

Section Sixth

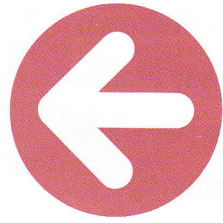
النموذج السادس

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة



Instructions

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

There is a small fire station in town. At this station, the firefighters are volunteers. That means they work for free. The fire station gets some money from the government to take care of the building and the fire truck. But the fire station has a problem. Last winter, a pipe in the fire station froze. Then it burst. Water went everywhere. There is a lot of damage. Now the building cannot be used. What is worse, the fire station does not have enough money for the repairs needed to fix the damage. The people in town are worried about what will happen if there is a fire and no working fire station. But they will figure out a way to solve the problem. They always do!

Questions

126. What is The main problem in the town?

- a. the firefighters do not make any money.
- b. a pipe in the fire station froze last winter.
- c. people cannot fix the fire station.
- d. people in town are worried.

127. As used in the passage, which accurately describes something that has damage?

- a. A library is closed on Sundays. People cannot check out books that day.
- b. A hose is used to water the garden. The water goes all over the plants.
- c. An old washing machine still works. It is almost 20 years old.
- d. A stack of books fell on a computer. Now it will not turn on.

128. According to the author, the water went everywhere because the pipe

- a. froze.
- b. burst.
- c. leaked.
- d. broke.



Section (6)
النموذج (٦)



129. In the passage, the author writes, "But they will figure out a way to solve the problem." In this sentence, the phrase "solve the problem" most likely means

- a. get more money.
- b. fix the fire station.
- c. make sure no fires happen.
- d. make sure no pipes freeze.

130. The feeling at the end of the passage can best be described as...

- a. hopeful.
- b. B. worried.
- c. upset.
- d. excited.

131. Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the people in town will be most likely to...

- a. give money to the firefighters.
- b. build a new fire station.
- c. help fix the fire station themselves.
- d. ask the firefighters to work for free.

132. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

ORIGIN...

- a. reason.
- b. detour.
- c. understanding.
- d. destination.

133. Which of the following sentences should end with an exclamation mark?

- a. what time is it
- b. Ouch! I hurt my hand
- c. I am tired
- d. where are we going



Section (6)
النموذج (٦)



134. Which of the following sentences should end with a point?

- a. I must get a new car soon
- b. I am so happy right now
- c. where have you been
- d. I wonder how old is she

135. Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

DROWSY

- a. old.
- b. ugly.
- c. sleepy.
- d. wealthy.

136. The noun of solve is

- a. solver.
- b. solved.
- c. solven.
- d. solving.



Section (6)
النموذج (٦)



Instruction:

Directions: Read the passage, then answer the questions below.

Passage 2

1. A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to!
2. Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.
3. Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet's name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm.
4. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can't do. Or they will do things that we don't want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

Questions

137. As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT
- a. normal.
 - b. expensive.
 - c. perfect.
 - d. tired.



Section (6)
النموذج (٦)



138. According to the author, robots may be used to...

- I. make cars.
 - II. explore volcanoes.
 - III. answer telephone calls.
- a. I only.
 - b. I and II only.
 - c. II and III only.
 - d. I, II, and III.

139. What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

- a. to show how easy it is to make a robot.
- b. to tell what a robot is.
- c. to describe the things a robot can do.
- d. to explain the difference between a robot and a machine.

140. According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?

- a. 1961.
- b. 1900.
- c. 2003.
- d. 2000 years ago.

141. Which of these gives the best use of a robot?

- a. to help make a sandwich.
- b. to help tie shoes.
- c. to help read a book.
- d. to help explore Mars.

142. How does the author of this passage most likely feel about robots?

- a. Robots are old.
- b. Robots are confusing.
- c. Robots are helpful.
- d. Robots are dangerous.



Section (6)
النموذج (٦)



143. Find the word that has been divided into syllable correctly.

Particular sound like

- a. part-icu-lar.
- b. par-ti-cu-lar.
- c. part-ic-u-lar.
- d. par-tic-u-lar.

144. they Written ten letters to the governor.

- a. has.
- b. do.
- c. have.
- d. was.

145. The dog to go outside. Please let him out.

- a. wanted.
- b. wants.
- c. want.
- d. has wanted.

146. The book's was shocking, since I never thought the book would end with a major death.

- a. beginning.
- b. conclusion.
- c. impression.
- d. section.

147. The coach just wanted Sara tothe new technique, so she was upset when Sara refused to

.....it.

- a. explain ... learn
- b. perform ... enjoy
- c. try ... attempt
- d. examine ... understand.



Section (6)
النموذج (٦)



148. Nidal is young to drive a car. He'll be able to drive when he's older....

- a. very.
- b. too.
- c. a lot.
- d. to.

Instructions

Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

149. Our mission seem impossible; nevertheless we tried our best to accomplish it.

- a. nevertheless.
- b. seemed.
- c. accomplish.
- d. writing.

Direction:

150. A room containing a bathtub or shower and usually a washbasin and toilet is.....

- a. living room .
- b. Dining room.
- c. kitchen.
- d. bathroom.



Section (6)
النموذج (٦)



Key :

Question	Answer
126	C
127	D
128	B
129	B
130	A
131	C
132	D
133	B
134	A
135	C
136	A
137	A
138	D
139	C
140	D
141	D
142	C
143	B
144	C
145	B
146	B
147	C
148	B
149	B
150	D

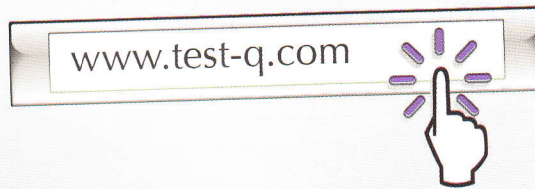


Section (6)
النموذج (٦)





- ◀ ندعوك للمشاركة في منتديات اختبارات القدرات والتحصيل.
- ◀ يعرض فيه طرق وحلول سهلة بدون تعقيد.
- ◀ يعرض فيه الكثير من المسائل والاختبارات المفيدة للطلاب.
- ◀ بإشراف الأستاذ "فهد الباطين".



Section Seventh

النموذج السابع

Questions: 25

عدد الأسئلة : ٢٥

Time: 30 min

زمن الإجابة: ٣٠ دقيقة



Instructions

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Passage 1

1. It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?
2. These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.
3. Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room.
4. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers.
5. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh. So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?



Section (7)
النموذج (٧)



Questions

151. The author's primary purpose is to...

- a. convince readers not to eat at fast food restaurants.
- b. explain how fast food companies make their food look delicious in commercials.
- c. teach readers how to make delicious-looking food at home.
- d. criticize fast food companies for lying about their products in commercials.

152. According to the passage, fast food companies use things like glue and glycerin on hamburgers that appear in advertisements because.

- I. no one actually has to eat the food used in the commercial
 - II. it is important that people who see these advertisements would pay for the food being advertised
 - III. filming a commercial or a print ad can take a very long time
- a. I only.
 - b. I and II only C. II and III only.
 - c. II and III only.
 - d. I, II, and III.

153. As used in paragraph 2, something is edible if it...

- a. can safely be eaten.
- b. looks very delicious.
- c. seems much smaller in real life.
- d. tastes good.

154. According to the passage, a food stylist working on a hamburger commercial might use glue to...

- a. make sure the meat patty stays attached to the bun.
- b. keep the sesame seeds on the bun in perfect order.
- c. arrange the lettuce on the tomato.
- d. hold the entire hamburger together.



Section (7)
النموذج (٧)



155. Based on information in the passage, it is most important for the lettuce and tomato used in a fast food hamburger commercial to...

- a. have a great taste.
- b. be the perfect shape and size.
- c. appear natural.
- d. look fresh.

156. Imagine that the author decides to change this passage so that it talks about a cheeseburger instead of a hamburger.

Assume that the cheese goes directly on top of the hamburger patty. If the author wants to include a paragraph about how the food stylist designs the cheese and places it on the meat patty, this new paragraph would best fit into the passage

- a. between paragraph 2 and paragraph 3.
- b. between paragraph 3 and paragraph 4.
- c. between paragraph 4 and paragraph 5.
- d. between paragraph 5 and paragraph 6.

157. As used in the final paragraph, which is the best synonym for delectable?

- a. disgusting
- b. familiar
- c. fake
- d. delicious

158. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

I.UNLIKE...

- a. differen.t
- b. reverse.
- c. similar.
- d. separate.



Section (7)
النموذج (٧)



159. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

II. DARK...

- a. shady
- b. dim.
- c. brilliant.
- d. colorful.

160. Which of the following sentences should end with a question mark?

- a. I am so happy
- b. hey everybody, look at him
- c. what time did you go to the movie last night
- d. I think we can go now

161. Which of the following sentences should end with an exclamation mark?

- a. I am so excited right now
- b. Have you been there
- c. teddy is a good man
- d. I think we can eat hamburger

162. Choose the answer choice that best defines the word in capital letters.

STRATEGY...

- a. a plan.
- b. a government.
- c. a war.
- d. a conclusion.

163. The adjective of potential is...

- a. possibility.
- b. possible.
- c. potentiality .
- d. impossible.



Section (7)
النموذج (٧)



Instructions

Directions: Read the passage, then answer the questions below.

Passage 2

1. If you visit Japan, you might choose to travel around the country by shinkansen train. These high-speed trains connect the major cities of Japan. They are nicknamed "bullet trains" because they go very fast and have pointy noses like a bullet.
2. Bullet trains are a good way to travel for several reasons other than their speed. They are very punctual, often leaving on time to the second. They are also comfortable. All the seats face forward, and there is plenty of leg room. Most importantly, bullet trains are very safe. In their 35-year history, there have been only a few accidents and no deaths.
3. The only downside to bullet trains is that they are expensive. A ticket to travel to another city can cost almost as much as an airline ticket would. However, if you fly, you will land at an airport at the edge of a city. Train stations are usually right in the middle of a city. This means that it is often more convenient to take a bullet train instead of flying, because you will arrive exactly where you want to be.

Questions

164. What kind of train does the author talk about in this passage?
- a. shinkanset.
 - b. sinkansen.
 - c. shinkanse.
 - d. shinkansen.
165. These trains are nicknamed "bullet trains" because of their
- a. safety and shape.
 - b. safety and timing.
 - c. speed and shape.
 - d. speed and timing.



Section (7)
النموذج (7)



166. This passage was most likely written for

- a. tourists who travel to Japan.
- b. Japanese business travelers.
- c. people who are interested in Japan.
- d. people who like to learn about trains.

167. In paragraph 2, we learn that bullet trains “are very punctual.” As used in paragraph 2, which of these people can also be described as punctual?

- a. Antonio, who checks his work carefully to make sure there are no mistakes.
- b. Rochelle, who has to have her desk organized in exactly the right way.
- c. Carolyn, who always calls someone if she says she is going to.
- d. Harvey, who is never late to class even when it is raining.

168. According to the author, bullet trains are comfortable because....

- I. all the seats face forward.
 - II. there is plenty of leg room.
 - III. there is extra space for bags.
- a. I only.
 - b. I and II only.
 - c. II and III only.
 - d. I, II, and III.

169. As used in the final paragraph, the word downside most nearly means...

- a. hill.
- b. problem.
- c. argument.
- d. mistake.



Section (7)
النموذج (٧)



170. The author says that one reason to take a bullet train instead of flying is because the bullet train is often...

- a. much faster.
- b. much cheaper.
- c. more comfortable.
- d. more convenient.

171. To help travelers decide between a bullet train and an airplane, it would be most helpful for the author to add information about...

- a. how many seats each one has.
- b. B. how many miles each one travels.
- c. how much time each one takes.
- d. which one most people choose.

172. Sami the car yesterday?

- a. Washed.
- b. Was washing.
- c. Has washed.
- d. Had washed.

173. They going to help us.

- a. Have.
- b. had.
- c. are.
- d. were.

174. Find the word that has been divided into syllable correctly.

Teacher sound like

- a. t-eacher.
- b. tea-cher.
- c. teach-er.
- d. te-acher.

175. did you come to school on Friday?

- a. Yes I does.
- b. yes I had.
- c. no I haven't.
- d. no I didn't.



Section (7)
النموذج (٧)



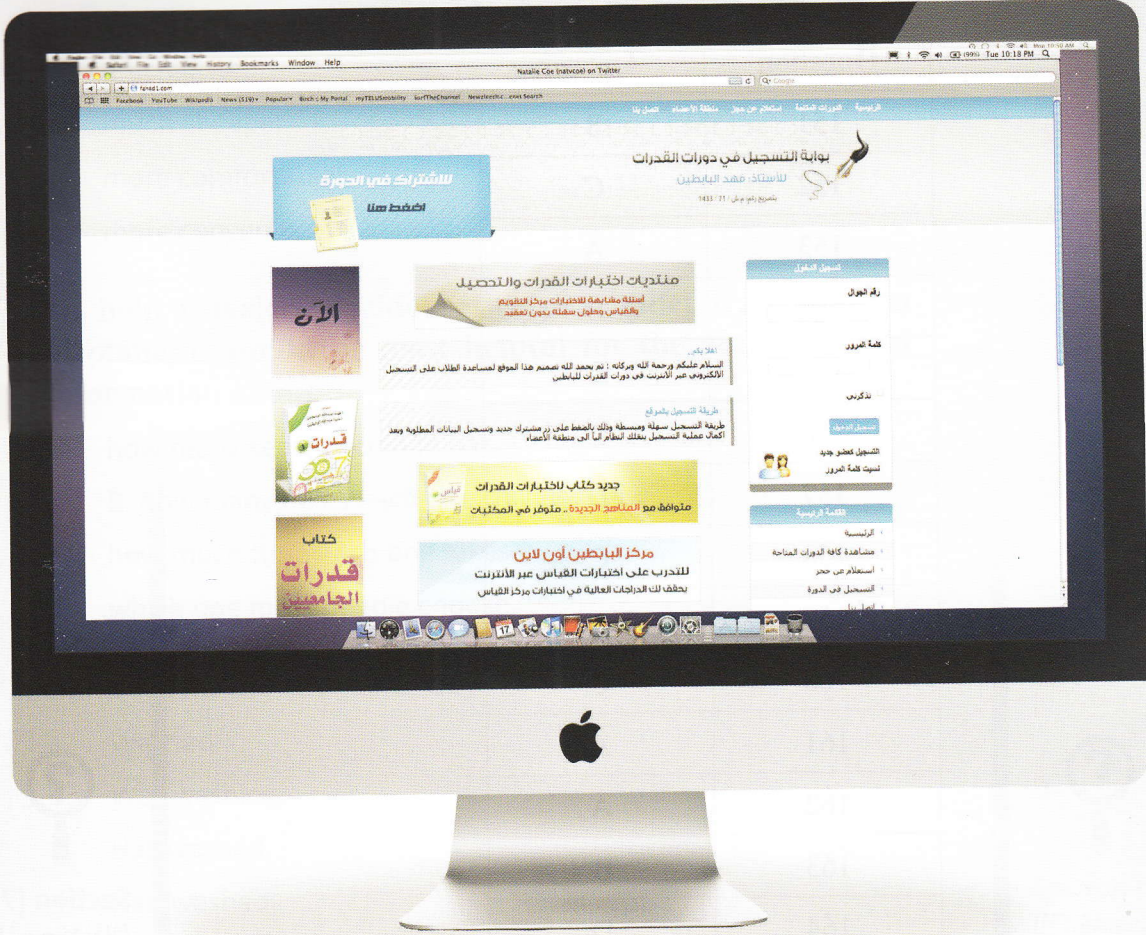
Key

Question	Answer
151	B
152	C
153	A
154	B
155	D
156	C
157	D
158	C
159	A
160	C
161	A
162	A
163	B
164	D
165	C
166	A
167	D
168	B
169	B
170	D
171	C
172	A
173	C
174	B
175	D



Section (7)
النموذج (٧)





لاستعراض والتسجيل في دورات الأستاذ فهد الباطين
تفضل بالدخول على

