

Answer Questions from 1-25 from passage 1 and answer questions from 26-50 from passage 2

Passage1

Private detectives and investigators help attorneys, businesses, and the public with a variety of problems. Their services include protecting businesses from theft and **vandalism**. **They** may also gather **evidence** for **trials** and conduct background investigations. While detectives concentrate on providing protection and investigators specialize in gathering information, many do some of each.

Most detectives and investigators are trained to perform physical **surveillance**, often for long periods, in a car or van. They may observe a site, such as the home of a subject, from a hidden location. The surveillance continues using cameras, binoculars, and a car phone, until the desired evidence is obtained. They also search on-line computer **databases** containing probate records, **motor-vehicle registrations**, credit reports, and other information.

Private detectives and investigators obtain information by interviewing **witnesses** and **assembling** evidence and reports for litigation or criminal trials. They get cases from clients or are assigned to cases by the manager or firm they work for. Some investigations involve verification of facts, such as an individual's place of employment or income. This might involve a phone call or a visit to a workplace.

Private detectives and investigators who work for retail stores or malls are responsible for theft control. Store detectives protect store merchandise by **apprehending** anyone attempting to steal merchandise or destroy store property. They detect theft by shoplifters, delivery personnel, and even store employees. Store detectives sometimes conduct inspections of stock areas, dressing rooms, and rest rooms. They may also assist in the opening and closing of the store.

Working Conditions

Private detectives and investigators often work irregular hours because of the need to conduct surveillance and contact people who may not be available during normal working hours. Early morning, evening, weekend, and holiday work is common.

Many detectives and investigators spend much time away from their offices conducting interviews or doing surveillance, but some work in their office most of the day conducting computer searches and making phone calls. Some split their time between office and field. Some of the have to **confront** criminal so the job becomes stressful and dangerous.

Qualifications and Training

There are no formal education requirements for most private detective and investigation job, although most employers prefer high school graduates; many private detectives have college degrees. Retired law enforcement officers, military investigators, and government **agents** frequently become private detectives and investigators as a second career. For private detective and investigator jobs, most employers look for individuals who are curious, **aggressive** and **assertive**.

1- Private detectives and investigators often work
hours.

- a. Regular
- b. irregular
- c. Ten
- d. twelve

2- Many detectives and investigators spend much time away from
their

- a. friends
- b. Shops
- c. Clients
- d. offices

3- An searches the scene of crime for evidence.

- a. Detective
- b. Investigator
- c. Policeman
- d. Oppressor

4- The word aggressive means

- a. Strong
- b. Coward
- c. Weak
- d. agent

5- The word apprehend means

- a. Catch
- b. Steal
- c. Leave
- d. Escape

6- Private investigators and detectives make surveillance by using

.....

- a. Cameras only
- b. The internet
- c. Guns
- d. Cameras, binoculars and a car phone

7- Private detectives and investigators' services include protecting business from theft and

- a. Fire
- b. Thieves
- c. Breaking in
- d. Vandalism

8- Detectives concentrate on providing

- a. Money
- b. Theft
- c. Information
- d. Protection

9- Investigators specialize on gathering

- a. Handgun taxes
- b. Money information
- c. Information
- d. Funds

10- Most detectives and investigators are trained to perform

- a. Physical surveillance
- b. Breaking in
- c. criminals' capture
- d. shopping

11- To become a private detective or investigator, you don't need

.....

- a. Experience
- b. A gun
- c. Formal education
- d. Employment fee

12- Private detectives and investigators help with

- a. Thieves
- b. Detectives
- c. Only business
- d. Variety of problems

13- Private detectives and investigators obtain information by interviewing

.....

- a. Thieves
- b. Managers
- c. Employees
- d. Witnesses

14- Some investigations involve verification of

- a. Clients
- b. Facts
- c. Money
- d. Assaults

15- Private detectives and investigators who work for retail stores are responsible for

- a. The goods
- b. Store cashiers
- c. Theft control
- d. The money

16- The word *assertive* means

- a. Help
- b. Bad
- c. Confident
- d. Unconfident

17- The word *assist* means

- a. Try
- b. Catch
- c. Slit
- d. help

18- When you have a *proof* against someone or a criminal, that means you
have

- a. Evidence
- b. Nothing
- c. Thieves
- d. Phone numbers

19- The destruction of public property is called

- a. Evidence
- b. Vandalism
- c. Trial
- d. Inconsistency

20- The word *assemble* means to

- a. Gain
- b. Collect
- c. Get rid of
- d. Catch

21- The word *duty* means

- a. Responsibility
- b. Career
- c. Evidence
- d. Gather

22- The word witness means

- a. A person who saw a car
- b. A person who saw a crime
- c. A criminal
- d. A crime

23- The opposite of the word *assertive* is :

- a. Sure
- b. Positive
- c. hesitant
- d. State

24- The worker's compensation claim ismade by employee

- a. A request for money
- b. A request for vacation
- c. A request for marriage
- d. A request for departure

25- The pronoun *They* in paragraph one refers to:

- a. Thieves
- b. Private investigators and detectives
- c. Businesses
- d. Criminals

نموذج C

الفصل الثاني 1435/1434 هـ

اللغة الإنجليزية قراءة

Passage 2

Bilingual education is an educational program that provides instruction in both the student's native language and the language of the **host country**. In the United States, bilingual programs give instruction in English and some other language, such as Spanish, Farsi, or Vietnamese.

Bilingual education became federal law in 1974. According to the bilingual education Act of 1974, public schools must provide **equal education opportunities** for students who speak languages other than English. This law was renewed by the 1984 Title II public law 98-511. These two laws recommended that federal money must be given to states so that they could **implement** bilingual programs and teacher training, classes in students' native language, and English as a Second Language (ESL).

Some states had begun their own bilingual programs before they were required to do so by federal law. Massachusetts became the first state to **mandate** bilingual education in 1971. The way in which bilingual programs are implemented by the different states **varies** greatly.

One of the most common modals of bilingual education in the United States is called **transitional** bilingual education. In this modal students must stop taking classes in their **native language** after some period of time usually three years. **They** will continue the rest of the classes with the host country's language.

Another kind of program is called maintenance bilingual education. Maintenance programs do not have the same time **limit** as the transitional programs. Students can continue taking content area classes (Math, Science, and Social studies) in their native language for as long as they need to or want to.

Two-way bilingual education is a program that offers second-language instruction to students whose native language is English, while at the same time providing ESL to students who speak a language other than English.

Many people in favor of bilingual education agree that some bilingual programs are better than others, and not all of them are successful. Some **proponents** of bilingual education argue that the real reason critics are **opposed** to these programs is that these programs really work. The **controversy** over bilingual education continues. In 1998, a law was passed in California that made bilingual education illegal.

- 26- The word **mandate** means
- Take
 - Give
 - Make
 - Plan
- 27- **Massachusetts** first mandated the bilingual education in
- 1972
 - 1971
 - 1917
 - 1871
- 28- One of the most common modals of bilingual education in the United States is
- Transitional modal
 - Maintenance modal
 - Main modal
 - Grammar modal
- 29- The phrase **native language** means:
- First language
 - Second language
 - Sub-language
 - Two languages
- 30- The **transitional modal** lasts for in a bilingual program for
- Two years
 - Three years
 - Five years
 - Thirteen years
- 31- A country in which an immigrant lives in is a
- Alley country
 - Host country
 - Native country
 - Neighbor country
- 32- The opposite of the word *effective* is
- Harmful
 - Ineffective
 - Critic
 - Native
- 33- is when you say something and do a different thing.
- Controversy
 - Oppose
 - vary
 - Burden
- 34- The word **vary** means:
- differ

- b. Same
c. Proponent
d. Critic
- 35- People who agree with a theory are called**
- a. Proponents
b. Disclaimers
c. Critics
d. Taxpayers
- 36- The opposite of the word *oppose* is:**
- a. Disallow
b. Agree
c. Disagree
d. Behave
- 37- Bilingual education became federal law in**
- a. 1967
b. 1977
c. 1974
d. 1972
- 38- The federal law was renewed by**
- a. 1983
b. 1982
c. 1984
d. 1994
- 39- The word implement means:**
- a. Put a plan
b. Make a justice
c. Give
d. Mandate
- 40- The first state to begin the bilingual education before the federal law was:**
- a. California
b. Massachusetts
c. New York
d. New Mexico
- 41- In 1998, a law was passed in California that made bilingual education**
- a. legal
b. illegal
c. accepted
d. obvious
- 42- The opposite of the word *illegal* is**
- a. Denied
b. Not available
c. Legal
d. a,b, and d are all correct

43- In 1984, bilingual programs offered classes in

- a. Both student's native language and ESL.
- b. Only ESL
- c. Only student's native language
- d. Only English language

44- One example of content area classes is

- a. English
- b. Computer science
- c. Engineering
- d. Science

45- The opposite of the word *unlimited* is

- a. inlimited
- b. Limited
- c. Delimited
- d. illimit

46- (ESL) stands for

- a. English as a static language
- b. English as a first language
- c. English as a second language
- d. English as a superior language

47- The phrase equal opportunities means the

- a. Same opportunities
- b. Different opportunities
- c. One opportunity
- d. Unequal opportunities

48- The opposite of the word *equal* is

- a. Same
- b. Equal
- c. Unequal
- d. Proponent

49- The pronoun they in paragraph 4 refers to

- a. Models
- b. Teachers
- c. Students
- d. Laws

50- Some people think that critics fight these bilingual programs because they

- a. don't work
- b. expensive
- c. work
- d. cheap