

طريقه اختبار النثر الانجليزي وأمثله من القطع والتدريبات التي وردت باختبارات الفصول الماضيه محلولة-

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Practice Section 1

(Questions 1—7)

The questions in this part are based on two paragraphs about historical events. Choose the one best answer, and fill in the correct oval. Answer all questions according to what is stated directly or implied in the paragraph.

Paragraph 1:

Gregor Mendel was the first person to make precise observations about the biological mechanism of inheritance. This happened a little over 100 years ago in Austria, where Mendel spent his leisure hours performing experiments with pea plants of different types. He crossed them carefully and Look notes about the appearance of various traits, or characteristics, in succeeding generations. From his observations, Mendel formed a set of

rules, now known as the Mendelian Laws of Inheritance, which were found to apply not only to plants but to animals and human beings as well. This was the beginning of the modern science of genetics.

1. The importance of Gregor Mendel is that he was the first person to _____

a. imagine that there existed a precise mechanism for inheritance

b. approach the problem of inheritance scientifically ✓

c. think about why animals and plants inherit certain characteristics

d. invent the word genetics

2. When did Mendel perform his experiments?

a. in ancient times

b. in the 1680s

c. in the 1860s

d. at the beginning of last century ✓

3. Why did Mendel do this work?

a. He formed a set of rules.

b. He enjoyed it. ✓

c. He lived in Austria.

d. He was paid for it.

4. The Mendelian Laws of Inheritance describe the transmission of biological traits in _____

a. plants

b. animals

c. human beings

d. all of the above✓



Paragraph 2:

Mosquito

No matter who you are or where you come from, one thing is certain: you are acquainted with the mosquito although you probably wish you weren't. Mosquitoes are everywhere. They can be found all over the world, and they come in more than 2,500 species. Somewhere, at some time, you have surely met at least one. No one loves the mosquito. But unfortunately the mosquito may decide that she loves you. Yes, She. Only the female mosquito bites. It's not because she's unfriendly. she needs blood to reproduce. Female mosquito is quite selective, and she chooses her victims carefully. First, she uses sensors to find her victim. With these sensors, she tests your body moisture, body warmth, and chemical substances in your sweat. If she likes what she finds, she bites. But if you don't appeal to her, she'll reject you for someone more appetizing. The next time a mosquito bites you, just remember that you were chosen. You're special. If the mosquito likes you, she settles onto your flesh very gently, and she breaks your skin with her proboscis tip. It's a kind of mouth and it sticks out just below the mosquito's eyes. She stabs the proboscis tip into your skin at once, and if she hits a blood vessel, she'll get

a full dinner in about a minute. After that, the mosquito is tired. Heavy with your blood, she picks a spot---on a leave or a stone---to lay her eggs. Just one drop of blood will produce hundreds of eggs.

1. By the sentence "you are acquainted with the mosquito--although you probably wish

you weren't", the author means that people _____.

A. don't like mosquito but it is always there

B. know mosquito and wish them well

C. wish all the mosquito disappeared

D. want to be friendly to mosquito but fail at last

2. Why is it only female mosquito that bites?

A. She is more unfriendly than male.

B. She is greater in number.

C. Blood is her favorite food.

D. Blood enables her to lay eggs.

3. To select whom to bite, the mosquito's sensors may NOT test _____.

A. the temperature of the body

B. the color of the skin

C. the chemical elements in sweat

D. the wetness of the body

4. According to the last paragraph, the function of proboscis tip is to _____.

A. find where to bite

B. to stick into the flesh and suck blood

C. to remove the skin and collect blood

D. decide whom to reject

5. The main idea of the passage could be _____.

A. why and how mosquito bites people

B. why people dislike mosquito

C. what kind of mosquito bites people

D. how to identify female mosquito



Paragraph 3:

The magnificent warship Wasa, which sank after its first “voyage” of some 1,500 yards, was salvaged and restored, after lying at the bottom of Stockholm’s harbor for over 330 years. The ship now rests in the National Maritime Museum of that city.

5. The Wasa sank around the year _____

a. 1330

b. 1500

c. 1650 ✓

d. 1960

6. Which of the following statements about the Wasa is probably not true?

a. It met with a catastrophe shortly after being built.

b. It earned many soldiers and cannons. ✓

c. It was a veteran of many hard-fought battles.

d. It was raised by modern salvaging techniques.

7. The Wasa ship appears to be _____

a. Swedish ✓

b. Dutch

c. American

d. British



Answering vocabulary Questions on Tests :

Vocabulary questions in the reading section of the TOEFL Internet - Based Test (iBT) are multiple-choice. You are given four possible answers and asked to choose the best one . The four possible answers often include:

one item that is completely wrong and may even be the opposite of the target vocabulary item. •

- one item that is a 'decoy'; it is similar in form to the target item but different in meaning.
- one item that is close in meaning to the target item but not quite right
- one item that is correct



Practice

Look again at the reading “70 Brides for 7 Foreigners.” Then answer the following questions.

70 Brides for 7 Foreigners

A Russia seems to be turning into a major exporter of brides. Almost 1,500 marriages with foreigners are registered in Moscow every year. Another 10,000 women go to the international marriage agency Alliance each year, according to a poll, and 23 percent of Russian mothers would like their daughters to marry foreign citizens. Russian brides have always been prized by foreigners ever since the time of Yaroslav the Wise an eleventh-century grand prince of Kiev], whose daughter became the queen of France. But during Joseph Stalin’s time, the attitude toward marriages to foreigners was intolerant.

B In the 1960s, the registration of foreign marriages was resumed, and since then the trickle of Russian brides abroad has turned into a powerful torrent.

C Registration requires a passport and a guarantee from the groom’s embassy that there are no obstacles to his getting married. The French embassy, for example, takes a very serious attitude toward marriages to foreign women. It requires that the French groom obtain certification of his “legal capacity for marriage.” If an embassy official registers a couple that has not passed the requisite medical tests, the official is fined. Stiff requirements are also imposed by Germany.

D The Wedding Palace, the only place in Moscow that registers marriages to foreigners, requires confirmation that, in the given country, a marriage to a citizen of another state is valid. After all, in a number of countries a foreign wife and her children could find that they have no property rights. In Syria, for example, marriage to a foreigner is considered invalid without special permission.

E Many countries are trying to erect barriers to the marital migration from Russia. For example, one Moscow woman tried for nine months to get permission to go to the United States, where her fiancé was waiting for her.

F Another couple wanted to get registered in Canada. The fiancé was called to the Canadian embassy for an interview, but an entry visa was never granted. “Prove that this isn’t a fictitious marriage,” they said.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to registered, as it is used in Paragraph A?

a. officially recorded ✓

b. clearly shown

c. happily celebrated

d. absolutely forbidden

2. In Paragraph A, poll is closest in meaning to count

a. statistic

b. information

c. survey ✓

3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to trickle, as it is used in Paragraph B ?

a. current

b. light flow ✓

c. heavy flow

d. drops

4. In Paragraph B, torrent is closest in meaning to

a. current.

b. light flow

c. heavy flow ✓

d. rain

5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to serious, as it is used in Paragraph C?

a. Strict ✓

b. negative

c. hopeful

d. clear

6. In Paragraph C fined is closest in meaning to

a. rewarded by a boss

b. removed from a job

c. discovered at a workplace

d. charged money as a penalty ✓

7. Which of the following is closest in meaning to barriers, as it is used in Paragraph E?

a. structures

b. obstacles ✓

c. islands

d. systems

Analyzing compound words

Practice

Choose the word or phrase that best explains the meaning of the underline word or phrase

Refer back to the selection “Eat Like a Peasant Feel Like a King” if necessary

1. globe-trotting researchers

a. professors and students of geography

b. investigators who travel around the world ✓

c. people who study the movement of the Earth

d. experts in the benefits of exercise

2. shortfall

a. unusual action

b. Change in the way of thinking

c. shift from bad to good

d. absence of something needed ✓

3. intake

a. interference

b. planning for (the future)

c. entering into (the body) ✓

d. disease

4. middle-income

a. rich

b. overweight

c. arriving early

d. average salary ✓

5. seaweed

a. plants that need sun

b. ethnic food

c. plants in the ocean ✓

d. plants in the desert

6. widespread

a. large in size

b. open to the public

c. present in many locations ✓

d. complicated by different rules



Understanding Compound Words

Figure out the meaning of the compound words in the following sentences by breaking them up into parts or by looking at the context. Circle the letter of the phrase that best expresses the meaning of each underlined compound word.

((the passage in lecture 11 – pages 50/51/52))

1. Schoolchildren are seeing their country's most famous landmarks for the first time.

a. a monument, building, or other object that serves as a typical marker on the land ✓

b. a plot of land marked out for a house to be put up

c. an important person, like a politician or police officer

2. The village economy is taking off, fueled by the sale of its handmade silk scarves on the global market.

a. kept close at hand

b. made with a pattern of handprints

c. made by hand, not by a machine ✓

3. Each motorcycle has a transmitter that allows it to upload and download email and data.

a. to move the computer mouse up and down while riding in a vehicle

b. to move information up [from vehicle to computer or server] and to move information back

down [from server to vehicle] ✓

c. to package and unpackage the computer before and after loading it in a vehicle that carries information to places that need it

4. Farm economies made room for craftsmen and artisans, who gave way to industrial production.

a. people who are sneaky and crafty

b. people who make crafts with their hands ✓

c. workers in large industrialized factories

5. Widespread industrial development would still leave much of Africa, Asia, or Latin America a generation behind Europe and North America.

a. extending all over the globe ✓

b. circulation in limited areas

c. widely recognized by many people

6. The Internet kiosks (booths or stands) that access a global marketplace can also be used to access political information or organize grassroots campaigns in emerging democracies.

a. a covered building used for trading food and clothing

b. meeting of representatives from different countries for the purpose of providing aid.

c. place where ideas, as well as goods, are bought and sold ✓

7. The internet kiosks (booths or stands). . . can also be used to access political information or

organize grassroots campaigns in emerging democracies.

a. based on (rooted in) the needs of ordinary people. ✓

b. natural and friendly to the environment

c. occurring in areas that are full of grass, like fields

8. Pondicherry, India's information and communications

technology development strategy traces

back to a 1998 project that brought Internet-linked telecentres to the region's villages.

(Note: Also spelled telecenters)

a. televisions for viewing programs and movies

b. meeting places for community activities, like team sports, shows, or political rallies

c. locations for long-distance communication by computer, telephone, elegraph, television, etc. ✓



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