot as it will get, with temperatures running in the mid-seventies. August is usually a few degrees cooler. Not until September does the season's hot grip allow us to return in reasonable comfort to the cares of winter.

But for many, it is too late. In an average year, about 175 Americans die from excessive summer heat. Among our family of natural hazards, only the extreme cold of winter, not lightning, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, or earthquakes, takes a greater average toll.

Heat waves make a tragic difference. It is not known how many deaths are caused by excessive heat or solar radiation. Heat waves bring great stresses to the human body, especially among the old or sick.

Choose the right words :

- 1- How many trips by car do Americans take annually ?
a. 350 million b. 180 million c. 500 million
- 2- The summer solstice occurs on
a. May 1. b. June 21. c. July 4.
- 3- The average July temperature in the USA is the middle ...
a. sixties. b. seventies. c. eighties.
- 4- At the time of the summer solstice, the sun's direct rays reach

- a. the tropic of Cancer.
b. the Equator.
c. the Capricorn.
- 5- How many Americans die each summer from excessive heat ?
a. 175 b. 550 c. 1200
- 6- The greatest number of lives is taken each year by
a. hurricanes.
b. tornadoes.
c. cold temperatures.
- 7- Hot weather is especially dangerous to
a. young children. b. diabetics. c. old people.
- 8- The author described the sun in
a. technical language.
b. imaginative terms.
c. sarcastic expressions.
- 9- According to the author, the Americans
a. are usually eager for the arrival of summer.
b. dread the heat of summer months.
c. prefer spring to summer.
- 10- The author implies that
a. tornadoes are common during summer months.
b. spring is the best season of the year.
c. November is a cruel month.

Vocabulary :

celebration	احتفال	attendance	حضور
highways	طرق سريعة	auto trip	رحلة بالسيارة
swarm	يحتشد	resound	يُدوي
stream with travelers	تمتلئ بالمسافرين	shout	صياح

tropic of cancer	مدار السرطان	beach	شاطئ
redde	يحمّر - يكتسب اللون الأحمر	lightning	برق
tornado	إعصار	flood	فيضان
earthquake	زلزال	heat wave	ضربة حرارة

- 8 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

Schizophrenia is a word used to describe a complex mental disorder. It describes a set of conditions which are not constant, but ever-changing. It describes a way of behaving that is not general among all sufferers, but highly personal.

In contrast to many illnesses, it is not found in one part of the body. Rather, it affects all aspects of a person's personality. the way he thinks, acts, and feels. No facts hold true for all schizophrenics. In fact, it is possible for two people to be called "schizophrenic" and to show very different symptoms.

Each person looks at the world from his own point of view. If four people go to see a trapeze show, they might talk about it later very differently. One person might talk about the risks involved in doing tricks in the air. Another might talk about the beauty and grace of the act. Another might talk about the ropes and pulleys. And yet another might talk about the beauty of the performers.

A person found to be schizophrenic might see any one of these four images just as a normal person sees them. Or he might see laughing hyenas, instead of people, swinging on

the ropes. Just as each normal person views the world from his own position, the schizophrenic, too, has his own views of reality. However, his view of the world is very different from the usual reality shared by those who are well.

The world of a schizophrenic may be timeless, flat, without depth, without form. Faces may seem to change. The kind, loving face of a wife may suddenly seem harsh and cruel. The schizophrenic knows that his wife's face has not really changed. But for him, it has. He may blink his eyes to try to see again his wife's loving smile. These are images which can come to bother him.

Very often he knows that what he is seeing is true, but he cannot change his view. A schizophrenic girl described an experience as follows :

"I went to my teacher and said to her, 'I am afraid' She smiled gently at me. But her smile, instead of calming me, only made me more nervous. For I saw her teeth, white and even in the gleam of the light. Soon that's all I could see, as if the whole room were nothing but teeth. Terrible fear gripped me."

Choose the right words :

- 1- Schizophrenia is a word used to describe
 - a. a nervous breakdown.
 - b. unpredictable behavior.
 - c. a complex mental disorder.
- 2- The conditions associated with schizophrenia are
 - a. constant
 - b. uniform
 - c. ever-changing
- 3- The article says that the schizophrenic suffers from

- a. nightmares. b. illusions. c. convulsions.
- 4- The world of the schizophrenic appears
- a. colorful. b. happy. c. flat.
- 5- For the schizophrenic, faces are
- a. expressionless. b. changing. c. funny.
- 6- Schizophrenics in general
- a. show the same type of behavior.
- b. have their own views of reality.
- c. do not enjoy circus performances.
- 7- The author speaks of a trapeze show
- a. to portray the schizophrenic's view of the world.
- b. to show an example of perfect balance.
- c. to illustrate differing points of view.
- 8- The author says that the schizophrenic is
- a. able to control his emotions.
- b. very tolerant of social criticism.
- c. aware of his distorted perceptions.
- 9- The author presents the experience of a schizophrenic girl to
- a. show how kindness can be misunderstood.
- b. prove that schizophrenics are intelligent.
- c. illustrate the schizophrenic's disrespect for society.
- 10- The author views the schizophrenic with
- a. mild criticism.
- b. total indifference.
- c. genuine understanding.

Vocabulary :

schizophrenia
mental disorder

فصام | complex
اضطراب عقلي | personality

معقد
شخصية

ever-changing	دائم التغير	symptoms	أعراض (المرض)
trapeze show	عرض بهلواني	hyena	ضبع
harsh and cruel	فظ وقاس	blink his eyes	يحرك جفونه
more nervous	أكثر عصبية	(كناية عن أنه لا يصدق ما يراه)	
gleam	ومضة - وميض	gripped me	أصابني
convulsion	تشنج	nightmare	كابوس
illusion	وهم - تخيل	perception	إدراك

- 9 -

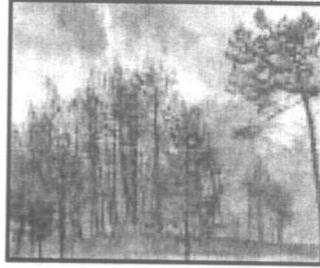
Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

In the dry heat of late summer, forty hikers, campers, and high-lake fishermen avoided disaster. With hands, sticks, and tin cookware, these men and women stopped and put out a fire on the north slope above middle Mildred Lake in Mason County.



It was the last holiday weekend of the summer. It was one last chance to take a high-lake fishing trip and to backpack with the family before school begins again. It was hot. There had been no rain for days, and the air was still. People were warned of the high fire danger and were urged to be extra cautious. At six that Sunday evening, campers around the Mildred Lakes noticed smoke rising above the middle lake. Within minutes, flames were leaping into the air. Immediately, people were on the scene, anxious to do whatever possible to put out the blaze.

One of the fishermen, a Game Department employee, had worked as a smokejumper on fire crews in his youth. He

organized the group to circle the blaze with trenches. The only hope was to form a fire line and to attempt to contain the blaze. In an oval area of 75 yards, some of the fire fighters scraped the earth with whatever they had, while a number of girls formed a line to the lake, which was 100 yards downhill. The girls were sending buckets of water up the slope to the fire. The group worked as a team for nearly three hours. They dug trenches around the blaze and, at the same time, covered the flames with earth. By darkness, the flames had been smothered and the fire was under control.

While the fire was blazing, a forest service patrol aircraft had been seen overhead. Men from the Forest Service then reported the blaze. A standby fire crew was sent out and arrived late that night. The regular fire crew arrived early the next morning and remained on the scene for 72 hours, pumping water on the area and watching for any sign of further burning.

Fighting a fire is an activity unusual to the typical, high-lake fishing trip. It is something definitely not in the plans. But the concern, dedication, and hard work of the people involved is proof that Americans are gifted with a common sense of responsibility. They do care about the environment.

Choose the right words:

- 1-The total number of campers, hikers, and fishermen mentioned is
 - a. 20.
 - b. 40.
 - c. 60.
- 2- The events on the passage occurred on
 - a. Saturday.
 - b. Sunday.
 - c. Monday.
- 3- How long did the team work to put the fire down ?
 - a. Three hours
 - b. Twelve hours
 - c. Twenty four hours

- 4- Volunteers controlled the fire with bucket brigade and ...
 a. bucket fires. b. hand pumps. c. trenches.
- 5- Buckets had to passed a distance of
 a. 50 yards. b. 100 yards. c. 200 yards.
- 6- The holiday mentioned in the article was
 a. Memorial Day.
 b. Fourth of July.
 c. Labor day.
- 7- To put out the fire, campers used
 a. fire extinguishers they had brought with them.
 b. special fire blankets located along the trail.
 c. everything they find close by.
- 8- The fire spread quickly because
 a. the forest was dry.
 b. the campers did not see the fire for some time.
 c. lightning struck in several separate places.
- 9- The author praises the work of
 a. the local fire fighting company.
 b. the civil air patrol.
 c. the campers.
- 10- From the information in the article we can assume that
 a. no one was injured fighting the fire.
 b. the fire continued to burn for nearly a week.
 c. the fire was started by a burning cigarette.

Vocabulary :

dry heat	حرارة جافة	camper	أحد أفراد المعسكر
disaster	كارثة - نكبة	cookware	أواني الطهي
backpack	يتنزه (حاملًا حقيبة على ظهره)	extra cautious	أكثر حذرا
blaze	حريق - اضطرام النار	flame	لهب
oval area	منطقة بيضاوية الشكل	trench	أخدود - خندق
under control	تحت السيطرة	bucket	دلو
standby crew	فريق مناوب	dedication	تفان - إخلاص
		concern	اهتمام

environment

بيئة

brigade

فرقة

common sense of responsibility

إحساس عام بالمسئولية

- 10 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

On world maps the Caribbean islands are shown as being tropical. The economy of the region is based mainly on farming. Farmers are of two types. First is the plantation owner with his spread of hundreds or thousands of acres. The other type is the small cultivator working a few acres of land. Truck farming is done near some of the cities. On some farms, families barely manage to get by on what they grow.



As in the early days, sugar is the main product. Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas, citrus fruits and spices. From the West Indies also come oil, asphalt and many forest products. Jamaica's aluminum ore supplies are the world's largest. Oil comes from Trinidad, Aruba, and Curacao. But for many of the smaller islands, sugar is the only export.

Ever since America's colonial days, the Caribbean islands have been favorite places to visit. Since World War II tourism has increased rapidly. Because great numbers of people go there, the islanders have built hotels, developed harbors and airfields, improved beaches, and have expanded sea and air routes.

As in any other part of the world, this area has differences in the ways in which the people live. Those who have money live well indeed. Those who don't have money live

at various levels of poverty. The poor greatly outnumber the wealthy.

A visitor will find rich people living happily in cool, Spanish villas or modern homes and apartments. Their servants might include a cook, a maid, and a nurse for the children.

Most of the people are quite poor, with incomes of only a few hundred dollars, or even less. In the towns they live crowded together in rows of tiny houses. In the countryside the poor live mainly in shacks or lean-tos that are put together in clever ways. Many poor people live in huts so typical of the tropics. Trees and flowering shrubs sometimes add an interesting background.

Choose the right words:

- 1- The Caribbean islands are
a. temperature. b. semi-tropical. c. tropical.
- 2- The economy of the Caribbean islands is based on
a. tourism. b. industry. c. farming.
- 3- Jamaica is the world's largest supplier of
a. sugar. b. aluminum c. tobacco.
- 4- Sugar is the only export of
a- the smaller islands
b. an island.
c. all islands.
- 5- Most people on the islands are
a. wealthy. b. middle class. c. poor.
- 6- This passage is primary about
a. industry in the West Indies.
b. vacationing in the Caribbean.
c. the economy of the Caribbean islands.

- 7- The article states that
- even rich people in the West Indies cannot afford servants.
 - farm land is owned by the government.
 - most of the people are quite poor.
- 8- We can conclude that sugar cane grows well in
- a tropical climate
 - an arid climate.
 - a cool climate
- 9- Ever since America's colonial days, the
- islands have been United States colonies.
 - Caribbean islands have welcomed tourists.
 - islands have wanted to become states.
- 10- The island of Curacao is famous for
- wide, sandy beaches.
 - beautiful gardens.
 - exporting oil.

Vocabulary :

tropical	استوائي	economy	اقتصاد
farming	زراعة	acre	فدان
plantation owner	صاحب مزرعة	barely	بالكاد
manage to	يتمكن من	citrus fruit	حمضيات
forest products	منتجات الغابة	asphalt	أسفلت
islanders	سكان الجزر	outnumber	يفوقه عدداً
tiny	صغير جداً - متناه في الصغر	shakes = huts	أكواخ
lean-tos	بيوت منحدرة الأسطح	shrub	شجيرة
villa	فيلا	modern homes	بيوت حديثة
interesting	ممتع	background	خلفية

- 11 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المتاحي : 15 دقيقة

Many critics have told us by now that the auto should stand accused of a number of sins. It has, they say, ruined family ties, helped to destroy our cities, shifted patterns of trade and living, changed the social structure of the nation, and affected the economy.



It has been found to be a major factor in air pollution. Its parking lots and highways gobble up the landscape and steal away our space. And we often wish we could find a way to get from here to

there without having to cope with traffic.

But does any of this mean that we're finished with the auto ? Not by a long shot. We're just entering into a new and more mature relationship with it.

The problems, after all, have come about because so many of us have wanted cars so much. The auto wasn't forced on us. On the contrary, it has always been a tool of social change. It is the average citizen who has used the auto to break out of his economic or social mold.

For the farmer, it meant the end of his rural isolation. For the factory worker, it meant a chance to live much better than in the shadow of the mill. For the city dweller, it mean a chance to pull up stakes and give his family some breathing space in the suburbs.

We have wanted the auto, and still do, for the special kind of personal freedom it gives us. Public transportation,

say the auto critics, is much more efficient for moving large numbers of people to city jobs. But it can never give us what the auto does.

How about pleasure trips to places where trains and buses don't go? How about exploring back country roads or coastlines? How about the accident that leaves you needing to get to a hospital or a doctor for a quick repair job? Or how about the decision to just jump in the car and dash off somewhere?

And there it is what the auto is really all about freedom. For millions of Americans the auto has been the symbol of free choice. As society gets more complex, we'll have difficult decisions to make. But give up free choice? This is not likely. It's what created this nation in the first place, and it has always been in our blood.

Choose the right words :

- 1- For the farmer the car meant the end of
 - a. heavy work.
 - b. poor pay.
 - c. rural isolation.
- 2- According to the author's view, the auto has increased ...
 - a. pollution.
 - b. mobility.
 - c. insecurity.
- 3- Compared to the car, public transportation is more
 - a. efficient.
 - b. costly.
 - c. flexible.
- 4- According to the author, what has created America?
 - a. Adventure
 - b. Free choice
 - c. Inventiveness
- 5- To this author, the car is a symbol of
 - a. security.
 - b. status.
 - c. freedom.
- 6- The author develops his point through
 - a. a strong defense of the family car.
 - b. a fact-filled rejection of the automobile.
 - c. interviews with noted transportation experts.
- 7- The author mentioned the decision "to just jump in the car and dash off"

- a. as an irresponsible act.
b. as a juvenile reaction.
c. as a fact of life.
- 8- This author states that man's relationship to the automobile
a. is changing for the better.
b. has come to an end.
c. is doomed in the near future.
- 9- According to the article, the automobile
a. was imposed on society.
b. is a dangerous vehicle.
c. is a force for social change.
- 10- The author is
a. critical of the auto industry.
b. in favor of anti-pollution controls.
c. concerned about opposition to the automobile.

Vocabulary :

a number of sins	عدد من الخطايا	family ties	روابط عائلية
a major factor	عامل رئيسي	air pollution	تلوث الهواء
parking lot	مكان انتظار السيارات	gobble up	يلتهم
relationship	علاقة	tool	أداة
social change	تغير اجتماعي	mold	شكل - مظهر
on the contrary	على العكس	isolation	عزلة
suburbs	ضواحي	mobility	القدرة على التحرك
public transportation	مواصلات عامة	decision	قرار

- 12 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

Ladders once were simple constructions of wood timbers and cross pieces, notched and bound with thongs. Today, the range of ladder designs, types, sizes and materials is broad enough to meet all needs.

Before one makes a trip to the store to buy a ladder, he should think about his need. Will the ladder be used indoors or outdoors ? How high will he want to climb ? Who will be using it ? Where will it be stored ?

If he lives in an apartment, he will need a stepladder which will meet his needs and will be easy to handle. Its size will depend on the highest point he wants to reach. He should remember that he must never stand on the top of a stepladder.



A person who lives in a house may need two ladders, a stepladder for indoor work and a straight ladder or extension ladder for outdoor use. The outdoor ladder should be long enough to extend a minimum of three feet higher than the highest area he wants to reach.

A person who is buying a stepladder should never be hurried into making a quick purchase. The ladder should be checked for weak steps, loose rungs, or other weaknesses before it is taken from the store.

A buyer should check to see if the name of the manufacturer or distributor appears on the label. This information may be important in case of a quality or accident problem.

Wood, aluminum, magnesium and fiber glass are the principal materials used in the construction of modern ladders. Each type has its advantages and disadvantages.

Wood ladders are sturdy and bend a little under loads for which they are designed. They are heavier than metal ladders, and large sizes are harder to handle. When dry, wood ladders are safe to use around electrical circuits or when a person is working with power tools.

Metal ladders are a little more expensive than wood ladders of the same quality. They last longer because they do not decay from moisture and sunlight and are not

attacked by insects. Aluminum and magnesium ladders are light, weighing only about two-thirds as much as those made of wood.

Fiberglass is the newest material to appear on the ladder market. It is used to make the side rails of high-grade metal stepladders. The result is a ladder that is light, rust resistant, serviceable and practically carefree.

Choose the right words :

- 1- How far should outdoor ladders extend beyond the area to be reached ?
 - a. one foot
 - b. two feet
 - c. three feet.
- 2- The heaviest ladders are made of
 - a. fiberglass.
 - b. metal.
 - c. wood.
- 3- Ladders are sometimes made of a combination of fiberglass and
 - a. aluminum.
 - b. wood.
 - c. plastic.
- 4- What type of ladders is not affected by moisture and sunlight ?
 - a. wood
 - b. aluminum
 - c. fiberglass
- 5- If a ladder proves to be defective, the buyer should contact
 - a. the police.
 - b. the manufacturer.
 - c. the officials.
- 6- The author uses the word “thongs” to mean
 - a. special climbing shoes.
 - b. large support posts.
 - c. thin strips of leather.
- 7- The author implies that ladders
 - a. should be purchased carefully.
 - b. should be painted every year.
 - c. should be stored in a cool place.
- 8- The reader can assume that fiberglass
 - a. is used to make very long ladders.
 - b. is used to make the steps of ladders.

c. is used in stepladders.

9- The article suggests that

a. fiberglass ladders are very expensive.

b. most people are afraid to use ladders.

c. wooden ladders last longer than any other type.

10- This article is concerned with

a. the history of ladders.

b. the selection of ladders.

c. the manufacture of ladders.

Vocabulary :

ladder	سلم	climb	يتسلق
wood timber	دعامة خشبية	cross pieces	قطع عرضية
apartment	شقة	higher point	أعلى نقطة
easy to handle	سهل التناول	minimum	الحد الأدنى
week step	درجة ضعيفة (من درجات السلم)	manufacturer	الصانع
advantages	مميزات	distributor	الموزع
sturdy	ثابت - قوي	disadvantages	عيوب
heavier	أثقل	bend	ينحني - ينثني
electric circuit	دائرة كهربائية	metal	معدن
rust resistant	مقاوم للصدأ	decay	يتلف - يفسد
serviceable	مفيد - متين	high-grade	عالي الجودة
		carefree	بلا منغصات

- 13 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المثلالي : 15 دقيقة

The environment is everything around you. It can be living, like a forest, or nonliving, like a rock mountain. An environment can be natural or man-made.

There are many kinds of environments. There are cities, small towns, farms, oceans, lakes, deserts, grasslands, forests and even more. Every environment has its own grouping of non-living things such as air, water, and soil. It also contains living things such as birds, fish, insects, and

plants. Man-made environments, such as cities, have living things and non-living things. Every environment is affected by temperature, winds, rainfall and other factors which we call weather or climate.

Many animals and plants are found in only one kind of environment. Man, however, can be found in almost all environments. He can even visit places where he needs special equipment to live—such as the moon.

No living thing can live alone. Every living thing depends upon and interacts with other living and non-living things in its environment. These interactions never stop, but they can be changed. Hurricanes, floods, and fires can change these interactions. People can change interactions too.

Some things that people do cause no change or only a small change in an environment. For example, people can walk through the woods and just look. People can cut only a few trees from a large area and still not change most of the interactions. Some things that people do cause a lot of change. The interactions of a whole environment can be changed by cutting down a forest to grow crops, build houses, or make paper.

Some things that people do almost replace the interactions of a natural area with man-made or artificial interactions. Most cities have some plants and animals. But cities are mostly man-made things.

A little change is not always good for the environment, and a lot of change is not always bad for the environment. People have the power to make choices about changing the environment.

When people make wise choices, then interactions in the environment stay healthy. This helps insure future supplies of things that people need. This wise use of the environment is often called conservation. When people make bad choices, interactions in the environment are often harmed.

People sometimes repair the harm, but if they don't, then substances which are harmful to living things may cause pollution.

Choose :

- 1- Every environment is affected by
a. man. b. science. c. climate.
- 2- A city is an example of
a. a natural environment.
b. a man-made environment.
c. a group environment.
- 3- No living thing can
a. live alone.
b. alter life styles.
c. replace interactions.
- 4- The result upsetting environmental interactions is
a. imbalance. b. pollution. c. erosion.
- 5- Which one of the following environments is not mentioned ?
a. The moon b. A forest c. A river
- 6- This selection is mostly about
a. easing the pollution problem in cities.
b. cleaning up the environment.
c. altering the environment.
- 7- The interactions of a whole environment can be changed by
a. walking through a forest.
b. camping in the woods.
c. cutting down many trees.
- 8- The article suggests that environmental changes
a. must occur naturally,
b. may be good or bad regardless of degree.
c. destroy the environment.

- 9- To make his main point. the author spends time ...
- defining and explaining environment.
 - criticizing the National Forest Service.
 - showing how plants and animals affect the environment.
- 10- In this selection the author uses
- many specific facts.
 - arguments and proof.
 - personal opinions.

Vocabulary :

man-made	من صنع الإنسان	ocean	محيط
grassland	أرض ذات عشب	living thing	كائن حي
non-living	غير حي - جماد	man	الإنسان
hurricane	إعصار	interaction	تفاعل
forest	غابة	replace	يحل محل
insure	يكفل - يضمن - يؤمن	conservation	محافظة (على شياء)

- 14 -

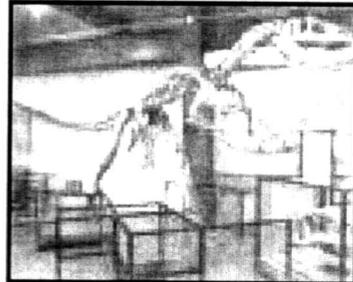
Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :
الزمن المثالي : 15 دقيقة

Time allowed : 15 minutes

Ideas about what dinosaurs looked like have been developed after many years of work and study. They are a blend of the ideas of several people who had studied different bones of a single kind of dinosaur.

The first requirement for arriving at a good idea of the build of a reptile is a nearly entire skeleton. If too much of the animal's skeleton is missing, we may make a serious error. But if



the left hind leg is missing and we have the right, we know what the other leg looks like. However, if both hind legs are missing, we must restore them according to a similar reptile whose hind legs are known.

After the nearly entire skeleton has been found, it must be collected with great care. This is a difficult job. And, for some of the large dinosaurs, three months' work may be needed. The specimen is first uncovered and the fossil bone is treated with a preservative such gum, shellac, or one of the plastics. A drawing of the specimen as it lies in the rock is made on cross-ruled paper. A trench two or three feet wide is then dug around the specimen. The depth of the trench is fixed by the width of the specimen and the nature of the rock.

If the specimen is too large to take out in one piece, as most dinosaurs are, it is divided into parts which are numbered as they are taken out. Each section is bandaged in strips of burlap dipped in plaster. After the plaster has set, the section is turned over and the bottom is sealed with burlap and plaster. The section is labeled with the correct number and the section and number are shown on the diagram.

When all of the sections have been bandaged and numbered, they are packed in strong wooden boxes and shipped to the laboratory.

The work in the laboratory is more involved than that in the field. Great care must be taken to be sure that the bones will be undamaged. In most cases the bones have been broken by natural causes as they lay in the rock before discovery. All the pieces of each bone must be thoroughly cleaned and glued together. This job takes a long time. And a large dinosaur requires the work of three men for four or five years.

1- In this article dinosaurs are referred to as

- a. mammals. b. reptiles. c. creatures
- 2- How long does it take to gather pieces of a large skeleton ?
- a. Six weeks
 - b. Three months
 - c. Two years
- 3- A preservative used on fossil bones is
- a. shellac.
 - b. turpentine.
 - c. formaldehyde.
- 4- A factor which determines the depth of the trench is the ..
- a. specimen's weight
 - b. specimen's height.
 - c. specimen's width.
- 5- Compared to work in the field, work in the laboratory is..
- a. somewhat easier.
 - b. more involved.
 - c. less exacting.
- 6- Establishing the appearance of a complete dinosaur has been
- a. a difficult and time consuming task.
 - b. a relatively simple job.
 - c. an impossible piece of work.
- 7- The author says that the greatest danger to the specimen occurs
- a. in the field.
 - b. in transit to the laboratory.
 - c. in the laboratory.
- 8- Which one of the following events normally occurs first ?
- a. A trench is dug around the specimen.
 - b. An accurate diagram is made on cross-ruled paper.
 - c. the specimen is divided into sections.

- 9- The author implies that
- scientists work independently on specimen reconstruction.
 - large dinosaurs require more time to reconstruct.
 - very few dinosaur specimens have been found.
- 10- We may conclude that reconstruction scientists
- are paid very well for their work.
 - are experts in photography.
 - are very patient people.

Vocabulary :

requirement	حاجة- مطلب - شرط	blend	مزيج
reptiles	زواحف	missing	مفقود
serious error	خطأ فادح	hind leg	ساق خلفية
gum	صمغ	specimen	عينة - نموذج
burlap	خيش	diagram	رسم تخطيطي
involved	معقد	reconstruction	إعادة إنشاء

- 15 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

In order to teach a dog to come when he is called, the trainer must use a long rope. One end of the rope should be tied to the dog's caller. Then, he should be allowed to go away on his own. His name should be called along with the word "come". The rope should be jerked at the same time. The command should be repeated several times while the rope is being jerked. The lesson should be repeated until the dog obeys the command.

When the dog has learned to come when called, the lesson should be taught without the rope. If the dog does not come when he is called, the rope must be used again.

This lesson should be repeated with and without the rope until the dog learns to come without it.

Another lesson is teaching the dog to walk on the left side of his trainer. A leash is needed for this lesson. The leash is held in the right hand.

The next step in this lesson is to say "heel" If the dog runs forward or lags behind, the leash should be jerked and the command should be repeated. Short, quick jerks are more effective than a continuous pull.

When the dog has learned to walk on the correct side, the lesson should be tried without the leash in an enclosed area. If the dog leaves, the leash should be put back on. The lesson should be repeated with and without the leash.

With the dog is at heel position, he can learn how to sit. At the same time, his leash should be pulled back and his hips should be pushed down. This lesson can be repeated with the leash, and later without it, until he will sit on command.

The command "down" means lie down. In the sitting position, the dog is given the command. The leash should then be pulled down. At the same time his shoulders should be pushed gently. If he will not lie down this way, his front legs can be pulled forward until he lies down.

Dogs can be taught to stay in one place. The command "stay" is given while the dog is held in position. The lesson should be repeated until he will stay even when the trainer is out of his sight.

Choose :

- 1- Training a dog to "heel" requires pulling the leash in ...
 - a. short, quick jerks.
 - b. long continuous pulls.
 - c. strong, rapid tugs.
- 2- The author recommends using

- a. an enclosed area.
 - b. a whip.
 - c. a chain.
- 3- The author discusses teaching a dog to walk
- a. behind the trainer.
 - b. beside the trainer.
 - c. in front of the trainer.
- 4- According to the author, the leash should be fastened to the dog's
- a. neck.
 - b. front paws.
 - c. collar.
- 5- A dog should learn to "stay" even when his trainer
- a. offers food.
 - b. is out of sight.
 - c. is in danger.
- 6- The author implies That the easiest lesson to teach is
- a. "come".
 - b. "sit".
 - c. "down".
- 7- If a dog moves when he is being taught to stay
- a. he must be put back in place.
 - b. he must be punished.
 - c. he must he released.
- 8- In this article the author shows how
- a. to train a dog.
 - b. to discipline a log.
 - c. to groom a dog.
- 9- The command "down" means
- a. sit down.
 - b. roll over.
 - c. lie down.
- 10- If a dog refuses to follow the command "down"
- a. he should be rewarded before another attempt is made.
 - b. his front legs should be pulled forward.
 - c. he should not be fed for at least a day.

Vocabulary :

trainer	مدرب	long rope	حبل طويل
jerk	يجذب - يهز	leach	مقود (للحيوان)
lags behind	يتلأ خلف صاحبه	shoulder	كتف
short quick jerk	جذبة قصيرة وسريعة	punish	يُعاقب
enclosed area	مساحة مغلقة	lie down	يرقد

- 16 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

Glaciers are important in some areas, but hold only a small portion of the world's water and only a small part of the total volume of the world's ice.

The Greenland ice cap is a very different matter. It is thousands of square miles in area and nearly 5,000 feet thick. If melted, it would yield enough water to keep the Mississippi River flowing for thousands of years. Even so, this is less than 10 percent of the total volume of ice caps and glaciers. The greatest single item in the water budget of the world, aside from the ocean itself, is the Antarctic ice sheet.



Since the advent of the International Geophysical Year 1957, much information has been gathered about Antarctica. Data on the thickness of the ice sheet is hard to find but there is enough data to allow an estimate. The area of the ice sheet is about six million square miles.

The importance of this ice may be shown quite briefly. If the Antarctic ice caps were melted at an even rate, it could feed the Mississippi River for more than 50,000 years. It could supply all the rivers in the United States for about 17,000 years. It could be the source of the Amazon River

for nearly 5,000 years. In fact, it could feed all the rivers of the world for about 750 years.

The figures about water given here are rather simple, but they are important enough to figure out in order to get them more clearly in mind.

About 97% of all water in the world is in the oceans. Most of the rest is frozen on Antarctica and Greenland. Thus, man must get along with the less than 1% of the world's water that is available for freshwater use. Obviously, he must find better ways of using it if he is to survive.

Water is a global concern, and the water cycle knows no national boundaries. There are so many people in the world that man has begun to affect the water cycle certainly on a local scale and very likely on a global scale. To learn more about the world's water and how to use it, many countries have joined together in a program called the International Hydrological Decade. It aims at solving the problems of understanding water supplies on a global scale.

Choose the right words :

- 1- The amount of water held in glaciers is
a. vital. b. significant. c. insignificant.
- 2- How much of the total volume of ice caps and glaciers is the Greenland ice cap?
a. 10 percent b. 25 percent c. 50 percent
- 3- How thick is the Greenland ice cap ?
a. 1000 feet b. 3000 feet c. 5000 feet
- 4- How much of the world's water is available as freshwater ?
a. 1 percent b. 5 percent c. 8 percent
- 5- The largest ice cap in the world is located in
a. Greenland. b. the Arctic. c. Antarctica.

- 6- The author suggests that
- scientists should melt the polar ice cap.
 - man should find better ways of using fresh water.
 - countries should study the possibility of desalting water.
- 7- If the Antarctic ice caps were melted, it could
- irrigate the deserts of the world.
 - raise the level of the oceans by ten feet.
 - supply the world's water needs for hundreds of years.
- 8- Scientists are unsure about
- the potential of the Greenland ice Cap.
 - the total fresh water capacity of the Arctic ice flow.
 - the size of the Antarctic ice sheet.
- 9- To develop his point the author uses
- arguments and proof.
 - cause and effect reasoning.
 - factual description.
- 10- The author speaks of water as
- a substance over which wars have been fought.
 - a threat to coastal regions.
 - an issue of global importance.

Vocabulary :

glacier	نهر جليدي	ice cap	قمة جليدية
flowing	فياض	river	نهر
Arctic	نو علاقة بالقطب الشمالي	estimate	يقدر - يثمن
Antarctic	متعلق بالقطب الجنوبي	melt	يزوب
figure	عَدّ	figure out	يتخيل - يتصور
survive	يظل على قيد الحياة	boundaries	حدود (دولة)
on a locale scale	على مستوى محلي	fresh water	ماء نقي
global importance	أهمية عالمية		

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المثالي : 15 دقيقة

The forty sightless youngsters came down from the bus, full of questions and wonder. Most of them knew little of what a hawk or an owl might look like to say nothing of a goat, an elephant, or a lamb.



A few of the children with some sight could see the outlines of an elephant or a donkey. But when it came to visiting a zoo, they, along with their totally blind friends, would use their hands and fingers to explore the forms of animal life. They would thus awaken in themselves the reality that comes from using the old sense of touch.

Guides seated the youngsters in the zoo's theatre. Then one of them named the animals they would "see", described their habits, and answered the questions that curious children have always asked, "Do owls sleep ?" "Do hawks have teeth?" "Do apes make good mothers?"

Afterwards, other guides brought out stuffed owls and hawks, since live ones could not be handled, and let the young fingers discover shape and form. Their comments were mostly about the sense of touch: "Doesn't he feel funny?" "Watch out for that sharp beak !"

Later came the pigs, turtles, and rabbits, a mixture of furs, feathers, shells, and hides, which delighted the group after they had overcome their doubts and first feelings about touching them.

Then they were led into the contact area where they found larger animals. Here they were allowed to feed carrots to the goats, pet the lambs and calves, and feel the wool and horns.

In the baby elephant area, one was reminded of the East Indian legend of the six blind men. Each of them felt some part of the elephant and came up with different ideas of what kind of creature it really was.

The tail, trunk, and ears were touched and talked about while the calm little elephant stood still as if it knew that it was playing a part in an unusual learning process.

A half-serious moment developed when two youngsters, one each side of the elephant, reached for the end of the trunk and accidentally touched hands underneath. "Aw, that's you!" said one of them laughing. He realized that it was only the hand of his friend on the other side.

After two hours, the youngsters grew tired. They returned to the theater where they had lunch.

Choose :

1- how many children visited the zoo ?

- a. Ten b. Thirty c. Forty

2- According to the author, the primal sense is

- a. sight. b. hearing. c. touch.

3- The children visited the zoo's

- a. amphitheater. b. bird house. c. museum.

4- In the contact area the children found

- a. small reptiles.
b. many geese.
c. larger animals.

5- A half-serious moment developed when two youngsters ..

- a. angered a cow.
b. touched hands.
c. lost their lunches.

6- This article is concerned primarily with

- a. the zoo experiences of inner city children.
b. a nature trail and zoo established for the blind.
c. "seeing" animals by touching them.

- 7- The author implies that
a. children are usually afraid of large animals.
b. hawks and owls are dangerous to handle.
c. elephants are often unpredictable.
- 8- The actions of the children suggest that they were
a. experienced with many kinds of animals.
b. hesitant about being with live animals.
c. difficult to control in the elephant compound.
- 9- The East Indian legends proves that
a. children are often awed by the wonders of nature.
b. elephants are difficult to identify without sight.
c. camels cannot go for long periods without water.
- 10- The children were curious about
a. the motherly instinct of apes.
b. the reality of dragons.
c. the blindness of bats.

Vocabulary :

sightless	أعمى	goat	ماعز
lamb	حَمَل	describe	يصف
animal life	حياة الحيوانات	curious	فضولي
ape	قرد	pig	خنزير
turtle	سلحفاة	pet	يدلل - يداعب
calves	عجول (جمع عجل)	creature	مخلوق - حيوان
primal	رئيسي - أولي	trunk	جذع - بدن
learning process	عملية تعليمية	identify	يحدد - يعين الهوية

- 18 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

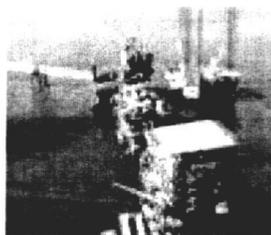
Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المثلالي : 15 دقيقة

Millions of years ago, nature hid our energy sources in crude oil created from remains of ancient animals and

plants. Today man breaks them free in hours through an oil refinery.

A refinery is miles of pipe, valves, tanks, pressurized vessels, controls, meters and towers standing on hundreds of acres.



It uses heat and pressure and other methods to undo and redo what was done naturally perhaps fifty million years ago, also by heat and pressure. And it starts with the crude oil. Some people think it is black and thick, but sometimes it is amber and as thin as water. It is often found as deep as 30,000 feet below the earth's surface.

The crude is a mixture of some of nature's basic building blocks, hydrogen and carbon tied together chemically in molecules. It also contains other substances, such as sulfur.

The refinery cuts the strings of these hydrocarbon molecules, separating them. It changes low-value hydrocarbons into usable ones by chemical juggling. And it cleanses them of impurities, primarily sulfur. Some refining units tear big, heavy molecules of oil apart into lighter, smaller ones. Others join small molecules into larger ones. Unwanted molecules are twisted into new shapes.

Refining begins with separation in a tower that may stretch twelve stories high. Inside it are dozens of trays. Heated crude is piped in near the bottom.

Portions of the crude turn into vapor and rise. As the vapors rise, they condense according to their boiling points and collect on the trays much as water collects in a steamy bathroom.

Light gasoline comes off the top. Other liquids fall out at other levels in the tower. Home heating oils, diesel fuels and kerosene come out at the middle. From the bottom come such heavy oils as asphalt and what's known as No.6

heating oil which is used in firing foundry blast furnaces and electric power plants, for instance.

There is the ability to make nearly all gasoline from some refining units in the summer. Or one can increase production of heating fuels for the winter months.

But there is a limit. At best, the key units will produce no more than 40% in heating oils, because of the way that the molecules are split.

During much of the past century, when kerosene for lamps was the major product of refineries, gasolines were dumped in many places as useless and dangerous waste products.

Choose :

- 1- About how many million years ago was oil formed by nature ?
a. 10 b. 50 c. 100
- 2- Although usually black, crude oil is sometimes
a. aqua. b. bluish. c. amber.
- 3- The maximum depth at which oil can be found is
a. 10000 feet. b. 20000 feet. c. 30000 feet.
- 4- What product of refining was considered useless a century ago ?
a. Kerosene b. Heating oil c. gasoline
- 5- Refineries cleanse hydrocarbon molecules of
a. sulfur. b. potassium. c. limestone.
- 6- The article suggests that gasoline is
a. very expensive to refine.
b. not always separated from crude.
c. the lightest crude product.
- 7- This article is mostly about
a. the processing of crude oil.
b. the search for oil
c. the natural formation of oil.

- 8- The two basic building blocks of crude oil are
- nitrogen and oxygen.
 - phosphorous and helium.
 - carbon and hydrogen.
- 9- The article suggests that
- asphalt and No.6 heating oil are difficult to process.
 - refineries can increase capacity according to demand.
 - oil can now be manufactured artificially by imitating nature.
- 10- The article implies that
- all refineries produce the same product.
 - refineries are unable to alter low-value hydrocarbons.
 - dead animals turn into oil more quickly than plants.

Vocabulary :

crude oil	خام البترول	remains	بقايا
oil refinery	مصفاة بترول	valves	صمامات
vessels	أوعية	pressure	ضغط
undo	يفك - يحل	amber	لون الكهرمان
molecule	جزء	sulfur	كبريت
cleanse	ينقي - يطهر	tray	صينية
condense	يكثف - يتكثف	gasoline	بنزين
steamy	بخاري - ملىء بالبخار	foundry	مسبك معادن
furnace	فرن - أتون	dump	يلقي

- 19 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المسموح : 15 دقيقة

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time **elapses**, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. But,

how did the information get there in the first place ? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, we are able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, you might attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks before you get the opportunity to make your phone call, you will forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice "**elaborate** rehearsal". This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recall. Humans can recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often. However, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

Choose the right words :

- 1- According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM ?
 - a. They revert from the long term memory.
 - b. They are filtered from the sensory storage area.
 - c. They get chunked when they enter the brain.
- 2- The word "elapses" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to
 - a. passes
 - b. adds up
 - c. appears
- 3- All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored except the
 - a. STM
 - b. long term memory
 - c. maintenance area
- 4- Why does the author mention a dog's bark ?
 - a. It is a type of memory.
 - b. It is a type of interruption.
 - c. Dogs have better memories than humans.
- 5- What is paragraph 2 mainly about ?
 - a. George A. Miller
 - b. Cognitive theorists
 - c. STM capacity
- 6- How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time ?

- a. By organizing it
 b. By repeating it
 c. By giving it a name
- 7- The author believes that rote rehearsal is
 a. the best way to remember something.
 b. more efficient than chunking.
 c. ineffective in the long run.
- 8- The word "it" in the first sentence of the last paragraph refers to
 a. encoding. b. semantics. c. information.
- 9- The word "elaborate" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
 a. complex
 b. efficient
 c. pretty
- 10- Which of the following is not supported by the passage ?
 a. The working memory is the same as the short term memory.
 b. A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
 c. Multiple choice exams are the most difficult.

Vocabulary :

elapse	ينقضي - يمر	erase	يمحو - يمحى
storage area	منطقة تخزين (معلومات)	capacity	سعة - طاقة
cognitive	ذو معرفة	psychologist	عالم نفس
chunk	قدر - مقدار وافر	meaningful	ذو معنى
theorist	صاحب نظرية	rehearse	يكرر
long term	المدى الطويل	instantly	فورا
rote rehearsal	الحفظ بالتكرار	efficient	فعال
retrievable	يمكن استرداده	prompting	يستحث
multiple choice	الاختيار من متعدد (في الاختبارات)	likely	محتمل - ممكن
		semantics	معاني

- 20 -

Read the following passage and answer the questions :

اقرأ القطعة التالية وأجب على الأسئلة :

Time allowed : 15 minutes

الزمن المثالي : 15 دقيقة

Domestic cats are classified as either long haired or short haired. Long-haired types were developed in Persia and Afghanistan. Short haired types were developed in Egypt, Europe, and Asia.



Usually, short-haired cats are active and playful, and easier to care for than long-haired ones. Long-haired cats are quiet, stay-at-home pets, but they sometimes need extra care because of their long hair.

A person can buy a bed for his cat or he can make one from a box or a basket. The bed should be in a quiet part of the home away from drafts. It should be lined with a blanket, cushion, or discarded clothing. The bedding must be kept clean.

A cat should have a balanced diet. Cat foods from the market usually provide good nourishment under normal conditions.

A cat should not be given small bones that are likely to splinter, especially bones from poultry.

Although a cat may lick his bowl clean, it should be washed after each use. Fresh water should be available at all times. The same bowl should not be used for water as is used for food.

Kittens usually are weaned when they are about six to eight weeks old. They keep some of their baby teeth until they reach six months. They must be fed four times a day until they lose their baby teeth. As the kittens grow, they will gradually eat more food. The number of feedings will decrease to twice daily by the time they are eight or nine months old.

Normally cats should not be bathed. They clean their fur by licking it. If a cat gets dirty, he may be bathed in warm, soapy water. His skin must be rubbed thoroughly with a cloth. The water must be kept out of his eyes and ears. He must be rinsed in warm water and dried thoroughly. He must be kept indoors until completely dry.

Cleaning preparations for cats also may be used. A cat must be brushed often, especially if he has long hair. Brushing gets loose hairs out of his coat that otherwise would get on the furniture and rugs. Knots can be found in the coats of long-haired cats. The knots can be pulled apart with a comb. If that fails, blunt scissors can be used.

Choose :

- 1- Long-haired cats were developed in
a- Egypt. b. Asia. c. Persia.
- 2- Long-haired cats tend to be
a. quiet. b. active. c. playful.
- 3- A cat should not be given
a. chicken bones. b. beef bones. c. lamb bones.
- 4- Until kittens lose their baby teeth, they must be fed
a. twice a day.
b. three times a day.
c. four times a day.
- 5- Kittens are usually weaned when they are no older than ...

- a four weeks. b. eight weeks. c-ten weeks.
- 6- The author implies that kittens must be fed often because
- they like to eat.
 - they have small stomachs.
 - they digest food slowly.
- 7- The author recommends
- bathing cats at least once a month.
 - using scissors for knots in fur.
 - giving cats vitamins.
- 8- From the facts provided, the reader can assume that
- water is harmful to a cat's ears.
 - cats enjoy sleeping in paper bags.
 - domestic cats are related tigers and lions.
- 9- Cat food that can be purchased in the marker
- is often lacking in important vitamins.
 - contains adequate nutrition for most Cats.
 - should not be offered at every meal.
- 10- We can conclude from the article that
- cats are fussy eaters.
 - cats are easy to train.
 - cats require a minimum of care.

Vocabulary :

domestic	أليف - منزلي	classified	مصنف
Persia	بلاد فارس - إيران	long-haired	طويل الشعر
blanket	بطانية - حرام	cushion	وسادة
bedding	فراش	nourishment	تغذية
balanced diet	وجبة متوازنة	splinter	يتكسر
wean	يُفطم	bowl	وعاء - إناء - سلطانية
kitten	قطّة صغيرة	gradually	بالتدريج
soapy	مغطى بالصابون	blunt	غير حاد
scissors	مقص	fur	فرو

As soon as his plan had been approved by the men who had sent him to America, the young sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, started working on the designs of the Statue of Liberty. By 1875, he had already made several small study models.



The most difficult problems were involved in the details of building. In solving them the sculptor had no guide but his own genius. The material must be light, easily worked, and of good appearance. It had to be strong enough to stand the stress of a long ocean voyage. It had to withstand the effects of the salty air of New York Harbor. Copper was chosen as the material. The framework would be of iron and steel.

To get the form for the statue, Bartholdi made a study model measuring about nine feet in height. Another model four times larger was made, giving the figure a height of 36 feet. This model was correct in every detail. Then, the statue was divided into sections. Each of these was also to be made four times its size. These pieces, when jointed together, would form the huge statue in its finished shape.

Only a small part of such a gigantic statue could be worked on at a time. Section by section, the 36-foot model was enlarged to four times its size. For each section of the enlarged model, it was necessary to take about 9,000 separate measurements. When a section was finished, the carpenters made wooden molds.

On these molds, thin copper sheets were pressed and hammered into shape. More than 300 separate sheets of

copper, each hand-hammered over a single mold, went into the statue to form the figure.

The framework, too, is worthy of attention. It was designed and built by the great French engineer, Gustave Eiffel, who afterwards constructed the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris. Four huge iron posts run from the base of the statue to the top, forming a pyramid which bears the weight of the whole structure. Out of this central tower is built a maze of smaller beams, each supporting many outer copper sheets. Each sheet is backed by an iron strap to give it stiffness. These iron straps are fastened to the supporting framework in such a way that each section is supported separately.

Choose the right words :

- 1- The Statue of Liberty was constructed of
a. copper. b. brass. c. nickel
- 2- Bartholdi's first study model of the Statue was
a. three feet high.
b. six feet high.
c. nine feet high.
- 3- The framework at the Statue was made of
a. iron and steel.
b. iron and copper.
c. copper and steel.
- 4- Molds for the Statue were made of
a. lead. b. sandstone. c. wood.
- 5- The man who designed the framework of the statue later built
a. the Empire State Building.
b. Big Ben.
c. the Eiffel Tower.
- 6- The Statue of Liberty is approximately
a. fifty years old.
b. seventy five years old.

- c. 130 years old.
- 7- The selection suggests that, before building the Statue, Bartholdi
- had achieved world-wide fame.
 - studied sculpture in Italy.
 - visited New York Harbor.
- 8- The author feels that Bartholdi
- possessed creative genius.
 - was too young for such an important assignment.
 - learned a great deal from Eiffel.
- 9- According to the article, copper is
- rigid and thick.
 - heavy yet easily worked.
 - light but strong.
- 10- We can conclude that
- New York City paid for the Statue.
 - the Statue of Liberty was the first of its type ever made.
 - the Statue has been repaired many times.

Vocabulary :

sculptor	نحات - مثال	genius	عبقري - نابغ
study model	نموذج للدراسة	appearance	مظهر
withstand	يتحمل	height	قمة - ارتفاع
huge	ضخم	mold	قالب - شكل
post	عمود	strap	رباط
framework	هيكل	repair	يصلح

- 22 -

Scotland is the northern part of Great Britain. The Scots are a proud people. They are especially proud of their fighting skills. They claim theirs is the only country in Europe which has never been conquered.

As one travels north, he finds the climate turning colder. That is, colder for visitors, but "just brisk" to the Scots.

Some of the world's finest tweeds come from the cities and towns around the River Tweed in the section of Scotland closest to England. And since almost every part of the country touches the sea, some of the best fish dishes are served in restaurants and hotels:



Most visitors to Scotland start with the capital city of Edinburgh. Almost as soon as they arrive, they know that this is Robert Burns' country since his monument can be seen in the center of the city.

Only a short journey away is Linlithgow castle where Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was born in 1542. Edinburgh castle is another sight sure to be pointed out to visitors.

On a clear day, one has a good view of the city from the castle. Jewels and crowns of ancient Scottish rulers are displayed inside.

Only a short journey away is the city of Glasgow on the Clyde River. While many visitors explore this modern city, most head on steamers for the Island resorts which are found in the area.

Scotland is the home of golf and there are excellent courses at St. Andrews. While this ancient town is best known to foreign visitors for its courses, it is also the site of St. Andrews university, the oldest institution of higher learning in Scotland. Famed for its Ghosts, Glamis castle can be visited on the way to see Balmoral castle, the high land residence of the Royal family. The sound of bagpipes can be heard when the queen is in residence.

As one goes further north, Scotland becomes more mountainous. Flocks of sheep can be seen on the hillsides and the Loch Ness monster also is seen once in a while. Many claim to have seen the monster after making one or more stops.

Loch Lomond has no monster to attract visitors but it is located in one of the prettiest areas of Scotland. Each year it draws thousands of hikers. Hiking is a popular way to see the countryside.

Choose :

- 1- Scotland is located in
 - a. northern Great Britain,
 - b. western Great Britain.
 - c. eastern Great Britain.
- 2- The author mentions that the Scots are
 - a. skillful.
 - b. proud.
 - c. clever.
- 3- Scotland is famous for its
 - a. tweeds
 - b. flowers.
 - c. cheeses.
- 4- People travel to St. Andrews to play
 - a. tennis.
 - b. cricket.
 - c. golf.
- 5- Scotland raises many
 - a. sheep.
 - b. cows.
 - c. pigs.
- 6- The article suggests that Scotland shares a border with ...
 - a. Ireland.
 - b. Wales.
 - c. England.
- 7- The Scots claim that
 - a. England does not give them enough freedom in government.
 - b. Ireland is unfriendly toward them.
 - c. Scotland has never been conquered in war.
- 8- The reader can infer that
 - a. Scotland has many beaches.
 - b. England is very cold during the summer months.
 - c. waits is west of England.

9- Bagpipes are played in Scotland

- a. when a famous artist dies.
- b. when the queen visits the area.
- c- when a storm is expected.

10- The author feels that the Loch Ness monster

- a. is a danger to local residents.
- b. should be captured.
- c. does not really exist.

Vocabulary :

northern	شمالي	conquered	يُهزم
fighting skills	مهارات القتال	brisk	منعش
tweed	قماش التويد (صوفي ثقيل)	monument	نصب تذكاري
display	يعرض	excellent	ممتاز
residence	مقر إقامة	mountainous	جبلي
hike	يتنزه سيراً على الأقدام	monster	وحش

- 23 -

The following are different easy ways to make fire in an open area. They can be used by campers, hikers, workers in the deserts and adventurers till now.

When the material is found, lay your fire by piling your tinder in a close pile about the size of a hat. Then crisscross the smallest and driest kindling over the tinder. With your back to the wind, light the tinder. The wind will quickly spread the flames through the pile. If there is no wind, fan the fire with something. Add the rest of the kindling. When the fire is roaring, add fuel wood to it as needed.

If the fire is used for cooking, there are a number of styles that can be copied from the woodsman. The trapper's fire uses two fairly large logs laid on each side of the fire. It helps to flatten the top of the logs with an ax. Then pots and pans can rest on the logs, and it is a long, narrow, controlled fire that is easy to fuel and easy to cook on.

Some like the star fire, where longer logs come into the fire like spokes from a wheel. The logs are pushed in as they burn and need a larger clearing for safety.

The hunter's fire has forked sticks supporting a cross pole over the fire from which pothooks can hold the pots and pans at any desired height.

There are many other choices including pit or trench fires to save fuel, rock fireplaces, platform fireplaces, or the reflector fires that are built in front of a tent.

Flames are best for boiling food, but coals are best for broiling. To get flames, add a pine knot, split kindling or dry twigs. To get coals, you must wait for the wood to burn down to coals, or you might add charcoal if available. Allow a full hour from the time the fire is started until the cooking is started.

If the fire is to last a long time in a campfire, pack round logs rather tightly over the fire and cover them partly with ashes from the fire.

Fire is a wonderful ally but a dangerous enemy. When camping, clear a ten-foot circle down to mineral soil or rock.

Choose :

- 1- The fire which looks like a wheel with spokes is called ...
 - a. the lazyman fire.
 - b. the hunter' fire.
 - c. the trench fire.
- 2- What is the best fire condition for boiling food ?
 - a. Flames.
 - b. Coals.
 - c. Smoke.
- 3- According to this passage, adding pine knots to a fire creates
 - a. a fragrance.
 - b. coals.
 - c. flames.
- 4- How much time does a fire need to become suitable for broiling ?

- a. 15 minutes. b. 30 minutes. c. 60 minutes.

5- A fire which supposedly saves fuel is the

- a- star fire. b. hunter's fire. c. pit fire.

6- The "trapper's fire" is used

- a. to cook food.
b. to keep warm after dark.
c. to lure animals out of the woods.

7- The article suggests that the largest size of wood is called

- a. tinder. b. fuel wood. c. kindling.

8- Using ashes to partially cover logs on a fire

- a. puts out the fire.
b. makes the heat more intense.
c. makes the fire last longer.

9- In this article the author warns against

- a. carelessness in handling fire.
b. using green wood to start a fire.
c. lighting camp fires without permission.

10- The reader may conclude that building a fire is

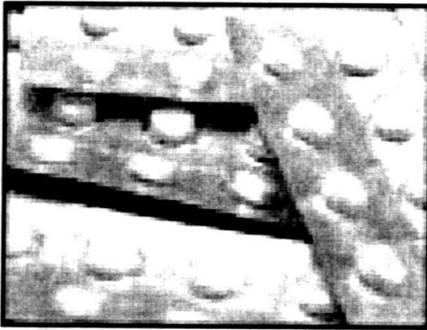
- a. mostly luck.
b. a skill that most people cannot Learn.
c. an art which requires planning.

Vocabulary :

tinder	مادة سريعة الالتهاب	close pile	كومة كثيفة
crisscross	بطريقة متقاطعة	kindling	مادة ملتهبة
adventurers	مغامرون	woodsman	ساكن الغابات
an ax	فأس	log	كتلة خشب
pothook	قضيب ذو كلاب لرفع	pit	حفرة
	الأواني الساخنة	broil	يشوي
charcoal	فحم نباتي	coal	جمرة
ally	حليف	twig	غصن

Sometimes when you take a common drug, you may have a side effect. That is, the drug may cause some effect other than its intended one. When these side effects occur, they are called adverse reactions. Whenever you have an adverse reaction, you should stop taking the drug right away. Ask your doctor whether he can suggest a drug that will relief the symptoms but that will not cause the adverse reaction.

Drugs that are safe in the dosage stated on the label may be very dangerous in large doses. For example, aspirin is



seldom thought of as dangerous, but there are many reports of accidental poisoning of young children who swallow too many for their young bodies to handle.

In adults, excessive use of some pain-killing drugs may cause severe kidney damage. Some drugs for relief of stomach upsets, when taken in excess, can cause an upset in the body's secretion of enzymes, perhaps causing serious digestive problems. You should never use any over-the-counter drug on a regular, continued basis, or in large quantities, except on your doctor's advice. You could be suffering from a serious illness that needs a doctor's care.

Each drug you take not only acts on the body but may also alter the effect of any other drugs you are taking. Sometimes this can cause dangerous or even fatal reactions. For example, aspirin increases the blood-thinning effect of drugs given to patients with heart disease. Therefore, a patient who has been taking such a drug may risk hemorrhage if he uses aspirin whenever he gets a headache. Before using several drugs together you should ask your

doctor and follow his advice. Your pharmacist can tell you whether certain drugs can safely be taken together.



Experts believe there is a relationship between adult abuse of medicines and the drug culture that has swept our country. You can do your share to reduce the chances that your children will become part of the drug culture by treating all medicines with respect. Always let your children know that medicines and drugs should not be used carelessly.

Choose :

- 1- Adverse reactions to drug sometimes are called
 - a. side effects.
 - b. overdoses.
 - c. withdrawal symptoms.
- 2- If the adverse reactions to a drug happen, one can call ...
 - a. a hospital.
 - b. a doctor.
 - c. a therapist.
- 3- Excessive use of some pain-killer can cause
 - a. muscle damage.
 - b. brain damage.
 - c. kidney damage.
- 4- When aspirin is used with the heart medication, it can ...
 - a. clot blood.
 - b. thin blood.
 - c. thicken blood.
- 5- Experts see a relationship between adult abuse of medicines and
 - a. the drug culture.
 - b. adolescent suicides.
 - c. poisoning in children.
- 6- Excessive use of drugs for Stomach upsets
 - a. can create ulcers.
 - b. can damage the pancreas.

- c. can cause acute stomach problems.
- 7- Physicians sometimes advise a patient
- to take large quantities of over-the-counter drugs.
 - to allow a druggist to prescribe a drug.
 - to avoid strenuous exercise after taking drugs.
- 8- The author says that excessive use of aspirin
- can cause hemorrhage.
 - can make drug useless.
 - can cause a person to turn to drugs.
- 9- The author advises parents
- to avoid taking drugs in front of children.
 - to teach their children about drugs.
 - to throw away old medicines.
- 10- We can conclude that
- drugs should be bought by prescriptions only.
 - people react differently to drugs.
 - aspirin is not considered a drug.

Vocabulary :

side effects	أعراض جانبية	occur	يحدث
adverse reaction	رد فعل عكسي	right away	فوراً
dosage	جرعة	swallow	يبلع
poisoning	تسمم	fatal	قاتل
stomach upset	اضطراب في المعدة	hemorrhage	نزيف
digestive problem	متاعب في الهضم	abuse	سوء استعمال
adult	بالغ	carelessly	بلا مبالاة
drug culture	ثقافة دوائية	druggist	صيدلي

- 25 -

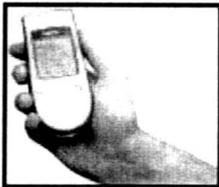
In less than twenty years, mobile phones have gone from being rare and expensive pieces of equipment used by businesses to a low-cost personal item. In many countries, mobile phones now outnumber land-line telephones, with most adults and many children now having mobile phones.

It is not uncommon for young adults to own a mobile phone instead of a land-line for their residence. In some developing countries, where there is little existing fixed-line infrastructure, the mobile phone has become widespread.

With high levels of mobile telephone use, a mobile culture has evolved, where the phone becomes a key social tool, and people rely on their mobile phone address book to keep in touch with their friends. Many people keep in touch using SMS, and a whole culture of these messages has developed. The commercial market of SMS's is growing.



The mobile phone itself has also become a fashion object, with users decorating, customizing, their mobile phones to reflect their personality. This has emerged as a separate industry. The sale of commercial ringtones exceeded \$3 billion in 2005.



The use of a mobile phone is prohibited in some rail carriages. Mobile phone etiquette has become an important issue with mobiles ringing at funerals, weddings, movies, and plays. Users often speak loudly and this has led to places like libraries, movie theatres, and houses of worship posting signs prohibiting the use of mobile phones, sometimes even installing illegal jamming equipment to prevent them.

Many rail companies, particularly those providing long-distance services, offer a "quiet car" where phone use is prohibited, much like the designated non-smoking cars in the past. Mobile phone use on aircraft is also prohibited, because of concerns of possible interference with aircraft radio communications.

Camera phones and videophones that can take photographs and capture video are increasingly being used

to cover breaking news. Stories like the London Bombings, the Indian Ocean Tsunami and Hurricane Katrina have been reported on by camera phone users.

Choose the right words :

- 1- Mobile phones became a low-cost personal item within ..
 - a. 20 years
 - b. 5 years
 - c. 10 years
- 2- Now, it is normal for young adults to own phones.
 - a. mobile
 - b. land-line
 - c. wireless
- 3- The author sees that the mobile phone is even in developing countries.
 - a. unseen
 - b. widespread
 - c. known
- 4- The passage implies that many people use everyday.
 - a. written letters
 - b. SMS
 - c. fax
- 5- Which market is growing ?
 - a. mobile phone sales.
 - b. batteries.
 - c. The commercial market of SMS's.
- 6- Ringtones sales in 2005 exceeded
 - a. \$300 Million
 - b. \$3 billion
 - c. \$900 Million
- 7- Where is the use of a mobile phone prohibited ?
 - a. in libraries, movie theatres, and houses of worship
 - b. in streets, libraries, and movie theatres
 - c. at the zoo, libraries, and movie theatres
- 8- A mobile phone call can interfere with
 - a. a land-line call.
 - b. all other nearby mobile phone calls.
 - c. aircraft radio communications.
- 9- New phones may have built in
 - a. light pens
 - b. printers
 - c. cameras
- 10- Mobile phones are also used in
 - a- watching others and interfere in their lives.
 - b. covering breaking news and recording them.
 - c. transmitting short signals during wars.

Vocabulary :

rare and expensive	نادر و غال	residence	محل الإقامة
widespread	منتشر	SMS	رسالة قصيرة
infrastructure	البنية التحتية	ringtone	نغمة الجرس
houses of worship	دور العبادة	etiquette	أدب المعاملة
prohibit	يحظر - يمنع - يحرم		
posting signs	يلصق إشارات	interference	تداخل - تشوش
jamming equipment	أداة تشويش	evolve	ينشأ

- 26 -

We can get along without food additives, but not very well. Were it not for food additives, we would have to go back to the old idea of bakery freshness: good today, stale tomorrow.

Many of us remember when the cottage cheese separated, cookies dried up in two days, any food with fat or oil in it became rancid, canned vegetables and fruits were soft and mushy. Without additives the variety and quality of foods would return to those familiar to grandmother. The quantities available would definitely be less, and quick foods would not exist.

Some people have called these additives poisonous chemicals. If all chemicals are poisonous, then people should stop eating because all foods are chemicals, such as the potassium iodide in table salt and many familiar vitamins which are all essential to man's health.

Expressing foods in chemical terms can be a lengthy job. For example, milk is made of water, fats, proteins, lactose, salts, acids, pigments, enzymes, vitamins, and gases. Milk is a wonderful chemical, but hardly poisonous.

Many allowable food additives are taken directly from food itself. For example, lecithin is found in all living things. It is obtained mostly from soybeans and is used as

an emulsifier to keep ingredients in processed foods from separating.

A large number of laboratory-created additives are also found naturally in foods. Calcium and sodium propionate, for example, are made during fermentation in the production of Swiss cheese. Laboratory-created additives are also used in baked goods. The vitamins used to improve the nutritive value of many foods are identical to the vitamins found naturally in food. Actually, all additives are chemicals, and the body cannot tell between them.

The cost of an additive does not increase the cost of a food. For example, enough calcium propionate to help protect 1,000 loaves of bread from becoming moldy costs less than one dollar.

In addition to these additives, there are also incidental additives which have no planned function in food but which become a part of it during some phase of processing, packaging or storing. Good examples are substances that might get into the food from a packaging material.

The safety of incidental additives is scientifically controlled to the same high degree as are the other additives. A food additive must be some benefit to a food or its production.

Choose :

- 1- Food additives generally prevent
a. staleness. b. illness. c. nutrition.
- 2- Without preservatives, cottage cheese would
a. separate. b. sour. c. harden.
- 3- The author says that foods must be classified as
a. fuels. b. calories. c. chemicals.
- 4- Potassium iodide is found in
a. aspirin. b. salt. c. sugar.
- 5- According to the author, propionates prevent

- a. thinning.
b. mushiness.
c. mold formation.
- 6- The author is critical of
- a. people who eat too many food with additives.
b. companies that use chemicals to preserve foods.
c. people who feel that additives are poisonous.
- 7- For the most part, food additives are
- a. costly. b. unnecessary. c. inexpensive.
- 8- Incidental additives
- a. are put into food before processing.
b. are of no benefit to food.
c. are high in vitamin content.
- 9- The author mentions cheese as an example of ...
- a. a food which has several preservatives.
b. a food which needs no preservatives.
c. a food which spoils without preservatives.
- 10- The reader can conclude that
- a. additives are safe to eat.
b. most additives are organic by nature.
c. several additives are toxic in large quantities.

Vocabulary :

food additives	المواد الحافظة	bakery	مخبز
(مواد تضاف للطعام للحفاظ عليه صالحاً لفترة طويلة)		rancid	فاسد - زنخ
grandmother	جدة	mushy	رقيق - طري
lactose	سكر اللبن	chemical	مادة كيميائية
allowable	مصرح به - مباح	pigments	أصبغ
soybeans	فول الصويا	lecithin	مادة دهنية
ingredients	مكونات	emulsifier	مستحلب
nutritive	مغذ - مادة مغذية	fermentation	تخمير
incidental	اتفاقي - طارئ	loaves of bread	أرغفة
preservatives	مواد حافظة	scientifically	علمياً
		propionate	ملح

The Great Ice Age was a period of many widespread glacier formations. During this time, mountain glaciers formed on all continents. The ice caps of Antarctica and Greenland were more extensive and thicker than today. And vast glaciers, in places as much as several thousand feet thick, spread across northern North America and Eurasia.

Almost a third of the present land surface of the earth was ice-covered. Even today, remnants of the great glaciers cover almost a tenth of the land. This indicates that conditions similar to those which produced the Great Ice Age are still operating in polar climates.

Much has been learned about the Great Ice Age glaciers because evidence of their presence is widespread. Similar conditions can be studied today in Greenland, Antarctica, and in many mountain ranges where glaciers still exist. It is possible, therefore, to reconstruct in large part the extent and general nature of the glaciers of the past, as well as to interpret their impact on the physical and biological environments.

Historically, the climate has changed periodically, just as the general character of the earth's surface has changed. There is evidence that at time in the past glacier formations occurred long before the Great Ice Age.

Following a period of warm climate, a worldwide refrigeration initiated the Great Ice Age glaciers. The climate was cooler and wetter and at times warmer and drier than today. Many attempts have been made to account for these climatic changes. Their ultimate cause, however, is not well understood. Although we cannot predict a period of climatic cooling, another ice age in the future is a possibility.

Although the Great Ice Age began a million or more years ago, the last major ice sheet to spread across north-central United States reached its maximum extent about 20,000 years ago. It lingered in Canada until about 6,000 years ago when it finally disappeared by melting. Mountain glaciers are today the only remnants of the great glaciers of the past on the mainland of North America.

Prior to the 19th century, observant Swiss peasants concluded that the glaciers in the Alps had formerly been much larger and had extended much farther down the mountain valleys. They noted that the existing glaciers were slowly transporting and depositing boulders down valley. They correctly inferred that the boulders strewn about their pastures had been transported and deposited in the same manner long ago.

Choose :

- 1- What fraction of the surface was once covered by ice ?
 - a. One-third.
 - b. One-half.
 - c. Three quarters.
- 2- Even today glaciers cover how much of the land surface?
 - a. One-quarter.
 - b. One-fifth.
 - c. One-tenth.
- 3- Glaciers still can be studied today in
 - a. Alaska.
 - b. Canada.
 - c. Greenland.
- 4- How many years ago did the United States glacier reach its peak ?
 - a. 20,000.
 - b. 60,000.
 - c. 100,000.
- 5- The author feels that another ice age is
 - a. probable.
 - b. unlikely.
 - c. possible
- 6- The Great Ice Age glaciers occurred after
 - a. shifts in the upper wind system were completed.
 - b. a period of warm climate.
 - c. a polar regions became briefly tropical.

- 7- The author feels that the Swiss peasants were
 a. perceptive. b-easily deceived. c. foolish.
- 8- Changes in glacier size today are most commonly noted in
 a. central Siberia.
 b. North Polar regions.
 c. high mountain areas.
- 9- The ice sheet at Antarctica today is a proof that
 a. ice once covered the world
 b. ice age conditions are still operating.
 c. heavy snows produce glaciers.
- 10- From this article we can conclude that
 a. the climate of an area changes little from year to year.
 b. the glaciers of Antarctica are continuing to melt and recede.
 c. a cooling down of the earth could initiate another ice age.

Vocabulary :

ice-covered	مغطى بالثلج	polar climate	مناخ قطبي
widespread	منتشر	reconstruct	يعيد بناء
ultimate cause	السبب الرئيسي	understood	مفهوم
maximum extent	أقصى مدى	remnant	بقية - باق
peasant	فلاح - قروي	observant	شديد الانتباه
boulder	صخر ضخمة	perceptive	حاد الملاحظة
pasture	مرعى	initiate	يبدأ

- 28 -



All of us really are on a spaceship, the earth. At this moment, earth is moving around the sun at more than 18 miles per second. On board are nearly seven billion people and a limited supply of air, water,

and land. These supplies, just like the air in the astronauts' spaceship, must be constantly used, purified, and reused.

In proportion to the earth's size, the layer of air that surrounds our globe is no thicker than the skin on an apple. A shallow crust on the earth's surface has all the soil and water that will ever be available to earth's people. This tiny envelope of air and this crust of earth and water are called the biosphere. This is the environment on which our lives depend.

The biosphere is a closed system because nothing new is ever added. Nature recycles all things. Water, for example, evaporates and floats in invisible droplets into the air to make clouds. This same water comes back to earth as rain, snow, hail, or sleet. It nourishes the plants and trees. It trickles over rocks and into the rivers where oxygen in the air helps to remove impurities that it may have picked up. The rivers flow into the oceans, and the great water cycle begins again. The rain that falls is actually the same water that fell on dinosaurs 70 million years ago.

Today, earth is in trouble because of the careless way we have used our limited supplies. Thousands of years ago there were few people on earth, and they lived simple lives of hunting and fishing. As the number of people increased, and as the years passed, people learned to make greater use of the earth's resources.

We have to stop dumping our wastes into the air and water. Many things we now throw away are made from resources that can be reused, but never can be replaced. Even the smoke coming out of stacks often contains chemical substances that can be recaptured and used instead of being expelled into the air.

If we want to save Spaceship Earth, we have to learn to cooperate with nature by using, and not abusing, the environment on which our lives depend.

Choose :

- 1- The earth moves around the sun a speed of almost ...
 - a. 20 miles per second.
 - b. 50 miles per second.
 - c. 80 miles per second.
- 2- The population of the earth is nearly
 - a. two billion.
 - b. four billion.
 - c. seven billion.
- 3- The air around the earth and the earth's crust is called ...
 - a. the troposphere.
 - b. the ionosphere.
 - c. the biosphere
- 4- The impurities in water are removed by
 - a. gravity.
 - b. oxygen.
 - c. minerals.
- 5- How many years ago did dinosaurs roam the earth ?
 - a. 70 million
 - b. 100 million.
 - c. 130 million.
- 6- The author compares the thickness of the atmosphere to ..
 - a. the bark of a tree.
 - b. the paint on a car.
 - c. the skin on an apple.
- 7- This article could be titled
 - a. Natural Recycling.
 - b. The Movement of the Earth.
 - c. Finding Minerals.
- 8- The rain that fell millions of years ago falls today because
 - a. moisture is often held in the atmosphere for many years.
 - b. the environment is a closed system.
 - c. moisture enters the earth's atmosphere from outer space.
- 9- The author feels that the earth is in trouble because
 - a. we have not used our natural resources wisely.

- b. we have allowed a few countries to become too powerful.
c. nations are constantly at war.
- 10- We can conclude that
- a. the earth will someday collide with the sun.
b. the earth may someday run out of water.
c. the earth may someday be destroyed by pollution.

Vocabulary :

on board	على متنها	crust	قشرة - سديم
(الكرة الأرضية- حيث شبه الكاتب الكرة		envelope	غلاف - غطاء
الأرضية بسفينة الفضاء)		biosphere	المحيط الحيوي
droplet	قطرة صغيرة جداً	hail	برَد
sleet	مطر متجمد	nourish	يغذي - يطعم
trickle	يقطر - يسيل	resources	موارد

- 29 -

Neither the Greeks nor the Romans, both of whom gave so much to mankind, seem to have made much use of coal. There are, however, some signs of coal fires in Roman forts and dwellings on Hadrian's Wall, dating from A.D.121. Some experts claim that they have found proof of even earlier use of coal for funeral pyres in Glamorganshire, Wales, 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, during the Bronze Age.

Mention of coal was made in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle for the year 852. And there is some evidence that monks of the 11th century used it in their forges to make ironwork. The first mention of actual coal mining in western writings seems to be the year 1200, when coal was dug on the south shore of the firth of Forth. From that scant reference, the use of coal increased slowly, but steadily, in the early Middle Ages. The science of mining stayed at a simple stage of development, however, for several centuries.

It is perhaps interesting to note that the use of coal was not widely accepted. In 1257, Queen Eleanor, wife of King Henry III, left the town of Nottingham because of the smoke from sea coals. This coal was so named from the large quantities collected in lumps and pebbles on the beaches of Northumberland. In 1306, a royal decree was issued banning the use of coal as a fuel. Still later, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the queen and the ladies of the land disliked coal to the extent that they refused to go into houses where it was burned. They even refused to eat food cooked over a sea-coal fire. Sea coals were used mainly by artisans and the poor who couldn't afford wood. The smelting of ores of iron, copper and lead was still done mostly by charcoal.

But throughout history, one can see that the materials and resources which can fill human needs must enter the marketplace in the end because there is a constant drive in men and women to remove the obstacles to progress.

The use of coal in England and Scotland increased because of the dwindling supplies of timber, which became so scarce about the middle of the 16th century that Parliament limited its use. As coal mining expanded and efforts were made to go deeper, the solution to many technical problems became more urgent.

Choose :

- 1- Monks of 11th century used coal to produce
 - a. copper.
 - b. jewelry.
 - c. ironwork.
- 2- Coal fires date from
 - a. 55 B.C.
 - b. A.D. 65.
 - c. A.D. 121.
- 3- The wife of Henry III hated
 - a. coal smoke.
 - b. coal mining.
 - c. coal dust.
- 4- Sea coals were used mainly by
 - a. the poor.
 - b. the wealthy.
 - c. royalty.

- 5- Four thousand years ago, England and Wales were in the midst of
- the Iron Age.
 - the stone Age.
 - the Bronze Age.
- 6- Coal was eventually accepted as a primary fuel when ...
- factories developed.
 - wood became scarce.
 - oil became too expensive.
- 7- The main objection to the use of coal has been
- the difficulty in mining it.
 - The expense in transporting it.
 - The pollution from burning it.
- 8- The author states that the use of coal
- goes back to the Greeks and Romans.
 - was introduced into England by invading armies.
 - was not widely accepted.
- 9- The author develops his ideas in
- order of importance.
 - order of time.
 - order of interest.
- 10- We can conclude that
- coal has never been accepted as a source of power in England.
 - many obstacles preventing the use of coal have been overcome.
 - supplies of coal are now becoming dangerously low.

Vocabulary :

fort	حصن	funeral	جنازة
chronicle	تاريخ	forge	دكان الحداد
monk	راهب	firth	مصعب نهر
lump	كتلة خشبية	decree	مرسوم ملكي

artisan	حرفي - صانع	smelting	انصهار
ore of iron	خام الحديد	obstacle	عائق - عقبة
progress	تقدم	timber	أشجار
dwindling	تناقص	scarce	نادر
urgent	عاجل	invading army	جيش معتد

- 30 -

"Bugs are bad, and plants are good" is an old myth that is now dying. Even the home gardener now knows the good insects and watches for the first ladybug or green lacewing. He also knows that gardening is another term for weeding out "bad" plants. Plant experts are further changing the "badbug-good plant" myth by encouraging "good" bugs to feed on their "bad" plants, the weeds.

Klamath weed, once the horror of the Northwest range, was brought under control by two small beetles purchased from Europe. This success caused the forming of a research group concerned only with control of weeds with insects. Their work offers a new way to control 250 weedy plants that have come to the United States from other countries.

Plant-feeding insects show a liking for certain plants and are sometimes even limited to a single type for food and shelter. This is also true for weed-feeding insects. Specialized feeding has been rigidly fixed through evolution, even to the extent that starvation occurs in the plant's absence. Plant experts are learning to search out and know the specific weed-feeding insects in their native homes and are bringing them to the United States. In this way, the balance of nature is kept.

A typical project is now underway to control tansy ragwort, a poisonous range weed brought from Europe. It covers 500,000 acres from California to Columbia. Ragwort

crowds out the feed plants for animals. Livestock forced to feed on it often die. The rapid spread of ragwort to remote areas made its control with chemicals expensive. This situation prompted a survey of the weed in Europe where over sixty kinds of insects were found. Of these, the cinnabar moth was thought most promising. It was studied and released at Fort Bragg, California, in 1959. From a release of 400 larva, the number has increased to thousands. These have already cleared the weed from many acres where only bare stalks of the ragwort remain. Because there are too many larva on some plants, many starve to death. The fact that not a single larva has damaged other plants in the area confirms the results of the testing done before they were brought there. Although the cinnabar moth shows great promise for controlling the ragwort, it is too much to hope that a single insect can completely destroy ragwort.

Choose :

- 1- According to author, the expression “bugs are bad, and plants are good” is
 - a. a myth.
 - b. A logical idea.
 - c. A fact of life.
- 2- Klamath weed was finally controlled by
 - a. locusts.
 - b. beetles.
 - c. ladybugs.
- 3- About how many bothersome weedy plants have entered this country?
 - a. 100.
 - b. 200.
 - c. 250.
- 4- The author dose not believe in
 - a. pesticides.
 - b. fences.
 - c.fertilizer.
- 5- Ragwort grows best in
 - a. mountainous areas.

- b. dense forests.
c. open ranges.
- 6- Ragwort was difficult to control at one time because ..
a. it could not be identified by plant experts.
b. it was planted by some people for food.
c. it spread rapidly from place to place.
- 7- The balance of nature is maintained when the ragwort is eaten by
a. a type of moth.
b. a species of beetle.
c. a member of the bear family.
- 8- Ragwort is a nuisance because
a. it releases annoying pollen into the air.
b. it cannot be eaten by animals.
c. it gives off a strong odor.
- 9- The author implies that
a. green lacewings help to control weeds.
b. bees help to make a garden successful.
c. humans can contract diseases from animals.
- 10- In this article, the author offers proof that
a. organic fertilizers are best.
b. Weeds can be controlled by bugs.
c. DDT is harmful to humans.

Vocabulary :

bugs	بق	myth	أسطورة - خرافة
gardener	بستاني	insects	حشرات
weeding	إزالة الأعشاب الضارة	starvation	مجاعة
absence	غياب	tansy	(حشيشة الشفاء)
ragwort	زهرة الشبخة (عشبة ضارة)	larva	يرقة
cinnabar moth	العثة القرمزية	beetle	خنفساء
bothersome	مزعج	lacewing	حشرة شبكية الجناح

The migration of birds usually refers to the regular flights between their summer and winter homes. Except for those that nest in the tropics, nearly all North American birds migrate. Some travel great distances while others go only a short way.

This seasonal movement has long been a mystery to man. Aristotle, the naturalist and philosopher of ancient Greece, noticed that cranes, pelicans, geese, swans, doves, and many other birds moved to warmer places to spend the winter. He started superstitions that were believed for hundreds of years. For example, Aristotle thought that many birds spent the winter sleeping in hollow trees, caves, or beneath the mud in marshes.

Many scientists believe that birds migrate north to south because of inclement weather. These birds began this journey originally because they were driven southward by the advancing ice age.

Many birds feed almost entirely upon insects. Another theory holds that birds migrate to areas where insects are plentiful. When winter arrives, insects disappear and the birds would starve unless they moved southward. You may wonder, then, why insect eaters fly north again with the coming of spring, when there are many insects at winter homes.

A more realistic theory is that birds have a lasting impression of their birthplace, resulting in a lifelong urge to return to this locale each spring.



Recently scientists have found that length of day is the triggering force that prepares many birds for their migratory journeys. The change in length of day brings the birds into breeding condition and causes them to seek their northern nesting grounds.

In North America, it is possible to see migrating birds

almost every month of the year. Some birds start south early in July, while others remain north until pushed out by either severe weather or shortage of food. Soon after hardy travelers reach winter homes, other equally hardy migrants start north on the heels of winter. In their eagerness to reach northern nesting grounds, early spring migrants sometimes arrive too soon and are caught in sudden storms and perish.

Most small birds and a good many larger ones migrate by night. Although most birds seem helpless in the dark, there are good reasons for this nighttime travel. Some are poor fliers. Even good fliers can fall easy prey to hawks, which feed and migrate in daylight. Also, night migrants have daylight hours for feeding.

Many kinds of wading and swimming birds migrate either by day or night. Such birds usually feed at all hours and rarely depend on hiding to escape enemies.

Choose :

- 1- Most North American birds migrate except for those ...
 - a. north of Chicago.
 - b. in the tropics.
 - c. in swampy areas.
- 2- The author mentions the observations of
 - a. Socrates.
 - b. Aristophanes.
 - c. Aristotle.
- 3- Originally, birds began their migrations because of
 - a. food shortages.
 - b. advancing ice.
 - c. genetic weaknesses.
- 4- The triggering force that prepares birds for migration is ...
 - a. length of day.
 - b. stormy weather.
 - c. change of temperature.
- 5- Some birds begin to move south as early as
 - a. July.
 - b. August.
 - c. September.
- 6- The author suggests that many people associate migration with

- a. changes in climate.
b. animal migrations.
c. superstitions.
- 7- Generally, birds migrate at night because
a. they see better in the dark.
b. they find more food at night.
c. they are safer in the dark.
- 8- The author implies that wading and swimming birds
a. are fearless fighters.
b. are extremely clever.
c. are dependent on man.
- 9- Birds return to northern homes in spring because
a. food is more plentiful.
b. their instinct drives them to their birthplace.
c. southern areas become crowded with many species.
- 10- We can conclude that
a. birds are able to sense changes in weather.
b. all migrating birds are skillful fliers.
c. bird migration is not completely understood.

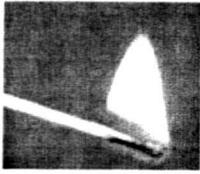
Vocabulary :

migration	هجرة	migrate	يهاجر
pelicans	بجع	hollow	مفرغ - مجوف
marshes	مستنقعات	superstitions	خرافات
inclement	عاصف	plentiful	وافر - كثير
lifelong urge	حافز دائم	birthplace	محل الميلاد
length of day	طول فترة النهار	hardy	جرىء - شجاع
to escape enemies	يهرب من الأعداء	nighttime	الليل
instinct	غريزة	species	نوع - فصيلة

- 32 -

Wood is our main fuel for fireplaces, stoves, and campfires. wood is found in most parts of the world. It is clean and easy to handle. And it is not very expensive. A little knowledge about the best kinds of wood to use, how to lay and start a fire, how to make the fire last for a long time,

and how to handle it safely will help enjoy your outing or get the most out of your fireplace back home.



The conifers are the pines, cedar, and other trees with needlelike leaves. They contain pitch or resins. These trees have wood which burns easily when dry, but the resins or pitch give off a dense smoke. They are good for starting fires and some give off much heat. But they will blacken cooking pans, soot chimneys, and clog stovepipes. Nevertheless, these are widely used and are just about the only type which can be found in some parts of the country.

The broadleaf trees called hardwoods are the oaks, the maple, birch, beech, hickory, poplar, cottonwood, and many others. These do not contain resin and do not give off as much smoke. However, they include very light woods like cottonwood and buckeye and very heavy woods like oak and hickory. There is a great difference in the way that they burn, in the amount of heat they give off, and in the amount of ash they leave. Other features, too, make them desirable or undesirable, such as quick burning, a tendency to throw sparks, or difficulty in igniting them.

A good fire builder knows that he must have tinder, kindling, and fuel, and then fire building is easy.

Tinder can be paper if you're home, but in the outdoors one looks for the dry, dead twigs on the lower part of the trees, dry cedar bark, birch bark even when it's damp, or shavings from the inside of a dry split log. Dead pine needles, leaves, and dry grass can be used for tinder if they are dry.

Kindling is pencil-sized dead twigs broken from trees and the other woody material that breaks rather than bends.

Fuel wood will range in size from as big as a finger to a log 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Logs larger than this may be used in a very large fireplace or where a campfire burns continuously.

Choose the right words :

- 1- Dead twigs of pencil thickness are called
 - a. fuel wood.
 - b. kindling.
 - c. tinder.
- 2- Pines, cedars, and spruce are examples of
 - a. broadleaves.
 - b. conifers.
 - c. hard woods.
- 3- The disadvantage to burning wood with pitch is that they give off
 - a. an order.
 - b. many sparks.
 - c. dense smoke.
- 4- The smallest type of wood used to start fires is called ...
 - a. tinder.
 - b. kindling.
 - c. fuel wood.
- 5- Trees with needle like leaves are called
 - a. buckeyes.
 - b. hardwood.
 - c. conifers.
- 6- The author recommends using logs longer than 8 to 10 inches
 - a. in a stove used for heating.
 - b. in a campfire that cannot be tended frequently.
 - c. to start a fire in an indoor fireplace with a good draft.
- 7- Which one of the following is not true of wood as a fuel ?
 - a. It is relatively inexpensive.
 - b. It is found almost every where.
 - c. It burns with uniform intensity.
- 8- The article suggests that the best wood for cooking fires is
 - a. any of the conifers.
 - b. most wood containing resins.
 - c. hardwoods in general.
- 9- The intent of this author is
 - a. to give instructions on using wood as a fuel.
 - b. to persuade the reader to use wood instead of oil in the home.
 - c. to convince the reader that a wood shortage does

not exist.

10- This passage mostly discusses

- various shapes of campfires.
- rules for fire safety.
- types and sizes of firewood.

Vocabulary :

fireplace	مستوقد - مصطلى	stove	موقد
campfires	نار المخيمات	safely	أمان
easy to handle	سهل التناول	outing	نزهة
conifer	صنوبرية	needlelike	إبري الشكل
dense smoke	دخان كثيف	blacken	يُسود
soot	يلوث بالسخام	chimney	مدخنة
clog	يسد - يعوق	stovepipe	أنابيب الموقد
ash	رماد	desirable	مستحب
sparks	شرر	continuously	باستمرار

- 33 -

Apples have been grown by man since the dawn of history. They are often mentioned in early legends, poems and religious books. The fruit which the Bible says Adam and Eve ate in the Garden of Eden is believed to have been an apple. The ancient Greeks had a legend that a golden apple caused fighting and brought about the ruin of Troy. The Greek writer Theophrastus mentions a number of types grown in Greece in the fourth century BC. Apple trees were grown and prized for their fruit by the people of ancient Rome.

The apple types from which our modern kinds developed had their beginnings in southwestern Asia in the area from the Caspian to the Black Sea. The Stone Age lake dwellers of central Europe used apples often. Remains found where they lived show that they stored apples fresh and also preserved them by cutting and drying them in the sun. The apple was brought to America by early European settlers.

The apple is more widely grown than any other fruit. It is considered the king of fruits. Apple trees of one kind or

another grow all over the world. Only in the very hottest and coldest areas they are absent. Average apple production for the United States is about 10 billion pounds a year. Total world production is 28 billion pounds a year. Apple production in the United States and the world has been increasing and will continue to do so in the future.

Man, with his cleverness, has done much to improve the production of apples. The growing of apples has been a specialty with man for centuries. Greater improvements have been made in the last fifty years than in any other period of history.

The science of apple production has become difficult. In the past, scientists were mostly concerned with kinds, reproducing, and pruning. Today, the scientist working with tree fruits must also be trained in chemistry and plant forms.

Chemicals now play an important part in apple production. They are used to keep fruits free from disease and pests. Chemicals are used to thin or lower the number of fruits on a tree. They are used to control early fruit drop, cause flowering, control fruit size and improve fruit shape. When used properly, the chemicals are not a danger to human health. Without chemicals, very poor fruits would be grown.

Choose :

- 1- The author mentions the story of
 - a. Cain and Abel.
 - b. Adam and Eve.
 - c. The Christ.
- 2- The Greek thought that a golden apple caused the destruction of
 - a. Athens.
 - b. Carthage.
 - c. Troy.
- 3- Today's apple varieties are related to those that were grown in
 - a. Europe.
 - b. Asia.
 - c. America.
- 4- Annual apple production in the U.S averages

- a. 6 billion pounds.
 b. 10 billion pounds.
 c. 18 billion pounds.
- 5- Apple production in the U.S is
 a. increasing .
 b. decreasing.
 c. remaining constant.
- 6- The author implies that
 a. many types of fruit are mentioned in the Bible.
 b. Europeans eat more apples than Americans do.
 c. primitive people preserved foods for winter months.
- 7- From the information presented, we can assume that ...
 a. apples are difficult to grow.
 b. apple trees grow best in cold climates.
 c. apple will not grow in extremely hot climates.
- 8- The article reveals that
 a. the U.S. is a major producer of apples.
 b. many countries do not grow apples.
 c. apples can prevent illness.
- 9- A farmer might reduce the number of apples on his trees so that
 a. apple prices will be kept high.
 b. apple will be larger.
 c. people will buy imported apples.
- 10- A person who wants to grow apples on a large scale should study
 a. history. b. chemistry. c. politics.

Vocabulary :

ancient	قديم - عتيق	legend	أسطورة
ruin	خراب	preserved	حفظ
cleverness	مهارة - موهبة	centuries	قرون (من الزمان)
pest	حشرة مؤذية	properly	بطريقة مناسبة
control fruit size	يتحكم في حجم الثمرة	extremely	جدا
		primitive	بدائي

Since the beginning of time, man has been amazed by the sight of the rare albino. The great difference in these creatures gave rise to many primitive superstitions. The American Indian believed that the white buffalo held the power of the Great Spirit, and that to see him was to transfer to the observer some of that awesome power.

Whether bird or animal, the seldom seen wild albino resembles his normal friends in all respects except color. These unique animals are born without the ability to produce pigment or color.

Most people have never seen an albino in its natural element. But we have all seen examples of inbred varieties such as white rats, mice, rabbits or birds.

The identification of either the wild or domestic examples is easy. The hair appears snowy white or straw colored. A slight off-white color is often caused by natural oils or colored materials picked up and kept in the plumage. The skin, when exposed, is of a pinkish nature, because the fine network of blood vessels can be seen through the thin tissue. One feature which can always be used to distinguish the true albino is eye color. The eyes are pink and very sensitive to light.

Albinism is seldom seen in nature because the true albino seldom survives. Besides the danger of sunburn, normal daytime radiation often damages the unprotected eyes of the albino. If not blind, they commonly have very poor vision, which greatly increases their chances of death.

Most birds and animals depend on their color for camouflage to either help capture their prey or escape from their enemies. This asset, when missing, usually becomes a deadly characteristic. The albino predator starves during lean periods because his prey can see him too easily. A wild white prey species is all too obvious to a predator.

Albinism has often been confused with another more common abnormality, color phase. Phase difference can be

any variation from normal color. The color shift is usually confined to the hair or feathers. And the light-coated representative can be quickly identified by its normally pigmented eyes.

Seasonal changes in color as demonstrated by the snowshoe hare have no connection with albinism. In these cases, the fur or feathers are white in winter and pigmented during the warmer seasons. Such pigmentary changes are accomplished by shedding processes followed by a new growth of plumage.

Choose :

- 1- Early American Indians felt that a white buffalo meant ...
a. famine. b. good fortune. c. power.
- 2- A white rabbit is an example of
a. a mutation.
b. an inbred albino.
c. crossbreed.
- 3- The eyes of albinos are usually... ..
a. gray. b. pink. c. white.
- 4- The off-white color of some albinos can be attributed to ..
a. natural oils. b. heredity. c. climate.
- 5- Albino animals seldom survive in nature because they are usually
a. defenseless. b. weak. c. blind.
- 6- Animals with color phase differ from albinos mostly in their
a. eye color. b. skin color. c. hair color.
- 7- The article mentions the snowshoe hare
a. as an example of an albino.
b. as a proof that an animal can change color.
c. as an animal often thought to be an albino.
- 8- The skin of an albino is pink because
a. it is easily irritated.
b. it is transparent.
c. it is very thick.

- 9- The author implies that eye pigmentation
 a. protects the eyes from solar radiation.
 b. indicates food preferences.
 c. can change seasonally.
- 10- we can conclude that
 a. natural albinos will continue to be very rare.
 b. most governments of the world forbid the killing of albinos.
 c. albino populations are increasing in some countries.

Vocabulary :

albino	(حيوان أو طائر) أمهق	creatures	مخلوقات
	(ويختلف عن بقية أفراد نوعه في اللون حيث لا توجد بجسده صبغات تلونه وهو نادر الوجود وقصير العمر لضعفه)	awesome	مهول - مرعب
sunburn	ضربة شمس	inbred	فطري
camouflage	تمويه - تعمية	pinkish	قرنفلي اللون
hare	أرنب بري	pigmentary	صبغي
forbid	يحرم - يحظر	asset	شيء ثمين
		seasonally	موسمياً
		irritated	يتهيج - يستثار

- 35 -

Scientists tell us that there are from four to ten million known species of insects in the world. Thousands more are identified every year. Many of the known insects feed on living plants. Some, such as butterflies and moths in the larval stage, can seriously damage a whole field or forest. Yet later, as adults, they carry the pollen that insures the growth of new plants. Some are just unpleasant nuisances. Many other are beneficial because they destroy insects that cause damage.



In the United States, we have been using various chemicals for many years to control insect pests. Among the earliest insecticides were sulfurs and compounds containing arsenic.

Light oils were often used to control mosquitoes. Later, man-made organic compounds called herbicides were developed to control undesirable plant growth; others known as fungicides, to protect plants from diseases. Chemicals are also used to control pests, such as rodents. By now, thousands of such pesticides in liquid, granule and powder form have been used in the United States.

We know, of course, that these chemicals are good. They have enabled us to increase food production, and they have controlled such killing diseases as malaria and encephalitis. We know now, however, that some of these compounds may also seriously damage our environment.

Some of the newer pesticides are called persistent compounds because they do not break down readily in nature's recycling system. This is especially true of the chlorinated hydrocarbons such as DDT. They persist in the environment and eventually accumulate in the tissues of birds, fish, wildlife and even man. As larger species feed on smaller ones, more and more chemicals are concentrated in their tissues. Some predatory birds, fish and animals may accumulate levels several thousand times the concentration found in the water, air or plants around them because they receive all the chemicals stored by all the animals in their food chain.

Man is at the top of this food chain. The average American now carries about eight parts per million of DDT in his fatty tissues. We do not know if this amount is harmful to humans. However, we have known for some years that DDT kills fish, and there is evidence that it threatens other desirable wildlife species.

Choose :

- 1- Some scientists think that the total number of insect species is
 - a. two million.
 - b. ten million.
 - c. sixteen million.

- 2- One of the earliest insecticides was
a. glycerin. b. cyanide. c. sulfur.
- 3- Mosquitoes are often controlled with
a. oil. b. potassium. c. acid.
- 4- Chemicals have helped scientists to control
a. polio. b. scarlet fever. c. malaria.
- 5- A chemical which controls undesirable plant growth is called
a. a pesticide. b. a herbicide. c. a fungicide.
- 6- According to the author, persistent compounds
a. work effectively to kill rodents for many months.
b. can cause brain damage in young animals.
c. do not break down in a natural recycling system.
- 7- DDT is dangerous because
a. it is carried high into the atmosphere.
b. it is not soluble in water.
c. it accumulates in the tissues of all living things.
- 8- The author is concerned about
a. human consumption of products containing pesticides.
b. the widespread use of organic fertilizers.
c. indiscriminate use of herbicides.
- 9- The author of this articles might be
a. newspaper reporter.
b. chemical manufacturer.
c. an ecologist.
- 10- We can conclude that
a. chemicals cannot be used in vegetable gardens.
b. chemicals are necessary for man's survival.
c. chemicals have upset the balance of nature.

Vocabulary :

larva stage
nuisance
arsenic

مرحلة اليرقة	insure
أذى - إزعاج	insecticide
زرنيخ	herbicide

يضمن - يكفل
مبيد حشرات
مبيد أعشاب

rodent	قارض (أحد القوارض)	granules	حببيبات
persistent	دائم - متواصل	evidence	علامة - أمانة
chlorinated	ممزوج بالكلور	polio	شلل أطفال

- 36 -



A cancer-causing factor in our environment is the light of the sun. The ultraviolet radiation story begins in Germany in 1894, when scientists expressed their belief that too much exposure to sunlight was related to skin cancer. In 1928, English scientists succeeded in producing skin cancer in experimental animals exposed to bright sunlight.

The cancer-producing effects of the ultraviolet rays of sunlight seem to be limited to the skin. It has been noticed that the incidence of skin cancer is highest in the southern and western parts of the United States and lowest in the North. Furthermore, skin cancer occurs more often among people who work outdoors, such as sailors and farmers, than among people who can guard themselves against too much exposure to the sun.

The color of the skin is another factor. Cancer of the skin is most common among fair skinned people. It is much less common among Black people and others with dark skin.

Related to the cancer causing effects of sunlight is the discovery of the dangers of ionizing radiation from radium and X-rays. This discovery was actually made on human beings. Early radiologists developed dryness, ulcers and, eventually, cancer of their hands. In 1910, a French worker produced skin cancer in a rat following application of radium to the skin.

Ionizing radiation can cause several forms of cancer in man and in animals. Radiologists and others exposed to increased doses of radiation are more likely to develop leukemia than people who are not exposed. The people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who lived through the exposure to

atomic bombs have been studied carefully by scientists. Information obtained in the course of their investigations leaves no doubt that a single radiation exposure at high doses can produce leukemia in man.

Radium salts, which are found in bone, give rise to cancers of the bone. A historical tragedy was the death from bone cancer of factory women who pointed with their lips the brushes they used in painting watch dials with radium.

Man-made sources of ionizing radiation definitely are one of the more serious possible cancer-producing hazards. One of the key issues involved is the question of dose. Does a radiation dose have to reach some specific level before becoming dangerous, or does any amount of radiation increase one's risk to cancer? This problem, of course, also exists in considering cancer-causing chemicals.

Choose :

- 1- Which person is most likely to develop skin cancer ?
a. an athlete. b. a secretary. c. a farmer.
- 2- Skin cancer is caused by
a. gamma rays. b. ultraviolet rays. c. alpha rays.
- 3- Cancer of the skin is most common among people who have
a. fair complexions.
b. dark hair.
c. blue eyes.
- 4- Ionizing radiation is produced by
a. x- rays.
b. radium.
c. charged electrons.
- 5- The people of Hiroshima have been studied for symptoms of
a. skin cancer. b. leukemia. c. bone cancer.
- 6- The author mentions factory women who died of cancer because
a. they inhaled large amounts of asbestos fiber.

- b. they consumed small amounts of radium.
 c. they were exposed to x- rays.
- 7- According to the author, radium salts
 a. can cure some cases of bone cancer.
 b. accumulate in bone structures.
 c. cause bones to become brittle.
- 8- Research on ultraviolet radiation began
 a. less than twenty- five years ago.
 b. about fifty yeas ago.
 c. nearly one hundred years ago.
- 9- Most of the early research on cancer was conducted
 a. in European countries.
 b. in the united states.
 c. in Japan.
- 10- Scientists have not yet determined
 a. the level at which radiation becomes dangerous.
 b. the danger of man- made radiation.
 c. which occupations involve the greatest cancer risk.

Vocabulary :

ultraviolet	فوق البنفسجي	radiation	إشعاع
rays	أشعة	ulcer	قرحة
radiologist	متخصص في الأشعة	investigation	فحص
dryness	جفاف	leukemia	لوكيميا
fair complexion	بشرة فاتحة	hazard	مجازفة - مخاطرة

- 37 -



In a land with a story as old as that of Britain, the past is an important part of the people's way of life. The Royal Family is a living link with the kings and the tales of the past. To the British, Queen Elizabeth II is a symbol of Britain's unity. Wherever and whenever she appears, she is given respect and warm feelings.

Many of the old customs which are part of this respect for the Royal Family are still followed today.

Even in this modern age the Monarch's Champion can be seen in the parade held when a new ruler takes the throne. The knight who had this title rode his horse into the banquet hall where the new king was dining. There he shouted out a challenge to fight anyone who did not believe that the new king was the rightful heir to the throne.

In late October or early November the queen personally takes part in another old and colorful ceremony. This is the opening of parliament. From Buckingham Palace to the Parliament, thousands of people line the streets to see their ruler pass in a horse-drawn carriage.

Another old ceremony, It is called the queen's Birthday Parade since it marks the official birthday of the ruler. This is an important military event. It is a time when the queen inspects units of the Brigade of Guards.

Some of the British customs are not related to the life of the Royal Family. A yearly event with an old beginning is Guy Fawkes Day, November 5. This marks the day in 1605 on which Fawkes tried to blow up the Parliament buildings. Now, weeks before the event, in every part of the United Kingdom children carry a homemade, stuffed likeness of Fawkes and ask for "a penny for the Guy" The money they collect is spent for fireworks and candy.

Only a few days later is the City of London's finest show. This marks the day when the elected Lord Mayor of the City of London takes office. For the event the Lord Mayor is carried from the Guildhall to the law-courts in a horse-drawn coach. There he is met by an agent of the ruler and his election is made official.

Choose :

1- To the British, Queen Elizabeth represents

- a. tradition. b. courage. c. unity.

2- The role of the monarch's champion is to carry

- a. a flag. b. a crown. c. sword.

- 3- The opening of parliament occurs in
 a. spring. b. summer. c. fall.
- 4- Guy fawkes became famous during the early
 a. 1500s. b. 1600s. c. 1700s.
- 5- The Queen inspects units of the Brigade of Guards
 a. during the Queen's Birthday parade.
 b. on Guy fawkes Day.
 c. during the opening of parliament.
- 6- The original role of the monarch's champion was
 a. to slay the enemy in combat.
 b. to defend the rights of the king.
 c. predict the future for royalty.
- 7- The expression "A living link" refers to
 a. the continuation of the Royal family.
 b. scientific discoveries in the origins of man.
 c. research in animal behavior.
- 8- In English history, Guy fawkes was
 a. a hero.
 b. criminal.
 c. member of royalty.
- 9- Guy Fawkes Day is similar to the American
 a. Christians. b. thanksgiving. c. Halloween.
- 10- The lord mayor of London
 a. is the most powerful figure in England.
 b. is always related to the Royal family.
 c. takes office in November.

Vocabulary :

unity	وحدة	wherever	أينما
respect	احترام	whenever	كلما
throne	عرش	rightful heir	وريث شرعي
rode his horse	يركب جواده	brigade	فرقة
banquet hall	قاعة المأدبة	homemade	صناعة منزلية
guards	حرس - حراس	likeness	شبه - تشابه
military event	حدث عسكري	fireworks	ألعاب نارية
official	رسمي	sword	سيف

A few cosmetics being sold today are called hypo-allergenic. This label means that they can be used by a larger number of people who may be allergic to other cosmetics.



However, just because a company says that a product is hypo-allergenic does not make it so. The idea of hypo-allergenic cosmetics is so unclear that it does not give any real protection for the user.

If you have allergies, the best way to make sure you are buying a cosmetic which you can use safely is to buy small amounts at first. Test the product. Use a little of it on your arm. If it causes a problem, then you know you shouldn't buy any more. Cosmetics are generally safe if used according to the instructions on the label. But cosmetics, like any other product, can be harmful if they are not used right.

Before using any cosmetic, read the label carefully and follow directions exactly. This is very important when using hair-removing products, hair dyes, home, and skin packs.

To see if you are allergic to a cosmetic, apply a small amount on the inside of your forearm. Leave it for 24 hours. If you notice any redness or blisters, don't use it again. In the case of hair preparations, do a patch test. Use it as directed on one small area of the hair and scalp to see whether there is a problem before using it for the entire area.

If a cosmetic causes any burning, breaking out, stinging, or itching, stop using it. If the condition seems to be serious, see your doctor. Report any problems to the company that makes the product. You will be doing a public service. Don't let children play with cosmetics. Keep cosmetics out of their reach. Be very careful using eye cosmetics to avoid possible damage to the eyes.

Cosmetics are very important to our well being. When we feel attractive, we feel accepted and secure. But cosmetics cannot change us permanently. They cannot keep us young or healthy, or grow hair on bald heads, or prevent wrinkles.

When you're buying cosmetics, keep in mind that they are made to bring out your good features or cover up some flaws. But they cannot make you over, nor can they assure you living happily ever after.

Choose :

- 1- The concept of hypo-allergenic cosmetics is
a. precise. b. misleading. c. vague.
- 2- It is very important to follow label instructions for ...
a. nail polishes. b. all cosmetics. c. hand creams.
- 3- To test a cosmetic for safety, one should leave it on the skin for
a. 6 hours. b. 12 hours. c. 24 hours.
- 4- A patch test is good way to test
a. hair colors. b. lipsticks. c. powders.
- 5- Adverse effects from cosmetics are reported to the
a. Attorney General.
b. the company that makes the product.
c. Congress.
- 6- The author points out that cosmetics
a. can cause blindness.
b. improve our self-image.
c. are unnecessary for men.
- 7- The author warns that cosmetics cannot
a. improve a person's health.
b. make us feel attractive.
c. enhance a person's good features.
- 8- In writing this passage, the author uses
a. limited facts.

- b. interesting interviews.
c. excellent comparisons.
- 9- The author is concerned mostly with
a. specially formulated cosmetics.
b. cosmetics in general.
c. the use of imported cosmetics.
- 10- cosmetics present a threat to a person's health because of their
a. application. b. ingredients. c. overuse.

Vocabulary :

cosmetics	مستحضرات تجميل	hypo-allergic	لا يسبب حساسية
instructions	تعليمات	hair dye	صبغة شعر
hair-removing	مزيل للشعر	redness	احمرار
blisters	بثور	public service	خدمة عامة
bald	أصلع	permanently	دائماً - باستمرار
wrinkles	تجاعيد	prevent	يمنع

- 39 -

The eastern timber wolf looks much like a large gray dog and is often confused with its small cousin, the coyote. The wolf has become a symbol of vanishing wilderness in the eastern United States. Wolves, which are a highly socialized species, live and hunt in packs. They have only one mate, and they control their population. Unless a male wolf can establish himself in a territory, ranging up to 50 miles in area, he simply does not mate. Often such long males will stay with the parent pack and maintain a sort of bachelor status.

Forming dens in rock cracks and hollow fallen trees, where females can bear and wean their young, eastern timber wolves once ranged across most of the mid-western and eastern United States. In fact, their range covered an

area as far-reaching as that of the white-tailed deer, their main source of food. Today, however, that range has been reduced by about 97 percent. It extends from the East to the Superior National Forest in northeastern Minnesota and Isle Royale in Michigan. It is estimated that there are fewer than 800 wolves still living in the United States. Such a number reveals a very small population.

In the past, efforts to manage this animal have been expressed in terms of control. The bounty system certainly has played an important part in the decline of this animal. More important, however, have been the simple, mindless advances of people. For the wolf is truly a wilderness animal, unable to accept the presence of man except as a passing shadow. As a result, although continued development of natural resources really improved the life of such species as white-tailed deer and moose, the timber wolf has been driven in steady retreat to the small area it occupies today.

Aside from stocking some remote areas, where the wolf might live successfully, management of this species should depend upon management of white-tailed deer and moose and, equally important, management of people. Some means will have to be found to maintain good amounts of small forests in wilderness and near wilderness areas, for this is prime habitat of both white tailed deer and moose. Secondly, the degree to which vacationers, campers, and hunters are permitted to roam in wilderness areas may require some regulation. A third element will require a continuous survey and count of existing wolf populations.

Choose :

- 1- Compared with a coyote, a timber wolf is
a. larger.

- b. smaller.
 - c. the same size.
- 2- The eastern timber wolf looks much like
- a. a brown dog.
 - b. a white dog.
 - c. a gray dog.
- 3- Timber wolves control areas up to
- a. 25 miles.
 - b. 50 miles.
 - c. 75 miles.
- 4- The population of timber wolves has been reduced to ...
- a. 800.
 - b. 1,000.
 - c. 1,200.
- 5- The continual development of natural resources has benefited
- a. bears.
 - b. wolves.
 - c. moose.
- 6- Some male wolves do not mate because
- a. they are unable to attract a female.
 - b. they prefer to live by themselves.
 - c. they cannot establish a territory.
- 7- The population of the timber wolf has declined because ...
- a. drought has killed many of the species.
 - b. man has settled in wilderness areas.
 - c. heredity has weakened the wolf's survival ability.
- 8- According to the author, wolves normally
- a. live in northern and western Canada.
 - b. live in large groups.
 - c. live where wild berries are plentiful.
- 9- The author implies that
- a. the population of the white-tailed deer is increasing.
 - b. the wolf and the coyote are bitter enemies.
 - c. the government will not allow zoos to keep wolves.
- 10- we can assume that
- a. the timber wolf is afraid of man.

- b. the white-tailed deer is a friendly animal.
c. the moose is often vicious during mating season.

Vocabulary :

coyote	ذئب شمال أمريكا (صغير)	vanishing	زائل - مختف
wilderness	قفر - برية	territory	إقليم - مقاطعة
den	عرين - وكر	bear	تحمل (الأنثى)
reveal	يُظهر	mindless	غافل
retreat	انسحاب	habitat	موطن
vacationer	(شخص) مستمتع بإجازة	decline	يأفل - يقل
mating season	موسم تزواج	attract a female	يجذب أنثى

- 40 -

Gardening started in the deep history of the globe. Certainly, it will continue as long as there is a civilized way of life. In fact, the more advanced our culture becomes, the more we seem to need the relaxation of growing our own plants.



Gardening can be an enjoyable hobby, a scientific study and chance for exercise and fresh air. It can be a serious source of food to help balance the family budget, a means of expression in art and beauty, an applied experiment in green plant growth, or all of these things.

A city dweller who yearns for green plants may be satisfied by mini-gardens in the house. A shut-in can enjoy plants grown in a container. A homeowner in the suburbs may have a garden in a basement.

Gardening has no bounds, no space limitations, no requirements that cannot be met readily in today's world. Power tools and large areas of sun-bathed land are not really needed. A gardener is not restricted by any age limitations,

training requirements, or any social background. And many physically handicapped persons can garden.

Gardening for fun and health can begin with plants or seedlings grown in any room in the home, from basement to attic. Cool fluorescent lighting has made gardening inside possible. Through indoor gardening, plants can live from the small seed to full maturity without once seeing the sun.

But, it is in the basement that gardening indoors has really blossomed. Plants may be grown in a wide range of structures in the basement. One man grew seedlings successfully in an old refrigerator. He merely placed a discarded fourteen cubic foot refrigerator on its back on four cement blocks. Lights were placed in the door.

A few basic rules must be observed to grow most plants indoors. plants must have the proper light equivalent from fourteen to sixteen hours each day.

They thrive at a temperature of about 60° to 65° F. for the dark period and 70° to 75° F. during the light period.

The plants should be kept on the dry side and should not be over watered. Plants suffer more from too much water than from too little. Plants should be underfed rather than overfed. A slow release fertilizer is preferable to an organic fertilizer.

Choose :

- 1- The more advanced our culture becomes, the more we need
 - a. to eat less.
 - b. to grow plants.
 - c. to raise our own food.
- 2- The author states that most plants
 - a. need little care.

- b. need rich soil.
 - c. require bright sunlight.
- 3- The article mentions one man who grows plants in
- a. a large barrel.
 - b. empty milk cartons.
 - c. an old refrigerator.
- 4- Most plants cannot be grown in temperatures lower than..
- a. 50 degrees.
 - b. 60 degrees.
 - c. 70 degrees.
- 5- The author recommends using
- a. organic fertilizer.
 - b. liquid fertilizer.
 - c. slow release fertilizer.
- 6- According to the article, plants die most often because of
- a. excess watering.
 - b. underfeeding.
 - c. low temperatures.
- 7- This article is mostly about
- a. selecting colorful plants.
 - b. decorating the home with plants.
 - c. growing plants indoors.
- 8- When plants are grown in artificial light,
- a. they need more light than darkness.
 - b. they need more darkness than light.
 - c. they need equal periods of darkness and light.
- 9- From the article the reader learns that
- a. fluorescent lights produce very little heat.
 - b. many plants must be given distilled water.
 - c. indoor plants grow best during the summer months.
- 10- We can conclude that
- a. plants need iron for hardy growth.

- b. gardening appeals people for different reasons.
c. seedlings grow best under ordinary light bulbs.

Vocabulary :

gardening	بستنة	globe	الكرة الأرضية
home gardening	بستنة منزلية	relaxation	استرخاء
plant	نبات - نبتة	yearn	يشتاق - يتوق
shut-in	معلق	training	تدريب
requirements	متطلبات	attic	علية (غرفة السطح)
blossom	يزدهر	equivalent	مساو
bulb	مصباح كهربائي	underfeed	ينقص التغذية
appeal	يناشد - يعجب	overfeed	يزيد التغذية
growth	نمو	distilled	مقطر
florescent light	ضوء أبيض	colorful	متعدد الألوان
artificial light	ضوء صناعي	temperature	درجة الحرارة

