

I- Read the following passage and then answer the questions below.

There are some things in the universe that are beyond our understanding. One of those things is how I bent spoons with the energy of my mind. I was at a workshop about not limiting ourselves by our doubts. Each participant had a regular spoon. We were to hold our spoons lightly and then think about making them bend. We were to think about the metal getting soft. The leader told us that when the spoon started to bend, we were to say, "It's bending!" until then we were to say, "Bend! Bend! Bend!" I doubted that a spoon would listen to me.

Then as I was holding the spoon and putting hardly any pressure on it, the spoon began to turn in my hand. To my surprise, the spoon got soft and bent into a 90-degree angle. I started to say, "it's bending!" And others looked at me, still saying, "Bend! Bend!" I looked around. Suddenly other people's spoons were bending into loops. I picked up another spoon, as the leader asked me, "Why don't you believe?" And this time, the spoon did what I instructed it to do. It bent over double into a full loop and then some. The third time I picked up a fork instead of a spoon. I believed that the metal would get soft, and when it began to bend, I turned it in all ways. I **twisted it twice and made a corkscrew out of it**. It was thrilling to see that a law of nature could be broken, or at least bent.

I saw another really strange thing happen. Four people picked up a fifth person without any strain. The procedure is simple: one person sits on a chair. The four people can try to pick up the person in the chair by holding onto one chair leg each and lifting. That way, however, is not easy. The better way is to defy gravity. Four lifters put their hands, one on top of the other, on top of the head of the person on the chair. Then they press down gently with all eight hands. Then, on the count of three, they remove their hands, and with their index fingers only, lift the person. The other two put their index fingers under the person's knees. The other two put their index fingers under the person's shoulders, in the armpits. And all lift together. The eight fingers of the four lifters will raise the person off the chair and into the air.

1. What is one of the things that are beyond our understanding?
 - a) Bending a spoon
 - b) The world
 - ✓ c) Spoons
 - d) Bending the universe

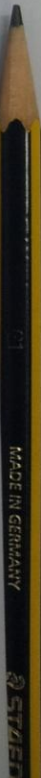
2. "not limiting ourselves by our doubts." was _____.
- a) a person you doubt
 - b) the name of a book about energy
 - c) a lesson on making spoons and forks
 - d) the title of a workshop
3. What did each participant have?
- a) A regular spoon
 - b) A silver spoon
 - c) A regular fork
 - d) Soft spoon
4. The participants had to hold their spoons _____.
- a) brightly
 - b) lightly
 - c) tightly
 - d) thoughtfully
5. What did the participants have to think about?
- a) Making universe bend
 - b) Making people think
 - c) Making spoons bend
 - d) Making spoons light
6. When the spoon started to bend, the participants had to say _____.
- a) It's getting soft
 - b) It's bending
 - c) It's not bending
 - d) Bending, not bending
7. "I doubted that a spoon would listen to me." Means that he _____.
- a) is not sure that the spoon would listen to him.
 - b) is sure that the spoon would listen to him.
 - c) is happy that the spoon would listen to him.
 - d) is listening to a spoon.
8. What happened to the spoon in the narrator's hand?
- a) It didn't listened to him.
 - b) It got hard and shiny.
 - c) It got soft and bent.
 - d) Nothing happened to it.
9. To bend the spoon, the narrator _____.
- a) puts some weight on it.
 - b) puts some pressure on it.
 - c) didn't put pressure on it.
 - d) didn't get angry.

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10. What happened to the spoons of the other people?
/ a) They bent into loops.
/ b) They didn't bend.
/ c) They were suddenly picked.
/ d) They bent but not much.
11. The spoon bent over double into a full loop when the narrator _____
a) picked it up from the ground
/ b) looped it slowly
/ c) instructed it to do so
/ d) pressed it
12. "I twisted it twice and made a corkscrew out of it." It in this sentence refers to _____
a) the spoon
/ b) the corkscrew
/ c) the fork
/ d) metal
13. For the narrator, breaking the law of nature was _____
/ a) Twisting
/ b) Thrilling
/ c) Not exciting
/ d) Not thrilling
14. What was the other thing the narrator saw?
/ a) Four people picking up a fifth person.
/ b) Five people picking up four persons.
/ c) Picking up a person with a strain.
/ d) Strange people.
15. The four lifters lift a person with their _____
a) middle fingers
/ b) right hands
/ c) index fingers
/ d) index cards
16. The person was raised off the chair from the person's _____
a) armpits
/ b) shoulders and fingers
/ c) knees and shoulders
/ d) knees



II- Which meaning is closest to the underlined word or words?

17. The thief put the valuable box under his shoulder to carry it away from the museum.
a) On his elbow
b) In his hand
c) In his armpit
d) In his ankle
18. "That's the way to ruin that lovely white heart."
a) Lance
b) Surprise
c) Spoil
d) Poison
19. The trees turn beautiful colors in the fall.
a) Autumn
b) Herd
c) Barn
d) Din
20. We ran to the meadow and started to move the small herd of cows toward the barn.
a) Sack
b) Field
c) Hoof
d) Tree
21. When a person has a cold, there is an accumulation of fluids in his or her chest.
a) Congestion
b) A lot
c) A corkscrew
d) A headache
22. When the man died, his widow moved to another city.
a) Daughter
b) Grain
c) Children
d) Wife
23. Something that can protect your hands from cold.
a) Jars
b) Gloves
c) Scissors
d) Blueberries
24. The father shouted at his son, "How can you go against my wishes?"
a) Bend
b) Assure
c) Defy
d) Strain

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25. If you **rub** a sore spot on your body, it will stop hurting and you will feel better.
- a) Massage
 - b) Pulse
 - c) Stain
 - d) Doubt
26. Vegetables provide **valuable elements of food** for the human body.
- a) Salts
 - b) Loops
 - c) Nutrients
 - d) Oxygen
27. They are sitting in the **waiting room**.
- a) Public system
 - b) Lounge
 - c) Aisle seat
 - d) Clinic
28. Anna's house was always **perfectly clean**. It was always _____.
- a) spotty
 - b) thriving
 - c) powerful
 - d) spotless
29. The best berries are round and **full of juice**.
- a) Wild
 - b) Thick
 - c) Sour
 - d) Plump
30. I **do not believe** that this story in the newspaper is true.
- a) Understand
 - b) Doubt
 - c) Assure you
 - d) Twist
31. My grandfather has an **ache** all over his body.
- a) Bend
 - b) Loop
 - c) Pain
 - d) Circle
32. Turkeys made **a lot of noise**.
- a) Day
 - b) Dark
 - c) Dairy
 - d) Din
33. The jeans I bought were made of a **thick coarse cloth**.
- a) Hullabaloo
 - b) Burlap
 - c) Grass
 - d) Paper

34. The dates were ready for picking.
a) Green
 b) Ripe
c) Sour
/d) Sweet
35. This book is nothing special; it is a normal dictionary.
 a) Regular
b) Unusual
c) Mysterious
d) Fine
36. The family owned a trailer to attach to the back of the car.
 a) Hitch
b) Scrape
/c) Collect
d) Send
37. Our house is always airy.
/a) Dusty
 b) Light and open
c) Damp and cold
d) Light and shiny
38. My parents keep their valuable things in a safe in the bank.
 a) Box
b) Vault
/c) Duffle bag
d) Knapsack
39. To bend spoons with the energy of our minds is beyond our understanding.
a) Rub
b) Force
 c) Twist
/d) Place
40. All the cows except a yearling went peacefully into the barn.
 a) One year old animal
b) Young horse
c) One year on a farm
d) Weak animal
41. On Friday afternoons, the family often arranged to eat a meal on the beach.
/a) To live close
 b) To plan a picnic
c) To cook
d) To swim

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42. She looked at me with anger. She looked at me with _____.
- a) surprise in her eyes
 - b) daggers in her eyes
 - c) pride
 - d) tears in her eyes
43. To preserve apples, you must remove their skins.
- a) Peel them
 - b) Cook them
 - c) Scrape them
 - d) Clean them
44. I washed and polished all the knives, forks, and spoon.
- a) Rags
 - b) Pots and pans
 - c) China
 - d) Silverware
45. When the weather is extremely cold, water turns solid.
- a) Freezes
 - b) Scrapes
 - c) Boils
 - d) Fries
46. There were three thick pillows on the sofa.
- a) Chairs
 - b) Rags
 - c) Cloth
 - d) Cushions
47. I want to promise you that I will help you.
- a) Assure
 - b) Defy
 - c) Bend
 - d) Press
48. Our teacher was surprised by the good news about one of his students.
- a) Poisoned
 - b) Ruined
 - c) Shocked
 - d) Unhappy
49. When I got sick, my friends and relatives were on all sides of me.
- a) Stretch out on
 - b) Ran to
 - c) Bolted toward
 - d) Surrounded
50. Granny kept her things for cooking in her kitchen.
- a) Pots and pans
 - b) Dishes and glasses
 - c) Silverware
 - d) Cleaning supplies

51. My wife wants her sitting room to sparkle today because she is expecting some guests.
- Wipe
 - Scrub
 - Shine
 - Polish
52. Ibrahim didn't clean his car yesterday.
- Wiped
 - Scrubbed
 - Skipped
 - Polished
53. The farmer planted wheat and corn crops.
- Widow
 - Fuel
 - Grain
 - Vegetable
54. The children in the school were polite toward their teacher.
- Powerful
 - Respectful
 - Beautiful
 - Helpful
55. The process of baking a cake is quite simple.
- Procedure
 - Pulsing
 - Pressure
 - Strain
56. Mariam is skilled in fishing.
- To be very lazy
 - To be very slow
 - To be very good at
 - To be very proud

III- Read the following passage and then answer the questions below.

The most ancient artifacts in our possession today were made out of clay many thousands of years ago. In fact, much of what we now know about cultures of the past we learned by studying pieces of their clay dishes and clay figures. Very few things made from other materials have survived to tell us about the cultures that produced them.

Objects made from clay came to be called ceramics from the Greek word Keramos, which means "potter's clay." Ceramics are divided into many different kinds based on the type of clay used and how the clay is fired. The most common types of ceramics are pottery, stoneware, and porcelain. To make pottery for example, clay is fired at about 500°C. Clay fired at about 1200 °C becomes stoneware. When white clay is fired at an even higher temperature, it becomes porcelain. Baking the clay at such high temperatures actually changes the structure of the clay so that it becomes permanently hard and almost indestructible.

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The art of making pottery developed in many places around the world. Some of the earliest pieces of pottery were probably made when people tried to strengthen baskets woven from grass and sticks. Some archaeologists think that early potters in China may have covered the inside of woven baskets with clay so that the baskets would hold water. When the baskets were either placed on a fire or left there by mistake, the fire burned the grass away and turned the baskets into hard, durable pots.

57. You make porcelain from _____.
- a) baking temperatures
 - b) baking white clay
 - c) firing any clay
 - d) baskets
58. Baking the clay at high temperatures makes it _____.
- a) soft
 - b) hard
 - c) large
 - d) destructible
59. We know about old cultures from _____.
- a) the dishes
 - b) ancient studying
 - c) ancient artifacts
 - d) books
60. Clay figures survive _____ other materials.
- a) less than
 - b) more than
 - c) earlier than
 - d) exactly the same as
61. The word *ceramics* comes from the Latin word for _____.
- a) potter's clay
 - b) artifacts
 - c) objects
 - d) Greek
62. One of the common types of ceramics is _____.
- a) clay
 - b) stoneware
 - c) structure
 - d) jars
63. In China, people covered baskets woven of grass and sticks with _____.
- a) clay
 - b) trees
 - c) potters

- d) tree leaves
64. When clay is fired at 1200 C, it becomes _____.
- a) pottery
 - b) porcelain
 - c) stoneware
 - d) soft
65. What are ceramics?
- a) Objects made from clay
 - b) Greeks
 - c) Objects made from porcelain .
 - d) Common objects
66. What are two types of ceramics?
- a) Clay and pottery
 - b) Stoneware and keramos
 - c) Porcelain and pottery
 - d) Porcelain and white clay
67. Baking the clay at high temperatures makes it _____.
- a) structural
 - b) destructible
 - c) indestructible
 - d) changeable
68. Where did the art of making pottery developed?
- a) In China
 - b) In Egypt
 - c) In many places around the world
 - d) In many potters' houses
69. _____ early potters covered the inside of baskets with clay.
- a) Japanese
 - b) Chinese
 - c) Egyptians
 - d) Ancient places and
70. The inside of the baskets were covered by clay to hold _____.
- a) grass
 - b) ceramics
 - c) water
 - d) pots