

CHAPTER 2

READING COMPREHENSION

القراءة مع الفهم

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Introduction

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يتناول هذا الفصل القسم الخاص بالقراءة في اختبار التوفل، ولابد من مراعاة ما يلي قبل البدء في الإجابة على أسئلة هذا القسم من الاختبار :

1- The question may ask you to choose the irrelevant sentence.

1- قد يطلب منك السؤال اختيار العبارة التي ليس لها علاقة بالموضوع.

2- The question may ask you to choose the sentence that restates or explains a part of the paragraph.

2- قد يطلب منك السؤال تحديد الجملة التي تعيد صياغة معلومة مذكورة بالقطعة.

3- The question can be about the relation between something or someone in the passage and a certain topic or issue.

3- قد يكون السؤال عن العلاقة بين شئ أو شخص مذكور في القطعة وبين موضوع أو قضية معينة.

4- You may need to guess, calculate or think about something in order to answer a question.

4- قد تحتاج إلى التخمين أو إجراء عملية حسابية أو التفكير في معلومة حتى تتمكن من الإجابة على سؤال.

5- You must get used to the environment of the exam and try to do the reading comprehension in a short time.

5- عليك أن تتعود على جو الاختبار، وأن تحاول الانتهاء من قراءة القطعة والإجابة عليها في وقت قصير.

6- Be accurate and quick.

6- كن دقيقا وسريعا.

7- After answering the following exercises, read the passage several times to practice speed-reading.

7- بعد الإجابة على التدريبات التالية، اقرأ القطعة عدة مرات وذلك للتدريب على القراءة السريعة مع الفهم.

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Preliminary Passages

قطع تمهيدية

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ابدأ أولاً بقراءة القطع التمهيديّة التالية كتدريب على القراءة والفهم، وهي قطع سهلة كما ستري، ويليها مباشرة قائمة بالكلمات التي قد تصعب على بعض الدارسين ولا توجد أسئلة عليها:

1- Studying Abroad الدراسة في الخارج

Studying abroad is useful to many students. Many people travel abroad to study. They get great benefit as they live in a foreign country for several years, get acquainted to different cultures, and study at the same time. But, studying abroad is not always useful.

People travel abroad to study for different reasons. They prefer to do their high studies in an advanced country. There, they have the chance to do good researches, use modern laboratories and read recent papers.

They are also benefited from living in a foreign country. They use to depend on themselves and do house work. They may also get married and begin a new family there. They can also merge



with the new community and know how to treat people there. They may like this new country and live in it for a long time.

When you travel abroad for a study, you meet different people for different nationalities. You get precious knowledge about the customs and traditions of many countries and you can make friends with these people.

Studying abroad is not always useful. You may feel homesickness and go back home before you can finish your study. You may also stop your study without finishing it for any reason. The study may be much more difficult than you expected and you may stay abroad for a longer time. So, you must think it over before traveling to study abroad and be fully prepared for it.

Vocabulary List :

great benefit	فائدة كبيرة	foreign country	بلد أجنبي
get acquainted	يتعرف على	culture	ثقافة
different reasons	أسباب مختلفة	have the chance	تتاح الفرصة
advanced country	دولة متقدمة	research	بحث
laboratories	معامل	recent papers	الأبحاث الحديثة
house work	الأعمال المنزلية	merge	يندمج
new community	المجتمع الجديد	nationalities	جنسيات
precious	قيم - نفيس	knowledge	معرفة
homesickness	الحنين إلى الوطن	fully prepared	مستعد تماماً

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2- Reading القراءة

Reading is always useful to man. We must read in order to add new information to our knowledge everyday. Reading is also a useful hobby. In Egypt we say: "Book is the best friend." Reading does not mean that we must stop depending on other ways of getting knowledge. We can use the PC, the Internet and watch space TV channels, but reading remains the most important means of getting information.

We read to get knowledge about everything. We can read papers, magazines, books and we can even browse the Internet. We may also read in order to know how to do something, why is something happening in our gardens or which is the best way to hang a picture on the wall ?



Reading is also a useful hobby. If you are used to reading everyday and you read about different subjects, you may get a useful knowledge. This knowledge will help you in your everyday life. You may know how to change the oil in your car, how to replace the broken water tap, or how to paint the walls of your room.

“Book is the best friend” is a right wise saying. I believe in this saying and I think that books play an important part in my life. A life without books is meaningless. Books can give us information about a wide variety of subjects.

There are many other means of getting knowledge such as: PCs, CDs, the Internet, and TV. programs. But, this does not mean that we can do without reading. Reading remains one of the most important means of getting knowledge. It is also the cheapest means till now.

We may get great benefits of reading. Every one of us can specify a certain part of his daily activities to reading. This helps us to enrich our brains and experience the useful trials of others.

Vocabulary List :

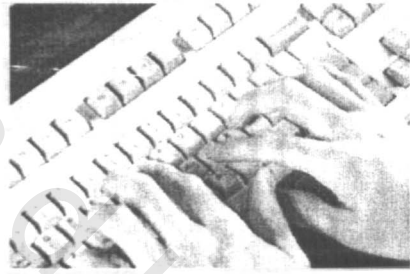
new information	معلومات جديدة	useful hobby	هواية مفيدة
getting knowledge	الحصول على المعرفة	browse	يتصفح
different subjects	مواد مختلفة	hang	يعلق
everyday life	الحياة اليومية	change the oil	يغير الزيت
water tap	صنبور الماء	paint walls	يدهن الجدران

wise saying	حكمة – قول مأثور	meaningless	بلا معنى
wide variety	تشكيلة متنوعة	cheapest	الأرخص
most important	الأكثر أهمية	specify	يحدد
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3- The Personal Computer الحاسب الآلي الشخصي

Personal computers became very important to all of use in recent years. We use them for whatever work we need. They are also used to store heaps of data and information. We can also use them for amusement and games. We cannot imagine our lives without the personal computer.

We can use the personal computer in whatever work we do. Teachers can use it to prepare their lessons and to display slides to their students. Engineers can use it to design buildings and projects and calculate their costs. Accountants can use the PC to register all money paid by or received in companies and calculate loss or benefits in a few minutes. Students can use the PC to study their lessons and type their papers. Businessmen, workers, manufacturers, doctors, nurses, and media men can also make use of PCs.



Personal computers are used to store information. Hospitals, factories, great companies and organizations can keep heaps of information in their huge mainframes and databases. A PC is a must for any successful business nowadays.

Personal computers can also be used for entertainment. We may play some games for refreshment during breaks. Our children may enjoy playing games on PCs during their leisure. These games can be educational games as well.

So, our children may study their lessons while playing games.

Personal computers are useful for all of us. We can use them for different reasons. We can also make use of them in whatever work we do. We must be keen to teach our children how to use personal computers and make use of them.

Vocabulary List :

heaps	كميات كبيرة	data	بيانات
amusement	متعة – تسلية	imagine	يتخيل
whatever work	أي عمل	prepare	يحضر
display slides	يعرض شرائح	design buildings	يصمم مباني
calculate costs	يحسب لتكاليف	accountant	محاسب
businessmen	رجال الأعمال	manufacturer	صاحب مصنع
store information	تخزين المعلومات	keep	يحفظ
huge mainframe	حاسب آلي ضخم	database	قاعدة بيانات
successful business	عمل ناجح	nowadays	في الوقت الحاضر
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4- Censorship الرقابة على الإعلام

Censorship is a must for all countries. Our lives are far better because of censorship. It protects our families from many evil ideas and bad behaviors. But, censorship must not affect freedom of expression or impose certain ideas according to the personal views of the censor.

Censorship is important for any country. We must rely on it to purify our newspapers, magazines, books or any other printed materials. Censorship does not mean handcuffs for writers; it means a kind of control imposed by the society. Every society wishes to present best ideas and values to its members. They need their children to be polite and obedient.

Censorship protects our families and young children from reading about or watching scenes of violence, cruel crimes and illegal actions. This is an important role that censorship plays in our lives.

Censorship does not mean that the censor imposes his personal opinion. It is a tool of filtering the subjects presented to

people and not preventing them. Censorship does not mean one prevailing opinion. Our media must show or publish all different opinions and give them similar care.

Vocabulary List :

censorship	الرقابة على الإعلام	evil ideas	أفكار شريرة
bad behavior	سلوك سيئ	personal view	رؤية شخصية
freedom of expression	حرية التعبير	censor	الرقيب
polite and obedient	مؤدب ومطيع	rely on	يثق بـ ...
violence	عنف - اغتصاب	cruel crimes	جرائم وحشية
illegal action	عمل غير مشروع	important role	دور مهم
filtering	تنقية	preventing	منع - إعاقة
publish	ينشر	tool	أداة - وسيلة
similar care	عناية متماثلة	show	يعرض
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Direct Passages

قطع ذات أسئلة مباشرة

(تحتاج إلى إجابات كاملة في جمل تامة)

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-1-

Doctors say that the most effective way to prevent the spread of diseases is to ask people to wash their hands with soap and water.

The World Bank, the United Nations, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine carried out a study to urge hand washing around the world. They say that programs to increase hand washing with soap could be among the most effective ways to reduce infectious disease. They say that one-million lives could be saved each year if people washed their hands with soap more often.

Doctors say many diseases can be prevented from spreading by washing hands. These include pinworms, influenza, the common cold, hepatitis A, meningitis and infectious diarrhea.

Hand washing destroys germs which came from people, animals or objects a person has touched. When people get bacteria on their hands, they can infect themselves by touching their eyes, nose or mouth. Then these people can infect other people and so on.

Experts say that the easiest way to catch a cold is to touch your nose or eyes after someone nearby has sneezed or coughed. Another way to become sick is to eat food prepared by someone whose hands were not clean.

Experts see that hand washing is especially important before and after preparing food, before eating and after using the toilet. People should wash their hands after handling animals, and after cleaning a baby. The experts say it is also a good idea to wash your hands after handling money and after sneezing or coughing. And it is important to wash your hands often when someone in your home is sick.

The most effective way to wash your hands is to rub them together after using soap and warm water. You do not have to use special anti-bacterial soap. Be sure to rub all areas of hands for about ten to fifteen seconds. Soap and rubbing remove germs. Rinse your hands with water and dry them.

People using public bathrooms should dry their hands with a paper towel and use the towel to turn off the water tap. Doctors also advise using the paper towel to open the bathroom door before throwing it away.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1- What is the most effective way to stop the spread of diseases ?
- 2- How many lives could be saved each year if people washed their hands more often ?
- 3- Name three diseases that can be prevented by hand washing.
- 4- Why does hand washing prevent sickness ?
- 5- Describe the most effective way to wash hands.

Vocabulary List :

experts	خبراء	most effective	أكثر فاعلية
wash hands	يغسل يديه	hygiene	الصحة العامة
tropical	مداري - استوائي	infectious diseases	الأمراض المعدية
pinworm	الدودة البوسية	influenza	الأنفلونزا
common cold	نزلة برد	hepatitis A (أ)	التهاب الكبدى (أ)
meningitis	الالتهاب السحائي	infectious diarrhea	الإسهال المعدى
cough	يسعل	infect themselves	ينقلون العدوى لأنفسهم
sneeze	يعطس	using the toilet	استخدام المراض
good idea	فكرة جيدة	anti-bacterial	ضد البكتريا
handling money	تداول النقود	rinse	يشطف
public bathrooms	حمامات عامة	towel	منشفة
paper towel	منشفة (منديل) ورقية		

Answers :

- 1- The most effective way to prevent the spread of diseases is to ask people to wash their hands with soap and water.
- 2- One-million lives could be saved each year if people washed their hands with soap more often.
- 3- They are : pinworms, influenza, and common cold.
- 4- Hand washing prevents sickness because soap and rubbing remove germs.
- 5- Be sure to rub all areas of hands for about ten to fifteen seconds, then rinse your hands with water and dry them.

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-2-

Companies often give work to an outside business that can do the job for less money than their own employees could. This is called outsourcing. Outsourcing has become a political issue in the campaign for the latest American presidential elections.

Many companies in the United States have been moving jobs to countries where costs are much lower. Factory production jobs have moved away for years. But, the jobs now also involve skills like computer programming.

Labor groups and workers are angry. They point to reports that say the United States has lost two-and-a-half million jobs since 2001. Most were jobs in manufacturing. Some states have lost more jobs than others. But no one seems to know for sure how many jobs left the country.

There was a recession. Jobs were cut. Yet, so far, the economic recovery has produced fewer jobs than expected. So outsourcing has created an emotional debate.

Criticism of outsourcing has led some people to condemn free trade. They argue that if jobs are lost to foreign countries, then America should seek protective measures.

Some experts see that training and education can create new opportunities for workers. They say exports have helped create five million new jobs in America in the last ten years. Those jobs pay ten-percent above the average.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1- What is outsourcing ?
- 2- Why are labor groups and workers angry about it ?
- 3- How many jobs has the United States lost in the past five years ?
- 4- What reasons do people give to support outsourcing ?
- 5- What reasons do people give to criticize outsourcing ?

Vocabulary List :

employees	موظفين	business	عمل - مهمة - مهنة
presidential	الرئاسة	elections	انتخابات
political issue	قضية سياسية	campaign	حملة
lower costs	تكاليف أقل	involve skills	تتضمن مهارات
production jobs	وظائف إنتاجية	labor groups	جماعات العمال
manufacturing	الصناعة	state	ولاية
Jobs were cut	تناقص عدد الوظائف	recession	تراجع
emotional debate	جدل مثير	economic	اقتصادي
chairman	رئيس (مجلس - اجتماع)	long term	المدى الطويل
international trade	تجارة دولية	economist	عالم اقتصاد

condemn	يشجب - يرفض	praise	يمتدح
protective	وقائي	measures	إجراءات
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي	one-third	ثلث
above the average	فوق المعدل	training	التدريب

Answers :

- 1- Outsourcing is moving jobs to places where labor and production costs are lower.
- 2- Labor groups and workers are angry about it because workers in the United States lose their jobs to foreign workers.
- 3- In the past five years the United States lost about two-and-a-half million jobs.
- 4- Those who support outsourcing see that it makes sense to import goods produced at a lower cost. It is a new way of doing international trade, which increases economic growth.
- 5- Those who criticize outsourcing see that a number of Americans have lost their jobs to outsourcing. Critics say American companies should use workers in the United States.

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-3-

Fruit flies can damage four-hundred kinds of crops. These insects lay eggs not just in fruit but also vegetable and nuts. The young eat the produce, making it unusable. A female can lay a thousand eggs in her short lifetime.

One of the most destructive kinds of fruit flies is the Mediterranean fruit fly. California, for example, has spent almost thirty years fighting to keep the medfly out of the state.

Even islands far out at sea are not protected. The state of Hawaii has a history of problems with imported pests. The medfly came to Hawaii in the early nineteen-hundreds. Since then, three more kinds of fruit fly pests have arrived.

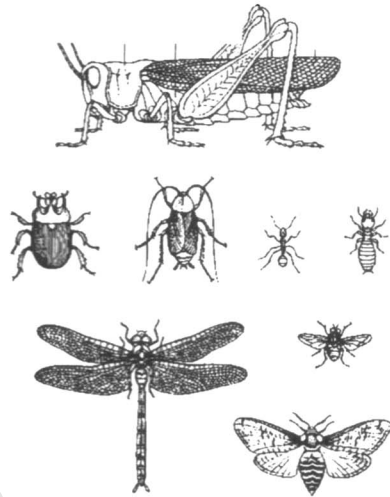
The Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture has a team to deal with the problem. The United States Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center is located in Hilo, Hawaii.

The center has designed a program that aims to keep damage below an economically important level. Lost markets now cost Hawaiian farmers an estimated three-hundred-million dollars a year.

Roger Vargas is an expert on insects. He started what is called the Hawaii Area-Wide Fruit Fly Integrated Pest Management Program. The team says this program is showing success after three years.

Past campaigns tried to kill all the fruit flies. The new program attacks the problem through a series of steps. One is to stop fruit fly reproduction. Infertile male flies are released to mate with the wild population. Also, farmers are told to bury all unharvested fruit or vegetables. Or they can place them under a screening structure to keep young flies from escaping.

The program in Hawaii also uses a biological pesticide to kill fruit flies. It is produced by a microscopic organism. It is put into a substance that the fruit flies like to eat. The researchers say this



is better for the environment than the common pesticide which is sprayed on crops.

The program also uses a natural enemy of fruit flies which is the *biosteres arisanus*. It is a kind of wasp that feeds on medflies and other fruit flies.

Farmers in the program like the results so far. They see they are using less pesticide. And they say they are finding less damaged fruit. Officials have extended the program for two more years.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1- How many kinds of crops can fruit flies damage ?
- 2- What organization tries to solve the insect problem in Hawaii?
- 3- How does the new program differ from the old ones ?
- 4- What is a medfly ?
- 5- Name one natural enemy of the fruit flies.

Vocabulary List :

fruit fly	ذبابة الفاكهة	lay eggs	تضع البيض
vegetable	خضراوات	unusable	غير صالح للاستخدام
lifetime	طول العمر	destructive	هدام – مهلك
protected	محمي	island	جزيرة
since then	ومنذ ذلك الوقت	pest	حشرة
team	فريق	basin	حوض
economically	من ناحية اقتصادية	level	مستوى
past campaigns	الحملات السابقة	program	برنامج
a series of steps	عدة خطوات	reproduction	تكاثر – تناسل
substance	مادة	young flies	الحشرات الصغيرة
microscopic	بالغ الصغر – مجهرى	organism	كائن حي
pesticide	مبيد حشري	wasp	دبور – زنبور

Answers:

- 1- Fruit flies can damage four-hundred kinds of crops.

- 2- United States Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center tries to solve the insect problem in Hawaii.
- 3- The old programs tried to kill all the fruit flies. The new one tries to stop insect reproduction instead. It also uses environmentally friendly poisons and the insects' natural enemies to kill them.
- 4- A medfly is a fruit fly.
- 5- The *Biosteres arisanus* wasp.

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-4-

Many students like to join programs about learning disabilities. These are disorders in the ways that people understand or use language. They can affect the ability to listen think, speak, or read and write. They can also affect the ability to do mathematical problems.

A person with a learning disability has unusual difficulty in developing these skills. Researchers believe that learning disabilities are caused by differences in the way that the brain works with information. They say children with learning disabilities are not unintelligent or do not want to work. Their brains just process information differently than other people.

Researchers say that as many as one out of every five people in the United States has some kind of learning disability. Almost three-million children in the United States receive some kind of help in school for a learning disability.

How can you tell if someone has a learning disability? Experts look for a difference between how well a child does in school and the level of intelligence or ability of the child. But there is no one sign of a disorder.

A few signs of a learning disability include: not connecting letters with their sounds or not understanding what is read. A person with a learning disability may not be able to understand a funny story. They may not follow directions. They may not read numbers correctly or know how to start a task.

Different people have different kinds of learning disabilities. One person may have trouble understanding mathematics. Another may have difficulty understanding of what people are saying. A third may not be able to express ideas in writing.

These different kinds of learning disabilities are known by different names. For example, a person who has difficulty reading may have dyslexia. Someone who cannot do mathematics may have a disorder called dyscalculia.

Experts say learning disabilities cannot be cured. But, people who have them can be helped. Teachers and parents can help young people with learning disabilities to learn successfully.

Comprehension Questions:

- 1- What is a learning disability ?
- 2- What causes someone to have a learning disability ?
- 3- How can you tell if a person has a learning disability ?
- 4- Name two different kinds of learning disabilities.
- 5- How many children in the United States get some kind of help for a learning disability in school ?

Vocabulary List :

learning disabilities	صعوبات التعلم	disorder	اضطراب - علة
ability to listen	القدرة على السمع	language	لغة
unusual difficulty	صعوبة غير معتادة	Researcher	باحث
unintelligent	غير ذكي - غبي	connect .. with ..	يربط بين
understand	يفهم	funny story	قصة طريفة
follow directions	يتبع التعليمات	start a task	يبدأ عمل
mathematics	رياضيات		

Answers :

- 1- A learning disability is a disorders in the way people understand or use language.
- 2- Differences in the way the brain works with information causes someone to have a learning disability.
- 3- There is no one way to tell. A person with a learning disability may not be able to connect letters with their sounds or understanding what is read. A person with a learning disability may not be able to understand a funny story. He may not follow directions well. He may not read numbers correctly or know how to start a task.
- 4- Dyslexia – dyscalculia
- 5- There are almost three million children in the United States who get some kind of help for a learning disability in school.

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TOEFL PRACTICE PASSAGES

قطع للاستعداد لاختبار التوفل

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Read the following passages and then answer the questions following each of them :

اقرأ الموضوعات التالية ثم أجب على الأسئلة التي تلي كل منها، لاحظ أن القطع متنوعة من حيث الطول ودرجة الصعوبة وطريقة توجيه الأسئلة :
ملاحظة :

حرصت على أن تكون كل القطع التالية في نفس مستوى اختبار التوفل وتستخدم نفس طريقة الأسئلة المستخدمة فيه وهي اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة من 4 خيارات.

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-1-

Thomas Alva Edison lit up the world with his invention of the electric light. Without him, the world might still be a dark place. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and over 1200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.



Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11th, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electrical and mechanical things at home.

When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments in his spare time. Unfortunately, his

first work experience did not end well. Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car.

Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time on the job conducting experiments. He got his first patent in 1868 for a vote recorder run by electricity. However, the vote recorder was not a success. In 1870, he sold another invention, a stock-ticker, for \$40,000. A stock-ticker is a machine that automatically prints stock prices on a tape. He was then able to build his first shop in Newark, New Jersey.

Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and had a hard of hearing in the other, but he thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short, so that he could have more time for work. He called himself a "two-shift man" because he worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

Thomas Edison died at the age of 84 on October 18th, 1931, at his estate in West Orange, New Jersey. He left numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world.

Comprehension Questions :

1. Thomas Edison did things in this order:
 - a. he became a telegraph operator, a newsboy, and then got his first patent
 - b. he became a newsboy, got his first patent, and then became a telegraph operator
 - c. he got a patent, became a telegraph operator, and then became a newsboy
 - d. he became a newsboy, a telegraph operator, and then got a patent
2. Edison considered his deafness :
 - a. a disadvantage
 - b. a blessing
 - c. something from a priest
 - d. a necessity
3. Of all the inventions, was probably the most important for civilization.

- a. the vote recorder b. the stock ticker
c. the light bulb d. the motion picture camera

4. The main idea of this passage is:

- a. Thomas Edison was always interested in science and inventions, and he invented many important things.
b. Thomas Edison could not keep a job.
c. Thomas Edison worked day and night on his experiments.
d. Deaf people make good inventors because they can focus without the distraction of spoken conversation.

5- Thomas Edison invented more than useful things.

- a- 1000 b- 1200
c- 3000 d- 4000

Vocabulary List :

invention	اختراع	electric light	مصباح كهربائي
surprisingly	من المدهش	experiment	يجري تجربة
natural curiosity	فضول طبيعي	accidentally	سهواً - بالصدفة
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	patent	براءة اختراع
telegraph operator	عامل تلغراف	stock-ticker	آلة طباعة الأسعار
two-shift man	رجل يعمل ورديتين	numerous	عدد هائل
quality of life	نوعية الحياة	improved	حسن - طور
اسم أطلقه أديسون على نفسه.		two-shift man : لاحظ أن التعبير هو	

Answers :

- 1- D 2- B 3- C 4- A 5- B

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-2-

In October, 1961, at Crowley Field in Cincinnati, Ohio, an old, deaf gentleman named William E. Hoy stood up to toss out the first ball of the World Series. Most people at Crowley Field on that day probably did not remember Hoy because he had retired from professional baseball 58 years earlier, in 1903. However, he had been an outstanding player and the deaf community still talks about him and his years in baseball.

William E. Hoy was born in Houckstown, Ohio, on May 23, 1862. He became deaf when he was two years old. He attended the Columbus Ohio School for the Deaf. After graduation, he started playing semi-pro baseball while working as a shoemaker.

Hoy began playing professional baseball in 1886 for Oshkosh (Wisconsin) of the Northwestern League. In 1888, he started as an outfielder with the old Washington Senators. His small stature and speed made him an outstanding base runner.



The arm signals used by umpires today to indicate balls and strikes began because of Hoy. The umpire lifted his right arm to indicate that the pitch was a strike, and his left arm to signal that it was a ball.

For many years, people talked about Hoy's last ball game in 1903. He was playing for Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast Winter League. It was a memorable game because Hoy made a spectacular play which won the game. It was a very foggy night and, therefore, very hard to see the ball. In the ninth inning, with two men out, Hoy managed to catch a fly ball to make the third out in spite of the fog. Los Angeles defeated their opposition and won the pennant for the year.

Hoy married Anna Marie Lowery. The Hoyes had many friends. Since they could not hear a doorbell or a knock on the door, Hoy improvised. He put a baseball in a groove by the door bell mechanism. The pulling of the bell knocked the ball onto the floor. The vibrations announced the visitor.

After he retired, Hoy stayed busy. He ran a dairy farm near Cincinnati for 20 years. He also became a public speaker and traveled giving speeches. Until a few years before his death, he took 4 and 10 mile walks several mornings a week. On December 15, 1961, William Hoy died at the age of 99.

Comprehension questions :

1- In which order did things occur?

- a. Hoy went to school, became deaf, worked as a shoemaker, then played professional baseball.
- b. Hoy became deaf, went to school, worked as a shoemaker, then played professional baseball.
- c. Hoy became deaf, went to school, played professional baseball, then worked as a shoemaker.
- d. Hoy worked as a shoemaker, became deaf, went to school, then played professional baseball.

2- Hoy was a famous

- a- shoemaker
- b- football player
- c- baseball player
- d- politician

3. "Until a few years before his death, he took 4 and 10 mile walks several mornings every week." This means that Hoy was:

- a. only following his doctor's orders
- b. not in good shape
- c. very tired when he was finished
- d. in good physical condition

4. The main idea of this passage can best be stated as:

- a. A deaf baseball player named Hoy was a skilled player who had a great impact on the game of baseball.
- b. Baseball is the greatest American pastime
- c. Deaf people can do anything.
- d. Where the umpire's hand signals came from.

5. Hoy retired from professional baseball in:

- a. 1903
- b. 1886
- c. 1889
- d. 1961

Vocabulary List :

outstanding player	لاعب مرموق	deaf	أصم
shoemaker	صانع أحذية	attend	يدرس في
memorable	خالد - لا ينسى	spectacular	مدهش
won the game	كسب المباراة	foggy	كثير الضباب
vibration	اهتزاز	pennant	راية - شارة - علم

dairy farm	مزرعة منتجات ألبان	give a speech	يلقي خطاب
public speaker	متحدث معروف		

Answers :

- 1- B 2- C 3- D 4- A 5- A
 *** *** ***

-3-

In 1877, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of America's independence from England, the French government presented the United States with a colossal statue that has come to be one of the most beloved symbols of America. The gift was presented in honor of the alliance between France and America. The formal name of the figure is Liberty Enlightening the World, but it is almost universally known as the Statue of Liberty.

Since the French government donated the money for the project, French sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi and engineer Gustav Eiffel were put in charge of the design. The massive structure was assembled in Paris, where it was put on exhibition before being dismantled, then shipped to New York and finally reassembled on Bedloe Island, which was later renamed Liberty Island.



The statue is made of thin copper sheets, each just a tenth of an inch thick. They are riveted to an iron framework, which forms the shape of the statue. The statue itself is 151 feet tall, but it stands on top of a large pedestal made of concrete and granite, which was designed by American architect Richard Morris Hunt. The total height of the statue and the pedestal is 305 feet, making it a spectacular sight

Due to difficulty and expense of working on an isolated island, construction took nearly a decade. After the statue was completed in 1886, President Grover Cleveland came to New York to attend the dedication ceremony. After the unveiling, the Statue of Liberty became a beacon of freedom for both newly arriving immigrants and longtime city dwellers. But after decades of exposure to pollution and harsh ocean air, time had taken its toll on Lady Liberty, as the statue is sometimes called. A full century after the dedication, a restoration effort was launched to repair damage from age. Funded by both the French and American governments, the renovation of the statue required enclosing it in a scaffold while workers renovated the copper sheeting and replaced the glass torch with a gold one. The newly restored monument was unveiled a few years later, as vibrant and inspiring as ever.

1- The Statue of Liberty was made in

- a- France
c- England
- b- USA
d- Egypt
- 2- When was the statue completed ?
- a- 1888
c- 1886
- b-1887
d- 1889
- 3- The statue was not made in the island of Bedloe due to
- a- space and cranes
c- refusal of the governor
- b- difficulty and expense
d- bad weather only
- 4- The colossal statue is a symbol of
- a- democracy
c- equality
- b- hard work
d- freedom
- 5- The statue is also called

a- lady liberty

b- lady America

c- Miss America

d- World freedom

Vocabulary List :

centennial anniversary	الاحتفال المئوي	colossal	ضخم - هائل
statue	تمثال	symbol	رمز
alliance	تحالف	liberty	الحرية
enlightening	ينير - يضيئ	in charge of	مسئول عن
Statue of Liberty	تمثال الحرية	dismantled	يتم تفكيكه
universally	على مستوى العالم	reassemble	يعاد تجميعه
rivet	يلف - يغلف	iron	حديد صلب
framework	إطار	pedestal	قاعدة
concrete	خرسانة	independence	الاستقلال
to symbolize liberty	يرمز إلى الحرية	declaration	إعلان
decade	عقد (10 أعوام)	beacon	رمز - علامة

Answers :

1- A

2- C

3- B

4- D

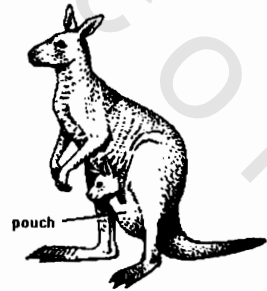
5- A

*** **

-4-

Ever since they were discovered by early settlers, kangaroos have fascinated biologists. They are unique animals, considered both comical and exotic. They are found only in Australia, New Zealand and a few surrounding islands.

There are more than fifty species of kangaroos in existence today. The best known and largest species is the red and gray kangaroos, which can stand up to six feet and can weigh nearly 200 pounds. But there are kangaroo breeds that are much smaller, such as the musky rat kangaroo, which is only one foot tall. Kangaroos are very adaptable and can live in almost any climate. They can be found in mountainous regions, deserts,



grasslands, even remote islands off the coast of southwestern Australia.

Kangaroos are very well suited to their environment. They have adapted over millions of years to fit into their ecological niche. They have large ears, and relatively small heads. Their front limbs are very small, but their paws are very nimble. Their hind legs are very large and powerful. When they are moving slowly, kangaroos walk on all four limbs, with the front limbs barely touching the ground. But when they feel the need to move quickly, they stand nearly upright, and start hopping on their hind legs. When they begin to hop, kangaroos use their muscular, agile tails to balance themselves, and to help them change direction.

Like all marsupials, kangaroos carry their offspring in a pouch. The mother kangaroo may nurse her young, called a joey, for up to a year. Because the joeys stay in a pouch for so long, kangaroos almost never have more than one baby at a time. They typically raise one litter per year, though environmental conditions sometimes make this impossible. If they survive childhood, kangaroos can live as long as eighteen years in the wild, even longer in captivity.

Except for the smallest species like the musky rat kangaroo, which eats insects and small animals, kangaroos are herbivores. Like many other grazing animals, kangaroos have developed multi-chambered stomachs to aid in the breakdown of otherwise indigestible plant material.

Comprehension Questions :

- 1- According to the passage, which of the following is not true about kangaroos?
 - a- kangaroos carry their offspring in a pouch
 - b- kangaroos have multi-chambered stomachs
 - c- kangaroos use their tails for balance
 - d- kangaroos can weigh nearly 300 pounds

- 2- When do kangaroos switch from walking on four legs to walking on two legs?
 a- when they are frightened
 b- when they need to move fast
 c- when their front limbs are holding something
 d- when their front limbs are tired
- 3- Kangaroos can adapt themselves to
 a- different weather conditions
 b- wars and attacks between wild animals
 c- different foods and lack of water
 d- rain and thunder only
- 4- Kangaroos are found in
 a- Libya, New Zealand and Austria.
 b- Libya, New Zealand and Australia
 c- Australia, New Zealand and a few surrounding islands
 d- All Asian countries
- 5- Kangaroos seem
 a- ugly and strange b- aggressive
 c- comical and exotic d- strong and clumsy

Vocabulary List :

comical and exotic	مضحك وغريب	unique	فريد - فذ
fascinate	يسحر - يفتن	species	نوع
kangaroo	حيوان الكنغر	existence	الوجود
best known	الأشهر	breed	سلالة
adaptable	قابل للتكيف	climate	طقس - جو
grasslands	مروج	remote islands	جزر نائية
mountainous regions	مناطق جبلية	suited to	يتوافق مع
ecological niche	ظروف احيائية	hop	يثب على قدميه الخلفيتين
change direction	يغير اتجاهه	agile	رشيق - خفيف الحركة
marsupials	حيوانات ذات جراب	pouch	كيس - جراب
environmental conditions	ظروف بيئية	joey	صغير الكنغر
herbivores	آكل الأعشاب	insects	حشرات
grazing animal	حيوان يرعى الكأ	indigestible	عسر الهضم

multi-chambered

متعدد الغرف

breakdown

هضم - تقطيت

Answers :

1- D

2- B

3- A

4- C

5- C

*** **

-5-

We believe that Earth is about 4.6 billion years old. At present we are forced to look at other bodies in the solar system to know what the early history of the Earth was like.

Studies of our moon, Mercury, Mars, and the large satellites of Jupiter and Saturn have provided ample evidence that all these large celestial bodies were bombarded by smaller objects in a wide variety of sizes shortly after the larger bodies had formed. This same **bombardment** must have affected Earth as well. The lunar record indicates that the rate of impacts decreased to its present low level about 4 billion years ago. On Earth, subsequent erosion and crustal motions have **obliterated** the craters that must have formed during this epoch.

Scientists estimate the Earth's age by measuring the ratios of various radioactive elements in rocks. The oldest Earth rocks tested so far are about 3 billion years old. But no one knows whether these are the oldest rocks on Earth. Tests on rocks from the moon and on meteorites show that these are about 4.6 billion years old. Scientists believe that this is the true age of the solar system and probably the true age of the Earth.



Comprehension Questions :

1. In line 11, the word "**obliterated**" means

(A) created.

(B) destroyed.

(C) changed.

(D) eroded.

2. According to this passage, how do scientists estimate the age of the Earth?
- (A) By measuring the ratios of radioactive elements in rocks
 - (B) By examining fossils
 - (C) By studying sunspots
 - (D) By examining volcanic activity
3. Scientists estimate the age of the Earth as
- (A) 3 billion years old.
 - (B) 4 billion years old.
 - (C) 4.6 billion years old.
 - (D) 6 billion years old.
4. Which of the following processes led to the obliteration of the craters formed by the bombardment of the Earth by celestial bodies?
- (A) Volcanic activity
 - (B) Solar radiation
 - (C) Gravity
 - (D) Crustal motions
5. According to the passage, why are scientists forced to look at other bodies in the solar system to determine the early history of the Earth?
- (A) Human alteration of the Earth
 - (B) Erosion and crustal motions
 - (C) Solar flares
 - (D) Deforestation
6. What is the **best** title for this passage?
- (A) "Determining the Age of the Earth"
 - (B) "Determining the Age of the Solar System"
 - (C) "Erosion and Crustal Motion of Earth"
 - (D) "Radioactive Elements in Rocks"
7. Which of the following bodies was **not** studied to give evidence that the Earth was bombarded in its early history?
- (A) Mars
 - (B) Mercury
 - (C) Jupiter
 - (D) Earth's moon
8. Bombardment of the Earth at one time by various sized bodies is
- (A) inferred from what happened on other planetary bodies.
 - (B) documented fact.

- (C) proven by the lunar record.
 (D) indicated by erosion.
9. The level of impacts of the bombardments of Earth have
 (A) decreased to below normal.
 (B) increased to a current high.
 (C) increased after a periodic low.
 (D) decreased to the current low level.
10. In line 8, the word "**bombardment**" means
 (A) an avoidance. (B) an assault.
 (C) an effect. (D) a cause.

Vocabulary List :

early history	تاريخ قديم	Mercury	عطارد
Mars	المريخ	large satellites	الأقمار الكبيرة
Jupiter	المشتري	Saturn	زحل
ample evidence	أدلة كافية	celestial	سماوي
were bombarded	قذفت	bombardment	قذف – قصف
erosion	تآكل – تعرية	lunar record	سجل معلومات القمر
crustal motion	حركة طبقات الأرض	obliterate	يطمر – يطمس – يُلغى
crater	حفرة	epoch	فترة
radioactive	نشاط إشعاعي	meteorite	حجر نيزكي
fossil	حفريّة	sunspots	البقع الشمسية
volcanic activity	نشاط بركاني	solar radiation	أشعة الشمس
Deforestation	إزالة الغابات	solar system	النظام الشمسي

Answers :

- 1- B 2- A 3- C 4- D 5- B
 6- A 7- C 8- A 9- D 10- B

*** **

Juan Ponce de Leon was the first Spaniard to touch the shores of the present United States. As Columbus had not remotely realized the extent of his momentous discovery, de Leon never dreamed that his "island" of Florida was a peninsular extension of the vast North American continent. After coming to the New World with Columbus in 1493, he had led the occupation of Puerto Rico in 1508 and governed it from 1509 to 1512. In 1509, de Leon started a colony at Caparra, later abandoned in favor of San Juan. He was one of the first men who advanced the Spanish Empire by conquest, subjugation of the Indians, and establishment of a semi-military government.

In Puerto Rico he heard a legend about an island called Bimini, where there was said to be a spring that restored youth to all who bathed in it. It is said he was seeking this spring when he discovered Florida.

He sailed from Puerto Rico in March 1513. On Easter Sunday he sighted the coast. A few days later he landed on Florida's East Coast, near what is now St. Augustine. He named the place La Florida after the Spanish term for Easter Sunday "Pascua Florida", or "flowery feast." He then sailed around the peninsula and up the West Coast. He returned to Florida in 1521.

Comprehension Questions :

1. In what year did de Leon discover Florida?
(A) 1508 (B) 1513
(C) 1521 (D) 1492
2. What was the first colony of Ponce de Leon in Puerto Rico?
(A) San Juan (B) La Florida
(C) Caparra (D) St. Augustine
3. What was the name of the legendary island where the fabled Fountain of Youth was said to be?
(A) Cuba (B) Bimini
(C) Atlantis (D) Bermuda

4. Which of the following is implied by the passage?
 - (A) Ponce de Leon was the true discoverer of North America.
 - (B) Ponce de Leon rejected the philosophy of war.
 - (C) Ponce de Leon did not discover Florida.
 - (D) Ponce de Leon's greatest contribution was his discovery of the Fountain of Youth.
5. Pascua Florida is the Spanish term for which holiday?
 - (A) Easter Sunday
 - (B) Christmas
 - (C) Thanksgiving
 - (D) Palm Sunday
6. According to the passage, which of the following was NOT a means of advancement of the Spanish Empire in the New World?
 - (A) Conquest
 - (B) Subjugation of Indians
 - (C) Establishment of semi-military governments
 - (D) Treaties and negotiation
7. From the passage, it can be assumed that a "peninsula" is
 - (A) a volcanic island.
 - (B) an island completely surrounded by water.
 - (C) an extension of land surrounded almost completely by water.
 - (D) an island inhabited by Indians.
8. According to the passage, Ponce de Leon believed the land he discovered was
 - (A) part of the Bahamas.
 - (B) the new "island" of Florida.
 - (C) the mainland of the United States.
 - (D) Puerto Rico.
9. Leon sailed from Puerto Rico in... ..
 - (A) March 1513.
 - (B) July 1517.
 - (B) September 1520.
 - (D) August 1513.
10. Leon returned to in 1521.
 - (A) United States
 - (B) Florida
 - (B) Canada
 - (C) Puerto Rico

Vocabulary List :

momentous	هام جداً	peninsular	على شكل شبه جزيرة
conquest	فتح - إخضاع	subjugation	استعباد - إخضاع
establishment	إقامة - توطيد	semi-military	شبه عسكري
inhabit	يسكن - يقطن	Easter	عيد الفصح
spring	عين ماء	legend	أسطورة
island	جزيرة	restore	يستعيد
seek	يسعى	sight	يشاهد - يلمح
sail	يبحر	empire	إمبراطورية

Answers :

- 1- B 2- C 3- C 4- A 5- A
6- D 7- C 8- B 9- A 10- B

*** **

-7-

Any book about the greatest scientists of history contains the name of the brilliant physicist Albert Einstein. His theories of relativity led to entirely new ways of thinking about time, space, matter, energy, and gravity. Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the control of atomic energy, and television as a practical application of Einstein's work.

In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss patent office at Bern. In 1905, at the age of 26, he published the first of his five major research papers. It provided a theory of the zigzag motion of microscopic particles.

The second paper laid the foundation for the quantum theory of light. In it, he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. A third paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that time and motion are relative to the observer, if the



speed of light is constant and the natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe. The fourth **paper** was a mathematical addition to the special theory of relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula, $E = mc^2$, known as the energy mass equivalence. In 1916, Einstein published his general theory of relativity. In this paper, he proposed that gravity is not a force, but a curve in the space-time continuum, created by the presence of mass.

Einstein then moved to the United States. In 1939, he learned that two German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead Germany to develop an atomic bomb. He suggested that the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.

Comprehension Questions :

1. Einstein's primary work was in the area of
 - (A) chemistry.
 - (B) biology.
 - (C) physics.
 - (D) engineering.
2. Which of the following inventions is mentioned in the passage as a practical application of Einstein's discoveries?
 - (A) Radio
 - (B) Automobiles
 - (C) Computers
 - (D) Television
3. In which country was Einstein born?
 - (A) Switzerland
 - (B) United States
 - (C) Germany
 - (D) Israel
4. What is "Brownian movement"?
 - (A) The zig-zag motion of microscopic particles
 - (B) The emission of electrons from solids
 - (C) The motion of photons in light
 - (D) The basis of the theory of relativity
- 5- Einstein was a great
 - (A) scientist
 - (B) mathematician
 - (C) musician
 - (D)- army leader

6. Einstein advised president Franklin Roosevelt to
 (A) begin research in agriculture in the USA.
 (B) begin the atomic research as soon as possible.
 (C) stop all research in atom as it is dangerous.
 (D) dismiss all foreign scientists from the USA.
7. It is clear from the tone of the passage that the author feels ...
 (A) Einstein's work in physics was normal.
 (B) Einstein was one of the most brilliant scientists.
 (C) Einstein's work in physics is theoretical.
 (D) Einstein's theories have been proven incorrect.
8. According to Einstein's special theory of relativity,
 (A) physics does not need mathematics in its research.
 (B) light is composed of separate packets of energy.
 (C) time and motion are relative to the observer.
 (D) some solids emit electrons when struck by light.
9. The word in bold "**paper**" most nearly means
 (A) research. (B) criticism.
 (C) support. (D) elimination.
10. Einstein sees that light is composed of separate packets of energy called
 (A) electrons. (B) photoelectrons.
 (C) quanta. (D) gamma rays.

Vocabulary List :

brilliant	متألق - رائع	physicist	فيزيائي
atomic energy	الطاقة الذرية	gravity	جاذبية
research paper	بحث	zigzag	خط متعرج
quantum	كم	packet	رزم - حزم
theory of relativity	نظرية النسبية	observer	مراقب - مشاهد
mass	كتلة	force	قوة
chemist	كيميائي - عالم كيمياء	uranium atom	ذرة اليورانيوم
atomic bomb	قنبلة ذرية	suggest	يقترح
patent	براءة اختراع	presence	حضور - وجود
exalting	مرتفع - عال		

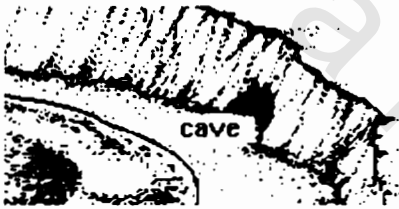
Answers :

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1- C | 2- D | 3- C | 4- A | 5- A |
| 6- B | 7- B | 8- C | 9- A | 10- C |

*** **

-8-

The most familiar speleothems (a greek word) in the decorative features found in caves are stalactites and stalagmites. Stalactites hang downward from the ceiling of the cave and are formed as drop after drop of water slowly trickles through cracks in the cave roof. Stalagmites grow upward from the floor of the cave, generally as a result of water dripping from an overhead stalactite. A column forms when a stalactite and a stalagmite grow until they join. A "curtain", a drapery, begins to form on an inclined ceiling when drops of water trickle along a slope.



Natural openings on the surface that lead to caves are called sinkholes, or swallow holes. Streams sometimes disappear down these holes and flow through the cavern. Rivers may

flow from one mountain to another through a series of caves. Some caverns have sinkholes in their floors. Water often builds up a rim of dripstone around the edge of the hole. Dripping water often contains dissolved minerals as well as acid. These minerals may be deposited; and they may give rich coloring to the deposits. If minerals in the water change, layers of different colors may be formed.

Comprehension Questions :

1. Stalagmites are formed by
 - (A) drops of water which enter through cracks
 - (B) underground rivers which flow through the cave.
 - (C) water dripping from an overhead stalactite.
 - (D) water which trickles down a slope.

2. Sinkholes are
 - (A) the decorative dripstone features found in caves.
 - (B) natural openings on the surface that lead to caves.
 - (C) colorful layers of mineral deposits.
 - (D) None of the above
3. Which speleothem grows upward from the floor ?
 - (A) Stalagmites
 - (B) Stalactites
 - (C) Sinkholes
 - (D) Curtains
4. An "inclined ceiling" is one which
 - (A) is straight.
 - (B) is crooked.
 - (C) is slanted.
 - (D) is wet.
5. Which of the following are **not** caused by dripping water ?
 - (A) Stalagmites
 - (B) Stalactites
 - (C) Slopes
 - (D) Curtains
6. The information in the passage is most relevant to which field of study ?
 - (A) Geography
 - (B) Archaeology
 - (C) Physics
 - (D) Geology
7. "Curtains" can also be called
 - (A) columns.
 - (B) draperies.
 - (C) stalagmites.
 - (D) rims.
8. The word speleothem comes from which language?
 - (A) Latin
 - (B) French
 - (C) Greek
 - (D) English
9. Stalagmites are formed by
 - (A) drops of water which enter the cave through cracks in the ceiling.
 - (B) underground rivers which flow through the cave.
 - (C) water which seeps through the cave floor.
 - (D) water which trickles down a slope.
10. Which speleothem hangs from the ceiling of a cave?
 - (A) Stalagmites
 - (B) Stalactites
 - (C) Columns
 - (D) Rimstones

Vocabulary List :

stalagmites	صواعد (داخل الكهوف)	stalactites	نوازل (داخل الكهوف)
	أعمدة من كربونات الكالسيوم تنمو من		أعمدة أسطوانية أو مخروطية من
	أرضيات الكهوف في الحجر الجيري		رواسب معدنية تهبط تدريجياً من
	وتتجه إلى أعلى		أسقف المغارات (الكهوف)
feature	هيئة - صورة - سمة	decorative	زخرفي
speleothems	تكوينات داخل الكهوف	hang downward	يتدلى لأسفل
slowly trickle	يقطر ببطء	crack	شق - شرخ
grow upward	تنمو متجهة لأعلى	overhead	فوق - أعلى
a column forms	العمود يتكون	slope	منحدر
natural opening	فتحة طبيعية	curtain	ستار (من تكوينات الكهف)
stream	نهر - جدول	surface	سطح
cavern	كهف صغير	disappear	يختفي
series of caves	سلسلة كهوف	rim of dripstone	حافة حجرية
Dripping water	الماء المتساقط	acid	حمض
dissolved minerals	معادن ذائبة	deposited	تترسب
rich coloring	تلوين وافر	layers	طبقات
inclined	مائل		

Answers :

- 1- C 2- B 3- A 4- C 5- C
6- D 7- B 8- C 9- A 10- B

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-9-

Horse owners who plan to breed one or more mares should have a working knowledge of heredity and know how to care for breeding animals and foals.

The number of mares bred that actually conceive varies from about 40 to 85 percent, with the average running less than 50 percent. Some mares that do conceive fail to produce living foals. This means that, on average, two mares are kept a



whole year to produce one foal, and even then, some foals are disappointments from the standpoint of quality.

By careful selection, breeders throughout history have developed various kinds of horses with a wide variety of characteristics to suit many different needs. The Great Horse of the Middle Ages, for example, was bred for size and strength to carry a heavily armored knight. The massive horses of such breeds are often called “cold blooded”. The Arabs bred **lithe** desert horses that were small and swift. These animals are often referred to as “hot blooded”. Cross-breeding of hot-blooded and cold-blooded horses for certain characteristics produced breeds ranging from riding horses to draft horses.

The thoroughbred is considered by many to be the highpoint of elegance and fine selective breeding. Many persons apply the mistaken name “thoroughbred” to any purebred horse. But a thoroughbred is a distinct breed of running horses that traces its ancestry through the male line directly back to three Eastern stallions: the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian, and the Godolphin Barb.

The breeds of horses are often divided into three major groups: ponies, heavy, or draft horses, and light horses.

Comprehension Questions :

1. Which of the following is not an example of an Eastern stallion?
(A) Byerly Turk (B) Darley Arabian
(C) Thoroughbred (D) Godolphin Barb
2. Which of the following was not a characteristic of the Great Horse of the Middle Ages?
(A) Large size (B) Swiftiness
(C) Strength (D) Cold blooded
3. It can be inferred from the passage that cold blooded and hot blooded horses were cross-bred for what reason?
(A) for a safer means of reproduction.
(B) Cross-bred horses were preferred by Arabs.

- (C) By cross-breeding, horses with desirable mixed characteristics could be produced.
 (D) Cross-breeding produced Thoroughbred horses.
4. The word in bold "**lithe**" most nearly means
 (A) graceful. (B) clumsy.
 (C) massive. (D) bulky.
5. Which of the following is not of the major divisions of horse breeds ?
 (A) Draft horses (B) Ponies
 (C) Foals (D) Light horses
6. According to the passage, which of the following horses is considered to be the finest purebred?
 (A) Darley Arabian (B) Thoroughbred
 (C) Godolphin Barb (D) Byerly Turk
7. To conceive is to
 (A) become sick. (B) become pregnant.
 (C) die. (D) be born.
8. A foal is a
 (A) male horse. (B) female horse.
 (C) old horse. (D) baby horse.
9. The average amount of mares bred which actually conceive is less than what percent ?
 (A) 40 (B) 85
 (C) 50 (D) 75
10. A mare is a
 (A) male horse. (B) baby horse.
 (C) female horse. (D) old horse.

Vocabulary List :

horse owners	أصحاب الخيول	mare	فرس (أنثى الخيل)
working knowledge	معرفة عملية	heredity	الوراثة
foal	مهر (صغير الحصان)	know how	يعرف كيفية
produce living foal	تلد مهر حي	conceive	تحمل (الفرس)
disappointment	شيء مخيب للأمل	on average	في المتوسط
quality	جودة - نوع	selection	انتقاء

TOEFL (PBT – CBT – iBT)

breeder	مربي (خيول)	wide variety	تنوع كبير
characteristics	صفات	size and strength	الحجم والقوة
heavily armored	محمل بالسلاح	knight	فارس
massive	كبير – ضخمة	cold blooded	ذوات الدم البارد
small and swift	صغير وسريع	lithe	رشيق
riding horses	جياذ الركوب	hot blooded	ذوات الدم الحار
draft horses	جياذ جر العربات	thoroughbred	أصيل
ancestry	سلالة	pony	فرس

Answers :

- 1- C 2- B 3- C 4- A 5- C
6- B 7- B 8- D 9- C 10- C

*** **

-10-

Animals that produce large amounts of offspring depend upon the sheer size of the litter for the **perpetuation** of their species. The young mature very quickly, the parents are usually involved with obtaining their own food and with reproduction. Should some of the offspring become endangered, the parent will not interfere, because it is not expected that all the young survive, and that is the reason for a large litter.

One animal that produces large litters is the hamster. A female hamster is able to bear young when she is six weeks to two months old. The gestation period is about 16 days.

Although an average litter size is from five to ten, hamsters commonly have as few as three or as many as a dozen offspring at a time. Mothers will sometimes eat their own young, particularly when the number of offspring is large. Females may produce litters up to an age of about 15 months at monthly intervals. The blind, hairless young animals begin to grow fur in two to three days. Their eyes open after about two weeks. After ten days they begin eating solid food, though the mother will continue to nurse them for about two more weeks. In captivity, a typical hamster may live for two to three years.

Comprehension Questions :

1. The gestation period for hamsters is about
 - (A) nine months.
 - (B) one month.
 - (C) 16 days.
 - (D) six weeks.
2. For what reason will female hamsters eat their young?
 - (A) Hunger
 - (B) Because of a large number of offspring
 - (C) Deformed babies
 - (D) The young mature too quickly
3. Female hamsters may reproduce as young as
 - (A) six weeks old.
 - (B) six months old.
 - (C) 15 months old.
 - (D) two weeks old.
4. "Perpetuation" in line 2 means
 - (A) extinction.
 - (B) annihilation.
 - (C) variation.
 - (D) continuation.
5. Hamsters can produce offspring until what age ?
 - (A) two years
 - (B) six weeks
 - (C) 15 months
 - (D) 16 days
6. What is the tone of the passage?
 - (A) Argumentative
 - (B) Informative
 - (C) Biased
 - (D) Farcical
7. What is the best title for this passage ?
 - (A) "Endangered Animal Litters"
 - (B) "Reasons for Large Litters"
 - (C) "Parents of Large Litters"
 - (D) "Educating Litters"
8. What is a litter?
 - (A) The amount of parents an animal has
 - (B) The amount of garbage an animal has
 - (C) The amount of offspring an animal has
 - (D) The amount of siblings an animal has
9. Why would an animal parent not be able to care for its litter ?
 - (A) It is busy reproducing and food gathering.
 - (B) It is busy educating the litter.

- (C) It interferes with the litter.
 (D) It is busy playing.
10. Which of the following is **not** a reason for a large litter ?
 (A) The young are not expected to live.
 (B) The young are educated.
 (C) The parents are too busy to protect them.
 (D) The young mature quickly.

Vocabulary List :

offspring	ذرية - نسل	litter	عدد مواليد حيوان في مرة واحدة
perpetuation	بقاء - خلود	species	نوع (حيوان)
mature quickly	يكبر بسرعة	reproduction	تناسل - تكاثر
survive	يظل حيا	endangered	معرض للخطر
hamster	حيوان قارض شبيه بالجرذ	interfere	يتدخل
gestation period	فترة الحمل	interval	فترة فاصلة
in captivity	في الأسر	solid food	طعام صلب
(أي حيوان يربي في منزل أو حديقة)		hairless	أجرد - بدون شعر
حيوان وليس في بيئته الطبيعية)		grow fur	ينمو الفرو

Answers :

- 1- C 2- B 3- A 4- D 5- C
 6- B 7- B 8- C 9- A 10- B

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