

دليلك للستيب

كل اللي تحتاجه لتحقيق درجة ٩٧ في اختبار الستيب

نسخة ديسمبر ٢٠٢٢



دليلك
للستيب



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المقدمة

أنا عبدالرحمن حجازي، ماني دكتور أو مدرس درست ١٥ سنة، أنا شخص عانيت زيك في اللغة وبديت من مستوى حرفيا صفر في الإنجليزي.

حاولت أطور لغتي وفي البداية عانيت وتشتت وضيعت تقريبا سنتين في محاولات تعلم اللغة وتطوير مستواي، الين عرفت الطرق الصح لتطوير اللغة وقدرت أطور لغتي وأحقق درجة ٩٧ في اختبار الستيب.

وهدفي أساعدك تحقق درجة قوية في أقل وقت ممكن بدون ما تتشتت، عشان كذا بحاول بكل اللي أقدر عليه الخص لك كل حاجة في مكان واحد، وفي هذا الكتاب حشارك خلاصة تجربتي وحيكون هو حرفيا دليلك لتحقيق طموحك في الستيب. حتبدأ فيه من الصفر وتخلصه وأنت عارف كل شيء وجاهز تختتم اختبار الستيب وتوصل لهدفك.

نبذة عن اختبار الستيب

ايش هو اختبار الستيب؟

الستيب هو اختبار محلي (مقبول داخل المملكة) يقيس مستواك في اللغة الإنجليزية من خلال الإجابة على مجموعة أسئلة في شكل اختيارات عددها بين الـ ١٠٠ لـ ١٢٥ سؤال تقريبا. يعني هو يعتبر اختبار مألوف ومتعودين على أسلوبه إلى حد كبير، كل الأسئلة تكون اختيارات ودرجاته من صفر إلى ١٠٠.

ليش تحتاجه؟

لأن الستيب يعتبر متطلب أساسي في بعض الجهات لـ:

- التقديم على الدراسات العليا.
- التقديم على الفرص الوظيفية.
- الإعفاء من مقررات اللغة الإنجليزية.
- التقدم للكليات العسكرية وبرامج اللغة.

ايش معنى درجات الستيب؟

الستيب اختبار لغة هدفه يقيس مستواك من المستوى (المبتدئ إلى المتقدم) ودرجتك في الاختبار تفلك ايش مستواك تقريبا في اللغة.



- أقل من ٤٠ معناه مستواك تأسيسي.
- درجتك بين ٤٠ لـ ٦٠ مستواك مبتدئ.
- درجتك بين ٦٠ لـ ٨٠ مستواك متوسط.
- درجتك بين ٨٠ لـ ١٠٠ مستواك متقدم.

وكل جهة بتطلب الاختبار بيكون لها درجة معينة في الاختبار تبغاك تحققها عشان تقبل منك شهادة اختبار الستيب.

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الستيب اختبار مقياسه بسيط ما يبغاك تكون ممتاز في الإنجليزي كله وتتكلم زي المتحدثين الأصليين للغة عشان توصل لدرجة ٨٥. الـ ٨٥ درجة يمديك تجيها في كم أسبوع، أو كم شهر إذا مستواك صفر في اللغة، صدقني الموضوع مهو قد كدا صعب ويحتاج سنوات، لا تخلي مخك يعقد الموضوع ويخوفك من الاختبار على الفاضي!

كيف سيكون الاختبار؟

مدة الاختبار كامل ساعتين و٤٥ دقيقة، ويتكون من ٤ أقسام:

- ١- استماع
- ٢- قراءة
- ٣- جرامر
- ٤- متنوع

الاستماع:

الاستماع أول قسم راح تجاوبه ويشكل تقريبا ٢٠٪ من الاختبار، سيكون ٢٠ سؤال عليك تجاوبهم في خلال ٢٥ دقيقة، وحتسمع مقاطع صوتية باللحجة الامريكية وتجاوب على الأسئلة بناء على اللي سمعته.

القراءة:

قسم القراءة سيكون القسم الثاني اللي عليك تجاوبه، ويشكل تقريبا ٤٠٪ من الاختبار، سيكون عندك ٩ ل ١٣ قطعة تقريبا متنوعة بين قطع طويلة وقصيرة وعلى كل قطعة مجموعة أسئلة عليك تجاوبها.

الجرامر:

الجرامر سيكون القسم الثالث في الاختبار ويعتبر ثاني أكبر قسم عليك تجاوبه لأنه ٤٠٪ من الاختبار عبارة عن جرامر، ويتكون دا القسم من أسئلة متنوعة في قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية والتحليل الكتابي.

المتنوع:

دا القسم الأخير في الاختبار، لكن هو قسم تجريبي مهو ضروري يجي في كل الاختبارات، ويتكون أسئلة دا القسم عبارة عن واحد من الأقسام الثلاثة السابقة لكن بأسئلة جديدة تماما ووقت إجابة الأسئلة هنا أقل من باقي الأقسام.

كيف تحجز للاختبار؟

اختبار الستيب يكون اختبار محوسب تختبره بالكامل على الحاسب، والتسجيل للاختبار بيكون اونلاين عن طريق الموقع الرسمي لمركز قياس، من خلال الرابط التالي:

<https://e-services.giyas.sa/Qiyas.TRAS.Web.Internet/>

التسجيل للاختبار متاح طوال السنة لكن تحتاج تنتظر فترة شهر بين كل تسجيل للاختبار ما يمديك تختبر اكثر من اختبار بينهم فاصل قصير، لكن بالنسبة لتأجيل أو إلغاء الاختبار يمديك تسويها حتى قبل موعد اختبارك بـ ٤٨ ساعة.

وكماتن الاختبار محدود من حيث عدد المحاولات، متاح فقط ١٠ محاولات للاختبار خلال ٣ سنوات. وبعد الاختبار عليك تنتظر من يومين إلى ١٤ يوم عمل لظهور نتيجتك، وتكون صلاحية شهادة اختبار الستيب ٣ سنوات كاملة وبعدها تصبح الشهادة منتهية الصلاحية ما يمديك تقدمها للجامعات لكن ممكن تكون مقبولة في بعض الوظائف.

وبعد ظهور درجتك تشوفها إلكترونيا، ويرسل مركز قياس نفسه الدرجة للجهة اللي تبغها، وفي حالة أنه كنت اختبرت اكثر من اختبار يرسل قياس أعلى درجة جيبتها للجهة طالبة الاختبار.

متى تحجز للاختبار؟

لا تحجز للاختبار بشكل عشوائي، بناء على ٣ معايير أساسية يمدك تحدد الموعد المناسب للاختبارك. مع العلم أنه مذاكرة شهر لمدة ٣ ساعات راح تساعدك ترتفع ٢٥ درجة كاملة.



كيف تستعد للاختبار؟

الاستعداد القوي لأي اختبار يتطلب أن تعرف ايش بالزبط اللي عليك تركز عليه في مذاكرتك عشان ما تنشئت وتضيع وقتك بدون فائدة تذكر، وبالنسبة لطريقة الاستعداد للاختبار الستيب حتسمع رأيين مختلفين.

الرأي الأول: يشوف انه تركز مذاكرتك فقط على حفظ التجميعات واسحب على أي شيء غيره وراح تضمن درجة قوية.

الرأي الثاني: يشوف انه هذا الاختبار اختبار لغة وتحتاج أشهر وسنوات للدراسة في معاهد اللغة عشان تقدر تطور لغتك وتوصل للدرجة المطلوبة، لكن السر عشان تجيب درجة قوية باختصار هو: الأعمدة الخمسة للستيب.

الأعمدة الخمسة لاختبار الستيب



السر: الأمدة الخمسة

الأمدة الخمسة هي باختصار توازن لك مذاكرتك بين الأمدة الأساسية للستيب اللي تساعدك تحقق هدفك في أقرب وقت، ودحين راح افصل لك ايش هي الأمدة الأساسية للستيب.

أول ثلاث أمدة هي تعتبر أمدة التأسيس، إذا مستواك تأسيسي أو مبتدئ ونبغا درجة قوية في الاختبار عليك تركز مذاكرتك في البداية على أمدة التأسيس فقط وهي كالتالي:

أمدة التأسيس:

١- حفظ الكلمات:

هذا اختبار لغة انجليزية ما راح يمدك تجيب درجة رهيبه وأنت لختك صفر أو وأنت ما تعرف الكلمات الأساسية في اللغة اللي تساعدك تفهم الجمل اللي تشوفها بطريقة صحيحة. من أساسيات تكوين الجرامر الجمل اللي هي أصلا مكونة من كلمات، وكمان القراءة تتكون من جمل وكلمات عشان كذا ما ينفع تبدأ تذاكر للستيب وأنت ما عندك مخزون كلمات يساعدك. وبعد دراسة وتحليل لأنماط اختبار الستيب جمعت لك الخلاصة في ٣٨٠ كلمة إذا ذاكرتها احتمال جدا كبير حتشوفها في الاختبار لأنه هذي من أهم الكلمات اللي تتكرر في كل اقسام الستيب وحتساعدك تختم موضوع حفظ الكلمات بالكامل. راح تعرف بالزبط ايش هي هذي الكلمات في الصفحات الجاية.

٢- القراءة التطويرية:

الخطوة الثانية اللي عليك تركز عليها عشان تأسس نفسك للستيب هي القراءة التطويرية. والمقصود بفكرة القراءة التطويرية هي قراءة القصص والروايات المناسبة لمستواك، لأنه هذي القراءة هي اكثر شيء حيساعدك وهنا لما تحاول تقرأ اقرأ عشان تطور لختك مو قراءة حاجات معقدة تحتاج أنك تترجم ٥٠٠ ألف كلمة.

وهنا نصيحتي ليك أنك تقرأ قصص وروايات لأنه تعتمد على الخيال ويكون أسهل أنه تخمن معنى الكلمة بسبب انه مخك يتخيل الكلمة وكمان تثبت في ذاكرتك لمدة أطول وتكون سرعتك في الفهم والاستيعاب أحسن كثير.

هدفك حيكون أنك تقرأ عشان تستوعب مو تقرأ عشان تجمع كلمات وضروري تقرأ بدون ما تحرك لسانك لأن في الاختبار ما يقلك انطق الكلمة أو يسجل لك ويقلك اقرأ القطعة، لكن يبغاك تقرأ بسرعة وفهم، فصعب تبدأ تحل أسئلة الاختبار وأنت ما طورت مهاراتك في سرعة الاستيعاب.

ومن أفضل المصادر الاوفلاين للقراءة التطويرية روايات او كسفورد بوكورمز موجودة في مكتبة جريب، وهذي من أفضل المصادر الاونلاين 📖

1. <https://www.storyberries.com>
2. <https://readtheory.org>
3. <https://www.stornory.com>

٣- الجرامر:

قسم مهم بالاختبار وهو الشيء اللي أنا أكرهه أو ماني اكثر شخص يحبه وكان عليا اجتازه غصب عني عشان الـ ٩٧ هذي والـ ٣ درجات اللي نقصت فيها كانت من الجرامر.

عشان تضمن درجة قوية في الستيب لازم تكون عارف اساسيات القواعد، عارف ايش هو past simple و present simple، و ايش الفرق بينهم، متى تضيف s و es، ايش هي قواعد IF، كل هذي القواعد تعتبر من الاساسيات وتكرر في اختبار الستيب.

بموازنة مذاكرتك بين هذي الثلاث أمدة كذا أنت ركزت على تطوير لغتك بشكل كبير وركزت بالزبط على الشيء اللي يحتاجه اختبار الستيب، ما ضيعت وقتك في تطوير مهارات أنت ما تحتاجها أصلا في الاختبار زي التدريب على الكتابة لأنه الاختبار كله اختيارات أو التدريب على المحادثة لأنه ما في قسم محادثة أصلا، صح هذي المهارات حتطور لغتك بشكل عام لكن ما حتساعدك تحقق درجة قوية في اختبار الستيب.

أمدة التجهيز:

دحين خلاص خلصت أمدة التأسيس وصار مستواك في اللغة أفضل، ودا الوقت المناسب عشان تبدأ تجهز للاختبار، والتجهيز راح يعتمد على حاجتين أساسيتين:

٤- التكنيكات:

التكنيكات هي طرق حل مختلفة عن الطرق التقليدية اللي متعود على استخدامها في الحل.



اختبار الستيب يحتاج تكنيكات لأنه ما ينفع تدخل الاختبار ويكون عندك قطعة وتروح تقرأ القطعة كلها وبعدين ترجع للأسئلة كذا أنت ضيعت وقتك. أنت دحين قاعد تقرأ بالطريقة العادية واللي ما يحتاجها الاختبار ابدأ لان الوقت يكون مرة ضيق. عندك دقيقة ونص لكل سؤال في القراءة وعندك ٤٥ ثانية لكل سؤال في الجرامر ما عندك وقت تجلس وتفكر وما عندك قاموس أو مترجم يساعدك.

أنت خلاص في أرض المعركة لازم يكون عندك طرق مختلفة وترتب لك طريقة الحل وتختصر لك الوقت والمجهود وبعض الاحيان حتجاوب أسئلة منت فاهم كل الكلمات الموجودة فيها لكن تقدر تجاوب عليها بفهم بسيط في اللغة من خلال طرق حل ذكية للاختبار.

وهذي التكنيكات حرفيا تساعدك ترفع الدرجة ٢٥٪ لأنها بتزيد انتاجيتك يعني إذا دخلت الاختبار مثلا بدون تكنيكات حتجيب ٦٠ لكن مع التكنيكات فقط يمديك تجيب ٧٠ إذا فهمتها وتدربت عليها كويس.

٥- التدرّب على الأسئلة المتوقعة:

من أكثر الأخطاء الشائعة هنا أنه تركّز على دا العمود فقط وتسحب على باقي الأعمدة. ما ينفع إبدأ أنه تدخل الاختبار بالتدرّب على الأسئلة فقط وأنت ما طورت لغتك أو ما ذاكرت التكنيكات، هذي البناية اللي مكونة من ٥ أعمدة حقت الستيب راح تنهار حرفيا حتختبر مرة، مرتين، ثلاثة وحتعاني وحتقول الستيب صعب لكن الواقع أنه أنت ما ذاكرت صح ووازنت مذاكرتك بين الأعمدة الخمسة.

وأنا وأنت هدفنا واحد نبغى نختصر على نفسنا الوقت وتحقق هدفك في الستيب في أسرع وقت، وعشان نحقق دا الهدف سويت لك خطة مذاكرة قوية توازن لك بين الأعمدة الخمسة للستيب.

خطة مذاكرة الستيب

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٤	قراءة تطويرية حفظ ٢٠ كلمة مراجعة الكلمات المحفوظة	١١	حل الاسئلة المتوقعة حفظ ه كلمات مراجعة الكلمات المحفوظة	١٨	الماضي المستمر الماضي التام المستقبل البسيط	٢٥	حل اختبار تجريبي كامل
٥	قراءة تطويرية حفظ ٢٠ كلمة مراجعة الكلمات المحفوظة	١٢	حل الاسئلة المتوقعة حفظ ه كلمات مراجعة الكلمات المحفوظة	١٩	صيغة الفعل والمصدر المنني للمجهول الضمائر	٢٦	مراجعة الكلمات مراجعة الاسئلة القراءة
٦	قراءة تطويرية حفظ ٢٠ كلمة مراجعة الكلمات المحفوظة	١٣	حل الاسئلة المتوقعة حفظ ه كلمات مراجعة الكلمات المحفوظة	٢٠	حروف العطف قاعدة IF التحليل الكتابي	٢٧	مراجعة الاستماع مراجعة الجرامر
٧	قراءة تطويرية حفظ ٢٠ كلمة مراجعة الكلمات المحفوظة	١٤	حل الاسئلة المتوقعة حفظ ه كلمات مراجعة الكلمات المحفوظة	٢١	مراجعة شاملة للقواعد حل اختبار تجريبي	٢٨	حل اختبار تجريبي كامل

ايش رأيك إذا قلت لك أنه في شهر واحد يمديك تطور نفسك من ٢٠ إلى ٢٥ درجة تقريبا ويتحول مستواك من المبتدئ إلى المتوسط في شهر فقط، كيف؟

من خلال خطة مذاكرة الستيب التفصيلية هذي حتساعدك تبدأ من الصفر وتوازن بين الأعمدة الخمسة ولما توصل لنهاية خطتك حتكون مستعد تختبر وأنت جاهز ١٠٠٪ للاختبار.

هذي الخطة مصممة أنه تذاكر ٣ إلى ٤ ساعات يوميا، لكن إذا حاب تعطي وقت اكثر تقدر تكثف وقت المذاكرة وتخلص مهام يومين في يوم واحد.

خطة مذاكرة الستيب

اسبوع التأسيس: قراءة تطويرية وحفظ كلمات

اسبوع القراءة: التدرب على الاسئلة المتوقعة وحفظ كلمات

اسبوع الجرامر: مذاكرة اهم القواعد للاختبار والتدرب عليها

اسبوع الاستماع:

- ٣ ايام: للتدرب على الاستماع
- يوم: حل اختبار تجريبي كامل
- يوم: مراجعة كلمات.. مراجعة اسئلة القراءة
- يوم: مراجعة جرامر
- يوم: حل اختبار تجريبي كامل



أسبوع التأسيس:

في دا الأسبوع حتركز مذاكرتك على حفظ كلمات الستييب، تحتفظ من أهم ٣٨٠ كلمة تتكرر في اختبار الستييب ما تحتفظ كلمات عشوائية، وكم ان حتركز مذاكرتك على القراءة التطويرية يوميا عشان تطور مهاراتك في السرعة والاستيعاب اللي راح تحتاجها في الاختبار. وبتركزك على هذي المهارات حتلاقي مستواك في اللغة يتطور بقوة.

وتطور مستواك ما يكون فقط في القراءة، كمان حتلاقي نفسك تطورت شوية شوية في الجرامر بسبب القراءة يوميا حتتعرف التركيب الصح للجملة، مثلا إذا قلتك محمد أنتي كيفك؟ راح تعرف أنه في شيء غلط في جرامر وتركيب الجملة. ولما تتعمق في مذاكرة الجرامر حتتعرف ايش الغلط بالزبط في تركيب الجملة.

أسبوع القراءة:

حتركز فيه على قسم القراءة من القلب حتذاكر أول حاجة التكنيكات المهمة لدا القسم وبعدها تهجم على التدرب على الأسئلة المتوقعة مع الاستمرار في حفظ الكلمات يوميا.

الأسئلة المتوقعة هي عبارة عن أسئلة احتمال جدا كبير تشوفها في الاختبار. وهذي أكبر ميزة في الستييب أنه عندك أسئلة متوقعة يمديك تتدرب عليها مع احتمالية جدا كبيرة أنه تشوفها نفسها في الاختبار الحقيقي.

أسبوع الجرامر:

في دا الأسبوع حتتعرف اساسيات الجرامر وأهم القواعد اللي تتكرر في الاختبار، راح افلك القواعد اللي بس عليك تذاكرها وباقي القواعد راح تتجاهلها لأنها ما راح تيجي في الاختبار أو تيجي بنسبة جدا بسيطة.

أسبوع الاستماع والمراجعة:

قسم الاستماع هو أصغر قسم في اختبار الستييب وسهل نوعا ما مقارنة بباقي أقسام الاختبار، يكون تركيزك في أول ٣ أيام تتدرب على قسم الاستماع وتحاول فيه أفضل ما عندك.

وبعدها راح تبدأ في مراجعة الأقسام اللي ذاكرتها من قبل، وآخر يوم حتأخذ اختبار تجريبي كامل لمدة ساعتين متواصلة عشان تعيش جو الاختبار وتتعود على ضغط الوقت وما تعاني يوم الاختبار الحقيقي.

من هنا يمديك تحمل خطة مذاكرة الستييب من الصفر في شهر وحتلاقي فيها كل المصادر قابلة للنقر:

<https://daliik.link/1month-plan>



قسم الفوقاب



الفوكاب

عشان تستعد بقوة لاختبارك مهم تكون عارف أهم ٣٨٠ كلمة تتكرر في اختبار الستيب، هذي الكلمات استخلصتها بعد دراسة أنماط اختبار الستيب بعمق وتحليل نصوص كثير تتضمن اكثر من ١٥ ألف كلمة. وقسمتها ليك بالمستويات عشان تمشي فيها بالترتيب.

بسيط 🐣

متوسط 🐱

صعب 🦁

اهجم عليها حسب مستواك. وإذا ما تعرف مستواك، يمديك تحدد مستواك في خلال ١٣ دقيقة [من هنا](#) (اختبار تحديد المستوى)

تكنيكة حفظ الكلمات:

أفضل طريقة تساعدك تثبت الكلمات عندك وتقدر تستخدمها لما تحتاجها بالاختبار 📌



هذي ال ٦ خطوات تساعدك تحفظ كل الكلمات اللي عندك وتثبت في ذاكرتك ما تنساها بسرعة.

مجموعة فوكاب دليلك للاستيب

المستوى البسيط



1	have	يمتلك	37	man	رجل	73	begin	يبدأ	109	parent	ولي امر	145	film	فيلم
2	do	يفعل	38	change	يغير	74	important	مهم	110	hard	صعب	146	morning	صباح
3	will	سوف	39	place	مكان	75	run	يجري	111	party	حفلة	147	shop	متجر
4	say	يقول	40	feel	يشعر	76	early	مبكرا	112	water	مياه	148	carry	يحمل
5	go	يذهب	41	problem	مشكلة	77	hand	يد	113	send	يرسل	149	choose	يختار
6	can	يستطيع	42	write	يكتب	78	money	المال	114	watch	يشاهد	150	father	أب
7	know	يعرف	43	same	نفس	79	name	اسم	115	past	ماضي	151	table	طاولة
8	get	يحضر	44	lot	كثيرا	80	read	يقرأ	116	test	اختبار	152	die	يموت
9	think	يفكر	45	great	رائع	81	friend	صديق	117	visit	زيارة	153	girl	بنت
10	make	يصنع	46	leave	يغادر	82	month	شهر	118	mother	أم	154	difficult	صعب
11	time	الوقت	47	part	جزء	83	business	عمل	119	walk	يمشي	155	please	من فضلك
12	see	يرى	48	help	يساعد	84	pay	يدفع	120	stay	يبقى	156	eat	يأكل
13	other	آخر	49	ask	يسأل	85	second	الثاني	121	stop	يقف	157	phone	هاتف
14	good	جيد	50	meet	يقابل	86	love	يحب	122	light	ضوء	158	draw	يرسم
15	people	الناس	51	start	يبدأ	87	job	وظيفة	123	remember	يتذكر	159	white	أبيض
16	year	عام	52	talk	يتكلم	88	example	مثال	124	answer	يجيب	160	date	تاريخ
17	take	يأخذ	53	put	يضع	89	young	صغير السن	125	sit	يجلس	161	door	باب
18	come	يأتي	54	country	بلد	90	close	يغلق	126	letter	خطاب	162	teacher	معلم
19	work	يعمل	55	old	قديم	91	buy	يشترى	127	language	لغة	163	travel	يسافر
20	use	يستخدم	56	school	مدرسة	92	understand	يفهم	128	subject	مادة	164	enjoy	يستمتع
21	only	فقط	57	different	مختلف	93	hour	ساعة	129	class	صف	165	nice	لطيف
22	look	ينظر	58	next	التالي	94	student	طالب	130	town	بلدة	166	picture	صورة
23	want	يريد	59	end	نهاية	95	face	وجه	131	half	نصف	167	boy	ولد
24	give	يعطي	60	live	يعيش	96	room	غرفة	132	minute	دقيقة	168	happy	سعيد
25	find	يجد	61	world	العالم	97	head	رأس	133	food	طعام	169	road	طريق
26	day	يوم	62	week	اسبوع	98	car	سيارة	134	note	ملحوظة	170	wear	يرتدي
27	thing	شيء	63	play	يلعب	99	learn	يتعلم	135	drive	يقود	171	teach	يدرس
28	need	يحتاج	64	course	دورة	100	person	شخص	136	eye	عين	172	address	عنوان
29	right	حق	65	house	منزل	101	bad	سيء	137	music	موسيقى	173	listen	يستمع
30	many	عديد	66	group	مجموعة	102	city	مدينة	138	game	لعبة	174	wrong	خطأ
31	last	الاخير	67	woman	امرأة	103	night	ليل	139	body	جسم	175	foot	قدم
32	child	طفل	68	book	كتاب	104	present	حاضر	140	wait	ينتظر	176	animal	حيوان
33	tell	يخبر	69	family	عائلة	105	age	عمر	141	easy	سهل	177	fine	بخير
34	down	أسفل	70	hear	يسمع	106	speak	يتحدث	142	black	اسود	178	street	شارع
35	show	يعرض	71	question	سؤال	107	train	يدرّب	143	paper	ورقة	179	sport	رياضة
36	life	الحياة	72	study	يذاكر	108	possible	ممكّن	144	computer	حاسوب	180	poor	فقير

مجموعة فوكاب دليلك للاستيب

🐱 المستوى المتوسط

1	way	طريق	26	area	منطقة	51	form	شكل	76	expect	توقع
2	over	فوق	27	provide	يمد	52	spend	يقضي	77	effect	تأثير
3	mean	يعني	28	large	كبير	53	level	مستوى	78	sort	نوع
4	such	مثل	29	information	معلومة	54	experience	خبرة	79	fall	يسقط
5	call	يتصل	30	order	طلب	55	member	عضو	80	allow	يسمح
6	company	شركة	31	government	حكومة	56	able	قادر	81	base	قاعدة
7	try	يحاول	32	issue	قضية	57	support	دعم	82	suggest	يقترح
8	own	ملك	33	market	سوق	58	line	خط	83	power	قوة
9	point	نقطة	34	build	يبني	59	side	جانب	84	grow	ينمو
10	become	يصبح	35	hold	يمسك	60	sure	متأكد	85	return	يعود
11	interest	اهتمام	36	service	خدمة	61	term	فصل مدرسي	86	matter	امور
12	include	يتضمن	37	believe	يؤمن	62	least	الأقل	87	mind	عقل
13	report	تقرير	38	increase	يزداد	63	public	عام	88	value	قيمة
14	case	حالة	39	plan	خطة	64	view	رأي	89	office	مكتب
15	seem	يبدو	40	result	نتيجة	65	consider	يعتبر	90	record	سجل
16	let	يسمح	41	happen	يحدث	66	price	سعر	91	develop	يطور
17	keep	يحفظ	42	offer	يعرض	67	local	محلي	92	bit	قليل
18	system	نظام	43	program	برنامج	68	control	يتحكم	93	share	يشارك
19	set	يضبط	44	lead	يقود	69	product	منتج	94	real	حقيقي
20	follow	يتابع	45	thank	يشكر	70	lose	يفقد	95	figure	شخصية
21	turn	اصبح	46	hope	يتمنى	71	story	قصة	96	decide	يقرر
22	few	قليل	47	idea	فكرة	72	continue	استمر	97	development	التطور
23	bring	يحضر	48	cost	يكلف	73	stand	يقف	98	break	راحة
24	move	يدرك	49	less	أقل	74	whole	كامل	99	clear	صافي
25	fact	حقيقة	50	reason	سبب	75	care	رعاية	100	future	مستقبل

مجموعة فوكاب دليلك للاستيب المستوى الصعب

1	state	حالة	26	affect	يؤثر	51	specific	محدد	76	balance	توازن
2	process	عملية	27	official	رسمي	52	target	هدف	77	basis	أساس
3	concern	قلق	28	campaign	حملة	53	movement	حركة	78	reflect	يعكس
4	rate	معدل	29	represent	يمثل	54	treat	يعامل	79	income	دخل
5	cause	سبب	30	structure	هيكل	55	identify	يتعرف على	80	define	يعرف
6	deal	صفحة	31	growth	نمو	56	loss	خسارة	81	debate	مناقشة
7	force	قوة	32	influence	تأثير	57	pressure	ضغط	82	maintain	يقر
8	policy	سياسة	33	stock	مخزون	58	treatment	المعاملة	83	extend	يتوسع
9	major	رئيسي	34	management	إدارة	59	supply	إمداد	84	facility	تسهيلات
10	community	مجتمع	35	establish	يشيد	60	express	يعبر	85	responsibility	مسؤولية
11	economic	اقتصادي	36	economy	اقتصاد	61	indicate	يشير إلى	86	legal	قانوني
12	claim	يزعم	37	function	وظيفة	62	investment	استثمار	87	proposal	عرض
13	fund	يمول	38	image	صورة	63	potential	امكانية	88	version	إصدار
14	measure	قياس	39	determine	يحدد	64	suffer	يعاني من	89	agent	عميل
15	risk	خطر	40	production	إنتاج	65	strategy	استراتيجية	90	estimate	يقدر
16	standard	معياري	41	occur	يحدث	66	network	شبكة	91	purchase	يشترى
17	focus	يركز	42	significant	هام	67	task	مهمة	92	survey	استطلاع رأي
18	data	بيانات	43	drug	دواء	68	associate	يربط	93	majority	أغلبية
19	current	حالي	44	analysis	تحليل	69	assume	يفترض	94	budget	ميزانية
20	evidence	دليل	45	military	عسكري	70	theory	نظرية	95	appropriate	مناسب
21	response	رد	46	nation	أمة	71	propose	يقترح	96	content	محتوى
22	source	مصدر	47	statement	بيان	72	reference	مرجع	97	element	عنصر
23	cell	خلية	48	seek	يبحث عن	73	unclear	غير واضح	98	effective	مؤثر
24	feature	خاصية	49	agreement	اتفاق	74	profit	ربح	99	medical	طبي
25	factor	عامل	50	release	اطلق سراحه	75	resource	مصدر	100	committee	لجنة



قسم القراءة



قسم القراءة

قسم القراءة من أكبر الأقسام في اختبار الستيب، يتكون الاختبار من ٩ إلى ١٣ قطعة ويتنوع شكل هذي القطعة بين

قطع قصيرة تكون عبارة عن فقرتين إلى أربع فقرات.

1- Some years ago a college professor took a well-organized speech and scrambled it by randomly changing the order of its sentences. He then had a speaker deliver the original version to one group of listeners and the scrambled version to another group. After the speeches, he gave a test to see how well each group understood what they had heard. Not surprisingly, the group the heard the original, unscrambled presentation scored much higher than the other group.

2- A few years later, two professors repeated the same experiment at another school. But instead of testing how well the listeners understood each speech, **they** tested to see what effects the speeches had on the listeners' attitudes toward the speakers. They found that people who heard the well-organized speech believed the speaker to be much more competent and trustworthy than did those who heard the scrambled speech.

قطع تكون عبارة عن جملة أو عبارة واحدة.

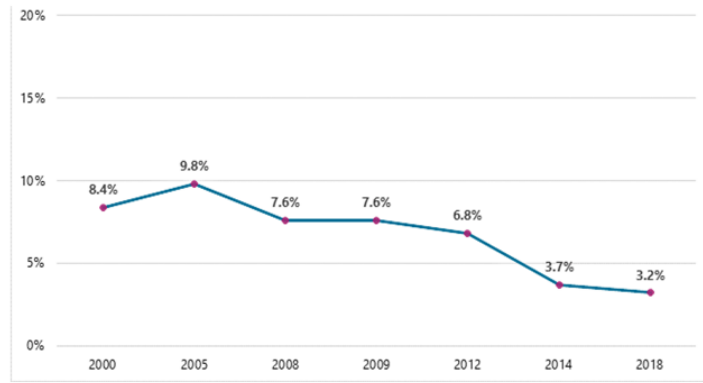
Bacteria are single-celled organisms. They usually cause diseases.

قطع على شكل عبارة تحذيرية فقط.

**NO NON
SWIMMERS**
**Beyond
this
point**

قطع على شكل رسوم بيانية.

The graph below shows the health coverage throughout the years. Look at it and answer the questions.



وقطع طويلة الليي اكثر من ٤ فقرات، تقريبا من ٤ إلى ٦ فقرات.

1- The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, contains tiny fibres, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

2- The first man made material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plants, flattened **them**, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

3- Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE (Common Era- Anytime in that year) by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy (tough) inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibres. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved into a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.

4- Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

5- Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods were discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

هذا بالنسبة لشكل القطع الليي حتشوفها في الاختبار، لكن المشكلة الليي راح تواجهك في دا القسم هي الوقت، حيكون عندك ٤٠ سؤال عليك تجاوبهم خلال ٦٠ دقيقة بالزبط، يعني عندك فقط دقيقة ونص لحل كل سؤال، حيكون الوقت مررة ضيق لقراءة القطعة وفهمها وقراءة الأسئلة واستيعابها والإجابة عليها.

لا تخاف الموضوع مهو قد كدا معقد لأنه في حل سحري اسمه التكنيكات، باختصار التكنيكات حتساعدك تستغل كل دقيقة عندك بشكل مررة كويس وتجاوب كل الأسئلة في أقل وقت وبأقوى درجة.

تكنيكات صغيرة

وأنت بتجاوب قسم القراءة سيكون عندك تكنيكات صغيرة تسهل عليك الحل، وعندك تكنيكة الحل الأساسية اللي تساعدك تبعد في الاختبار وتحل أزمة الوقت لأنه باختصار بسببها راح تجاوب صح بدون ما تضيع وقتك في قراءة وفهم كل القطعة.

وحنبدأ أول حاجة نتعرف على التكنيكات الصغيرة اللي تساعدك توازن وقتك بين الأسئلة عشان تضمن أعلى درجة.

أولاً: أشياء عليك تسويها:

١- حل كل سؤال في دقيقة ونص:

إذا خلص الوقت بليز لا تجلس تفكر ايش ممكن تكون إجابة السؤال، حط علامة استفهام وروح بسرعة للسؤال اللي بعده، عشان ما يخلص الوقت وأنت لسه باقي عندك أسئلة كتير ما جاوبتها.

٢- ابدأ بأسئلة المعنى والضمان:

في الصفحات الجاية راح تعرف أنواع الأسئلة اللي تيجي في قسم القراءة ومنها أسئلة المعنى والضمير، عليك تجاوب هذي الأسئلة أول حاجة وبعدها باقي الأنواع لأنه مكانها واضح في القطعة - مكتوبة بولد وتحتها خط - وتساالك عن شيء جدا محدد في القطعة ما محتاج تقرأ كل القطعة عشان تجاوبها.

٣- ابحث عن مرادف الكلمة.

في الاختبار غالبا ما راح يجيب نفس الكلمة الموجودة في القطعة ويكررها في السؤال، ولكن راح يجيب لك مرادف للكلمة، عليك تشوف السؤال وتبحث عن مرادف الكلمة في القطعة وراح توصل للإجابة.

ثانياً: أشياء عليك لا تسويها:

١- تقرأ كل القطعة:

في الاختبار ما ينفع تقرأ كل القطعة بنفس طريقة قراءة الجرائد وإلا راح يضيع نص الوقت وأنت بس تقرأ القطع اللي قدامك.

٢- تجاوب من الحفظ:

وأنت بتجاوب السؤال لا تعتمد أنك حافظ ايش الإجابة عليك تروح للقطعة وتتأكد من إجابتك مرة ثانية عشان ما تخبص.

٣- تسبب سؤال فاضي:

كل سؤال يكون عليه درجة كاملة، في حالة أنه مرة الوقت خلص وما قدرت تجاوب كل الأسئلة لا تسبب الأسئلة فاضية واختار أي إجابة، حتى لو تخمين، ممكن يكون حظك حلو وتكون إجابة بعض الأسئلة صح وما تخسر درجتها.

٤- تدون ملاحظات:

عارف أنه الوقت عندك مرة مرة ضيق، ما يحتاج تضيع وقت إضافي في تدوين الملاحظات طبق التكنيكات وروح جاوب السؤال مباشرة.

٥- تجاوب من معلوماتك العامة:

إجابة السؤال الصح تعتمد على ايش مكتوب في القطعة مو على أساس معلوماتك العامة، لا تشوف السؤال وتجاوب من كيسك بدون الرجوع للقطعة وإلا ممكن تخسر درجة سؤال على الفاضي.

٦- تحرك لسانك وأنت بتقرأ:

لأنه هذي الطريقة تخليك تتشتت وتضيع وقت اكثر وأنت بتقرأ، خلي دايمًا القراءة بعيونك. كذا نكون خلصنا التكنيكات الصغيرة وراح نبدأ في تكنيكة الحل الأساسية اللي هي تكنيكة اسما.

تكنيكة اسما

اتفقنا أنه الوقت في الاختبار جدا ضيق و عليك تستغل كل دقيقة صح، وتكنيكة اسما هي الحل السحري اللي هيخليك تستغل كل دقيقة عندك وتجاوب أكبر قدر من الأسئلة صح بدون ما تقرأ وتفهم كل حاجة في القطعة. وهي عبارة عن أربع خطوات:



هذي الخطوات الأربعة للتكنيكة بشكل عام ودحين يلا نهجم على التفاصيل وخليني افصل لك خطوة خطوة عبارة عن ايش وكيف تطبقها.

١- (أ) أول سطر:

اقرأ أول سطر في كل فقرة من القطعة ومن خلال فهمك للجمل الأولى خمن عن ايش تتكلم هذي القطعة، وحتكون هذي الخطوة جدا سهلة إذا ذاكرت الأسئلة المتوقعة راح تعرف هذي الأسئلة من أي قطعة بالزبط وممكن تكون قد تدربت عليها من قبل.

مثال على الخطوة الاولى:

1- King Faisal International Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference. The foundation awards prizes in the following categories: Service to Islam, Islamic studies, Arabic Language and Literature, Science, Medicine.

2- The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award.

3- In 1986, that prize was co-awarded to Ahmed Deed at and French Holocaust denier Roger Garaud. Each year, the selection committees designate subjects in Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, and Medicine. Selected topics in Islamic Studies category are aimed at highlighting areas of importance in Muslim societies. Arabic Literature topics relate to specialized areas within the discipline. Topics in Medicine are supposed to reflect current areas of international concern. The Science category covers a broad range of subcategories e.g. physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology.

4- Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award. Nominations from ordinary individuals or political parties are not accepted. The nominee or nominated institution(s) must be known for their leading practical or intellectual role in the service of Islam and Muslims.

5- Nominated works must be published, benefit mankind and enrich human knowledge. Winners of the Prize for category "Service to Islam" are chosen directly by the respective selection committee. For other prize categories, preselection by peer reviewers is carried out, which is followed by scrutiny of the works of worthy nominees by selected referees of each discipline.

هنا من قراءة أول سطر حتقدر تعرف أنه هذي القطعة تتكلم عن جائزة الملك فيصل، ما راح تقرأ أي شيء إضافي وراح تطبق الخطوة الثانية.

٢- (س) سؤال:

في هذي الخطوة راح تقرأ السؤال بتركيز وتحدد الكلمات الدلالية أو المهمة في السؤال اللي حتساعدك توصل للإجابة.

مثال على الخطوة الثانية:

Q5: When was the first prize?

- A. In 1979.
- B. In 1981.
- C. In 1984.
- D. In 1986.

هنا الكلمة المهمة when و First تحتاج بس تاريخ أول، حتى كلمة جائزة مهني كلمة دلالية لأنه أصلا كل القطعة تتكلم عن الجائزة.

٣- (م) مكان الاجابة:

هنا راح تدور مكان الإجابة في القطعة على السريع، الين توصل لكلمة دلالية تعرف منها أنه هنا مكان الإجابة حتقرأ فقط هذي الجملة اللي فيها الإجابة بتركيز وراح تعرف الحل الصح بسرعة بدون ما تقرأ كل القطعة.

مثال على الخطوة الثالثة:

2- The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award.

هنا لقيت الكلمات الدلالية First يعني أول، وكلمة Prize was awarded يعني جائزة منحت، معناه أنا وصلت للجملة اللي فيها الإجابة، كملت قراءة بتركيز لقيت التاريخ اللي هو ١٩٧٩، لكن لسه لا تتسرع وتجاوب بدون تطبيق الخطوة الرابعة

٤- (ا) استبعد الاختيارات:

بعد ما وصلت لمكان الإجابة جدا مهم تعطي ه ثواني إضافية للتأكد ١٠٠٪ أنه هذي الإجابة الصح، وراح يمديك تتأكد عن طريق استبعاد الاختيارات اللي ما تناسب السؤال والإجابة اللي شاكك أنها صح حط عندها علامة استفهام الين تتأكد من صحتها، هذي الخطوة من جد حتوفر لك على الأقل ه إجابات كنت حتجاوب عليها غلط وأنت محسب أنها صح بسبب التسرع.

مثال على الخطوة الرابعة:

Q5: When was the first prize?

- A. In 1979.
- B. In 1981.
- C. In 1984.
- D. In 1986.

هذي تكنيكة اسما تكنيكة باختصار حتسهل لك وتبسط لك الحل كله في أربع خطوات، راج تطبيق هذي الخطوات في كل سؤال عندك ومع الاستمرار في التدريب اكيد حتلاقي نتائج واضحة.

ودحين راج نهجم على الموضوع اللي بعده اللي هو أنواع أسئلة القراءة. حنعرف مع بعض كل أنواع الأسئلة اللي راج تشوفها في الاختبار وراج تعرف كيف تحل كل سؤال بشكل مفصل.

أنواع الاسئلة في القراءة

دحين خلاص صار عندك خلفية قوية ايش هو قسم القراءة في اختبار الستيب، وايش التكنيكات اللي حتساعدك بقوة في حل دا القسم، لكن لسه باقي تعرف ايش أنواع الأسئلة اللي حتشوفها في الاختبار وكيف راح تتعامل مع كل سؤال من هذي الأسئلة.

مهما اختلف شكل القطع في الاختبار ما راح تشوف غير ه أنواع محددة من الأسئلة ما يجي غيرها، وهي:

- ١- أسئلة المعنى
- ٢- أسئلة الضمير
- ٣- أسئلة المعلومة
- ٤- أسئلة الموضوع
- ٥- أسئلة الرأي

وفي الاختبار ما راح تبدأ تجاوب الأسئلة لكل فقرة حسب الترتيب في الاختبار، راح تبدأ تجاوب بالترتيب حسب نوع الأسئلة، يعني ما راح تجاوب أول حاجة السؤال الأول في القطعة، راح تجاوب أول حاجة أسئلة المعنى والضمير بغض النظر عن دا السؤال رقم كم في القطعة، وبعدها تجاوب باقي أنواع الأسئلة.

Q1: What does far-fetched mean?

- A. Expected to happen.
- B. Predicted.
- C. Easy to get.
- D. Difficult to believe.

Q2: Why is the liquid part orange?

- A. It contains water.
- B. It contains oil.
- C. It contains Vitamin A.
- D. It contains cholesterol.

Q3: What does the pronoun "it", second paragraph, refer to?

- A. Unknown substance.
- B. Egg yolk.
- C. Milk.
- D. Fat.

Q4: Where did they find the strange substance?

- A. In the yolk.
- B. In the egg white.
- C. In the shell.
- D. In fruit.

Q5: What does the nearest meaning of the word "classify"?

- A. Reference.
- B. Source of cholesterol.
- C. Substance.
- D. Classify into groups.

Q6: What does the nearest meaning of the word "Consummated"?

- A. Extract.
- B. Concluded.
- C. Essential.
- D. Substance.

مثلا في هذي القطعة دا راح يكون الترتيب الصحيح لحل الأسئلة، جدا مهم تمشي مع دا الترتيب راح يوفر لك وقت رهيب.

ودحين خيلني أفلك كل نوع سؤال عبارة عن ايش وكيف راح تجاوبه في الاختبار.

1- أسئلة المعنى:

في دا النوع من الأسئلة راح يسألك ايش معنى كلمة معينة في القطعة، أول ما تشوف كلمة mean تعرف أن هذي هي اسئلة المعنى.

Q3: What does "risk" mean?

- A. Success.
- B. Opportunities.
- C. Danger.
- D. Adventure.

وهنا عليك تروح تقرأ الجملة اللي فيها هذي الكلمة عشان يمديك تعرف ايش معناها في السياق، وحتى إذا منت متأكد من معناها 100٪ راح يمديك تخمن ايش أقرب معنى من خلال السياق، وبتطبيق تقنية اسما راح تكون مرة قريب من معرفة الإجابة الصح حتى وأنت ما تعرف المعنى حرفياً.

خلينا نجاب مع بعض على السؤال اللي فوق **What does "risk" mean?**

1- If you're serious about establishing your own business, there are some different factors to consider. Firstly, it is **crucial** to write a business plan. Your business plan is a strategic document that outlines a business' aims for the future, as well as how you're hoping to achieve them. When you write a business plan, you should give answers to important questions such as What does your business need to get off the ground? and Who are your customers? If written clearly, **they** will be your roadmap for business success, focusing on areas such as finances, operational issues, and marketing. A good business plan with all the correct and accurate answers can help you to identify **risk**, forecast sales, and highlight opportunities to reach new customers.

حتبدأ تطبق خطوات تقنية اسما:

الخطوة الأولى: اقرأ أول سطر من القطعة، القطعة تتكلم عن تأسيس البيزنس.

1- **If you're serious about establishing your own business,** there are some different factors to consider. Firstly, it is **crucial** to write a business plan. Your business plan is a strategic document that outlines a business' aims for the future, as well as how you're hoping to achieve them. When you write a business plan, you should give answers to important questions such as What does your business need to get off the ground? and Who are your customers? If written clearly, **they** will be your roadmap for business success, focusing on areas such as finances, operational issues, and marketing. A good business plan with all the correct and accurate answers can help you to identify **risk**, forecast sales, and highlight opportunities to reach new customers.

الخطوة الثانية: اقرأ السؤال

Q3: What does "risk" mean?

- A. Success.
- B. Opportunities.
- C. Danger.
- D. Adventure.

هذا سؤال يبغى يختبرك عن معنى هذه الكلمة "risk"

الخطوة الثالثة: مكان الإجابة

1- **If you're serious about establishing your own business,** there are some different factors to consider. Firstly, it is **crucial** to write a business plan. Your business plan is a strategic document that outlines a business' aims for the future, as well as how you're hoping to achieve them. When you write a business plan, you should give answers to important questions such as What does your business need to get off the ground? and Who are your customers? If written clearly, **they** will be your roadmap for business success, focusing on areas such as finances, operational issues, and marketing. **A good business plan with all the correct and accurate answers can help you to identify risk,** forecast sales, and highlight opportunities to reach new customers.

في أسئلة المعنى والضمير راج يحدد لك فين بالزبط الكلمة اللي بيغها، عليك تروح عند الكلمة مكان الإجابة وتبدأ تقرأ الجملة اللي فيها الكلمة وتحاول تخمن ايش ممكن يكون المعنى الصح من خلال السياق.

هنا في الجملة يقلك أنه خطة البيزنس الجيدة مع كل الأجوبة الصحيحة والدقيقة راج تساعدك لتحديد حاجة معينة (خمن ايش ممكن يكون المعنى) وخليها في مخك وابدأ طبق الخطوة الرابعة.

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات

هنا عليك تستبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح.

Q3: What does "risk" mean?

- ~~A. Success.~~
- ~~B. Opportunities.~~
- C. Danger.
- ~~D. Adventure.~~

هنا من خلال فهمك للسياق راج تعرف أنه الإجابة الصح هي C لأنه مهم قبل البيزنس الشخص يحدد ايش المخاطر اللي ممكن تواجهه، وكلمة risk معناها الحرفي مخاطرة وكلمة danger معناها خطر.

٢- أسئلة الضمير:

في دا السؤال راح يسألك الضمير اللي في الجملة يشير إلى ايش أو الي مين بالزبط، وزي أسئلة المعنى حتلاقي الضمير محدد في القطعة وتحتته خط ما راح تبحث عنه كثير.

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to ____

- A. plants.
- B. humans.
- C. pests.
- D. animal species.

هذا سؤال يبغى يختبرك عن الضمير "they" يشير إلى ايش في الجملة، خلينا نجاب دا السؤال مع بعض.

1- Hunting is the practice of seeking, pursuing and capturing, or killing wildlife or feral animals. People tend to over hunt animals for different purposes, but this causes a lot of issues. Today, some types of animals are endangered. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face extinction. When animal species go extinct, **they** are gone forever, and this can cause a lot of issues.

2- The most common reasons for people to kill animals are to remove predators dangerous to humans or domestic animals and eliminate pests and nuisance animals that damage crops or spread diseases. But even killing these harmful animals is very dangerous as it affects the food chain for all living creatures. Consider the food chain as all the plant and animal species create intricate webs of wildlife, with all the species dependent on one another it becomes important for our planet to survive and thrive.

Questions:

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to _____

- A. plants.
- B. humans.
- C. pests.
- D. animal species.

مرة ثانية حتبدأ تطبق خطوات تقنية اسما:

الخطوة الأولى: حتقرأ أول سطر وتضمن عن ايش تتكلم هذي القطعة، واضح أنها تتكلم عن صيد الحيوانات بطريقة غير قانونية. إذا تذكر الأسئلة المتوقعة كان في قطعة عن الصيد الجائر، فمن تخميني للجملة خمنت القطعة.

1- **Hunting is the practice of seeking, pursuing and capturing, or killing wildlife or feral animals.** People tend to over hunt animals for different purposes, but this causes a lot of issues. Today, some types of animals are endangered. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face extinction. When animal species go extinct, **they** are gone forever, and this can cause a lot of issues.

2- **The most common reasons for people to kill animals are to remove predators dangerous to humans or domestic animals and eliminate pests and nuisance animals that damage crops or spread diseases.** But even killing these harmful animals is very dangerous as it affects the food chain for all living creatures. Consider the food chain as all the plant and animal species create intricate webs of wildlife, with all the species dependent on one another it becomes important for our planet to survive and thrive.

الخطوة الثانية: تقرأ السؤال وهنا ما راح تحدد الكلمات الدلالية لأنه يسأل عن شيء أصلاً محدد وواضح اللي هو الضمير.

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to ____

- A. plants.
- B. humans.
- C. pests.
- D. animal species.

الخطوة الثالثة: روح على مكان الضمير في القطعة واقراً من بداية الجملة قبل الضمير، ما راح تقرأ ابدا ايش مكتوب بعد الضمير، لأن الضمير يشير إلى اللي كان قبله.

1- **Hunting is the practice of seeking, pursuing and capturing or killing wildlife or feral animals.** People tend to over hunt animals for different purposes, but this causes a lot of issues. Today, some types of animals are an endangered species. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face extinction. **When an animal species goes extinct, they are gone forever, and this can cause a lot of issues.**

هنا في الجملة يقلك عندما تنقرض أنواع من الحيوانات (وبعدها الضمير) تتوقع إلى ايش يشير؟ لحظة لا تجاوب قبل ما تطبق الخطوة الرابعة.

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to ____

- ~~A. plants.~~
- ~~B. humans.~~
- ~~C. pests.~~
- D. animal species.

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح. حتلاقي الإجابة الصح هي D ومذكورة نفسها قبل الفعل they.

٣- أسئلة المعلومة:

في هذي الأسئلة راح يسألك عن معلومة معينة في القطعة، مثلاً يسألك ليش والد تشارلي اشترى له سيارة، وهنا عليك تروح القطعة وتدور فين بالزبط هذي المعلومة.

Q1: Why did Charles' father buy a car for his son?

- A. as a birthday present
- B. as a reward for passing his exams
- C. Because he asked for it.
- D. to help him with his chores

لكن طريقة الإجابة على هذا السؤال تختلف حسب ما إذا كانت القطعة قصيرة ولا قطعة طويلة.

أولاً بالنسبة للقطع القصيرة:

عشان يمديك توصل للإجابة الصح عليك تدور مكان الإجابة على السريع في القطعة كلها، راح تبحث بعيونك بسرعة بين تلاقي كلمة من الكلمات الدلالية في السؤال وتقرأ هذي الجملة اللي فيها الكلمة الدلالية في القطعة بتركيز وراح توصل للإجابة.

خلينا نشوف مثال مع بعض

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- A. pressurized by water.
- B. largely made of lignin.
- C. made of water.
- D. used for medical purposes.

دا السؤال وعلينا نبدأ ندور ايش المعلومة الصح حسب المذكور في القطعة.

Herbs are a widely distributed and widespread group of plants. What other plant would take the football, rugby, hurling, bicycles, drought, flood, general abuse and be chopped back constantly to the ground throughout the year. And through all this, it is pretty uncomplaining and asking for very little if anything in return. Herbs are largely made of lignin which are grass plant cells. These cells are usually put under water pressure which makes the Herbs strong and sturdy. That's why herbs can make strong fibers and can be stepped on or torn without dying quickly.

Questions:

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- A. pressurized by water.
- B. largely made of lignin.
- C. made of water.
- D. used for medical purposes.

يلا نبدأ بالخطوة الأولى من تقنية اسما

Herbs are a widely distributed and widespread group of plants. What other plant would take the football, rugby, hurling, bicycles, drought, flood, general abuse and be chopped back constantly to the ground throughout the year. And through all this, it is pretty uncomplaining and asking for very little if anything in return. Herbs are largely made of lignin which are grass plant cells. These cells are usually put under water pressure which makes the Herbs strong and sturdy. That's why herbs can make strong fibers and can be stepped on or torn without dying quickly.

من قراءة أول سطر في القطعة راح نلاقي أنه هذي القطعة تتكلم عن الأعشاب.

الخطوة الثانية: دحين راح نقرأ السؤال ونحدد الكلمات الدلالية.

Questions:

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- A. pressurized by water.
- B. largely made of lignin.
- C. made of water.
- D. used for medical purposes.

هنا لاحظ ما اخترنا herbs لأنه هي كل القطعة أصلاً تتكلم عن الأعشاب لكن نحتاج أنها قوية لأنه خليتها تكون ايش؟ دا اللي نحتاج نبهث عنه.

الخطوة الثالثة: هنا عليك تروح لمكان الإجابة بأنه تبحث سريعاً بعينك عن الكلمات الدلالية في القطعة الين توصل.

Herbs are a widely distributed and widespread group of plants. What other plant would take the football, rugby, hurling, bicycles, drought, flood, general abuse and be chopped back constantly to the ground throughout the year. And through all this, it is pretty uncomplaining and asking for very little if anything in return. Herbs are largely made of lignin which are grass plant cells. These cells are usually put under water pressure which makes the Herbs strong and sturdy. That's why herbs can make strong fibers and can be stepped on or torn without dying quickly.

كدا وصلنا لمكان الإجابة في القطعة في الجزء اللي تحته خط بالأحمر، لكن لسه حنطبق الخطوة الرابعة من تقنية اسما.

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح.

Questions:

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- A. pressurized by water.
- B. largely made of lignin.
- C. made of water.
- D. used for medical purposes.

بعد خطوة الاستبعاد حتناكد أنه الإجابة الصح هي A لأنه يقول في القطعة أنه الخلايا عادة ما يضعوها تحت ضغط الماء ودا بيخلي الأعشاب أقوى.

ثانياً بالنسبة للقطع الطويلة:

هنا حنكون طريقة الحل شوية مختلفة عن اللي تعودت عليه، لأنه القطعة طويلة تتكون من أكثر من فقرة، وأنت تبغا تبحث عن معلومة معينة ولسه منت عارف فين ممكن تكون الإجابة. والحل أنه تقرأ السطر الأول من كل فقرة وتخمن الإجابة ممكن تكون موجودة في أي من الفقرات، والفقرة اللي تحس أنه فيها الإجابة ابدأ ابحت فيها عن الكلمات الدلالية الين توصل للإجابة.

يلا نشوف مثال مع بعض:

Q5: How do ants get food?

- A. by smell
- B. by pheromones
- C. with their eyes
- D. by touch

دا السؤال يسأل عن معلومة معينة في القطعة، ودحين حنبحث موجودة الإجابة في أي فقرة؟

الخطوة الأولى: راج نقرأ أول جملة ونخمن عن ايش تتكلم هذي القطعة.

1- **Did you know that there are about 8000 species of ants?** They can be found worldwide but are especially common in hot climates. They basically live in organized groups called colonies. It is because of ants, like their relatives, bees and wasps, are said to be social insects.

2- **When we think of intelligent members of the animal kingdom, the creatures that spring immediately to mind are monkeys.** But in fact, the social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently complex to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, we **exhibit** the world of ants that has come in for considerable scrutiny lately, and the idea that ants demonstrate sparks of cognition has not been certainly rejected by those involved in these investigations. Many types of ant prey on the eggs and larvae of other annoying household insects such as flies and help to keep the house clean.

3- **Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch.** This helps them to get food by smell. The use of pheromones as chemical signals is more developed in ants. Like other insects, ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae. The paired antennae provide information about the direction and intensity of scents. Ants also recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.

4- **All ants have different characteristics.** If you look at ants' eyes, they are not like ours. Ants have **compound** eyes with many eyes, called ommatidia. An ant uses its three pairs of jointed legs to move. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in color. Red ants can live up to 20 to 30 days. There is a type of **nocturnal** ants that is predominantly black, although the red color distinguishes it and its activity is less during the day. This species lives in houses, palms, caves and wells. There is another type of ants called meat ants. It protects the nest and feeds on plant matter. Each type of ant has different characteristics in terms of color, types of food, and even the enemies

5- **Ants hatch from eggs as legless larvae.** The queen is the only female in the colony which can lay eggs. The other females are worker ants which build the nest, collect food and tend to the larvae. The large females, known as soldier ants, defend the colony. The function of the male ant is to mate with the queen. Only the queen and male ants have wings which are used during the mating ritual. Soon after mating, the male ant dies. The fertilized queen pulls off her wings and leaves to establish a new colony. Ant colonies live in nests consisting of numerous chambers connected by tunnels. Some ants colonize under tree trunks or live-in mounds built of sticks and leaves. Some others secretly live together in nests of leaves. They are also found under rocks or live underground.

عرفنا من الجملة الأولى أنه هذي القطعة راج تتكلم عن النمل، يلا نبدأ في الخطوة الثانية اللي هي تحديد الكلمات الدلالية في السؤال.

Q5: How do ants get food?

- A. by smell
- B. by pheromones
- C. with their eyes
- D. by touch

واضح من السؤال أنه نبغى نعرف كيف يحصل النمل على الأكل، وعشان تعرف عليك تطبق الخطوة الثالثة وتحدد فين مكان الإجابة.

الخطوة الثالثة: دحين عليك تحدد عن ايش تتكلم كل فقرة من خلال قراءتك للجملة الأولى:

1- **Did you know that there are about 8000 species of ants?** They can be found worldwide but are especially common in hot climates. They basically live in organized groups called colonies. It is because of ants, like their relatives, bees and wasps, are said to be social insects.

2- **When we think of intelligent members of the animal kingdom, the creatures that spring immediately to mind are monkeys.** But in fact, the social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently complex to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, we **exhibit** the world of ants that has come in for considerable scrutiny lately, and the idea that ants demonstrate sparks of cognition has not been certainly rejected by those involved in these investigations. Many types of ant prey on the eggs and larvae of other annoying household insects such as flies and help to keep the house clean.

3- **Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch.** This helps them to get food by smell. The use of pheromones as chemical signals is more developed in ants. Like other insects, ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae. The paired antennae provide information about the direction and intensity of scents. Ants also recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.

4- **All ants have different characteristics.** If you look at ants' eyes, they are not like ours. Ants have **compound** eyes with many eyes, called ommatidia. An ant uses its three pairs of jointed legs to move. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in color. Red ants can live up to 20 to 30 days. There is a type of **nocturnal** ants that is predominantly black, although the red color distinguishes it and its activity is less during the day. This species lives in houses, palms, caves and wells. There is another type of ants called meat ants. It protects the nest and feeds on plant matter. Each type of ant has different characteristics in terms of color, types of food, and even the enemies

5- **Ants hatch from eggs as legless larvae.** The queen is the only female in the colony which can lay eggs. The other females are worker ants which build the nest, collect food and tend to the larvae. The large females, known as soldier ants, defend the colony. The function of the male ant is to mate with the queen. Only the queen and male ants have wings which are used during the mating ritual. Soon after mating, the male ant dies. The fertilized queen pulls off her wings and leaves to establish a new colony. Ant colonies live in nests consisting of numerous chambers connected by tunnels. Some ants colonize under tree trunks or live-in mounds built of sticks and leaves. Some others secretly live together in nests of leaves. They are also found under rocks or live underground.

١- الفقرة الأولى يعطي مقدمة عن أنواع النمل.

٢- هنا شكله راج يقارن بين القروذ والنمل.

٣- الفقرة الثالثة راج تتكلم عن طرق تواصل النمل مع بعض.

٤- راج تتعمق الفقرة الرابعة في شخصيات النمل.

٥- حيثكلم عن النمل اللي لسه دوبه خرج من البيضة اللي هي تسمى يرقات.

من خلال قراءة الجملة الأولى من كل فقرة ما أتوقع راج يتكلم عن الأكل في أول فقرة لأنه لسه يعطي نبذة عن الموضوع، والفقرة الثانية يقارن بين القروذ والنمل يعني ما لها أي علاقة أنه يذكر الأكل فيها.

الفقرة الثالثة يتكلم عن طرق التواصل، احتمال تكون هنا لأنه أصلا النمل يمشي في مجموعات للحصول على الطعام وبالتالي لازم يكون في طريقة للتواصل بينهم لتنسيق عملية البحث عن الطعام وحمله إلى جهورهم. يلا نبدأ نبحث في هذي الفقرة ونشوف

3- **Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch.** This helps them to get food by smell. The use of pheromones as chemical signals is more developed in ants. Like other insects, ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae. The paired antennae provide information about the direction and intensity of scents. Ants also recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.

صح وصلنا تقريبا لمكان الإجابة، ودحين راج نطبق آخر خطوة ونتأكد من الإجابة الصح.

Q5: How do ants get food?

- A. by smell
- B. by pheromones
- C. with their eyes
- D. by touch

بعد خطوة الاستبعاد نتأكد أنه الإجابة الصح هي A لأنه يقول في القطعة أنه تساعدهم في الحصول على الطعام من خلال الراتحة.

ع- أسئلة الموضوع:

هنا راج يسألك عن ايش الموضوع الرئيسي لفقرة من الفقرات اللي عندك أو يسألك عن موضوع القطعة كلها.

هنا يسأل عن موضوع فقرة من الفقرات

Q3: The main idea of paragraph 3 is _____

- A. how people all over the world share their home, experience,
- B. why the global community is 14 million people.
- C. the spirit of generosity is important.
- D. couchsurfing is not a good idea.

هنا يسأل عن موضوع القطعة كلها

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- A. the advantages of dates.
- B. how and where dates grow.
- C. why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- D. how dates improve eyes health.

وفي دا النوع من الأسئلة كمان حيكون عندك طريقتين للحل حسب ما إذا كان السؤال يسألك عن فقرة معينة ولا يسأل عن كل القطعة.

أولاً إذا يسألك عن موضوع فقرة معينة:

في دا النوع من الأسئلة راج تقرأ أول سطر وآخر سطر في الفقرة وعليك تخمن ايش الفكرة الكبيرة للموضوع اللي يتكلم عنه مو الفكرة الفرعية.

يلا نحل مثال مع بعض.

Q9: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

- A. the categories of the prize.
- B. the winners of the prize.
- C. King Khalid and King Fahad.
- D. King Faisal's sons

في دا السؤال يسألك ايش اللي يتكلم عنه موضوع الفقرة الثالثة.

راج نطبق الخطوة الأولى أنه نقرأ أول جملة وتخمن عن ايش تتكلم هذي القطعة.

1- The King Faisal Foundation was set up by the sons of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. And now the King's sons' role is to serve as the chairman of the foundation. The Board of Trustees of the Foundation suggests the prize.

من قراءة الجملة الأولى نلاحظ أنه القطعة تتكلم عن مؤسسة الملك فيصل.

الخطوة الثانية: اقرأ السؤال وحدد الكلمات الدلالية.

Q9: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

- A. the categories of the prize.
- B. the winners of the prize.
- C. King Khalid and King Fahad.
- D. King Faisal's sons

وفي دا السؤال ما في كلمات دلالية لأنه واضح يسأل عن موضوع الفقرة الثالثة.
الخطوة الثالثة: مكان الإجابة.

2- King Faisal International Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference in the following categories: Islamic studies, Arabic Language, Arabic Literature, Science, and Medicine.

3- The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award.

4- Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award.

5-The responsible party for nominating the winners is the secretariat of the award.

6- The prize in each of the five categories consists of:

1. A handwritten certificate.
2. A commemorative gold medal.
3. A cash endowment.

في مكان الإجابة راح تقرأ أول وآخر جملة من الفقرة المطلوبة وتخمن إيش الفكرة الكبيرة اللي تتكلم عنها الفقرة.
من قراءة أول وآخر جملة لاحظ أنه تكلم عن أشخاص استلمو الجائزة. ودحين علينا نروح للخطوة الرابعة للتأكد من الإجابة.
الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح.

Q9: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

- ~~A~~ the categories of the prize.
- B the winners of the prize. ?
- ~~C~~ King Khalid and King Fahad.
- ~~D~~ King Faisal's sons

بعد استبعاد الاختيارات حتلاقي الإجابة الصح B لأنه كل القطعة كانت تعدد اللي فازو بالجائزة.

ثانيا إذا يسألك عن موضوع القطعة كلها:

في دا النوع من الأسئلة راح تكون زي أسئلة المعلومة، بمعنى راح تقرأ الجملة الأولى من كل فقرة عشان تكون فكرة عن إيش تتكلم كل القطعة.

يلا نحل مثال مع بعض.

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- A. The advantages of dates.
- B. How and where dates grow.
- C. Why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- D. How dates improve eyes health.

هنا يسألك القطعة كلها تتكلم عن إيش؟ دحين حنطبق خطوات تقنية اسما الين نوصل للإجابة الصح.

1- Dates, are one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on a date palm tree. Dates grow in large bunches on the top of the palm trees, which thrive in hot climates. The fruits range in size from 1 to 3 inches and range in color from pale yellow to a dark red brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested.

الخطوة الأولى: واضح من الخطوة الأولى انه يتكلم عن التمر.

الخطوة الثانية: عليك تقرأ السؤال

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- A. The advantages of dates.
- B. How and where dates grow.
- C. Why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- D. How dates improve eyes health.

واضح من السؤال انه يسأل عن ايش موضوع القطعة.

الخطوة الثالثة: هنا راج تقرأ الجملة الأولى من كل فقرة وتضمن الفكرة الكبيرة اللي يتكلم عنها.

1- **Dates, are one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on a date palm tree.** Dates grow in large bunches on the top of the palm trees, which **thrive** in hot climates. The fruits range in size from 1 to 3 inches and range in color from pale yellow to a dark red brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested.

2- **To describe the advantages of dates in a few words,** it is good to quote them as an essential part of one's diet, so that it can be considered as a balanced diet. Dates are composed of various fats, sugar, vitamins, and minerals, which our body requires. Arabs, for example, eat dates along with milk making it more beneficial. However, a few of its advantages are described below. Although dates are rich in providing strength to everybody, but during the last months of pregnancy the advantages are doubled as dates strengthen muscles of the uterus.

3- **Dates also strengthen a weak heart Dates are rich in fibers and one can easily digest them.** Researchers showed that dates can also be helpful in curing certain abdominal diseases including abdominal cancer. Normally, it is observed that one may feel hungry if sugar levels are reduced in the body irrespective of the condition of the stomach. Dates can well serve the purpose because these provide energy. Some other advantages of eating dates include treating constipation, preventing night blindness and improving eyes' health.

١- الفقرة الأولى بيعطي مقدمة عن التمر.

٢- هنا راج يعدد مميزات التمر.

٣- الفقرة الثالثة شكله راج يتكلم عن فوائد التمر للقلب.

من خلال قراءة الجملة الأولى من كل فقرة أتوقع الفكرة الكبيرة هي قد ايش التمر مفيد.

وراج نتأكد من الإجابة بعد تطبيق الخطوة الرابعة من تقنية اسما.

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- A. The advantages of dates.
- B. How and where dates grow.
- C. Why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- D. How dates improve eyes health.

دا السؤال اسميه الفخ لأنه بس تقرأ الخيارات حتقول ايوه اتكلم عن هذا وعن هذا وتختار على طول، لكن انتبه أنه المعلومة اللي ذكرت نصيا بالزبط في القطعة هذي غلط مهني الإجابة الصح لأنها فكرة جزئية مهني فكرة عامة وأنت عليك تختار الفكرة العام.

وفي دا السؤال راج تلاقى أنه الفكرة العامة هي فوائد التمر، صح في الفقرة الأولى اتكلم عن فين وكيف ينمو التمر لكن مو كل القطعة تدور حولها، وكمان ليش العرب يأكلو التمر مع الحليب أكيد بسبب أنه له فائدة، معناه هذي كمان فكرة فرعية، ونفس الشيء لآخر اختيار كيف يحسن التمر صحة العين هو كمان فكرة فرعية للفكرة العامة اللي هي فوائد التمر.

هـ- أسئلة الرأي:

دا السؤال يشبه سؤال المعلومة لكن ممكن يكون أصعب شويتين منه لأنه يسأل ايش الكاتب يقصد؟ أو ايش رأي الكاتب؟ لكن الخبر الحلو أنه دا النوع من الأسئلة نادرا ما بييجي. خرينا نشوف كيف يكون شكل السؤال مع بعض.

Questions:

Q2: What is the author's opinion about Kutenai language website?

- A. critical
- B. satirical
- C. discouraging
- D. supportive

يلا نبدأ في تطبيق خطوات تقنية اسما.

1- For more than 10,000 years, the ununaxa people, also known as the Kootenai, have occupied a traditional territory that spans what is now known as southeastern British Columbia, Southwestern Alberta, and parts of Washington, Idaho and Western Montana.

2- Their language, the Kutenai language is the native language of the Kutenai people of Montana and Idaho in the United States and British Columbia in Canada. Ktunaxa is a language isolate, meaning that it is one of a kind and unrelated to any other language in the world. Currently it is in danger of becoming extinct, with fewer and fewer fluent elders living within the community. The Ktunaxa people have now taken the initiative to combine the existing knowledge passed down from their elders and apply it to modern technology, to **preserve** the language and ensure that it survives.

3- In 1969, the Kutenai language was spoken by 446 registered Indians in Canada. As of 2012, the Ktunaxa people in Canada are working on a language revitalization effort. Tribal councils from the separate communities of the Ktunaxa nation have contributed a selection of different material. It includes audio recordings, words, phrases and even games for younger generations of Kutenai archived at the online Aboriginal language database FirstVoices.com. Although it is an online catalogue of the indigenous languages of North America, it is open for the public for free. As of November 2017, the Ktunaxa webpage had 2500 words and 1114 phrases archived, stories and songs recorded, a language learning app available, and First Voices tutor. The FirstVoices Tutor provides lessons and practices in the given language.

4- The Ktunaxa Language app, accessible for iOS devices, It is a Ktunaxa dictionary which uses the audio recordings of words and phrases, and provides flashcards with audio, of the vocabulary found on the FirstVoices website. The Ktunaxa nation aims to target younger generations with the FirstVoices materials to teach fluency in the Kutenai language.

الخطوة الأولى: اقرأ أول سطر، حتلاقي القطعة تتكلم عن اللغة وتطويرها

الخطوة الثانية: اقرأ السؤال وحدد الكلمات الدلالية

Q2: What is the author's opinion about Kutenai language website?

- A. critical
- B. satirical
- C. discouraging
- D. supportive

هنا الكلمات الدلالية المهمة في السؤال رأي المؤلف في هذي اللغة. يلا نهجم على الخطوة الثالثة.

الخطوة الثالثة: دور مكان الإجابة

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح.

حتلاقي الإجابة الصح هي D

وكدا نكون ختمنا قسم القراءة وعرفت بالزبط ايش هي تقنية اسما، وكيف تتعامل مع كل نوع سؤال من أسئلة القراءة.

ودحين صار وقت التدريب، ابغاك تبدأ تطبق بنفسك كل اللي تعلمته عن قسم القراءة عشان تكون مستعد بقوة للاختبار.

التدرب على القطع الكاملة

مذاكرة التكنيكات جدا مهمة وتساعدك تعرف ايش اللي عليك تسويه بالزبط عشان تحقق أعلى درجة في الاختبار، لكن مذاكرة التكنيكات نظريا فقط ما تكفي، ما ينفع يكون تطبيق التكنيكات لأول مرة يوم الاختبار الحقيقي، والسبب أنه هذي طرق حل جديدة للاختبار منت متعود عليها.

تخيل أول يوم تسوق دراجة في حياتك ايش اللي حيصير؟

في البداية لازم تطيح وحتكون سواقة الدراجة جدا بطيئة منت عارف كيف توازن نفسك وتمشي بسرعة، لكن بعد التدرب كم مرة حتلاقي سرعتك صارت مرة أفضل وتحكمك في الدراجة سهل عليك، نفس الشيء بالنسبة لتطبيق التكنيكات لأول مرة في الاختبار الحقيقي، إذا ما تدرت من قبل اللي حيصير أحد السيناريوهات هذي:

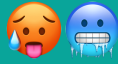
1- ما حتتذكر التكنيكة وراح تلاقي نفسك مضطر تقرأ كل القطعة عشان يمديك تحل وبالتالي حتضيع وقت رهيب ما حيمدك تلحق على ضغط الوقت.

2- حتحاول تطبق التكنيكة لكن بسبب أنه تسويها لأول مرة حتلاقي نفسك بطيء منت عارف كيف توصل للإجابة بسرعة.

والحل أنه تبدأ يلا دحين في التدرب لا تسحب عليه، وعشان أسهل لك الموضوع اختر حتلاقي القطع اللي تدرّب عليها موجودة عندك في الصفحة الجاية.

عندك مجموعة من القطع الطويلة وعليها أسئلة، تحاكي بالزبط تجربة الاختبار الحقيقي. وعند كل قطعة أضفت لك بالزبط الوقت اللي عليك تعطيه لحل كل تدريب بناء على عدد الأسئلة الموجودة على كل قطعة. حاول قد ما تقدر تزيط المؤقت وتلتزم بالوقت اللي عندك.

حتلاقي هذي التدريبات شبيهة جدا بصعوبة، طول وشكل الاختبار الحقيقي لكن مهني بالضرورة أسئلة أو مواضيع متوقعة في الاختبار، لأنه هدفي منها أنه تتعود على ضغط الاختبار الحقيقي بالزبط. وبعد الاختبار يمدك تراجع أخطائك وتشوف ليش إجابتك كانت غلط. ودحين يلا جهاز قهوتك واهجم.



الشخصيات A&B

وقت التدريب: ٨ دقيقة ⌚

1- Type A and Type B are two types of personalities. Some very prominent characteristics are seen in type A people and that is the reason why they are so easily identified. If you see someone freaking out because they are made to wait, even if the wait is for just couple of minutes, you have most probably encountered a type A person! People having a type A personality, are always in a hurry and impatience seems to be their middle name! Time urgency is seen clearly in their personality. They speak fast, walk fast and are constantly aware of the running time.

2- Another peculiar type A personality trait is that they cannot tolerate slow speaking people and they usually end up completing sentences for them! Other special characteristics of type A personality people are that they get upset over small things easily and are also short tempered. When they get really angry, they can be very rude. So, it is better not to provoke these stress junkies! They are rightly called 'stress junkies' for they get stressed out easily. They have high ambitions and they can overcome competition to achieve their goal. They also tend to compete with other people more than work **individually**.

3- Type A people are said to have greater chances of suffering from hypertension and heart diseases. This is obviously because of their 'stress junkie' nature. Also, they don't sleep for enough hours and this may cause sudden death. So, type A personalities need to calm down. Meditation and breathing exercises prove to be helpful for this personality type. This was about type A personality description. Now let's take a look at type B personality.

4- There are some major differences between type A and B personalities. The biggest difference is that type B personality people are always chilled out! They are mostly calm and composed and in contrast to type A personalities, type B people are never in a hurry! They are the ones who will start talking when they are standing in a line, and by the time their turn comes, they will have made friends. They will always be thinking about others' problems and always lend a helping hand. They are equally hardworking as type A personalities, but they do not mind losing. So, you won't have competition from a type B in office! They also do not get stressed easily and if ever they become stressed, they usually become more productive. Type A tends to get destructive while type B tend to get productive. And most people come in the middle between A & B.

5- Because of their happy go lucky nature, type B personalities do not face much of health problems. Speaking about sports, type A and type B personalities in sports are quite different from each other as their unique qualities reflect in their game as well. Type A are perfectionists so they always aim to win and can also be dominating. On the other hand, type B personalities are relaxed and they play for entertainment rather than for winning. It's important to remind ourselves by our goal in life is that to balance between work and leisure.

Questions:

Q1: Reducing sleep can cause _____

- A. tension.
- B. heart disease.
- C. sudden death.
- D. hypertension.

Q2: Where are most people between A & B?

- A. in the side of type A
- B. in the side of type B
- C. in the middle
- D. We don't know.

Q3: The underlined word "Individually" most probably means _____

- A. separated.
- B. together.
- C. stressed.
- D. impatient.

Q4: Type A is different from type B in _____

- A. rushing in doing things.
- B. making friends.
- C. food type.
- D. clothing style.

Q5: What is our goal in life?

- A. focus on working hard
- B. try to sleep less
- C. regular meditation
- D. balance between work and leisure

Answers:

Q1: sudden death.

Q2: in the middle

Q3: separated.

Q4: rushing in doing things.

Q5: balance between work and leisure



اديسون

وقت التدرب: ٢٠ دقيقة

1- In school, the young Edison's mind often wandered, and his teacher was overheard calling him addled. This ended Edison's three months of official schooling. Edison recalled later, "My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I am **blessed** and had something to live for, someone I must not disappoint." His mother taught him at home. Much of his education came from reading R.G. Parker's School of Natural Philosophy and The Cooper Union.

2- Edison developed hearing problems at an early age. The cause of **it** has been attributed to a short time of scarlet fever during childhood and recurring untreated middle ear infections. But Edison was believed that is a feature advantage. Because of the deafness he became fascinated with technology and science. Edison sold candy and newspapers on trains, and sold vegetables to supplement his income. He also studied qualitative analysis, and conducted chemical experiments on the train until an accident prohibited further work of the kind. In 1866, at the age of 19, Edison moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where, as an employee of Western Union, he worked at the Associated Press Bureau news wire. Edison requested the night shift, which allowed him plenty of time to spend at his two favourite pastimes reading and experimenting. Eventually, the latter pre-occupation cost him his job. One night in 1867, he started fire, he was working with a lead acid battery when he spilled sulfuric acid onto the floor. It ran between the floorboards and onto his boss's desk below. The next morning Edison was fired.

3- Thomas Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931) was an American inventor and businessman. He developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and the most important invention was the electric light bulb. He was one of the first inventors to apply the principles of mass production and large-scale teamwork to the process of invention, and because of that, he is often credited with the creation of the first industrial research laboratory.

4- Edison was a prolific inventor, holding 1,093 US patents in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. More significant than the number of Edison's patents, are the impacts of his inventions, because Edison did not only invent things, his inventions established major new industries world-wide, notably, electric light and power utilities, sound recording and motion pictures. Edison's inventions contributed to mass communication and, in particular, telecommunications. These included a stock ticker, a mechanical vote recorder, a battery for an electric car, electrical power, recorded music and motion pictures.

5- Edison's major innovation was the first industrial research lab, which was built in Menlo Park (today named Edison in his honour). After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison was not sure that his original plan to sell it for \$4,000 to \$5,000 was right, so he asked Western Union to make a **bid**. He was surprised to hear them offer \$10,000 (\$208400 in today's dollars) which he gratefully accepted. After many experiments, first with carbon filaments in the early 1880s and then with platinum and other metals, in the end Edison returned to a carbon filament. The first successful test was on October 22, 1879; it lasted 13.5 hours. Edison continued to improve this design and by November 4, 1879, filed for U.S. patent 223,898 (granted on January 27, 1880) for an electric lamp using a carbon filament or strip coiled and connected to platinum contact wires.

Questions:

Q1: What is the best title for this passage?

- A. How Edison left school and got educated at home
- B. How his teachers described him as a confused boy
- C. Edison the Great Inventor
- D. How he disappointed his mother

Q2: What was his opinion of his infection?

- A. a feature advantage
- B. a miracle
- C. an obstacle
- D. a mistake

Q3: What is the main reason that made him a scientist?

- A. intelligent
- B. deafness
- C. failure
- D. education

Q4: Why was he fired from his work?

- A. Because he was deaf.
- B. Because he started a fire.
- C. Because he was lazy.
- D. Because he wasn't educated.

Q5: What is the invention that made him famous most?

- A. the light bulb
- B. the phonograph
- C. the carbon stick
- D. the new experimenting

Q6: What does the pronoun "it" refer to?

- A. Edison
- B. his mother
- C. his teacher
- D. his deafness

Q7: What does the word "bless" mean?

- A. grateful
- B. bad
- C. added
- D. failed

Answers:

- Q1: Edison the Great Inventor
- Q2: a feature advantage
- Q3: deafness
- Q4: Because he started a fire.
- Q5: the light bulb
- Q6: his deafness
- Q7: grateful
- Q8: offer

Q8: What does the word "bid" mean?

- A. offer
- B. prize
- C. invention
- D. money



وقت التدريب: 11 دقيقة

1- In the Kingdom, radio is quite popular. The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949 when airwaves were filled with the recitation of Holy Quran that won the hearts of millions across the Kingdom. In earlier decades, large wooden box radios were owned by the rich. Later, transistor radios reached masses. Now, radio in Saudi Arabia has been completely reshaped by the various private players as all of them entered the sector after the government opened up licenses to them.

2- In the new digital era, TV cellular technology and social media dominate the field of information and entertainment. Yet radio stations in Saudi Arabia have persevered. Many broadcasters thought that time for radio is over with the introduction of social media. However, the reality is quite different. Many listeners tune in to online radio stations nowadays. A large number of radio listeners tune in while driving. Broadcast experts say that radio listenership consists of more than 60 percent in vehicles. Over 70 percent of the listeners are men. The lions' share of listeners is young. Saudi Radio has a prominent role in the Kingdom. The station traditionally broadcasts Quran reading, Islamic lectures, news and entertainment. In 1994, MBC FM has made significant inroad into Saudi listeners.

3- In 2011 five new FM stations were allowed to operate and expected to have an audience of 25 million. There were few English stations among them. And all the FM stations are targeting youth and offering variety of info and entertainment programs. As a number of stations grows and the competition stiffens, the content of broadcasts has become questionable with some broadcasters. The most important broadcast is the Urdu one, the survey shows a large number of listeners turn the radio to Urdu channel at 3 PM. The competition leads to attempts monopolize music and barring others from broadcasting it. Saudi-based radio programs have received a wide acceptance, not only in the Kingdom but also across the Arab world.

4- Apart from drivers, a vast majority of people who work in remote areas cannot access satellite television while at the job. They are also unable to read newspapers, so they depend on radio service. Print media reach an educated audience in an office environment. Radio reaches across deserts in all parts of the Kingdom.

Questions:

Q1: Which sentence is true from the following?

- A. A lot of people listen to the radio in their cars.
- B. 60% of listeners are listening while driving vehicles.
- C. 70% of listeners are women.
- D. Government didn't open up licenses to private players.

Q2: We infer that less than _____ of women listen to the radio in Saudi Arabia.

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 60%
- D. 70%

Q3: Lion's share in Paragraph 2 probably means _____

- A. lion's power.
- B. the majority.
- C. the minority.
- D. the young.

Q4: The English stations are _____

- A. major.
- B. a lot.
- C. few.
- D. many

Q5: What does the pronoun "them" refer to?

- A. government
- B. private players
- C. license
- D. radio listeners

Q6: The best title for this passage could be _____

- A. Radio Listeners.
- B. Radio in the 21st century.
- C. The Development of Radio in Saudi Arabia.
- D. Radio in Remote Areas.

Q7: When does the Urdu broadcast start?

- A. at 3 PM
- B. at 9 AM
- C. at 7 PM
- D. at 3 AM

Answers:

Q1: A lot of people listen to the radio in their cars.

Q2: 30%

Q3: the majority.

Q4: few.

Q5: private players.

Q6: The Development of Radio in Saudi Arabia.

Q7: at 3 PM

قطار الملاهي

وقت التدرّب: 6 دقيقة

1- A 600 years ago, roller coaster pioneers never would have imagined the advancements that have been made to create the roller coasters of today. The tallest and fastest roller coaster in the world is the Kingda Ka, a coaster in New Jersey that launches its passengers from zero to 128 miles per hour in 3.5 seconds (most sports cars take over four seconds to get to just 60 miles per hour). It then heaves its riders skyward at a 90-degree angle (straight up) until it reaches a height of 456 feet, over one and a half football fields, above the ground, before dropping another 418 feet (Coaster Grotto "Kingda Ka"). With that said, roller coasters are about more than just speed and height, they are about the creativity of the designers that build them, each coaster having its own unique way of producing intense thrills at a lesser risk than the average car ride. Roller coasters have evolved drastically over the years, from their primitive beginnings as Russian ice slides, to the metal monsters of today. Their combination of creativity and structural elements make them one of the purest forms of architecture. At first glance, a roller coaster is something like a passenger train. It consists of a series of connected cars that move on tracks. But unlike a passenger train, a roller coaster has no engine or power source of its own. For most of the ride, the train is moved by gravity and momentum.

2- C Roller coasters have a long, fascinating history. The direct **ancestors** of roller coasters were monumental ice slides – long, steep wooden-slides covered in ice, some as high as 70 feet – that were popular in Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries. Riders shot down the slope in sleds made out of wood or blocks of ice, crash-landing in a sand pile. Coaster historians diverge on the exact evolution of these ice slides into actual rolling carts. The most widespread account is that a few entrepreneurial Frenchmen imported the ice slide idea to France. The warmer climate of France tended to melt the ice, so the French started building waxed slides instead, eventually adding wheels to the sleds. In 1817, the Russes a Belleville (Russian Mountains of Belleville) became the first roller coaster where the train was attached to the track. The French continued to expand on this idea, coming up with more complex track layouts, with multiple cars and all sorts of twists and turns.

Questions:

Q1: What does “ancestors” mean?

- A. predecessors
- B. the new generations
- C. grandchildren
- D. slides

Q2: What's the relation between roller coasters and physics?

- A. Both are fast and fun.
- B. They are built based on physics’ fundamental principles.
- C. There is no relationship between them at all.
- D. Physics is the science of ice.

Q3: Why didn't the French use ice and used wax, instead?

- A. Because France is warmer than Russia.
- B. Ice suits France’s weather better.
- C. Wax is cheaper.
- D. Ice would break into pieces.

Q4: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. It talks about the invention of roller coasters.
- B. It describes the use of roller coasters in the harsh weather of Russia.
- C. It talks about their dangers and potential risks.
- D. It talks about the development of the roller coaster industry.

Answers:

- Q1: predecessors
- Q2: They are built based on physics’ fundamental principles.
- Q3: Because France is warmer than Russia.
- Q4: It talks about the development of the roller coaster industry.

العملات

وقت التدريب: ٥٥ دقيقة

1- People named their coins in different ways. Weight was one way in which people named their coins. The English pound is **derived** from the Latin pondo meaning pound. This method of naming coins was used in the naming of the Spanish **peso which** means light weight and of the Italian lira that was derived from the Latin libra meaning pound.

2- Another way of naming coin was the metals of which they were composed. Thus, the nickel is made of nickel.

3- Location sometimes plays an important role in the naming of some coins. The dollar, not always in paper form, originally was mined from the silver mines of Bohemia and then they were minted in the town of Joachimsthal after which the coin was named. The name was too long, though, so they decided to use the word thaler, instead. The word that means valley in German. Then by 1600, the spelling was changed into a dollar.

4- Most of the coins have their names from Latin such as the word riyal. Its Latin word is regalís, meaning royal. Before the euro, Spain used reals as well.

5- The Malay Ringgit has a story behind it: People's greed. Ringgit' originally meant a jagged or serrated edge. As to how coins came to be minted with serrated edges, it is necessary to go back a few hundred years into the history of coinage. Tradesmen and moneylenders tried to reduce the precious metal from the coin out of greed. They did it using two generally known methods, clipping and sweating. Clipping involved shaving or clipping the edge, making the coin progressively smaller. Sweating was to put several coins in a fine leather bag and either shaking them which resulted in friction of the coins and thus fine particles of the gold or silver dust accumulated in the bag.

6- What is strange about coins is that despite their shared origin, they differ drastically in terms of value. The Kuwaiti dinar is the most expensive with an exchange rate of 3.32 dollars for one dinar. The Bahraini dinar comes next with an exchange rate of 2.65 dollars. At the bottom of the list is the Iranian Riyal. Imagine that 1 dollar equals 42.000 Iranian Riyals.

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following was not used to derive the name of the coin?

- A. material
- B. weight
- C. place
- D. names of kings

Q2: What does the word "derived" mean?

- A. originated
- B. composed
- C. minted
- D. mined

Q3: What is the origin of the word "peso"?

- A. Spanish
- B. Italian
- C. Latin
- D. Greek

Q4: What does the underlined pronoun "which" refer to?

- A. lira
- B. pondo
- C. pound
- D. peso

Q5: What is the meaning of "peso"?

- A. light weight
- B. pound
- C. valley
- D. gold

Q6: What is Nickel's name derived from?

- A. its weight
- B. Latin
- C. its material
- D. the location it was minted

Q7: Which of the following is a German word?

- A. pondo
- B. thal
- C. libra
- D. ringgit

Q8: What is the origin of the word "Dollar"?

- A. Germany
- B. America
- C. Australia
- D. Ancient Egypt

Q9: What is the origin of riyal?

- A. Spanish- royal
- B. Latin – regalis
- C. British -royal
- D. Greek – Riyal

Q10: What is the most expensive currency?

- A. Bahraini Dinar
- B. USD dollar
- C. Iranian Riyal
- D. Kuwaiti Dinar

Answers:

- Q1: names of kings
- Q2: originated
- Q3: Latin
- Q4: peso
- Q5: light weight
- Q6: its material
- Q7: thal
- Q8: Germany
- Q9: Latin – regalis
- Q10: Kuwaiti Dinar

حقل شيبه

وقت التدريب: ٨ دقائق

1- Shaybah oil field is a major crude oil production site in Saudi Arabia, located approximately 40 kilometres from the northern edge of the Rub' Al-Khali ("Empty Quarter") desert. It is about 10 kilometres south of the border to Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, which is a straight line drawn in the desert.

2- Shaybah was developed for the purposes of exploiting the Shaybah oilfield. **It** was established by Saudi Aramco during the 1990s, and, prior to this, only the rough roads used by early exploration teams existed in this isolated desert region. All materials for the establishment and construction of Shaybah were transported the 800 kilometres from Dhahran to Shaybah by road.

3- Shaybah has housing facilities for 1,000 men, administrative offices, an airstrip, a fire station, recreation areas, maintenance and support workshops, and power stations for generation and distribution. There is a 650-kilometre fibre optic cable linking Shaybah to the main radio system at Abqaiq.

4- When established, the Shaybah oil field had estimated reserves of over 14 billion barrels of crude oil and 25 trillion cubic feet of gas. Saudi Aramco brought the project on-stream in 1998. The crude is Arabian extra light, a high-quality crude grade. The oil reservoir is found at a depth of 1,494 metres and is itself 122 meters thick. The oil pipeline from the Shaybah field to Abqaiq is 638 miles (1,027 km) long.

5- As of January 2007, Saudi Arabia's proven reserves were estimated at 259.9 billion barrels, comprising about 24% of the world total. They would last for 90 years at the current rate of production. 85% of Saudi oil fields found have not produced oil yet.

6- However the Ghawar oil field is the largest oil field in the world, holding over 70 billion barrels. Ghawar is able to produce 5 million barrels of oil per day. Aramco announced 100 thousand barrels per day expansion and integration with neighbouring petrochemical plants in Ras Tanura and Yanbu by 2010 to 2012.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?

- A. Importance of Shaybah oil field to Saudi Aramco.
- B. Where Shaybah oil field is located.
- C. Why Saudi Aramco discovered the Shaybah oil field.
- D. The weather in the Shaybah oil field area.

Q2: The underlined pronoun "it" in paragraph 2 refers to _____

- A. Shaybah.
- B. Saudi Aramco.
- C. 1990.
- D. Shaybah oil field.

Q3: How far is it from Dhahran to Shaybah Oil Field?

- A. 800 km.
- B. 1000 km.
- C. 650 km.
- D. 638 km.

Q4: According to paragraph 5, Saudi Arabia has about _____ of the world oil reserves.

- A. half
- B. quarter
- C. one-fifth
- D. one- third

Q5: If we compare the reserves of oil in the oil fields of Shaybah and Ghawar, we notice that _____

- A. Shaybah oil field has more reserves than Ghawar.
- B. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have little oil.
- C. Ghawar oil field has more reserves of oil than Shaybah.
- D. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have the same reserves.

Answers:

- Q1: Where Shaybah oil field is located.
 Q2: Shaybah.
 Q3: 800 km
 Q4: quarter
 Q5: Ghawar oil field has more reserves of oil than Shayba.



أكبر سائق بريطاني

وقت التدرب: ٦ دقائق

1- The 103-year-old former ice cream seller and milkman is known to be Britain's best driver. Giovanni Rozzo has been driving for more than eight decades and said he has no intention of changing his car keys. His beloved wife Anna-Maria passed away last year, leaving her husband, three children and four grandchildren. She regularly used to accompany her husband in their car as a passenger, and still drove herself into her 80s.

2- He was loving to watch the formula races. There have been ten Formula One World Drivers' Champions representing the United Kingdom, winning a total of 20 titles between them including the 2020 season. The first champion was Mike Hawthorn, who in 1958 became only the fourth different person to win the title. In the 15 seasons between 1962 and 1976 the title was won by a driver representing the UK nine times. Despite these successes, it wasn't until 2015 that a champion representing the UK retained their title, when Lewis Hamilton achieved this, following on from his victory in 2014.

3- He lost his wife last year, Mr. Rozzo drives to the cemetery to visit her grave and regularly visit shops in his blue 23-year-old Mitsubishi Lancer. He said, "I've been driving since I was 20. I was a clerk in the Italian army at the time, so I started driving military vehicles in Italy before I came to England, and then drove my van for many many years. I'm still in great shape, my eyesight is good, and I feel confident as a driver, so I hope to keep driving. I've been driving for a long time around the area and the traffic rules are not an issue.

Questions:

Q1: What did you understand from the first paragraph?

- A. Giovanni Rozzo is a great father.
- B. Giovanni Rozzo has been driving for 20 years.
- C. Giovanni Rozzo is a chef.
- D. Giovanni Rozzo is a good driver.

Q2: Where was he born?

- A. Italy
- B. Cambridge
- C. London
- D. New York

Q3: The meaning of the word "rule"?

- A. eyesight
- B. driving
- C. law
- D. time

Q4: What did you understand from the second paragraph?

- A. different kind of cars
- B. Giovanni live in England.
- C. Giovanni love the cars.
- D. different British drivers

Answers:

- Q1: Giovanni Rozzo is a good driver.
- Q2: Italy
- Q3: law
- Q4: different British drivers

جزر الهاواي

وقت التدريب: 9 دقيقة

1- Hawaii is the most recent state of the 50 U.S. states (joined the Union on August 21, 1959), and it is the only U.S. state made up entirely of pile of islands. Hawaii's diverse natural scenery, warm tropical climate, abundance of public beaches and oceanic surrounding, and active volcanoes make it a popular destination for tourists, surfers, biologists, and volcanologists alike. The chain of islands or archipelago formed one by one as the Pacific plate moved slowly over a hotspot in the Earth's mantle at about 32 miles (51 km) per million years. Hawaii island is the biggest and youngest island in the chain, built from five volcanoes. The largest one of it called Mauna Loa, comprising over half of the Big Island. It's the largest shield volcano on Earth. The oldest member of the Hawaiian archipelago still above water, Kure Atoll, formed about 30 million years ago.

2- The islands of Hawai'i are still being shaped by shifts of its tectonic plate, the Pacific Plate. If there is any new island formed, this will cause a volcanic eruption as lava, like this eruption on the Big Island of Hawai'i.

3- The Hawaiian Islands have many earthquakes, generally caused by volcanic activity. Most of the early earthquake monitoring took place in Hilo. From 1833 to 1896, approximately 4 or 5 earthquakes were reported per year.

4- **Tsunamis** may also initiate in the Hawaiian Islands. Explosive volcanic activity can cause tsunamis. The island of Moloka'i had a catastrophic collapse or debris avalanche over a million years ago; this underwater landslide likely caused tsunamis. The Hilina slump on the island of Hawaii is another potential place for a large landslide and resulting tsunami.

Questions:

Q1: The author in paragraph 1 talks about _____

- A. The volcanoes of island.
- B. History of earthquakes.
- C. Tsunamis.
- D. Lava.

Q2: How did the islands form at the surface of the water?

- A. one by one less than 30 million years
- B. one by one more than 30 billion years
- C. all of them together during millions of years
- D. all of them together less than 30 million years

Q3: What can cause a volcanic eruption?

- A. climate changes
- B. more Earthquakes
- C. forming new islands
- D. pollutions

Q4: The word "it" refers to _____

- A. an earthquake.
- B. a volcano.
- C. an island.
- D. an ocean.

Q5: The word "Tsunami" means _____

- A. great waves.
- B. volcanoes.
- C. earthquakes.
- D. climate.

Q6: The word "pile" means _____

- A. a group of islands.
- B. a pacific plate.
- C. a stack.
- D. a hotspot.

Answers:

- Q1: The volcanoes of the island.
- Q2: one by one less than 30 million years
- Q3: forming new islands
- Q4: a volcano
- Q5: great waves.
- Q6: a stack.



الحيوانات البحرية السامة

وقت التدرّب: ٨ دقيقة

1- A creature is considered poisonous if it contains toxins stored in special tissues or organs that cause harm when eaten. A creature is considered venomous if there are specialized mechanisms to physically deliver the toxins through bites, spines and stings. For example, a pufferfish is poisonous when eaten but is not venomous in that it does not bite or sting in order to deliver the toxins present in certain organs in its body. By contrast, a stonefish is venomous as it has pressure sensitive glands and spines that help to deliver its toxins when stepped on.

2- Marine creatures within the reef ecosystem have evolved different types of predatory and defensive mechanisms in order to survive such as venomous stings, spines and bites. Many of these are among some of the world's most venomous creatures. In Animal Planet's (Most Extreme: Venom) program, marine creatures made up half the list of the top ten most venomous creatures. These include the box jellyfish, stonefish, blue-ringed octopus, cone shells and sea snakes. All of these, other than the box jellyfish, can be found in Malaysian waters.

3- Fortunately for us, these creatures are not naturally aggressive toward humans and do not go out of their way to attack us. It is only when our presence and behaviour threaten and provoke them that they act in self-defense. Most unpleasant encounters and injuries are caused by people accidentally touching them, stepping on them, trespassing onto their nesting sites, harassing them or handling them roughly. Avoiding physical contact is one of the best precautions we can take.

Questions:

Q1: The first paragraph explains the ____

- A. meaning of venomous marine creatures only.
- B. meaning of poisonous marine creatures only.
- C. difference between venomous creatures and poisonous ones.
- D. meaning of the term protected species.

Q2: You probably get poisoned if you eat this kind of fish ____

- A. box jellyfish.
- B. stonefish.
- C. cone shells.
- D. pufferfish.

Q3: The top most marine venomous creatures are ____ kinds.

- A. 2
- B. 10
- C. 5
- D. 7

Q4: One of these marine venomous creatures can't be found in the Malaysian Waters ____

- A. the box jellyfish.
- B. the blue-ringed octopus.
- C. the cone shells.
- D. the sea snakes.

Q5: Marine venomous creatures ____

- A. are aggressive toward humans.
- B. attack humans if threatened and they act in self-defense.
- C. go out of their ways to attack humans.
- D. love human beings.

Answers:

Q1: difference between venomous marine creatures and poisonous ones.
 Q2: pufferfi.
 Q3: 5
 Q4: the box jellyfish.
 Q5: attack humans if threatened and they act in self-defence.



اللغة العربية الفصحى

وقت التدريب: ٨ دقيقة ⌚

1- The term Classical Arabic (CA) refers to Fus'ha Arabic based on Quranic Arabic, which was used during the early Islamic era, from the emergence of Islam through the Umayyad caliphate, up until the end of the Abbasid caliphate. Towards the end of the Abbasid dynasty rule, deviations started to appear (termed "Lahn" by Arab linguists), precluding the widespread of dialect Arabic as a spoken form, and the diglossia phenomenon in Arabic. CA was based on the Arabic of the Arabian Peninsula during the pre-Islamic era, which was in turn based on Nabti Arabic. The early Islamic era introduced radical changes to Arabic, creating the register we now know as CA. Some of these changes were motivated by the need to unify Quran readings, and others were motivated by enabling non-Arabs to learn Arabic as a requirement to practice the rituals of Islam. The latter included adding dots and supplementary diacritics (tashkeel) by Abu al-Aswad al Du'ali, Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi, and other scholars.

2- Modern Standard Arabic (MSA): Modern Standard Arabic is the form of Arabic used in modern day media, including TV channels, prints and online newspapers and magazines, as well as official correspondence. The emergence of MSA dates back to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, and the revival of Arabic as a formal language in the Levant and North Africa. The renaissance of Arabic was aided by the widespread of modern printing press during the first half of the 20th century, with MSA starting to take its distinctive form in its second half, influenced by modern Arabic literature.

3- Quran is considered the main medium for CA. Other media include Hadith (quotes from prophet Mohamad), and the literature of the Umayyad and Abbasid eras, especially Arabic poetry and literature in religious studies and philosophy. Literature translated to Arabic from other languages in that era constitutes another important medium for CA.

Questions:

Q1: Classical Arabic (CA) _____

- A. was also known as Fus'ha Arabic.
- B. was based on Quranic Arabic.
- C. was exposed to deviations towards the end of the Abbasid dynasty rule.
- D. (A+B+C)

Q2: The changes that the Classical Arabic (CA) underwent included _____

- A. adding only dots.
- B. adding dots and tashkeel (diacritics).
- C. adding only tashkeel.
- D. none of the above.

Q3: The form of Arabic used in modern day media, including TV channels, and prints is called ____

- A. classical Arabic.
- B. diglossia phenomenon in Arabic.
- C. spoken Arabic.
- D. Modern Standard Arabic.

Q4: Classical Arabic can be easily found _____

- A. in Quran and Hadith.
- B. on TV channels, and prints.
- C. in online newspapers and magazines.
- D. in spoken Arabic.

Q5: The best title for this passage could be _____

- A. Classical Arabic.
- B. Differences between Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic.
- C. Spoken Arabic.
- D. Modern Standard Arabic.

Answers:

Q1: (A+B+C)

Q2: adding dots and tashkeel (diacritics).

Q3: Modern Standard Arabic.

Q4: in Quran and Hadith.

Q5: Differences between Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic.

الأسئلة المتوقعة للقراءة

الأسئلة المتوقعة للقراءة هي توقعاتي الشخصية التي يمكن تحييك في قسم استيعاب المقروء، جهزتها ليك بناء على دراستي وتحليلي لأنماط اختبار الاستيب بصورة مستمرة.

بمعنى اخر، تقدر تعتمد عليها **بدون ما تتشئت** لأنه احتمال كبير القطع والأسئلة بالاختبار تيجي من هنا (باحتمالية كبيرة، مو ١٠٠٪ لأنه مستحيل أحد يقلك ايش اللي حيحيك بالزبط)

طول القطع الموجودة في الأسئلة المتوقعة هنا اقصر من القطع اللي حتكون بالاختبار والسبب انه حبيت تتعود على اكبر عدد من المواضيع اللي يركز عليها الاختبار في اقل وقت ممكن. وبالتالي طبيعي تحس القطع في الاختبار الحقيقي اصعب.

ولا تنسى، الهدف الأساسي من الأسئلة المتوقعة هو تطوير لغتك والتدرب على المواضيع اللي يركز عليها الاختبار.

واعتمدت في تصميم الأسئلة المتوقعة على أحدث التقنيات اللي تساعدك تحقق أعلى استفادة وهي:

١- الاجوبة المعكوسة وتقنية Active Recall:

الأسئلة المتوقعة مصممة عشان تتدرب عليها وتنطور وغير كدا لما تدرب عليها وتدور الإجابة من القطعة حتثبت في ذاكرتك أفضل بكتير، عشان كدا خليت الإجابات معكوسة بدل ما تكون مباشرة قدامك.

٢- تقنية Spaced Repetition:

كل ١٠ تدريبات حتلاقي "تحدي التركيز" اللي حيخليك تراجع القطع الأخيرة اللي اتدربت عليها عشان تقنية التكرار المتباعد تضاعف قدرة المخ على التذكر على المدى الطويل.

٣- تقنية Gamification:

تحدي التركيز في نهاية التدريب حيقلك كم كانت إجاباتك الصحيحة وحيقلك إذا كنت 😊 أو 😊 أو 😊.

٤- فصل شرح الاجوبة:

فصلت شرح الاجوبة في كتيب منفصل استخدمه لما تحتاجه وتحب تعرف ليش هذي الإجابة كانت كدا فقط.

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1- A physician (American English), medical practitioner (Commonwealth English), or a medical doctor is a health professional who practices medicine, which is concerned with promoting, maintaining or restoring health through the examination, diagnosis, and treatment of disease, injury, and other physical and mental impairments. Other responsibilities include: giving advice on diet, hygiene, and preventative care, **examining** patients, prescribing medications, ordering, giving, and interpreting diagnostic tests, along with taking and keeping medical histories.

2- There are generally two types of physicians: medical doctors (MD) and doctors of osteopathic medicine (DO). They use the same methods of treatment, including drugs and surgery, but DOs also focus on the body's musculoskeletal system, preventative medicine, and holistic patient care.

Questions:

Q1: What does "examining" mean in paragraph (1)?

- A. hearing
- B. looking
- C. asking
- D. answering

Q2: What is this passage about?

- A. Medical doctor
- B. Physicist
- C. Teacher
- D. Engineer

Answers:
Q1: looking
Q2: Medical doctor

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٨٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx79>



An index page was given where there were 5 units with their titles. For example:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Unit 1 | The religion of the Native Americans |
| Unit 2 | The society of Native Americans |
| Unit 3 | The Diversity of Native American Religion |
| Unit 4 | Native American culture areas |
| Unit 5 | Native American History |

Questions:

Q1: Which unit would talk about the praying rituals of Native Americans?

- A. Unit 1
- B. Unit 2
- C. Unit 3
- D. Unit 4

Q2: Which unit would talk about the dramatic change in the society of the Native Americans?

- A. Unit 1
- B. Unit 2
- C. Unit 3
- D. Unit 4

Answers:
Q1: Unit 1
Q2: Unit 2

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٨٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7a>



أشجار النخيل

1- The date tree is a large palm tree native to the Euphrates basin that has been cultivated for millennia for its stone fruit, the date. This palm tree is emblematic of Saharan oases and nomads used to consume its fruit for its energising properties.

2- Farmers grow date palm trees not only for its fruit but also for its leaves and ornamental value as well. Not only are the fruit used for a variety of culinary purposes, but the leaves have also been used to weave baskets. Various parts of this plant have been used medicinally to treat a variety of ailments. Even date oil, extracted from the stone, is highly valued in the cosmetics industry. So, we can see that date palm trees are **versatile**. The date palm tree offers fruit, fibre, sheltering material, and fuel demonstrating its versatility and great importance.

3- Date Palm Leaves Uses:

1. Weaving baskets
2. In North Africa, palm trees are commonly used for making huts.
3. Mature leaves are also made into mats, screens, baskets, and fans.
4. Processed leaves can be used for the insulating board.
5. Dried leaf petioles are a source of cellulose pulp, used for walking sticks, brooms, fishing floats, and fuel.
6. Leaf-sheaths are prized for their scent, and fiber from them is also used for rope, coarse cloth, and large hats.

Questions:

Q1: Which statement is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. Dates are used in a lot of foods.
- B. Dates are used in sweets.
- C. Dates are popular in diets.
- D. Dates are eaten all around the world.

Q2: What does "versatile" mean in passage (2)?

- A. useful
- B. common
- C. old
- D. healthy

Q3: What is a fitting title for this passage?

- A. Versatility of date palm trees
- B. Ancient date palm trees
- C. Date palm leaves
- D. Date palm trees industry

Q4: What is not mentioned about the use of palm trees?

- A. weaving
- B. construction
- C. inscription
- D. cosmetics

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٨٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7b>



Answers:

- Q1: Dates are eaten all around the world.
- Q2: useful
- Q3: Versatility of date palm trees
- Q4: inscription

 الطقس

1- Today, Thursday, is very windy and cold. There is a chance of some rain too, so don't leave home without your umbrella, especially if you leave between 8 -9 pm when it is expected to rain heavily! The temperature is around 10° centigrade. In the east, it's rainy all day today, I'm afraid. There may be a thunderstorm in the afternoon. The temperature is a bit higher, at around 13°C.

2- In the west and middle of the country, the weather is dry but cloudy. So no rain for you, but it is quite windy and the temperature is just 10°C. The south of the country has the best weather today. It's cloudy most of the time but sunny this afternoon. The temperature is around 15°C.

3- Tomorrow is expected to be sunny and warm. So, you can enjoy the sunshine. The temperature will continue to increase throughout the week where it reaches the highest temperature of 22°C on Tuesday. Then it is expected to drop, again.

Questions:

Q1: What time can we most expect rain today?

- A. 8 - 9 in the morning
- B. 20:00 - 21:00
- C. 22:00
- D. 15:00

Q2: Which day is it the hottest?

- A. Tuesday
- B. Today
- C. Wednesday
- D. Friday

Answers:

- Q1: 20:00-21:00
- Q2: Tuesday

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٩٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7c>



 نبات

1- A previously well, 17-year-old, unmarried, Sinhalese school girl **divulged** the secret of the sweet-looking A. precarius plant as one of the most poisonous plants.

2- Following a family dispute, she had chewed and swallowed four seeds of this plant unaware of the fatal outcome. The following day, she had developed painful lower abdominal cramps with small-volume watery diarrhoea. The day after, she had mild chills without much diarrhoea. On the fourth day, abdominal cramps and small-volume mucoid to watery diarrhoea had returned and persisted, making her seek medical attention. She had no fever or vomiting. She had no previous or family history of thrombotic conditions, nor was she on any medications.

3- At admission, she was thin-built, conscious, rational, and had stable vitals. She started to have generalised flaccidity with intermittent, brief (about 10 seconds) episodes of tonic and involuntary movements of the extremities, hyporeflexia, and episodes of involuntary blinking. After two weeks, neurological examination revealed flaccid limbs, hyporeflexia, cognitive dysfunction manifested by amnesia and poor attention, drowsiness, and difficult phonation. It is important to note that our patient was brought for medical care with three days of symptoms of aconitine poisoning, reflecting the public unawareness of the **catastrophic** consequences of the poisoning. Had she not come at the correct time, a fatality may not have been prevented.

Questions:

Q1: What does “divulged”, in paragraph 1, mean?

- A. revealed
- B. explained
- C. Knew
- D. Informed

Q2: What does catastrophic in paragraph 3, mean ?

- A. interesting
- B. natural
- C. devastating
- D. poisonous

Answers:
Q1: revealed
Q2: devastating

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7d>



كوفيد ١٩ والتسويق

1- The COVID-19 Pandemic has blindsided many businesses and with very good reason. Amidst the chaos and uncertainty, only the nimble and flexible have the greatest hope for survival. There are different approaches that could help businesses respond or thrive in the current COVID-19 climate and social media marketing plays a key role in the successful implementation of these approaches.

2- With most of the population staying at home it is important, wherever possible, for businesses to adapt to their customers' changing requirements and **desires**; to adjust their offerings to help their customers engage with their brand and products from home due to the current circumstances. This means making purchasing online or over the phone, a simple and convenient process and home delivery readily available and affordable. Online shopping has become significantly important since the spread of Covid 19 in 2020. Only those businesses which could adapt their advertisements to the change of their customers needs could thrive while others faded away and vanished.



3- Creating a paid advertising campaign on social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram can be highly targeted to reach people within a specific geographical area, from specific age groups and with interests relating directly to your brand. Also, remember to have the Facebook pixel installed in your website so that ads can be retargeted to people who have visited your website. This is the most cost-effective way to advertise on Facebook and Instagram.

4- Now is the time to increase your social media activities to help and entertain customers while they are stuck at home. Creating helpful content to show customers how they can get by at home until they can use your products again, is one of the best ways to strengthen customer relations.

5- Depending on your business, helpful content could be recipes coming from a cafe or restaurant, home workouts from a gym, home treatments from a beauty therapist. Of course, it needs to be relevant and appropriate for your business.

6- Customers will be grateful that you provided a fun and useful experience for them while they have been stuck at home. In fact, the Edelman Trust Barometer Special Report also found that since the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic more than one-third of consumers (82% in China, 60% in India) said that they have started using a new brand because of the innovative or compassionate way that it has responded." It also showed that in Britain, about 30% of online sales increased in February, 2020 demonstrating the efficient value of social media marketing.

Questions:

Q1: What is important for business to do when marketing?

- A. keep up with the changing needs and wants of customer
- B. to warn customers from the insecurity of online shopping
- C. to stop marketing until the end of Covid 19
- D. to keep the traditional ways of marketing without any changes

Q2: What does desires mean in paragraph 2?

- A. choices
- B. interests
- C. requirements
- D. necessities

Q3: What does the paragraph say about Covid 19 and online shopping?

- A. It has gone down.
- B. There hasn't been a difference.
- C. It changed significantly in 2020.
- D. There was an insignificant increase in online shopping.

Q4: What % did online sales in the UK increase to in February of 2020?

- A. 3%
- B. 33%
- C. 13%
- D. 30%

Q5: What does the paragraph say about social media marketing?

- A. It is effective.
- B. It is wasteful.
- C. It is terrible.
- D. It is useless.

Answers:

- Q1: keep up with the changing needs and wants of customer
- Q2: interests
- Q3: It changed significantly in 2020.
- Q4: 30%
- Q5: It is effective.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٩٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7e>



قدرة التحمل

1- Endurance activities, often referred to as aerobic, increase your breathing and heart rates. These activities help keep you healthy. Some activities that build endurance include: running, swimming and jogging. Among all races in the world, East Africans usually win the major marathons. And Kenyans have the fastest running speed. There are several factors that can explain the extraordinary success of the Kenyan distance runners including, environment and genetics.

2- The term aerobic actually means "with oxygen," which means that breathing controls the amount of oxygen that can help muscles to burn fuel and move. The most common sports that require an aerobic energy system are running and cycling. The aerobic energy system uses oxygen to produce energy. This energy is then stored and used for longer periods of exercise. The body uses carbohydrates and fats while producing energy using this method.

3- Power is one of the most important factors in sports and athletics. Power is the ability to perform strength based movements quickly. Power also is defined as the rate of performing work. It measures how much energy is created in each second that passes. To calculate power we use distance, force, time. $Power = (Distance \times Force) \div Time$.

Questions:

Q1: What makes Kenyans have the fastest running speed?

- A. healthy food
- B. environment and genetics
- C. being very tall
- D. high temperature

Q2: What are the sports that require an aerobic energy system?

- A. volleyball and hockey
- B. tennis and cricket
- C. football and basketball
- D. running and cycling

Q3: What is used to calculate power?

- A. distance, force, time
- B. speed, time
- C. force, speed, time
- D. force, distance

Answers:

Q1: environment and genetics

Q2: running and cycling

Q3: distance, force, time

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٩٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7f>





تربية الثروة الحيوانية

1- The livestock sector is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural economy, particularly in the developing world. The global demand for meat, including beef, pork, chicken, and lamb, has tripled in the past 50 years – due primarily to a growing global population. This increased demand for meat is paralleled by rising temperatures and sea levels, i.e. global warming.

2- While on the surface these might seem like two separate phenomena, a closer look reveals the undeniable link between meat production and climate change. The relationship between the livestock industry – the rearing of animals to produce dairy and meat products – and climate change is becoming more apparent with population growth and globalization influencing a global shift towards the so-called Western Diet, which is basically pounds and pounds of meat (usually red meat) paired with high amounts of saturated fat and sugar.

3- A new study adds to the evidence that eating red meat on a regular basis may shorten your lifespan. Past research has tied red meat to increased risks of diabetes, cardiovascular disease and certain cancers. The studies have also pointed to an elevated risk of mortality from red meat intake.

4- Factory farms are the largest user of land resources globally with 80% of total agricultural land used to grow the crops that feed animals. On a global scale, a meat-based diet requires almost three times more land than a plant-based diet. As populations continue to grow and meat demand increases, more and more deforestation is likely to occur, too, to make room for pasture lands for beef cattle. Forests are crucial to maintaining biodiversity in wildlife and also are important carbon sink lands, absorbing carbon dioxide from the environment.

5- Cutting down trees releases all the absorbed CO₂ – putting it back into the atmosphere – and irrevocably damages wildlife habitats – contributing to an increase in endangered species by rupturing whole ecosystems paired with biodiversity loss. Meat Production uses a lot of water; approximately 10% of water flow worldwide is used for rearing livestock. This is a considerable amount when we consider the threat of water scarcity as populations increase and climate-change induced droughts become more frequent.

6- While the consequences of climate change are immense and often difficult to digest, being more informed about the impact of your individual choices can make all the difference. Knowing the meat and dairy industry's negative environmental impact might give you the motivation you need to reduce your animal product consumption and welcome more greens and grains into your diet. However, the grain prices keep rising due to the livestock farming which make it even harder for the poor to afford them. This cycle gets vicious with the passing of time: the increased prices of grains increase the prices of the livestock feeding and thus products, as well. To break this cycle, it is advisable for people to cut down on eating red meat to help reduce not only grains prices, global warming but also water consumption.

Questions:

Q1: What does paragraph 1 say about livestock farming regarding the environment?

- A. It causes global warming.
- B. It causes population growth.
- C. It causes a global shift towards the Western Diet.
- D. It causes a decrease in temperature.

Q2: What do paragraphs 2 and 3 say about eating too much red meat?

- A. It hurts the animals.
- B. It is good for reducing global warming.
- C. It is healthy.
- D. It is unhealthy.

Q3: What does paragraph 5 say about livestock Farming?

- A. It releases CO2.
- B. It wastes too much water.
- C. It produces 10% of water.
- D. It doesn't need much water.

Q4: What does paragraph 6 say about livestock farming affecting poor?

- A. It provides the poor with the needed nutrition.
- B. It is too expensive for the poor to buy.
- C. It increases the price of grains so the poor can no longer afford it.
- D. The poor can afford buying the red meat.

Answers:

Q1: It causes global warming.
Q2: It is unhealthy.
Q3: It wastes too much water.
Q4: It increases the price of grains so the poor can no longer afford it.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٩٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7g>



العمل عن بعد

1- Remote working is becoming more popular than ever. A study released by the Swiss office provider IWG found that 70% of professionals work remotely at least one day a week, while 53% work remotely for at least half of the week. Some multinationals have their entire staff working remotely, with no fixed office presence at all, which can result in having employees situated all over the world.

2- New technology makes all this possible. While there are certainly benefits, there are also a number of pitfalls. As remote working becomes the new normal for many, it's important companies adapt and put the right policies in place to ensure their employees feel part of the team and don't burn out.

3- But there are also growing concerns that people's mental health and well-being can take a hit when working remotely. There are hidden **drawbacks** to remote working. In the UK, businesses lose £100m every year due to workplace stress, depression and anxiety. Research shows that being "always on" and accessible by technology while working remotely leads to the **blurring** of work and non-work boundaries, particularly if you work from home. A 2017 United Nations report found that 41% of remote workers reported high stress levels, compared to just 25% of office workers.

4- Feelings of isolation, loneliness and being unable to "switch off", as well as the lack of social support, were the more significant issues raised about how virtual working was managed. Interviewees said a lack of feedback from line managers and senior colleagues gave them no **benchmark** to judge progress, which led to increased feelings of anxiety and a concern as to whether they were "up to standard".

Questions:

Q1: What does drawback in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. advantages
- B. disadvantage
- C. furniture
- D. technology

Q2: What does blurring in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. limits
- B. remote
- C. confusing
- D. clear

Q3: What does benchmark in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. standard
- B. anxiety
- C. progress
- D. feedback

Answers:

- Q1: disadvantage
- Q2: confusing
- Q3: standard

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٠١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7h>



جدول الأعمال

1- There are several theories that study how media companies influence public opinion and discourse. For nearly forty years, the **prevailing** theory in the study of media and politics suggested that the media had little, if any, impact on the opinions of Americans. However, with studies being conducted in the field, there was enough evidence to believe that the idea that what the public thinks about is set by the media. This is what the Agenda setting theory believes. It was first introduced by Dr. Maxwell McCombs and Dr. Donald Shaw in 1972.

2- The agenda-setting aspect forms an essential tenet of mass communications. The mass media's way of weighing one issue as more significant than the other, and reporting it to make people think about it forms the core of the Agenda Setting Theory. It is the way through which one can bring cognitive change by affecting the thinking of the people through **projecting** what the State wants on the news.

3- The mass media's discretion on the importance of a piece of news is determined by a host of other factors, one of them being a popular opinion. Whenever there is a need by the influential bodies of a State to get the people on board with them on the ideological ground, it becomes news. People believe it is crucial and align themselves with the State **ideology**. Thus, agenda-setting nullifies the prospects of intelligent reporting and news fall prey to the media's discretion.

Questions:

Q1: What does prevailing in the paragraph 1 mean?

- A. least accepted
- B. wrong
- C. proved
- D. predominant

Q2: What does projecting in the paragraph 2 mean?

- A. based upon
- B. imposing
- C. allowing
- D. consulting

Q3: What does ideology in the paragraph 3 mean?

- A. belief
- B. ground
- C. discretion
- D. aspect

Answers:

- Q1: predominant
- Q2: imposing
- Q3: belief

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٠٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7i>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدرب وانت مصصح ولا لا

اضغط هنا



الجريمة

1- In ordinary language, a crime is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority. The term crime does not, in modern criminal law, have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes. The most popular view is that crime is a category created by law; in other words, something is a crime if declared as such by the relevant and applicable law. One proposed definition is that a crime or offence (or criminal offence) is an **illegal act** that is harmful not only to some individual but also to a community, society, or the state ("a public wrong"). Such acts are forbidden and punishable by law. Therefore, an act is a crime only when it is in violation of criminal law.

2- The notion that acts such as murder, rape, and theft are to be prohibited exists worldwide. What precisely is a criminal offence is defined by the criminal law of each relevant jurisdiction. While many have a catalogue of crimes called the criminal code, in some common law nations no such comprehensive statute exists. So, it would be a great move if the countries all over the world would agree on a clearer and more comprehensive definition of the word, crime.

Questions:

Q1: What is a fact according to the writer?

- A. Crime is a general term.
- B. Crime is a very accurate term that encompasses all possible crimes.
- C. There is an agreement among countries on what crime is at all.
- D. A crime is a wrongdoing against individuals only.

Q2: What are alternate words used for illegal acts?

- A. Purpose and statutory
- B. Offence and community
- C. Crime and violation
- D. Violation and criminal law

Q3: What does the writer think about the definition of crime?

- A. It is very clear and accurate.
- B. It can be made clearer.
- C. It is perfect.
- D. It includes all the crimes that exist.

Answers:

- Q1: Crime is a general term.
- Q2: Crime and violation
- Q3: It can be made clearer.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦.٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7j>



البناء الضوئي

1- In the 1600s, the Belgian physician Jan van Helmont devised an experiment to find out if plants grew by taking material out of the soil. Van Helmont determined the mass of a pot of dry soil and a small seedling. Then, he planted the seedling in the pot of soil. He watered it regularly. At the end of five years, the seedling, which by then had grown into a small tree, had gained about 75 kg. The mass of the soil, however, was almost unchanged.

2- He concluded that “164 pounds of wood, barks, and roots arose out of water only,” because that was only thing that he had added. Obviously, he knew nothing of photosynthesis, in which carbon from the air, water & minerals from the soil are used to generate new plant tissue with the presence of sunlight.

3- Although van Helmont did not realize it, carbon dioxide in the air made a major contribution to the mass of his tree. The carbon in carbon dioxide is used to make sugars and other carbohydrates in photosynthesis. Moreover, he could not grasp the role minerals and the sun light play in photosynthesis. Van Helmont had only part of the story, but he made a major contribution to science. Now, photosynthesis is one of the basic facts in biology which is defined as the process during which light energy is captured and used to convert water, carbon dioxide, and minerals into oxygen and energy-rich organic compounds. It helps plants make their own food to survive and grow. Plants not only make their own food, but also provide all the other living creatures with the fuel they need to live.

Questions:

Q1: How is the author's view of "increase in mass" in trees different from the Dutch scientist, Helmont's?

- A. It is due entirely to the water they receive.
- B. It is due to the water, air, and soil they receive.
- C. It is due to the water, minerals, carbon dioxide, and sun light.
- D. It is due to a healthy soil, enough water, enough minerals and air.

Q2: What can we understand from Paragraph (3) about Helmont's experiment?

- A. It failed because it used dry soil.
- B. It succeeded because it used only rainwater for 5 years.
- C. It failed because it did not pay attention to all things plants needed.
- D. It succeeded because it happened a long time ago before photosynthesis was even known.

Q3: What can we understand from the passage about the source of food hypothesis?

- A. Food comes from only carbohydrates and carbon.
- B. Food comes from three different sources.
- C. Food comes from four sources.
- D. Food comes from nitrogen and sulfur.

Q4: What word other than food does the writer use to talk about the need of all living things?

- A. cell
- B. fuel
- C. material
- D. process

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7k>



Answers:

- Q1: It is due to the water, minerals, carbon dioxide, and sun light.
 Q2: It failed because it did not pay attention to all things plants needed.
 Q3: Food comes from four sources.
 Q4: fuel

الأسماك

1- Fish are aquatic vertebrates. They usually have gills, paired fins, a long body covered with scales, and tend to be cold-blooded. Fish come in different colours and shapes. There are many kinds of fish: the small, the big, the black and the coloured.

2- There are actually 3 main classes, groups, or types of fish: bony fish, jawless fish, and cartilaginous fish. Fish are the most diverse group among the vertebrates, with over 33,000 different types of fish species. However, not all aquatic creatures which resemble fish are considered fish. Whales, dolphins, and porpoises are aquatic mammals, for example.

3- All of the fish take oxygen from the water they swim in. They take it with their gills. Fish scientists are called Ichthyologist. They have discovered many types of strange fish and they are expected to discover new species of fish in the coming years.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. the types of fish
- B. the colors of fish
- C. Fish are fascinating animals.
- D. how fish live and play in water

Q2: The word resemble in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. differ from.
- B. look like.
- C. live in.
- D. move.

Q3: The word it in Paragraph 3 refers to _____

- A. fish.
- B. water.
- C. a river.
- D. oxygen.

Q4: According to Paragraph 3, it is expected that in the near future, the scientists will find more _____

- A. fish.
- B. animals.
- C. kinds of animals.
- D. new species of living things.

Answers:

- Q1: the types of fish
 Q2: look like
 Q3: oxygen
 Q4: fish

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٠٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7l>



فيتامين د

Vitamin D or the sunshine vitamin is an important nutrient for the body. Vitamin D deficiency can lead to weak bones and increase risk of osteoporosis, bone pain and arthritis. And if a new study is to be believed, then the vitamin can lead to aggressive behaviour in adolescents. Conducted by researchers at the University of Michigan, the study found a link between Vitamin D deficiency in young kids to aggression in their adolescent age. The sunshine vitamin is synthesised in the body in the presence of sunlight. The body needs it to absorb calcium and make bones stronger. That's why the people living in Antarctica suffer from vitamin D deficiency because there isn't enough sunlight. In a study that was carried in Antarctica, 90% of the 130 expeditioners had a lower bone density at the hip by 2%.

Questions:

Q1: What does vitamin D deficiency lead to?

- A. weaker bones
- B. denser bones
- C. relaxation
- D. adolescence

Q2: Why do countries in the Antarctica have a vitamin D deficiency?

- A. because it is the southernmost continent.
- B. because it has a lot of snow.
- C. There isn't enough sunlight.
- D. People there eat a lot of fish.

Answers:

Q1: weaker bones
Q2: There isn't enough sunlight.

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7m>



النباتات

1- Humans and plants have a complex relationship extending far back into our joint history. This legacy can be seen today as plants provide nutrition, fiber, pharmaceuticals, and energy for people across the globe. Plants are central to our well-being, not only as food, but also as key components of our cultures, religions, and medicines.

2- Plant domestication and agriculture allowed human society to develop and our settlements to become more complex. The word 'plant' encompasses a wide range of living organisms, all of which belong to the kingdom Plantae and share a range of characteristics. From the big, flat paddles of the South American monstera to the tiny, round bobbles of the African string-of-beads plant, leaves come in a bewildering variety of shapes and sizes.

3- Plant biodiversity is invaluable because it balances ecosystems, protects watersheds, mitigates erosion, moderates climate, and provides shelter for animals. They include flowering plants (trees, shrubs, grasses and herbaceous plants), as well as the gymnosperms (which include conifers), ferns and related species, the bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) and also the floating lotus on the surface of the water.

Questions:

Q1: What does paragraph 1 talk about?

- A. Plants are not as ancient as humans.
- B. People differ in using plants.
- C. Plants can only be used as food.
- D. biodiversity of plants

Q2: What is the main idea?

- A. Plants are found in different places.
- B. Plants are planted in certain areas only.
- C. Most plants are dangerous.
- D. Plants are a burden on the atmosphere.

Q3: What is special about the Lotus flower?

- A. It lives in South America.
- B. It lives underwater.
- C. It is a kind of mosses.
- D. It floats on water.

Answers:

- Q1: People differ in using plants.
 Q2: Plants are found in different places.
 Q3: It floats on water.

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7n>



السكر

When you eat or drink too much sugar, the extra insulin in your bloodstream can affect your arteries all over your body. It causes their walls to get inflamed, grow thicker than normal and more stiff, this stresses your heart and damages it over time. This can lead to heart disease, like heart failure, heart attacks, and strokes.

Questions:

Q1: What health problem does sugar cause?

- A. Your bloodstream
- B. It causes low blood pressure.
- C. It causes heart diseases.
- D. It causes stress.

Answers:

- Q1: It causes heart diseases.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦١١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7o>



الزهايمر

1- Alzheimer's is the most common cause of dementia, a general term for memory loss and other cognitive abilities serious enough to interfere with daily life. Alzheimer's disease can affect memory, thinking skills and other mental abilities.

2- The most common early symptom of Alzheimer's is difficulty remembering newly learned information. The symptoms of Alzheimer's disease progress slowly over several years. Some of the most common symptoms of Alzheimer's are: problems with speech or language, tremors in hands, changes in mood and disturbed sleep.

3- Alzheimer's is not just memory loss. Alzheimer's kills. Deaths from Alzheimer's have doubled between 2000 and 2019. The ages of deaths caused by Alzheimer's range from 30-80. Alzheimer's disease is one of the major causes of mortality worldwide. The mortality rate from Alzheimer's in the overall population is 6 %.

Questions:

Q1: What are the symptoms of Alzheimer's?

- A. Shortness of breath
- B. Tremors in hands
- C. Weight loss
- D. High blood pressure

Q2: What are the ages of deaths in paragraph three?

- A. Their ages range from 20-100
- B. Their ages range from 50-80
- C. Their ages range from 15-50
- D. Their ages range from 30-80

Q3: What is the mortality rate?

- A. 6%
- B. 8%
- C. 20%
- D. 15%

Answers:
Q1: Tremors in hands
Q2: Their ages range from 30-80
Q3: 6%

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7p>



إعلان وظيفي

Ocean Blue Travels is seeking individuals to join our reservation staff to assist Ocean Blue Travels members in the planning of their vacation travel, with a focus on first-call resolution in a fast-paced call center environment. Candidates have to have a bachelor's degree. They must be fluent in English. It is preferable to speak French or Spanish. Candidates should have communication skills.

Questions:

Q1: What company made this announcement?

- A. A travel agency
- B. A sailing company
- C. A fishing company
- D. A university

Q2: What are the requirements for this announcement?

- A. Fluent in English and Arabic
- B. Master's degree
- C. Work experience
- D. Fluent in English and a bachelor's degree

Q3: What is not mentioned in the announcement?

- A. Skills
- B. Qualifications
- C. Salary
- D. Position

Answers:

- Q1: A travel agency
- Q2: Fluent in English and a bachelor's degree
- Q3: Salary

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦١٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7q>



سناشات

1- Social media has become an integral part of the Internet, and it's no different in India than it is anywhere else. The digital landscape in India is evolving, and social media use in India follows suit with every small change. Social media have come to play an increasingly large role in the lives of Indians, from their relationships to their careers to the ways they spend their free time. Social media in India has grown by leaps and bounds over the past few years, with more users logging on every day to share their experiences and thoughts with the world, build their personal brands, and learn about others through content shared by them or their peers.

2- WhatsApp is the most popular messenger app in India with around 534.30 active users. Meta-owned WhatsApp has 81.20% of the country's total internet users. The second most popular on the list is Telegram (374.40 million users), with 56.90% penetration. The third is Facebook Messenger (324.39 million users), which is really popular among teenagers, has 49.30% users. Fourth in the list of 2022 social media chat apps is Snapchat with 42.90% users.

3- The average Indian social media user spends 17 hours on the platforms each week. On average, Indian users spend 2.4 hours on social media a day (slightly below the global average of 2.5 hours a day). Media consumers in India spent as many as 108 minutes per day on average on YouTube, making it the most popular online media. Meanwhile, the short video format app TikTok had the least frequent consumption with users spending a little over 20 minutes on the platform per day. Indians spend about 2% of their time on Snapchat.

Questions:

Q1: What percentage of social media minutes do Indians spend using snapchat?

- A. 100%
- B. 20%
- C. 2%
- D. 0%

Answers:

- Q1: 2%

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx7r>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



علم الاقتصاد الكلي

1- Economics is divided into two categories: microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics is the study of individuals and business decisions, while macroeconomics looks at the decisions of countries and governments.

2- Microeconomics is the study of decisions made by people and businesses regarding the allocation of resources, and prices at which they trade goods and services. It considers taxes, regulations, and government legislation.

3- Microeconomics focuses on supply and demand and other forces that determine price levels in the economy. Microeconomics tries to understand human choices, decisions, and the allocation of resources.

4- Macroeconomics, on the other hand, studies the behavior of a country and how its policies impact the economy as a whole. It analyzes entire industries and economies, rather than individuals or specific companies. It tries to answer questions such as "What should the rate of inflation be?" or "What stimulates economic growth?"

5- Macroeconomics examines economy-wide phenomena such as gross domestic product (GDP) and how it is affected by changes in unemployment, national income, rates of growth, and price levels. In addition, macroeconomists develop models explaining the relationships between these factors.

6- These models, and the forecasts they produce, are used by government entities to aid in constructing and evaluating economic, monetary, and fiscal policy. Businesses use the models to set strategies in domestic and global markets, and investors use them to predict and plan for movements in various asset classes.

7- To sum up, microeconomics is the study of how individuals and companies make decisions to allocate scarcity. Macroeconomics is the study of an economy as a whole.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

- A. to study government spending
- B. to explain how wealth is created and distributed
- C. to describe economic problems
- D. to inform about microeconomics and macroeconomics

Q2: What is one important idea that the writer mentions about macroeconomics?

- A. It examines the effect of home prices.
- B. It studies national and global economy.
- C. It teaches us how to start an investment program.
- D. It studies decisions made by individuals and businesses.

Q3: What is one important idea that the writer mentions about scarcity?

- A. a lot of resources
- B. how wealth is distributed
- C. a result of microeconomics
- D. a choice we make in business only

Answers:

- Q1: to inform about microeconomics and macroeconomics
Q2: It studies national and global economy.
Q3: a result of microeconomics

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٤٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1by0w>



 أنواع الكتابة

Academic writing is a formal style of writing used in universities and scholarly publications. You'll encounter it in journal articles and books on academic topics, and you'll be expected to write your essays, research papers, and dissertation in academic style. Academic writing follows the same writing process as other types of texts, but it has specific conventions in terms of content, structure and style. The four main types of writing styles are persuasive, narrative, expository, and descriptive. Each of these four writing genres has a distinct aim, and they all require different types of writing skills. You may also have heard them referred to in an academic setting as modes of discourse or rhetorical modes. Institutions of higher learning teach nine traditional rhetorical modes, but the majority of pieces we are called upon to write will have one of these four main purposes.

Expository writing

It is probably the most common writing genre you will come across throughout your day. In an expository piece, a topic will be introduced and laid out in a logical order without reference to the author's personal opinions. Expository writing can be found in textbooks, journalism (except for opinion and editorial articles) business writing, technical writing, essays instructions.

Descriptive Writing

The aim of descriptive writing is to help the reader visualize, in detail, a character, event, place, or all of these things at once. The author might describe the scene in terms of all five senses. Descriptive writing allows the writer a great deal more artistic freedom than expository writing does. Descriptive writing can be found in fiction, poetry, advertising, journal and diary writing.

Persuasive Writing

Persuasive writing is the most frequently used in academic writing. Its aim is to influence the reader to assume the author's point of view. The author will express personal opinions in the piece and arm him- or herself with evidence so that the reader will agree with him or her. Persuasive writing can be found in advertising, opinion and editorial pieces, reviews & job applications.

Narrative Writing

The purpose of narrative writing is to tell a story, whether that story is real or imaginary and share it with the readers. Pieces in a narrative style will have characters, and through the narrative, the reader learns what happens to them. Narrative writing can also include dialogue. Narrative writing can be found in all types of fiction (e.g., novels, short stories, novellas), poetry, biographies, human interest stories, anecdotes.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Academic writing uses different types of writing styles.
- B. Children know about descriptive writing in Elementary school.
- C. There are four kinds of writing that are used for different reasons.
- D. Persuasive writing is used when the writer wants to convince his audience.

Q2: Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (3)?

- A. Descriptive writing is often found in fiction, though it can make an appearance in nonfiction as well.
- B. When an author writes in a descriptive style, they are painting a picture in words of a person, place, or thing for their audience.
- C. The author might employ metaphor or other literary devices in order to describe the author's impressions.
- D. But the author is not trying to convince the audience of anything or explain the scene.

Q3: What does Paragraph (3) say about descriptive writing?

- A. It deals with paintings and art.
- B. It sometimes appears in works of nonfiction.
- C. It includes the writer trying to convince the audience.
- D. It contains a writer's explanation of the scene for the audience.

Q4: Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (4)?

- A. Persuasive writing is the main style of writing used in academic papers.
- B. When an author writes in a persuasive style, they are trying to convince the audience of a position or belief.
- C. Any argumentative" essay written in school should be in the persuasive style of writing
- D. Persuasive writing contains the author's opinions and biases, as well as justification and reasons given by the author as evidence of the correctness of their position

Q5: What does Paragraph (5) say about narrative writing?

- A. It is only found in fiction.
- B. It is usually used in shorter pieces of writing.
- C. It creates a story that it shares with the reader.
- D. It is a mix of descriptive and persuasive writing.

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/1by0x>



Answers:

- Q1: Academic writing uses different types of writing styles.
- Q2: Descriptive writing is often found in fiction, though it can make an appearance in nonfiction as well.
- Q3: It sometimes appears in works of nonfiction.
- Q4: Persuasive writing is the main style of writing used in academic papers.
- Q5: It creates a story that it shares with the reader.



تأثير الثقافة على التسويق

- 1- The term marketing, what is commonly known as attracting customers, incorporates knowledge gained by studying the management of exchange relationships and is the business process of identifying, anticipating and satisfying customers' needs and wants.
- 2- What is one of the most often overlooked elements in a company's international marketing strategy that can determine the success or failure of a product or service in overseas markets? The answer is one word – culture. Cultural awareness allows you to communicate more clearly, build stronger relationships and create a sense of trust, belonging and identification. A lack of cultural awareness, on the other hand, increases the risk of making offensive mistakes that can damage your reputation and customer relationship. Most mistakes are done through face-to-face communications and become less in online meetings.
- 3- Offensive advertising is an at and/or a process that violates the norm. Basically, offensive advertising includes messages that transgress laws and customs, breach a moral or social code or outrage the moral or physical senses.
- 4- Two of the offensive types of ads mostly used in the Western literature are sexism and racial discrimination. The first one is related to the discrimination against 3 people based on their gender and specially prejudice towards women. The second one, racial discrimination, refers to insulting people based on their race, usually in the manner of devaluing the customs, religions and cultures of the minority.
- 5- Other issues of body language commonly worth considering are the aspects of “personal space” and physical contact. Typically, to be comfortable, members of Western cultures desire a couple of feet of personal space. In some Asian cultures, more space may be desired. In Middle Eastern culture and some others, there may be much more physical contact as a norm, particularly between males. Contact between different genders however may be more limited in the Middle East than in Western norms. All of these norms however, are subject to significant variation dependent on the individuals in question and their exact relationship with one another. For example, a major difference in bargaining style between American and South American business people is the personal space. In the case of digital marketing, jumping in to your customers as much as possible is what it takes to connect with them.
- 6- LG has learnt its lesson. It has succeeded because exporting its products to all the countries all over is an integral part of its Global Strategy.

Questions:

Q1: What is one important idea about marketing in Paragraph (1)?

- A. consumers
- B. cosmetics
- C. surprises
- D. devices

Q2: What is one important idea about offensive behavior in Paragraph (2)?

- A. standing
- B. conversation
- C. face-to-face
- D. nose-to-nose

Q3: What is a major difference in bargaining style between American and South American businesspeople?

- A. face-to-face conversations
- B. level of directness
- C. bedtime habits
- D. personal space

Q4: What makes LG so internationally successful?

- A. They sell most of their products abroad.
- B. They have knowledge of local market characteristics
- C. They spend a lot of money on marketing.
- D. They use telecommunications effectively.

Q5: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Each culture has its unique set of business norms and behavior.
- B. Business brings different nationalities closer together.
- C. Business negotiations with other nationalities are full of surprises.
- D. Careful attention to cultural differences leads to success in business.

Answers:

Q1: consumers

Q2: face-to-face

Q3: personal space

Q4: They sell most of their products abroad.

Q5: Careful attention to cultural differences leads to success in business.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٤٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1by0y>



أمراض بكتيرية

1- Louis Pasteur is a French chemist and microbiologist renowned for his discoveries of the principles of vaccination, microbial fermentation, and pasteurization. His research in chemistry led to remarkable breakthroughs in the understanding of the causes and preventions of diseases, which laid down the foundations of hygiene, public health and much of modern medicine. His works are credited to saving millions of lives through the developments of vaccines for rabies and anthrax. He is regarded as one of the founders of modern bacteriology and has been honored as the "father of bacteriology" and as the "father of microbiology".

2- In his research, Pasteur and a minority of other scientists believed that diseases arose from the activities of microorganisms—germ theory. Opponents believed that diseases, particularly major killer diseases, arose in the first instance from a weakness or imbalance in the internal state and quality of the afflicted individual. In the 1860s, Pasteur was able to determine that two microorganisms produced toxins that led to the devastating blight that had destroyed and killed the silkworms that were the basis for France's then-important silk industry.

3- A careful reading of Pasteur's presentations to the Academy of Sciences reveals that Pasteur was entirely mistaken as to how immunity occurs, as he thought that appropriately attenuated microbes would deplete the host of vital trace nutrients absolutely required for their viability and growth. Even so, he focused attention on immunity, preparing the ground for others who followed.

4- Pasteur's career shows him to have been a great experimenter, far less concerned with the theory of disease and immune response than with dealing directly with diseases by creating new vaccines. Later he speculated that microbes could produce chemical substances toxic to themselves that circulated throughout the body, thus pointing to the use of toxins and antitoxins in vaccines.

5- Due to Pasteur's work, microbes could be discriminated by the use of very fine filters. Those microbes that could be removed by filtration were relatively large and could be cultivated outside the body and observed to form colonies observable by the naked eye. These microbes were subsequently classified as belonging to the Kingdom of Bacteria. Other poisons were smaller and passed through the filters into the filtrate. These became know as viruses, and a filterable agent was the working definition of a virus until the 1940s and 1950s, when the electron microscope allowed a magnification of 10 million times, powerful enough to enable their visualization."

Questions:

Q1: What happened because of Louis Pasteur's research about bacteria?

- A. People learned how diseases can start.
- B. People learned how to stop all diseases.
- C. People learned that diseases are common.
- D. People learned that diseases can be made.

Q2: What do toxins made by one species of bacteria cause?

- A. a new kind of lung disease
- B. a disease found in animals
- C. an ancient type of virus
- D. an illness that can kill

Q3: The word growth in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. death
- B. decrease
- C. description
- D. development

Q4: The word response in paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. memory.
- B. reply.
- C. delay.
- D. method.

Q5: The word produce in paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. create.
- B. destroy.
- C. prevent.
- D. respect.

Answers:

- Q1: People learned how diseases can start.
- Q2: an illness that can kill
- Q3: development
- Q4: reply.
- Q5: create.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1by0z>



 **النوم للرجال والنساء**

The impact of sleep deprivation

The average person spends around a third of their life asleep. It gives your body time to replenish its energy stores, make repairs and store memories. Generally speaking, 18-65 year-olds should get around 7-9 hours' sleep per day.

The Sleep Council is an impartial organisation that looks at how you can adopt healthier sleep habits. They say that lack of sleep is having a seriously damaging effect on our mental and physical health, with research showing that lack of sleep erodes concentration and problem-solving ability.

Sleep deprivation and sickness absence

Generally speaking, human beings can live longer without food (about 11 days) than they can without sleep.

Lack of sleep has obvious health implications but has also been found to raise mortality risk by 13%, not to mention the increased chance of accidents occurring at work.

The Rand Europe report also found that insufficient sleep reduced workplace productivity. In relation to absence management, staff who slept less than six hours per day lost more days per year than staff who slept seven to eight hours.

Questions:

Q1: Which group has the lowest number of days absent?

- A. Men and women who sleep between 7 and 8 hours.
- B. Only Women who sleep between 7 and 8 hours.
- C. Men and women who stay up late at night.
- D. Men who sleep at least 10 hours a night.

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/1by10>



Answers:
Q1: Men and women
who sleep between 7 and
8 hours.

علم الطب الشرعي

1- Forensic science is a critical element of the criminal justice system. Forensic scientists examine and analyze evidence from crime scenes and elsewhere to develop objective findings that can assist in the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of crime or absolve an innocent person from suspicion.

2- Common forensic science laboratory disciplines include forensic molecular biology (DNA), forensic chemistry, trace evidence examination (hairs and fibers, paints and polymers, glass, soil, etc.), latent fingerprint examination, firearms and toolmarks examination, handwriting analysis, fire and explosives examinations, forensic toxicology, and digital evidence. Some forensic disciplines practiced outside forensic laboratories include forensic pathology, forensic nursing, forensic psychiatry, forensic entomology, and forensic engineering. Practitioners of these disciplines are most often found in medical examiner or coroner offices, in universities, or in private practices.

3- The Department of Justice maintains forensic laboratories at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department, through the National Institute of Justice, is a sponsor of cutting-edge research. Its labs serve as a model for government forensic agencies at the federal, state and local levels. The Department strives to set the global standard for excellence in forensic science and to advance the practice and use of forensic science by the broader community.

Questions:

Q1: The word evidence in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. people.
- B. methods.
- C. facts.
- D. experiments.

Q2: The word examine in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. create.
- B. destroy.
- C. prove.
- D. test.

Answers:
Q1: facts.
Q2: test.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٥٤)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/1by11>



التنويم المغناطيسي

1- Hypnotic susceptibility measures how easily a person can be hypnotized. Several types of scales are used; however, the most common are the Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility and the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scales, which is known for its appropriacy and reliability.

2- The Harvard Group Scale (HGSS), as the name implies, is administered predominantly to large groups of people while the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale (SHSS) is administered to individuals. No scale can be seen as completely reliable due to the nature of hypnosis.

3- Everyone is hypnotizable but you need to give yourself permission to be relaxed. It has been argued that no person can be hypnotized if they do not want to be; therefore, a person who scores very low may not want to be hypnotized, making the actual test score averages lower than they otherwise would be.

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following is the writer's opinion?

- A. In hypnosis, the subject is more important than the hypnotist.
- B. It is good to be able to focus your attention completely on a task.
- C. The Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale is a good test.
- D. Everyone should read novels and watch movies.

Q2: What can we understand about hypnosis?

- A. Everyone is hypnotizable.
- B. Most people are hypnotizable.
- C. 20% of people are hypnotizable.
- D. Young people are most hypnotizable.

Answers:
Q1: The Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale is a good test.
Q2: Everyone is hypnotizable.



Passage A

1- Leadership is critical for organizational success. Leadership styles vary between industries and organizations. The two prominent leadership styles are transformational and transactional. Transformational leaders are a source of inspiration and vision for subordinates and bringing change in an organization. They enhance organizational performance, motivation and employees' morale in an organization by sharing their vision and strategies with employees.

2- Transactional leaders, on the other hand, motivate their employees through an exchange process. Employees that accomplish their job requirements are rewarded while others are punished. Therefore, transactional leaders focus on motivating employees through the punishment and reward mechanism.

3- A study has found out that transformational leadership style has a positive effect on job satisfaction, whereas transactional leadership style has an insignificant effect on job satisfaction.

4- Communication in the workplace is crucial for its success. Talking at people, instead of talking to them causes apathy and lack of motivation in employees, which reflects in their overall engagement and job performance. Motivated, engaged, and productive employees are the ones who feel that their voice is heard — who feel that they are working with the management, and not for the management. In other words, unlike one-way communication, two-way communication encompasses both upward (from employees to leader) and downward communication (from leader to employees).

5- Leadership theories also impact the decision-making process. They provide a framework for thinking about decisions and the various factors that need to be considered in order for a business to make the best possible choice. A transformational theory might suggest that a leader can inspire employees to come up with innovative solutions to problems.

Passage B

1- Prior studies indicate that job satisfaction significantly depends on the leadership style. Flexible organizations have a participative management style with an interactive environment and a satisfied workforce. The transformational leadership style is highly effective in enhancing job satisfaction.

2- Two-way and one-way communication are two very important types of internal communication. They both have a part to play in building an open and efficient communication system in the workplace. Two-way communication happens when organizations enable their employees to join the company conversations, freely share their thoughts, opinions and, concerns. Not only does it prevent valuable employees from leaving, but it further boosts their performance by making them want to work, rather than have to work. That is why leadership styles prefer the two-way communication and use it.

3- Furthermore, leadership style may affect the decision-making style and skills of manager. decisions made by business leaders can determine whether an organization ultimately succeeds or fails. A glance at recent news articles will show plenty of examples of poor decisions that sent companies into a downward spiral. In fact, there's a 95 percent correlation between companies that excel at effective decision-making and those with strong financial performance, according to research by Bain & Co., a global management consultancy in Boston.

Questions:

Q1: What can we understand from passages A and B about leadership?

- A. It results in a satisfied workforce.
- B. It requires a person to influence others to work.
- C. It becomes more difficult as an organization grows.
- D. It requires employees to be dependent on their leader.

Q2: According to passages A and B, what type of communication can take place leadership styles?

- A. downward
- B. limited
- C. two-way
- D. informal

Q3: What can we understand from Passages A and B about leadership styles?

- A. They only include downward communication.
- B. They influence how decisions are made.
- C. The leader delegates a great deal.
- D. Workers depend on their leaders.

Answers:

Q1: It results in a satisfied workforce.

Q2: two-way

Q3: They influence how decisions are made.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٥٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1by13>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙏

اضغط هنا



أجهزة الكمبيوتر

1- The Altair 8800 was released in 1975 as the first so-called "minicomputer" available for personal use. It was developed by a company known as Micro Instrumentation and Telemetry Systems (MITS). The design and setup of the computer, however, was not very user-friendly at all. Users had to not only assemble the Altair themselves, but write software for it as well. In order to solve this problem, two young software developers decided to write and market a software program for the Altair. Bill Gates and Paul Allen's version of the BASIC language program for the Altair was a success, and Microsoft Corporation was born.

2- After initial success marketing the Altair, Bill Gates and Paul Allen founded Microsoft Corporation in 1975. Prior to 1980, Microsoft concentrated primarily on selling its BASIC programming language to other computer manufacturers. In 1980, though, IBM approached Microsoft and asked them to develop an operating system to run on their new personal computers. On July 27, 1981, Gates bought the "quick and dirty operating system" (QDOS) from a company called Seattle Computer Systems. That OS would later become known as MS-DOS. Later, Microsoft developed MS-DOS to become the legendary early OS, which quickly became the dominant operating system in the personal computer market.

3- Personal computing was radically changed when Apple introduced the Macintosh model in 1984, a move that helped to launch the home computing era. With its user-friendly interfaces and point-and-click technology, the Macintosh was extremely popular, particularly on college campuses.

4- The Macintosh II is a personal computer designed, manufactured, and sold by Apple Computer from March 1987 to January 1990. It was the first Macintosh supporting color graphics. The Macintosh II was the first computer in the Macintosh line without a built-in display; a monitor rested on top of the case like the IBM Personal Computer. Eighteen months after its introduction, the Macintosh II was updated with a more powerful CPU and sold as the Macintosh Iix.

Questions:

Q1: What is the name of the first personal computer?

- A. Altair 8800
- B. BASIC
- C. Apple 1
- D. Dell

Q2: Which company purchased the Q-DOS program?

- A. Apple
- B. IBM
- C. Microsoft
- D. Hewlett Packard

Q3: In which year was the Macintosh II introduced?

- A. 1977
- B. 1978
- C. 1980
- D. 1987

Answers:
Q1: Altair 8800
Q2: Microsoft
Q3: 1987

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٨٨)

<http://qr.daliik.me/1azc8>



الضرائب

1- There are some goods that their consumption is unhealthy, such as cigarettes, alcohol and any addictive drugs. These goods are called demerit goods. Governments always try to reduce the consumption of demerit goods, and one of the most important ways to do that is to impose high taxes on demerit goods.

2- Governments impose taxes on different kinds of goods and services. Many countries apply taxes on cars and gas to reduce the harmful effects of using cars on the environment. For example, in UK and China the taxes applied on cars with large engines are higher than the taxes applied on cars with small engines.

3- Since 2002, different countries have been trying to reduce the use of plastic bags due to their harmful effects on polluting both land and waterways.

4- Many countries have imposed taxes on plastic bags to discourage their use. Hong Kong was one of the countries that imposed taxes on plastic bags. Taxing plastic bags in Hong Kong was really effective and had immediate results in reducing the use of plastic bags.

5- To sum up, governments use taxation to influence the behavior of individuals, and this can lead to a healthier population. Also the increasing taxes on cars and gas may help reduce the environmental pollution.

Questions:

Q1: What is one important idea related to demerit goods mentioned in paragraph 1?

- A. The environment
- B. Taxes
- C. Behavior
- D. engine size

Q2: Which two countries put higher taxes on cars with larger engines?

- A. Hong Kong and Ireland
- B. the UK and Hong Kong
- C. the UK and China
- D. China and Ireland

Q3: What important idea related to plastic bags is mentioned in paragraph 4?

- A. Hong Kong followed the examples of other countries.
- B. The tax was introduced in Hong Kong in July 2009.
- C. The tax worked almost immediately in Hong Kong.
- D. Hong Kong has a population of 7 million people.

Q4: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. More countries should follow the examples of Hong Kong China and Ireland.
- B. Taxes help change people's behavior and protect their environment.
- C. Demerit goods are generally bad for a country's economy.
- D. Good ideas are usually copied by other countries.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٩٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azc9>



Answers:

Q1: Taxes

Q2: the UK and China

Q3: The tax worked almost immediately

in Hong Kong.

Q4: Taxes help change people's behavior and protect their environment.

الانهيار المالي

1- The concept of leverage is used by both investors and companies. Investors use leverage to significantly increase the returns that can be provided on an investment, unlike the old-fashioned investment which usually receive lower returns. Leverage is the use of debt (borrowed capital) in order to undertake an investment or project. The result is to multiply the potential returns from a project. At the same time, leverage will also multiply the potential downside risk in case the investment does not pan out.

2- A company, for example, was formed with a \$5 million investment from investors—this is the money the company can use to operate. If the company uses debt financing by borrowing \$20 million, it now has \$25 million to invest in business operations and more opportunity to increase value for shareholders. An automaker could borrow money to build a new factory. The new factory would enable the automaker to increase the number of cars it produces and increase profits. Instead of being limited to only the \$5 million from investors, the company now has five times the amount to use for growth of the company.

3- Investors and traders use leverage primarily to amplify profits. Winners can become exponentially more rewarding when your initial investment is multiplied by additional upfront capital. In addition, using leverage allows you to access more expensive investment options that you wouldn't otherwise have had access to with a smaller amount of upfront capital.

4- If winning investments are amplified, so are losing investments. Using leverage can result in much higher downside risk, sometimes resulting in losses greater than your initial capital investment. On top of that, brokers and contract traders will charge fees, premiums, and margin rates. Even if you lose on your trade, you'll still be on the hook for extra charges. That's why some people prefer to go the old way despite the better benefits of the first.

Questions:

Q1: What does Paragraph (1) say about old-fashioned investments?

- A. They are an older leverage technique.
- B. They include a minimum investment of \$20,000.
- C. They used to increase by 200% before the 1990s.
- D. They receive lower returns than leveraged investments.

Q2: How did leverage solve the issue of low investment returns?

- A. It increased the value of investments by \$40,000.
- B. It allowed people to borrow more money to invest.
- C. It helped people to find the best locations to invest in.
- D. It promised loans up to 19 times the amount a person had to invest.

Q3: Why does the writer use the word Instead in Paragraph (2)?

- A. to give more information about old-fashioned investments.
- B. to show that investments made using leverage can gain greater profits.
- C. to give an example of how using leverage was a bad investment technique.
- D. to show that you had to make old-fashioned investments before you can use leverage promised loans up to 19 times the amount a person had to invest.

Q4: What does the writer think about old-fashioned investment?

- A. He thinks it was only popular in the 1990s.
- B. He thinks it can only be used to invest in property.
- C. He thinks it is good, but financial institutions dislike it.
- D. He thinks it is good, but leverage you a better return.

Answers:

- Q1: They receive lower returns than leveraged investments.
- Q2: It allowed people to borrow more money to invest.
- Q3: to show that investments made using leverage can gain greater profits.
- Q4: He thinks it is good, but leverage you a better return.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٩٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azca>



متوسط العمر

1- Population growth rate is how fast a population changes in size over time. There are many factors that influence population change such as birth rate and death rate. One of the most significant factors that can cause growth in population rates is the increase in numbers of young people living and having children.

2- Central Africa has had one of the lowest life expectancies in the world and this is due to many reasons. The leading causes of death in the Central Africa include many diseases such as HIV and AIDS. AIDS has led to a drop in the average of expected lifetime. HIV/AIDS deaths in the Central Africa account for 13 percent of total deaths in the country.

3- We do not know exactly what average life expectancy at birth was in the past, but what we know is that there's been a **rapid** increase in life expectancy in many countries throughout this decade. The **chief** reasons for the increase of life expectancy are the better medical care and the people's increasing level of education and income.

Questions:

Q1: What can cause growth in population rate?

- A. an increase in numbers of 74-year-old people
- B. an increase in numbers of women over 45 who have children
- C. an increase in numbers of people living until the age of 60
- D. an increase in numbers of young people living and having children

Q2: What did AIDS lead to in central Africa?

- A. A drop in the population growth rate.
- B. A drop in the average expected lifetime.
- C. A drop in the number of babies born alive.
- D. A drop in the health of children under the age of 5.

Q3: The word rapid in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. low.
- B. quick.
- C. normal.
- D. average.

Q4: The word chief in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. simple.
- B. only.
- C. main.
- D. strange.

Answers:
Q1: an increase in numbers of young people living and having children
Q2: A drop in the average expected lifetime.
Q3: quick.
Q4: main.

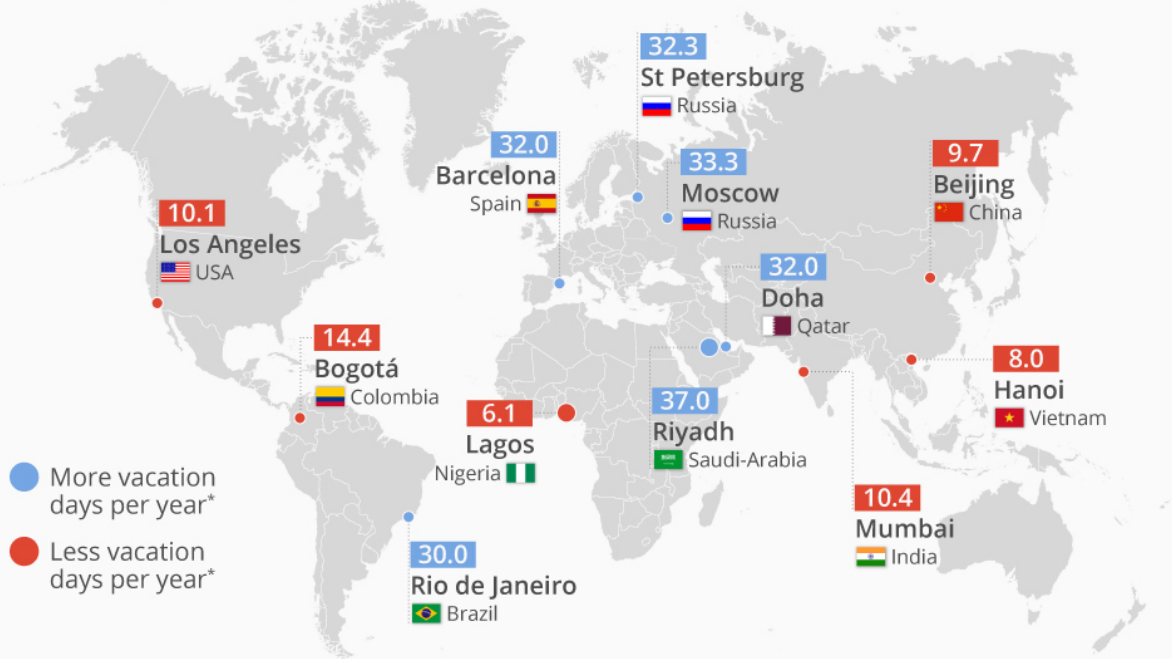
شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٩٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcb>



Where Employees Have the Most and Least Holidays

Selected major cities by average paid vacation days



@StatistaCharts

* Vacation days include paid vacation in 2018 only. Legal holidays are not included. Source: UBS

statista

Questions:

Q1: What was the lowest number of paid holidays for any city?

- A. 4.2 days
- B. 6.1 days
- C. 8.0 days
- D. 9.7 days

Answers:
Q1: 6.1 days

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٩٥)
<http://qr.daliik.me/1azcc>



أنسجة العضلات والأعصاب

1- In the body, there are three types of muscle: skeletal (striated or voluntary), smooth, and cardiac.

2- Skeletal muscle, attached to bones, is responsible for skeletal movements. These muscles are under conscious, or voluntary, control. These muscle fibers are striated (having transverse streaks) and each acts independently of neighboring muscle fibers.

3- The smooth muscle can be described as a type of muscle in the human body that is non-striated and involuntary in action. They are found in the walls of the hollow internal organs such as blood vessels, the gastrointestinal tract, bladder, and uterus. Smooth muscles are of two types. Single-unit (visceral) smooth muscle where all the cells function collectively and simultaneously and multiunit smooth muscle where the cells work independently.

4- Cardiac muscle, found in the walls of the heart, is also under control of the autonomic nervous system. The cardiac muscle cell is rectangular in shape. Its contraction is involuntary, strong, and rhythmical.

5- The nervous system is made up of the central and peripheral nervous systems. The central nervous system (CNS) is composed of the brain and the spinal cord. Different parts of the CNS are interconnected through ascending and descending pathways creating functional wholes.

6- The peripheral nervous system is composed of 12 pairs of head nerves connected to the brain and of 31 pairs of spinal nerves attached to the spinal cord. Sensoric nerves transfer information from body receptors to the CNS. Motoric nerves transport information from the CNS to muscle fibres.

Questions:

Q1: What are two other muscle names for skeletal muscle?

- A. striated and voluntary
- B. striated and striped
- C. voluntary and striped
- D. contracting and striated

Q2: What are two other names for smooth muscle?

- A. tapered and internal
- B. internal and visceral
- C. involuntary and internal
- D. involuntary and visceral

Q3: What are two divisions of the nervous system?

- A. central and insulate
- B. central and peripheral
- C. insulate and peripheral
- D. specialized and insulate

Answers:

Q1: striated and voluntary

Q2: involuntary and visceral

Q3: central and peripheral

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٩٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcd>



1- Alchemy is an ancient branch of natural philosophy, a philosophical and protoscientific tradition that was historically practiced in China, India, the Muslim world, and Europe.

2- Alchemists attempted to purify, mature, and perfect certain materials. Common aims were chrysopoeia, the transmutation of "base metals" (e.g., lead) into "noble metals" (particularly gold); the creation of an elixir of immortality; and the creation of panaceas able to cure any disease. The perfection of the human body and soul was thought to result from the alchemical magnum opus ("Great Work").

3- Islamic and European alchemists developed a basic set of laboratory techniques, theories, and terms, some of which are still in use today. They did not **abandon** the Ancient Greek philosophical idea that everything is composed of four elements, and they tended to guard their work in secrecy, often making use of cyphers and cryptic symbolism. In Europe, the 12th-century translations of medieval Islamic works on science and the rediscovery of Aristotelian philosophy gave birth to a flourishing tradition of Latin alchemy. This late medieval tradition of alchemy would go on to play a significant role in the development of early modern science (particularly chemistry and medicine).

Questions:

Q1: The word **abandoned** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. begun.
- B. stopped.
- C. increased.
- D. continued.

Answers:
Q1: stopped.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٩٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azce>



1- Automation is not a new phenomenon, and questions about its promise and effects have long accompanied its advances, as a result of remarkable recent advances in technologies including robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning. Robots and computers can not only perform a range of routine physical work activities better and more cheaply than humans, but are also increasingly capable of accomplishing activities that include cognitive capabilities. These include making tacit judgments, sensing emotion, or even driving—activities that used to be considered too difficult to automate successfully. Yet, very few occupations—less than 5 percent—are candidates for **comprehensive** automation today. However, almost every occupation has partial automation potential, as a significant percentage of its activities could be automated. Activities most **susceptible to automation** involve physical activities in highly structured and predictable environments, as well as the collection and processing of data. These activities range from miners and landscape gardeners to commercial bankers, fashion designers, welders—and CEOs.

2- But how quickly will these technologies become a reality in the workplace? And what will their impact be on employment and on productivity in the global economy? Over the past 2 years, the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) has been conducting research on automation technologies and their potential effects in over 46 countries, representing about 80% of global labor force. Some of their key findings include the following.

3- The pace and extent of automation, and thus its impact on workers, will vary across different activities, occupations, and wage and skill levels. Many workers will continue to work alongside machines as various activities are automated. Activities that are likely to be automated earlier include predictable physical activities, especially prevalent in manufacturing and retail trade, as well as **administrative support** such as collecting and processing data, which are activities that exist across the entire spectrum of sectors, skills and wages. Some forms of automation will be skill-biased, tending to raise the productivity of high-skill workers even as they reduce the demand for lower-skill and routine-intensive occupations, such as filing clerks or assembly-line workers.



4- Automation will not happen overnight, but it is definitely coming. The factors that will influence the pace and extent of its adoption are technical feasibility, the cost of developing and deploying solutions, the labor market dynamics, including the supply, demand, and costs of human labor as an alternative to automation. Taking all of these factors into account, it is estimated that it will take decades for automation's effect on current work activities to **ideally** play out.

5- Automation will have different effects, across geographies and sectors. Technical automation potential is concentrated in countries with the largest populations and/or high wages. For example, industries such as manufacturing and agriculture include predictable physical activities that have a high technical potential to be automated, but lower wage rates in some developing countries could constrain adoption.

Questions:

Q1: The word comprehensive in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. complete.
- B. average.
- C. global.
- D. universal.

Q2: What idea do the words "susceptible to automation" repeat?

- A. workforce automation
- B. robots and machines
- C. automation potential
- D. competitive edge

Q3: What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about the McKinsey Global Institute research?

- A. It was a large study.
- B. It was an automated study.
- C. It used current technology.
- D. It had an effect on full-time employees.

Q4: Which of the following is a fact?

- A. Physical work can be unpredictable.
- B. The report considered information from 46 countries.
- C. Technology has the greatest effect on full-time employees.
- D. The writers of the report interviewed 80% of the global workforce.

Q5: What idea do the words "administrative support" repeat?

- A. Management and engineering
- B. Data processing and data collection
- C. Technical, economic and social factors
- D. Applying expertise and managing others

Q6: Which of the following is an opinion in the passage?

- A. The report considered several factors in the automation process.
- B. Automation of work will become a reality for all workers.
- C. The speed of change to automation is difficult to predict.
- D. The McKinsey report studied 46 different countries.

Q7: The word ideally in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. elegantly.
- B. correctly.
- C. mentally.
- D. perfectly.

Answers:
Q1: complete.
Q2: workforce automation
Q3: It was a large study.
Q4: The report considered information from 46 countries.
Q5: Data processing and data collection
Q6: Automation of work will become a reality for all workers.
Q7: perfectly.
Q8: It will be different in different countries.

Q8: What can we understand from Paragraph (5) about automation around the world?

- A. It will be very difficult to achieve.
- B. It will become a reality very quickly.
- C. It will be different in different countries.
- D. It will have the biggest effect on manufacturing.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٩٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcf>



تضخم مفرط

1- Hyperinflation in the Weimar Republic was the economic crisis in the Weimar Republic that impoverished millions of German citizens in 1922–23. It caused considerable internal political damage and instability in the country, the occupation of the Ruhr by France and Belgium as well as misery for the general populace. The right-wing claimed that calling the army home while it was supposedly undefeated in November of 1918 was the Weimar government's biggest mistake that led to the hyperinflation and political damage of the country.

2- After being defeated in World War I, the new German Weimar government was bound by the Treaty of Versailles to pay a huge amount of money to the Allies in reparation for the war. This meant they couldn't afford to buy imported goods, and the loss of their colonies meant they couldn't rely on cheap raw materials. At the same time, billions of marks hoarded during the war suddenly came back into circulation.

3- The rising cost of goods combined with a dramatic increase in the money supply created perfect conditions for inflation. Before World War I, the exchange rate was just over four marks (German currency) to the U.S. dollar. By 1920 the value of the mark was 16 times less. It stabilized at 69 marks to the dollar for some months. Despite all this, the economic problems were not too severe to control as the Weimar government would say and it was still in a position to get a grip on the economy; instead, it chose to print yet more money in order to pay the reparation debt. By November 1923 one U.S. dollar was equivalent to 1,000 billion (a trillion) marks. A wheelbarrow full of money couldn't buy a newspaper. A new currency, the Rentenmark was introduced in August 1924, backed by the U.S. gold reserve, and realistic reparation payments were agreed to.

4- Some people benefited from the hyperinflation. For example, borrowers, such as businessmen, landowners and those with mortgages, found they were able to pay back their loans easily with worthless money. Farmers coped well, since their products remained in demand and they received more money for them. On the other hand, people on fixed incomes found their incomes did not keep up with prices. Some historians believe, however, that people with savings and those who had lent money were the most badly hit as their money became worthless.

5- In 1924 the hyperinflation was ended, and the German economy rescued, thanks to a combination of new political leadership, the issuance of a new, asset-backed currency that regained the public's trust, and new loans provided by America, under a reparations rescue package known as the Dawes Plan.

Questions:

Q1: What phrase other than "economic crisis" does the writer use to describe the problems caused by hyperinflation?

- A. replacing currency
- B. political damage
- C. urgent action
- D. war loans

Q2: What can we understand from Paragraph (1) about the opponents of the Weimar government?

- A. They blamed the government for losing the war.
- B. They used the economic crisis to gain power.
- C. They refused American support.
- D. They were middle class citizens.

Q3: Which of the following is an opinion?

- A. From 1921-1923 the German middle class DID NOT buy houses.
- B. Workers needed trolleys to carry home their wages.
- C. A new government took power in 1923.
- D. Germany's problems were NOT as severe as its politicians had said.

Q4: How is some historians' view of hyperinflation victims different from the common view?

- A. They believe that people who DIDN'T money suffered.
- B. They believe that people who had savings suffered most.
- C. They believe that people were starving in the streets.
- D. They believe other European states suffered more.

Q5: What can we understand from Paragraph (5) about the solution to the crisis?

- A. It hurt Gustav Stresemann's opponents.
- B. It was very difficult to achieve.
- C. It depended on American money.
- D. It damaged Germany's relations with its neighbors.

Answers:

- Q1: political damage
- Q2: They blamed the government for losing the war.
- Q3: Germany's problems were NOT as severe as its politicians had said.
- Q4: They believe that people who had savings suffered most.
- Q5: It depended on American money.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٠٢)

<http://qr.daliik.me/1azcg>



الهوس والاضطراب

Passage A

1- Bipolar disorder, formerly called manic depression, is a mental health condition that causes extreme mood swings that include emotional highs (mania or hypomania) and lows (depression). After a hypomanic episode a bipolar disorder patient usually feel depressed, tired and needs sleep.

2- There are several types of bipolar and related disorders. Symptoms can include mania or hypomania, depression in addition to unpredictable changes in mood and behavior, resulting in significant distress and difficulty in life. Sometimes, some people might suffer from depression and mania simultaneously.



3- When you become depressed, you may feel sad or hopeless and lose interest or pleasure in most activities. When your mood shifts to mania or hypomania (less extreme than mania), you may feel euphoric, full of energy or unusually irritable. In certain cases, one might feel sad and yet very active. These mood swings can affect sleep, energy, activity, judgment, behavior and the ability to think clearly.

4- Episodes of mood swings may occur rarely or multiple times a year. While most people will experience some emotional symptoms between episodes, some may not experience any.

5- Although bipolar disorder is a lifelong condition, you can manage your mood swings and other symptoms by following a treatment plan. In most cases, bipolar disorder is treated with medications and psychological counseling (psychotherapy).

Passage B

1- Bipolar disorder is a lifelong mood disorder and mental health condition that causes intense shifts in mood, energy levels, thinking patterns and behavior. These shifts can last for hours, days, weeks or months and interrupt your ability to carry out day-to-day tasks.

2- There are a few types of bipolar disorder, which involve experiencing significant fluctuations in mood referred to as hypomanic/manic which usually lead to depressive episodes. However, people with bipolar disorder aren't always in a hypomanic/manic or depressive state. They also experience periods of normal mood, known as euthymia.

3- A key feature of bipolar I disorder is manic episodes. To meet the criteria for bipolar I disorder, you must have had at least one manic episode in your life for at least a week with or without ever experiencing a depressive episode.

4- Mania is a condition in which you have a period of abnormally elevated or irritable mood, as well as extreme changes in emotions, thoughts, energy, talkativeness and activity level. This highly energized level of physical activity might be accompanied by extreme sadness. These physical and mental behaviors are a change from your usual self and is noticeable by others.

Questions:

Q1: What can we understand from passages A and B about hypomania?

- A. It may lead to depression.
- B. Symptoms occur most often in children.
- C. People experiencing it may still complete their work.
- D. Family and friends may be the only ones to notice symptoms.

Q2: Which of the following are symptoms of bipolar disorder according to passages A and B?

- A. mania and episodes with mixed features
- B. mania and mood episodes
- C. mania and delusions
- D. mania and depression

Q3: What can we understand from passages A and B about depression?

- A. It is the most often occurring symptom of bipolar disorder.
- B. The depression of bipolar disorder is a generally mild form.
- C. People can experience it at the same time they experience mania.
- D. It is a symptom of various illnesses, but it is also a major illness by itself.

Q4: What do passages A and B say about bipolar disorder?

- A. It can make people feel sad and full of energy at the same time.
- B. Treatment includes prescription drugs and counseling.
- C. It is the most frequent cause of mania.
- D. Symptoms are usually mild.

Answers:

- Q1: It may lead to depression.
- Q2: mania and depression
- Q3: People can experience it at the same time they experience mania.
- Q4: It can make people feel sad and full of energy at the same time.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥.٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azch>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصمحم ولا لا 🤓

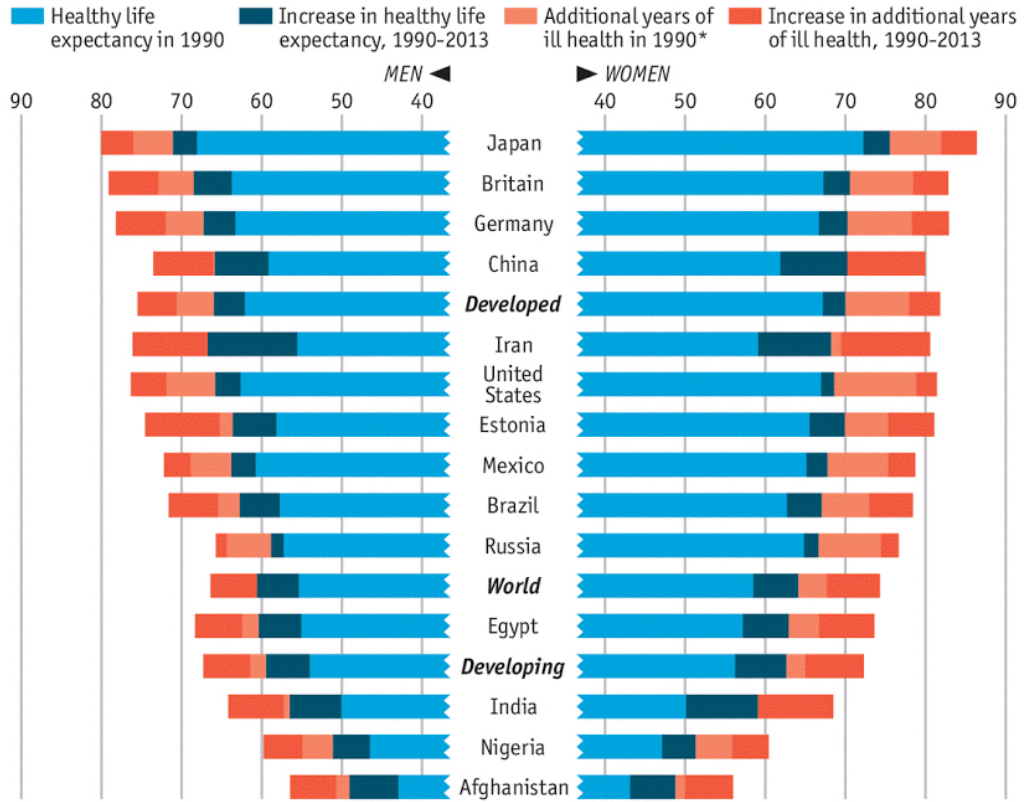
اضغط هنا



مدة الحياة المتوقعة

Life expectancy at birth

Years (selected countries ranked by average healthy life expectancy in 2013)



Source: "Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life years...", by Christopher Murray et al, *The Lancet*, 2015

*Where figure is not shown, life expectancy in 1990 is less than healthy life expectancy in 2013

Questions:

Q1: What was the healthy life expectancy for men in Germany in 1990?

- A. about 47 years
- B. about 55 years
- C. about 63 years
- D. about 70 years

Q2: How much did women's healthy life expectancy increase in India from 1990-2013?

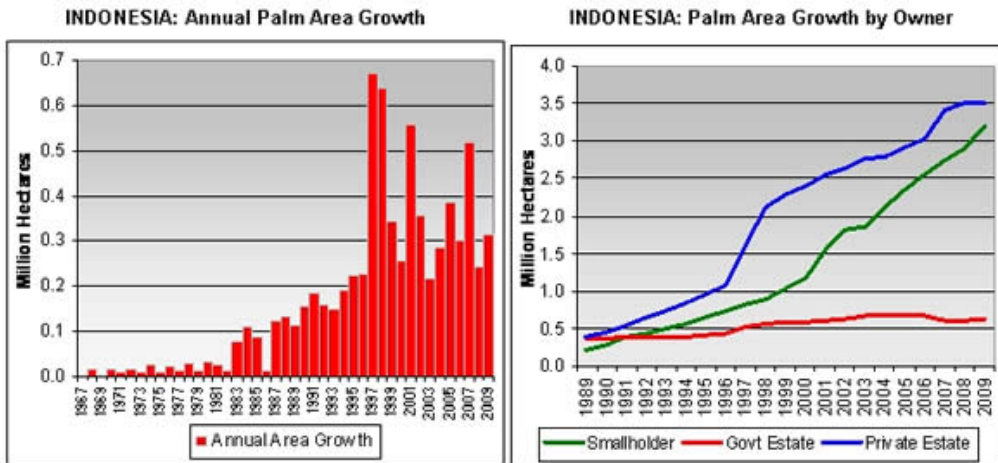
- A. by about 4 years
- B. by about 6 years
- C. by about 7 years
- D. by about 9 years

Answers:
Q1: about 63 years
Q2: by about 9 years

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٠٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azci>



توسع النخلة الأخير



Source: Indonesian Palm Oil Commission (IPOC), Directorate General of Estate Crops, 2009

Questions:

Q1: How many hectares of palm area did the Private Estate reach by 2008?

- A. 1 Million
- B. 2.3 Million
- C. 1.3 Million
- D. 3.5 Million

Answers:
Q1: 3.5 Million

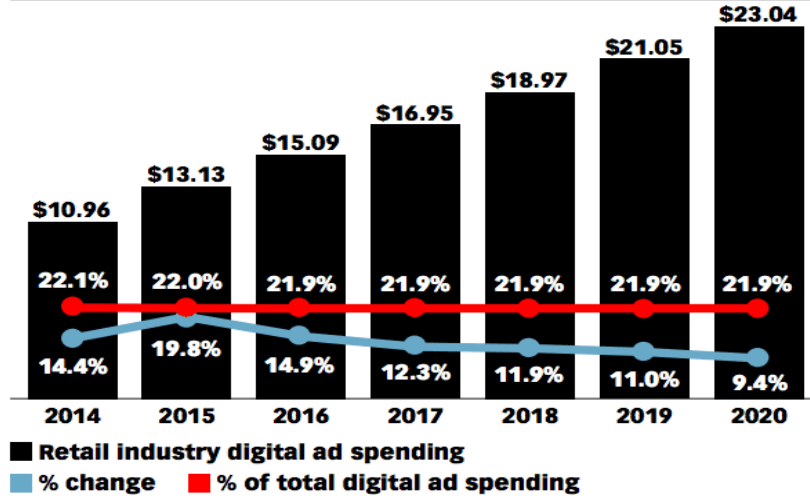
شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٠٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcj>





الإعلانات الرقمية

US Retail Industry Digital Ad Spending, 2014-2020
billions, % of total digital ad spending and % change



Questions:

Q1: In which year did the percentage of the change reach the lowest level?

- A. 2013
- B. 2014
- C. 2019
- D. 2020

Answers:
Q1: 2020

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azck>



مليونيرات

A millionaire is an individual with a net wealth that is equal to or exceeds one million units of currency. Australia is one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Australia had over 176 thousand millionaires in 2020. The number of millionaires in Australia has not been constant. The number of millionaires decreased, and Australia lost 12,000 millionaires between 2015 and 2016. However, the number of millionaires in Australia has been increasing after this year, and Australia has become a millionaire factory.

Questions:

Q1: How many millionaires did Australia lose between 2015 and 2016?

- A. 10,000
- B. 11,000
- C. 12,000
- D. 13,000

Answers:
Q1: 12,000

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcl>



الغذاء واسباب السمنة

Passage A

1- When parents encourage healthy eating choices for their children, that message is likely to stick with them into adulthood, according to a study in *Nutrients*. Those who identified food as a reward for good behavior, felt pressured to “clean their plates” or who remembered having ample control over their food choices tended to eat more sweets and salty snacks as an adult. Those who received more guidance, or had parents do most of the choosing were more likely to have higher consumption of fruits and vegetables as an adult.

2- Childhood obesity is currently at its highest due to the huge number of fast-food outlets and lazy lifestyles. Recent statistics show that 16% of children between the ages of 6 and 11 y are overweight and that an additional 14.3% are at risk of becoming overweight. As children's body weights have increased, so has their consumption of fast foods and soft drinks. The proportion of foods that children consumed from restaurants and fast-food outlets increased by nearly 300% between 1977 and 1996. Children's soft drink consumption has also increased during those years, and now soft drinks provide soft drink consumers 188 kcal/d beyond the energy intake of non-consumers. These changes in food intakes among children may partly explain the rise in childhood obesity observed in the past few years. It is believed that the greater energy intakes in children who consume large amounts of soft drinks and fast foods are not compensated for by increased physical activity or decreased energy intakes. Therefore, cutting down on these things is essential to avoid obesity.

Passage B

1- We wish we could reassure you and say it'll all be OK, but studies have long been clear on the matter. What your kids eat now will shape their health for years — and maybe decades — to come.

2- Poor eating habits have caused a spike in childhood obesity in the last few decades. For example, children today eat a lot of fast food and drink soft drinks which have a lot of calories and only few nutrients. Today, more than 17 percent of kids ages 2 to 17 qualify as obese. That's double what it was 20 years ago.

3- Being overweight has put young people at increased risk of all kinds of health problems and led to a sharp increase in the diagnosis of conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure, elevated blood cholesterol, fatty liver, and even asthma and sleep disorders.

4- In order to help your children, become healthy and fit, give them fruit, vegetables, lean proteins and whole grains. More importantly, they shouldn't eat fast food or soft drinks.

5- It is very difficult, though, for children to follow their parents' plans for healthy food as the number of fast-food outlets has increased enormously the past few years. Moreover, more attractive advertisements are displayed everywhere: on TV, on social media, and in the streets.

Questions:

Q1: What can we understand from passages A and B about children's eating habits?

- A. They are less healthy than they were in the past.
- B. They affect their eating habits as adults.
- C. They are linked to levels of activity.
- D. They usually improve as they get older.

Q2: What do passages A and B say about today's environment?

- A. People exercise less.
- B. People are healthier.
- C. People eat a lot more.
- D. People have more stress.

Q3: What do passages A and B say about the cause of obesity?

- A. Bad eating habits cause obesity.
- B. Lack of exercise causes obesity.
- C. Stress factors cause obesity.
- D. Genetics cause obesity.

Q4: What can we understand from passages A and B about soft drinks?

- A. They are more available than healthy drinks.
- B. Children drink them less than in the past.
- C. Children should avoid drinking them.
- D. They have increased in popularity over time.

Answers:

- Q1: They affect their eating habits as adults.
- Q2: People eat a lot more.
- Q3: Bad eating habits cause obesity.
- Q4: Children should avoid drinking them.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcm>



انتقال الحرارة

1- Heat and temperature are a closely related topic, and as such, the difference between the two can be a bit confusing. The core difference is that heat deals with thermal energy, whereas temperature is more concerned with molecular kinetic energy.

2- Heat is the flow of energy from a higher temperature object to a lower temperature object as described in the second law of thermodynamics. It is the temperature difference between the two neighboring objects that causes this heat transfer. The heat transfer continues until the two objects have reached thermal equilibrium and are at the same temperature. Heat can move from one point to another in three basic ways: by conduction, by radiation, or by convection.

3- Imagine a very hot mug of coffee with a spoon in it resting on the countertop of a kitchen. That cup of coffee has a very high temperature and the surroundings (countertop, air in the kitchen, etc.) have a temperature that is much lower. The cup of coffee will gradually cool down over time. At 80°C, you wouldn't even think about drinking the coffee; even the coffee mug will likely be too hot to touch. Over time, both the coffee mug and the coffee will cool down, reach a drinkable temperature and eventually reach room temperature.

4- The coffee and the mug are transferring heat to the surroundings. This transfer of heat occurs from the hot coffee and hot mug to the surrounding air. The fact that the coffee lowers its temperature is a sign that the average kinetic energy of its particles is decreasing. The coffee is losing energy. The mug is also lowering its temperature; the average kinetic energy of its particles is also decreasing. The mug is also losing energy. The energy that is lost by the coffee and the mug is being transferred to the colder surroundings. This transfer of energy from the coffee and the mug to the surrounding air and countertop is heat.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. the uses of heat in engineering
- B. the technology of heat control
- C. the movement of heat
- D. the definition of heat

Q2: What is one important point about heat that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?

- A. Heat is not the same as temperature.
- B. Heat always behaves in the same way as it moves.
- C. Heat does NOT operate according to our imagination.
- D. Heat moves between liquids and the area around them.

Q3: What does the writer want to show by the example of a hot coffee cup?

- A. the effect of heat on various materials
- B. the main rule of heat transfer
- C. the spread of heat energy in liquids
- D. the relationship between heat and liquid type

Q4: What is one important idea about heat transfer that the writer mentions in Paragraph (4)?

- A. heat transfer in a coffee cup
- B. measuring heat transfer
- C. end of heat transfer
- D. direction of heat transfer

Answers:

- Q1: the movement of heat.
- Q2: Heat is not the same as temperature.
- Q3: the main rule of heat transfer
- Q4: direction of heat transfer

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcn>



التعدين والتكرير

1- Mining is a **worthwhile** process. Mined materials are needed to construct roads and hospitals, to build cars and houses, and to provide the many other goods and services that consumers enjoy.

2- In the mining process, useful materials are **extracted** from the earth. Some examples of materials that are mined include coal, gold, and iron. Refining is the process of making different products from a basic product such as oil or sugar. The refined products are really **desirable** as all people need them.

Questions:

Q1: The word worthwhile in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. correct.
- B. difficult.
- C. typical.
- D. useful.

Q2: The word extracted in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. removed.
- B. replaced.
- C. returned.
- D. reflected.

Q3: The word desirable in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. complete.
- B. special.
- C. colorful.
- D. required.

Answers:
Q1: useful.
Q2: removed.
Q3: required.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azco>



الاحتباس الحراري

1- Life as we know it would be impossible if not for the greenhouse effect, the process through which heat is absorbed and re-radiated in that atmosphere. The intensity of a planet's greenhouse effect is determined by the relative abundance of greenhouse gases in its atmosphere. Without greenhouse gases, most of Earth's heat would be lost to outer space, and our planet would quickly turn into a giant ball of ice.

2- The greenhouse effect can be explained in several steps. It all begins with the sun emitting electromagnetic waves in the form of ultraviolet, visible and near-infrared radiation towards the earth, with a common wavelength of around 500 nm. This wavelength maximum of the spectrum is only scarcely absorbed by the atmosphere, since greenhouse gases like water, carbon dioxide, methane and ozone are permeable for the short-wave radiation. The atmosphere and clouds reflect around 26% of the solar energy back into space and absorb 19%. After passing the atmosphere, the remaining solar energy hits the Earth's surface, where only 4% of the energy is reflected back into space, while the rest is absorbed. The photons induce their energy into the surface and cause a heating effect. The heated surface then emits infrared radiation with a wavelength of 10.000 nm.

3- Humans directly affect the greenhouse effect through activities that result in greenhouse gas emissions. Some human activities increase the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Releasing greenhouse gases intensifies the greenhouse effect, and increases Earth's average air temperatures (also known as global warming).

4- Man-made gases such as methane, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and water vapor significantly affect the amount of energy in the Earth system, even though they make up a tiny percentage of Earth's atmosphere. Solar radiation that passes through the atmosphere and reaches Earth's surface is either reflected or absorbed. Reflected sunlight doesn't add any heat to the Earth system because this energy bounces back into space.

Questions:

Q1: How much energy is reflected into space by the earth's atmosphere and the earth's surface?

- A. 26% (by atmosphere) and 4% (by surface)
- B. 19% (by atmosphere) and 4% (by surface)
- C. 26% (by atmosphere) and 19% (by surface)
- D. 51% (by atmosphere) and 19% (by surface)

Q2: Which three man-made gases have had the greatest greenhouse effect?

- A. Carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons and methane
- B. Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide
- C. Carbon dioxide, water vapor and methane
- D. Carbon dioxide, ozone and methane

Answers:
Q1: 26% (by atmosphere) and 4% (by surface)
Q2: Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcp>



النشاط الاقتصادي

1- An industry comprises the systematic production of goods and services for sale. A country's economy is determined by its industry. There are three types of economic sectors: primary, secondary, and tertiary.

2- The primary sector is concerned with the extraction of natural resources or raw materials from the earth. The economic operations of a primary sector are usually dependent on the nature of that particular place. These industries create products that will be sold or supplied to the general public. A primary industry's economic operations revolve around using the planet's natural resources, such as vegetation, earth water, and minerals. Mining, farming, and fishing are examples of primary industries. This extraction yields raw materials and staple foods, coal, wood, iron, and corn.

3- After primary industries have accumulated raw materials, secondary industries enter into the picture. The construction and manufacturing industries are primarily included in the secondary industry. The transition of raw materials into finished items is part of the secondary sector. For example, wood is used to make furniture, steel is used to make automobiles, and textiles are used to make clothing.

4- Tertiary industries market secondary industries' products to consumers. They are usually not involved in creating products but rather in the provision of services to the general public and other industries. The creation of different nature services, such as experiences, discussion, access, is the most significant feature of the tertiary sector.

5- The industries of the Tertiary sector include investment, finance, insurance, banking, wholesale, retail, transportation, real estate services; resale trade; professional, legal, hotels, personal services; tourism, restaurants, repair and maintenance services, police, security, defence services, administrative, consulting, entertainment, media, information technology, health, social welfare and so on.

6- Primary industry tends to dominate the economies of undeveloped and developing nations, but as secondary and tertiary industries are developed, its share of the economic output tends to decrease.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Production is the first stage.
- B. The level of output is highest in stage three.
- C. Employment is highest in stage two.
- D. Economic activity occurs in three stages.

Q2: What is one important idea related to the secondary stage of production in Paragraph (3)?

- A. elementary
- B. primary
- C. secondary
- D. tertiary

Q3: What is one important idea in Paragraph (3) related to the secondary stage of production?

- A. Employment is high.
- B. Services are performed.
- C. New goods are made.
- D. It is the most important stage.

Q4: Which stage of production are hotels an example of?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Elementary

Q5: What is one important idea related to jobs in developing countries in Paragraph (6)?

- A. They are equal in all stages.
- B. Most are in stage 1.
- C. Most are in stage 2.
- D. Most are in stage 3.

Answers:

- Q1: Economic activity occurs in three stages.
 Q2: primary
 Q3: New goods are made.
 Q4: Tertiary
 Q5: Most are in stage 1.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٢٠)

<http://qr.daliik.me/1azcq>



The ocean is a huge body of saltwater that covers about 71 percent of Earth's surface. An estimated 97 percent of the world's water is found in the ocean. Because of this, the ocean has considerable impact on weather, temperature, and the food supply of humans and other organisms. Oceans are very important because they regulate our climate, and generate most of the oxygen we breathe.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. to recommend
- B. to complain
- C. to advise
- D. to inform

Q2: What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. Both poles are covered in ice.
- B. Earth is cooler than Mercury.
- C. Oceans are extremely important.
- D. Water is essential to living things

Answers:

- Q1: to inform
 Q2: Oceans are extremely important.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٢٢)

<http://qr.daliik.me/1azcr>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



اضطرابات النوم

1- Sleep disorders are conditions that result in changes in the way that you sleep. A sleep disorder can affect your overall health. A lot of people have sleeping disorders, and from 10 to 15 percent of adults have problems falling asleep.

2- Narcolepsy is one of the fairly rare sleeping disorders. Only 1 in 2000 people suffers from narcolepsy. People who have narcolepsy suffer from extreme sleepiness and falling asleep suddenly during the day.

3- One of the most serious sleeping disorders is sleep apnea, in which breathing repeatedly stops and starts. The Stanford University Center for Narcolepsy did a study on sleep apnea to find the cause of sleep apnea and develop new treatments.

4- Different studies were done to discover the causes of apnea. Wilse Webb and Scott Campbell did a study on different types of twins to figure if there's a genetic link with sleep apnea.

5- Other studies were done on a wide range of people, and the results of those studies showed that men, especially overweight men, are two to three times more likely to have sleep apnea than women.

Questions:

Q1: What percentage of adults have problems falling asleep?

- A. 2-3 percent
- B. 6-8 percent
- C. 10-15 percent
- D. 20-25 percent

Q2: How many people suffer from narcolepsy?

- A. 1 in 5 people
- B. 1 in 25 people
- C. 1 in 400 people
- D. 1 in 2000 people

Q3: Who did a study on sleep apnea?

- A. The University of Arizona
- B. The New York Center for Sleep Apnea
- C. The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
- D. The Stanford University Center for Narcolepsy

Q4: Who did Wilse Webb and Scott Campbell study?

- A. different types of men
- B. different types of twins
- C. different types of adults
- D. different types of parents

Q5: Who usually experiences sleep apnea?

- A. fat men
- B. thin women
- C. normal adults
- D. identical twins

Answers:

- Q1: 10-15 percent
- Q2: 1 in 2000 people
- Q3: The Stanford University Center for Narcolepsy
- Q4: different types of twins
- Q5: fat men

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٢٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcs>



1- Purity is the quality of being free from anything that contaminates or pollutes. There are many factors that can pollute the environment and make it **impure**. To reduce pollution, governments have imposed **legislation** to ban a lot of pollutants.

2- Every person should do their part to keep the environment pure and safe. So, it's best to do the little we can do to change our environment positively. As individuals, we can start by making attempts to keep the environment clean.

Questions:

Q1: The word Impure in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. dirty
- B. clean
- C. neutral
- D. tested

Q2: The word legislation in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. announcement
- B. law
- C. ban
- D. bureaucracy

Answers:

- Q1: dirty
- Q2: law

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٢٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azct>





الفيروسات

A virus is an infectious agent of a small size and simple composition that can live and multiply only in living cells. This means that viruses need a host to live and reproduce. Viruses rely on the cells of other organisms to survive, because they can't capture or store energy themselves. In other words they cannot function outside a host organism. That's why they are only alive when they are inside of a living host which could be any organism on earth. This means no life form is safe from infection by a virus. By the help of our cells, a virus can get nutrients and energy and force the cell to make millions of copies of it.

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following is a fact?

- A. All viruses can live outside of their hosts.
- B. All viruses have molecules and are alive.
- C. Viruses need a host to live and reproduce.
- D. Viruses can make proteins by themselves.

Q2: What can we understand from Paragraph (1) about viruses?

- A. They are the same as bacteria.
- B. They can be seen with a microscope.
- C. They can be alive when they are outside of a host.
- D. They are only alive when they are inside of a host.

Q3: What idea do the words "with a little help from our cells" repeat?

- A. Viruses need a host to live.
- B. Viruses can only infect humans.
- C. Viruses cooperate with living organisms.
- D. Viruses are the descendants of living organisms.

Answers:

- Q1: Viruses need a host to live and reproduce.
- Q2: They are only alive when they are inside of a host.
- Q3: Viruses need a host to live.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٢٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1azcu>



أسهم الشركة

1- Stock control, otherwise known as inventory control, is used to show how much stock you have at any one time, and how you keep track of it.

2- It applies to every item you use to produce a product or service, from raw materials to finished goods. It covers stock at every stage of the production process, from purchase and delivery to using and re-ordering the stock.

3- The aim of stock control is to minimise the cost of holding stocks while ensuring that there are enough materials for production to continue and to meet customer demand.

4- This topic looks at efficient management of the movement and storage of goods and material, including when to order and store goods to meet operational requirements, how to inspect and receive goods in order to have a balanced flow of stores, and managing stock recording, stock control and stocktaking. Therefore, the duty of the inventory control department is to focus on the fine balance of holding enough inventory to ensure the business operates effectively while avoiding the overstocking that ties up valuable cashflow and leads to waste.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. to explain
- B. to describe
- C. to convince
- D. to entertain

Q2: What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. The stock control department often holds buffer stocks.
- B. Managers of the stock control departments need to be well-trained.
- C. The stock control department works closely with the marketing department.
- D. The stock control department aims to achieve the correct balance of stocks.

Answers:

Q1: to explain

Q2: The stock control department aims to achieve the correct balance of stocks.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٢٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1bebo>



خليط الفصل

It is important to be able to separate mixtures to obtain a desired component from the mixture and to be able to better understand how each component contributes to the properties, chemical and physical, of the resulting mixture. Most of the chemical reactions in real life occur in mixtures, but purifying a mixture into its components allows scientists to study how each part behaves and to make improvements to the reactions. Here are a number of common separation techniques:

Filtration

The filtration process is generally used to separate a suspension mixture where small solid particles are suspended in liquid or air. In the case of filtering water, the water is forced through a paper that is made up of a very fine mesh of fibers. The water that has been run through the filter is called the filtrate. The particles that are removed from the water by the filter are called the residue. **For example**, muddy water is poured through a funnel lined with filter paper to remove the small sand and clay particles. So, filters work best when they prevent solids from going through them.

Centrifuge

In some cases, there are suspension mixtures where the solid particles are too fine to be separated with a filter. In these cases, sometimes a centrifuge is used. Centrifuges are mechanical devices that spin at very high speeds. These high speeds allow the solid particles in suspensions to settle (sink to the bottom) very quickly. The liquid parts split off and can be decanted. For example, rather than wait for sand to slowly settle to the bottom of water, a centrifuge can cause the sand to settle in a matter of seconds.

Some examples of how centrifuges are used include separating blood into plasma and red cells, separating cream from milk, and separating uranium isotopes for nuclear power plants.

Questions:

Q1: What does the writer think about the process of separating mixtures?

- A. He thinks it's a new technique that needs to be developed.
- B. He thinks it's an ancient process that is useful in cooking.
- C. He thinks it's important because it helps to take out the substances that have benefits.
- D. He thinks it's important because it keeps impurities from creating new diseases.

Q2: Which words can we use to replace the words "for example" in Paragraph (2)?

- A. of course
- B. above all
- C. for instance
- D. at the same time

Q3: What does Paragraph (2) say about filtering?

- A. It is usually used in making coffee.
- B. It only works if the filter paper has a special number of holes.
- C. It is a process that only works when separating sand from a mixture.
- D. It works best when the filter paper is able to stop the solid from passing.

Q4: How does centrifuging solve the problem of separating very small solids from a liquid?

- A. It moves the liquid around very quickly to get the solids to stay at the bottom.
- B. It uses a special heating technique that is only available in some laboratories.
- C. It uses boiling to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
- D. It uses a filter to separate solids, like sand, from a liquid.

Answers:
 Q1: He thinks it's important because it helps to take out the substances that have benefits.
 Q2: for instance
 Q3: It works best when the filter paper is able to stop the solid from passing.
 Q4: It moves the liquid around very quickly to get the solids to stay at the bottom.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٢٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1bebp>



الزراعة في الشرق الأوسط

1- Some historians have called the diffusion of new crops and agricultural methods to the West through Muslim Spain an agricultural revolution because they had a major impact not only on agricultural production but also on incomes, population levels, urban growth, distribution of labor, industrial output, clothing, cooking, and diet. Moreover, agricultural technologies Muslims took to Spain eventually reached the New World. As many as 40 percent of the Spanish immigrants to South and Central America between 1493 and 1600 were from Andalusia (Muslim Spain), and they took with them their crops and irrigation technology. The most important of these crops were sukker (sugar) and qutn (cotton), which became two of the most prominent "cash crops" in the world during the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Cash crops are grown for export, not for local consumption, and these crops can be highly profitable to those who grow them, particularly if a cheap labor force is available. Other crops that are thought to be brought by Muslims are coffee.

2- The first cultivation of coffee has been traced to about 1100 in the area of Arabia along the Red Sea. There are several legends about a shepherd who noticed his goats behaving in a strange manner after eating the red coffee beans. According to one legend, he took some of the beans to his village, where everyone liked the way the berries kept them awake during prayer. Initially, coffee was brewed from green unroasted beans, which created a beverage similar to tea.

Questions:

Q1: What is one important idea in the passage?

- A. Cumin is a spice.
- B. The economy changed.
- C. Farming provided food to Europe.
- D. Muslim traders introduced new crops to Europe.

Q2: What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. to convince
- B. to inform
- C. to explain
- D. to study agriculture

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1bebq>



Answers:

Q1: Muslim traders introduced new crops to Europe.
Q2: to inform

التحول الديموغرافي

1- In demography, demographic transition is a phenomenon and theory which refers to the historical **shift** from high birth **rates** and high death rates in societies with minimal technology, education (especially of women) and economic development, to low birth rates and low death rates in societies with advanced technology, education and economic development, as well as the stages between these two scenarios.

2- One of the big lessons from the demographic history of countries is that population explosions are temporary. For many countries, the demographic transition has already ended, and as the global fertility rate has now halved we know that the world as a whole is approaching the end of rapid population growth.

3- As we explore at the beginning of the entry on population growth, the global population grew only very slowly up to 1700 – only 0.04% per year. In the many millennia up to that point in history very high mortality of children counteracted high fertility. The world was in the first stage of the demographic transition.

4- Once health improved and mortality declined things changed quickly. Particularly over the course of the 20th century: Over the last 100 years global population more than quadrupled.

5- Over the course of two centuries, the world population has witnessed a 7-fold increase. Population growth is still fast: every year, 140 million are born, and 58 million die. The difference is the number of people that we add to the world population in a year: 82 million.

6- The annual population growth rate of the global population peaked around half a century ago. Peak population growth was reached in 1968 with an annual growth of 2.1%. Since then, the increase of the world population has slowed and today it is stable by just over 1% growth rate per year as the world as a whole is experiencing the closing of a massive demographic transition.

7- 7 Billion Actions is a worldwide campaign established by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2011 to commemorate the world population milestone of 7 billion people. UNFPA is a United Nations organization that works on population and development issues, with an emphasis on reproductive health and gender equality. 7 Billion Actions works with multiple corporations, organizations and individuals to address the 7 Key Issues such as poverty, gender equality, youth, ageing, urbanization, environment, and reproductive health and rights. The UN has declared the World Population surpassing 7 billion on 31 October 2011.

8- The latest 7 Billion Actions suggest that the world's population is 7.7 billion and it could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030 and 9.7 billion in 2050 because the growth rate will be above zero. It will reach a peak of around 10.4 billion people during the 2080s. The population is expected to remain at that level until 2100.

Questions:

Q1: The word shift in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. plan.
- B. result.
- C. change.
- D. accident.

Q2: The word rates in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. calendars.
- B. amounts.
- C. wholes.
- D. tables.

Q3: What will lead countries to have a stable population growth?

- A. decreasing birth rates only
- B. passing birth control laws
- C. finding the right hypothesis
- D. completing the demographic transition

Q4: What is the population now?

- A. 7.7 billion
- B. 9.7 billion
- C. 8.5 billion
- D. 10.4 billion

Q5: What does 7 Billion Action expect the world population to be in 2050?

- A. 7.7 billion
- B. 8.5 billion
- C. 9.7 billion
- D. 10.4 billion

Q6: Why will the population continue to grow in 2050?

- A. because there will be fewer diseases.
- B. because there will be more growth in China.
- C. because the death rate will be less than zero.
- D. because the growth rate will be more than zero.

Answers:

- Q1: change
- Q2: amounts
- Q3: completing the demographic transition
- Q4: 7.7 billion
- Q5: 9.7 billion
- Q6: because the growth rate will be more than zero.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٧٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx76>



1- Researchers are usually interested in describing the attributes of a population; numbers that describe the population are called parameters. Two parameters that are frequently of interest are the mean and variance of the population. Unfortunately, it's rarely possible to obtain information from every member of a population to calculate a parameter. Consequently, researchers use subsets of the population called samples to estimate parameters. Numbers calculated from sample data are called statistics. Typically, sample statistics are used to estimate population parameters.

2- Sample accuracy refers to the extent to which sample statistics correctly estimate the population parameter. We typically used the terms biased and unbiased to describe the accuracy of sample statistics. Consider a scenario where we take many thousands of samples from the same population. For each sample, we calculate a statistic (e.g., the mean). If the average of the sample statistics equals the population parameter then we refer to the statistic as being unbiased. In contrast, if the average of the sample statistics does not equal the population parameter then we refer to the statistic as being biased.

3- Sampling is used in statistical analysis methodologies to gain insights and observations about a population group. Statisticians can use a variety of sampling methods to build samples that seek to meet the goals of their research studies. Representative samples are one type of sampling method.

4- A representative sample is a subset of a population that seeks to accurately reflect the characteristics of the larger group. For example, a classroom of 30 students with 15 males and 15 females could generate a representative sample that might include six students: three males and three females. Samples are useful in statistical analysis when population sizes are large because they contain smaller, manageable versions of the larger group.

5- Right sampling is essential to conduct insightful market research as it makes statistics more accurate.

Questions:

Q1: What does the passage say about statistics?

- A. They help us know what the total population is.
- B. They only use a sample of the population.
- C. They accurately estimate a parameter.
- D. They help politicians win elections.

Q2: Why does the writer use the word *If* in Paragraph (2)?

- A. To show that you would select a sample after finding the average.
- B. To show that you would select a sample instead of finding the average.
- C. To show that you would select a sample unless you want to find the average.
- D. To show that you would select a sample because you want to find the average.

Q3: What does the writer think the selected sample should do?

- A. closely represent the population
- B. be the main concern of statistics
- C. be a small section of the population
- D. have more accuracy than an entire population

Q4: How can statistics be more accurate?

- A. by using a lot of time and money
- B. by finding the overall average
- C. by asking people's opinions
- D. by using the right sample

Answers:

- Q1: They accurately estimate a parameter.
- Q2: To show that you would select a sample because you want to find the average.
- Q3: closely represent the population
- Q4: by using the right sample

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٣٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1bebs>





الفلسفة أفلاطون وأرسطو

1- The earliest psychologists that we know about are the Greek philosophers Plato (428–347 BC) and Aristotle (384–322 BC). These philosophers asked many of the same questions that today's psychologists ask; for instance, they questioned the distinction between nature and nurture and the existence of free will.

2- European philosophers continued to ask these fundamental questions during the Renaissance. For instance, the French philosopher René Descartes (1596–1650) also considered the issue of free will, arguing in its favor and believing that the mind controls the body through the pineal gland in the brain (an idea that made some sense at the time but was later proved incorrect). Descartes also believed in the existence of innate natural abilities. A scientist as well as a philosopher, Descartes dissected animals and was among the first to understand that the nerves controlled the muscles. He also addressed the relationship between mind (the mental aspects of life) and body (the physical aspects of life). Descartes believed in the principle of dualism: that the mind is fundamentally different from the mechanical body. Other European philosophers, including Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), John Locke (1632–1704), and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778), also weighed in on these issues.

3- The fundamental problem that these philosophers faced was that they had few methods for settling their claims. Most philosophers didn't conduct any research on these questions, in part because they didn't yet know how to do it, and in part because they weren't sure it was even possible to objectively study human experience. But dramatic changes came during the 1800s with the help of the first two research psychologists: the German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920), who developed a psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, and the American psychologist William James (1842–1910), who founded a psychology laboratory at Harvard University.

4- Wundt's research in his laboratory in Leipzig focused on the nature of consciousness itself. Wundt and his students believed that it was possible to analyze the basic elements of the mind and to classify our conscious experiences scientifically. Wundt began the field known as structuralism, a school of psychology whose goal was to identify the basic elements or "structures" of psychological experience. Its goal was to create a "periodic table" of the "elements of sensations," similar to the periodic table of elements that had recently been created in chemistry.

5- Structuralists used the method of introspection to attempt to create a map of the elements of consciousness. Introspection involves asking research participants to describe exactly what they experience as they work on mental tasks, such as viewing colors, reading a page in a book, or performing a math problem. A participant who is reading a book might report, for instance, that he saw some black and colored straight and curved marks on a white background. In other studies, the structuralists used newly invented reaction time instruments to systematically assess not only what the participants were thinking but how long it took them to do so. Wundt discovered that it took people longer to report what sound they had just heard than to simply respond that they had heard the sound. These studies marked the first time researchers realized that there is a difference between the sensation of a stimulus and the perception of that stimulus, and the idea of using reaction times to study mental events has now become a mainstay of cognitive psychology."

Questions:

Q1: What does Descartes' principle of duality deal with?

- A. body and mind
- B. nerves and muscles
- C. humans and animals
- D. science and philosophy

Q2: What three examples did the structuralists use to explain introspection?

- A. tasting some food, hearing a sound and performing a math problem.
- B. viewing colors, reading a book and performing a math problem.
- C. tasting some food, reading a book and drawing a picture.
- D. viewing colors, drawing a picture and hearing a sound.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٦٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1bebt>



Answers:

Q1: body and mind
Q2: viewing colors, reading a book
and performing a math problem.



شركات محدودة خاصة

Passage A

Advantages of Private Limited Company

When it comes to starting a company, there are a few options to choose from. The most common are Sole Trader, Partnership, and Private Limited Company. There are many advantages of a private limited company.

A private limited company can have a minimum of two members to start it off. A private limited company can have a maximum of 50 members. To ensure their rights, share transfers are restricted and can only be one when granted permissions.

The most significant advantage of a private limited company is that the owners have limited liability. This means that the shareholders' assets are protected if the company goes into liquidation. If the company goes bankrupt, the owners are only liable for the amount they have invested in the company. Any company's money remains with the company and does not fall on the owners' shoulders. However, shareholders cannot sell their shares without having the permission to.

Another advantage private limited companies have on sole traders is raising capital. It is generally easier to raise capital from investors and lenders than sole traders but one cannot get huge sums of money as partnerships do.

Passage B

Disadvantages of private limited companies

Private limited company is an ideal business entity for a majority of medium and large sized business, as it offers a host of advantages from liability protection to easy transferability. However, operating as a private limited company is not ideal for all businesses, especially micro or small enterprises.

Registering a private limited company involves a process and costs which are not applicable for an unregistered entity like proprietorship. However, once registered, private limited company enjoys a wide variety of powers and rights, making process for opening bank account or getting a payment gateway, easy. A private limited company can raise money to invest through loans but not as big amounts as partnerships.

Restrictions on right of the shareholders to transfer shares are usually in two forms:

Pre-emption rights give existing members the right of first refusal on any shares that become available within the company. Therefore, if any shareholder wishes to transfer shares, the other members will have the option to purchase those shares before they can be offered to anyone else. If any existing members decline the option to buy the available shares, they can be offered to other people outside of the company. The Director may have the powers to refuse registration of transfer of shares under certain circumstances – prescribed in the Articles of Association.

Questions:

Q1: What do passages A and B say about the shareholders of a private limited company?

- A. They must also be directors of the company and go to official meetings.
- B. They have limited liability and so must sell their possessions if the company fails.
- C. There can be many shareholders, but they need permission from other shareholders to sell their shares.
- D. They find it difficult to sell shares quickly because they need permission from the Registrar of Companies.

Q2: What do passages A and B say about a private limited company?

- A. Its shareholders have low personal financial risk, but they must get permission to sell their shares.
- B. Its shareholders can be a large number of people, but they must be friends and relatives.
- C. It must write articles of association and publish names and addresses of all its workers.
- D. It must use the word 'Limited' or 'Ltd' after its name and create a company logo.

Q3: What do passages A and B say about a private limited company obtaining capital investment?

- A. It can sell shares to the general public and expand more rapidly than a sole trader.
- B. It must become a (Pty) Ltd company if it needs really large sums for rapid expansion.
- C. It can raise more than a sole trader, but it is difficult to raise extremely large sums.
- D. It must offer new shares to family and friends before offering them to the general public.

Answers:

- Q1: There can be many shareholders, but they need permission from other shareholders to sell their shares.
- Q2: Its shareholders have low personal financial risk, but they must get permission to sell their shares.
- Q3: It can raise more than a sole trader, but it is difficult to raise extremely large sums.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٣٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1bebu>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا





تقنية النانو

- 1- Geckos are reptiles that inhabit temperate and tropical regions. There are over 1,000 different species of geckos. They can be a variety of colors. Geckos are omnivorous, feeding on a variety of foods, including insects and worms. Most gecko species can climb walls and other surfaces.
- 2- Geckos have one of the most unique climbing adaptations of any animal, and scientists are examining the source of this ability to see if human technology could one day achieve something similar.
- 3- Geckos are able to cling to almost any surface, no matter how smooth or rough it is. They are also able to detach quickly and easily from these surfaces as they climb. This climbing ability is due to tiny hairs, called setae, on the bottoms of their feet that can only be seen with a microscope. Each hair branches off into even smaller fibers. Each gecko has about two million setae under each toe! When the gecko places its foot on a surface such as glass, these hairs cling to the surface and form intermolecular bonds, called Van der Waals bonds, with the molecules of that surface. These bonds are strong enough to hold the gecko in place even if it walks upside down on glass, but can be broken easily when the gecko lifts up its foot.
- 4- Researchers have developed a nanotech superglue modeled on the minute structures on gecko feet that allow the lizards to scamper up sheer surfaces. They say the new glue is three times stronger than previous gecko-inspired glues, and ten times stickier than the lizards themselves.
- 5- The term "nanotechnology" was coined during the eighties and nineties when Eric Drexler, started using the term "nano."

Questions:

Q1: How many hairs does a gecko have at the bottom of each toe?

- A. around a thousand
- B. around two million
- C. 1980
- D. 1990

Q2: What are the forces that allow geckos to climb upside down on glass called?

- A. superglues
- B. lizards
- C. mathematical bonds
- D. Van der Waals forces

Q3: Who started using the popular phrase "nano"?

- A. Eric Drexler
- B. geckos
- C. researchers
- D. tropical

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٩٧)
<http://qr.daliik.me/1ah8e>



Answers:
Q1: around two million
Q2: Van der Waals forces
Q3: Eric Drexler



الأمزون

- 1- Tiny particles fuel powerful storms and influence weather much more than has been appreciated, according to a study in the Jan. 26 issue of the journal Science.
- 2- The research focuses on the power of minute airborne particles known as aerosols, which can come from urban and industrial air pollution, wildfires and other sources. While scientists have known that aerosols may play an important role in shaping weather and climate, the new study shows that the smallest of particles have an outsize effect. Particles smaller than one-thousandth the width of a human hair can cause storms to intensify, clouds to grow and more rain to fall.
- 3- "We showed that the presence of these particles is one reason why some storms become so strong and produce so much rain. In a warm and humid area where atmospheric conditions are otherwise very clean, the intrusion of very small particles can make quite an impact," said Jiwen Fan of the Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, who is lead author of the paper in Science. Fan led 21 authors from 15 institutions around the world to do the study.
- 4- The study capitalized on data from an area of the Amazon that is pristine except for the region around Manaus, the largest city in the Amazon, with a population of more than 2 million people and one of the most polluted cities. The setting gave scientists the rare opportunity to look at the impact of pollution on atmospheric processes in a largely pre-industrial environment and pinpoint the effects of the particles apart from other factors such as temperature and humidity.
- 5- In this study, scientists studied the role of ultrafine particles less than 50 nanometers wide in the development of thunderstorms. Similar but larger particles are known to play a role in feeding powerful, fast-moving updrafts of air from the land surface to the atmosphere, creating the clouds that play a central role in the formation of water droplets that fall as rain.
- 6- Through detailed computer simulations, the scientists showed how the smaller particles have a powerful impact on storm clouds.
- 7- It turns out that when larger particles aren't present high in a warm and humid environment, it spells opportunity for the smaller particles to act and form cloud droplets. The low concentration of large particles contributes to high levels of excessive water vapor, with relative humidity that can go well beyond 100 percent. That's a key condition spurring ultrafine particles to transform into cloud droplets.
- 8- While the particles are small in size, they are large in number, and they can form many small droplets on which the excess water vapor condenses. That enhanced condensation releases more heat, and that heat makes the updrafts much more powerful: More warm air is pulled into the clouds, pulling more droplets aloft and producing more ice and snow pellets, lightning, and rain.
- 9- The result: "Invigorated convection," as Fan says - and stronger storms.
- 10- "We've shown that under clean and humid conditions, like those that exist over the ocean and some land in the tropics, tiny aerosols have a big impact on weather and climate and can intensify storms a great deal," said Fan, an expert on the effects of pollution on storms and weather. "More broadly, the results suggest that from pre-industrial to the present day, human activity possibly may have changed storms in these regions in powerful ways."

Questions:

Q1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The largest city in the Amazon
- B. Storms and rainfall
- C. Effects of aerosol use on weather in the Amazon
- D. Natural disasters

Q2: What is one important idea related to ultrafine particles that the writer mentions in Paragraph (3)?

- A. They have no impact on the storms at all.
- B. They help prevent having storms in the Amazon.
- C. Only big particles can produce bigger storms.
- D. They help produce bigger storms in the Amazon.

Q3: What important information about the research study does the writer mention in paragraphs (4)?

- A. Manaus is in the Amazon.
- B. Amazon is the largest city in Manaus.
- C. Amazon is an industrialized environment.
- D. The capital city of the Amazon has 2 million people.

Q4: What is Manaus an example of?

- A. a small city in the Amazon
- B. an area with high pollution
- C. a very clean area
- D. an area with a couple of billion inhabitants

Answers:

Q1: Effects of aerosol use on weather in the Amazon

Q2: They help produce bigger storms in the Amazon.

Q3: Manaus is in the Amazon.

Q4: an area with high pollution

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٩٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8f>



معايير الجودة العالمية

1- ISO is an independent, non-governmental international organization with a membership of 167 national standards bodies. The quest to define international standards is closely linked to the growth in international trade that occurred in the 20th and 21st centuries. When products are made according to different standards there is a risk that a product that meets the standard in one country won't meet the standard in another. This raises the risk of buying goods from suppliers around the world, hence hindering trade. Therefore, ISO standards were created and developed to set global standards for quality.

2- Standardization is a framework of agreements between governments and businesses. These agreements state that all companies must adhere to the set standards to ensure that all processes associated with the creation of a good or performance of a service are performed within set guidelines. They ensure that all products of the same category are created to the same specifications between different facilities or companies.

3- For example, the wood products industry participates in international standards to maintain consistency of like products. This can include references to acceptable product sizing, water-solubility, grading, and composite properties. These standards ensure that when a person goes to a retail store to purchase an item, such as a two-by-four, the sizing is consistent regardless of the store visited or the product manufacturer.

4- In fact, standardization also helps in ensuring the safety, interoperability, and compatibility of goods produced. They give world-class specifications for products, services and systems to ensure quality, safety and efficiency. **Although** they provide many benefits to the general public, they are very beneficial to businesses, as well.

5- Isabelle Ledoux, BDC Consultant, advises entrepreneurs on getting ISO and other standards because they promote best practices, help a business become more productive, keep the customers happy and improve revenues (money an organization gets from its business).

Questions:

Q1: How was the problem of different perceptions of quality solved?

- A. People created ISO and developed standards of quality.
- B. People all over the world have one way of doing things.
- C. Different perceptions were solved by hindering trade.
- D. Businesses were banned.

Q2: What does Paragraph (2) say about standardization?

- A. It makes business and governments disagree.
- B. It can never be achieved.
- C. It is a waste of time.
- D. It is a result of agreements between business and governments.

Q3: Why does the writer use the phrase in fact in Paragraph (4)?

- A. to tell you that he was lying to you
- B. to give more information about the disadvantages of ISO standards
- C. to give more information about the importance of the international ISO standards.
- D. to give an example

Q4: Which word can replace the word (Although) in Paragraph (4)?

- A. Therefore
- B. However
- C. So
- D. Since

Q5: What does the writer think is an added advantage of ISO certification?

- A. He thinks the process of certification helps companies save money by improving their processes.
- B. He thinks ISO makes companies lose a lot of money.
- C. He thinks business would be better without ISO.
- D. He thinks that ISO is hindering trade.

Answers:

- Q1: People created ISO and developed standards of quality.
- Q2: It is a result of agreements between business and governments.
- Q3: to give more information about the importance of the international ISO standards.
- Q4: However
- Q5: He thinks the process of certification helps companies save money by improving their processes.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٠٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8g>



 المحاسبة

1- Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP are the standardized set of principles that public companies in the U.S. must follow. Thorough investment research requires an assessment of both GAAP and adjusted results (non-GAAP), but investors should carefully consider the validity of non-GAAP exclusions on a case-by-case basis. The reason is to avoid misleading **reported** figures.

2- However, non-standard accounting practices have been gaining in popularity among Canadian publicly traded companies. Issuers that rely solely on standard accounting metrics now make up a small minority of the companies.

3- Many issuers believe that non-standard measures are a better reflection of performance than Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as they give the companies the right to choose which results to show. Yet there are growing concerns that non-GAAP measures are being used to inflate earnings and present a more positive picture of financial performance.

4- The most **generally** noted concern with non-GAAP measures is that they may appear to inflate earnings artificially. For some Canadian issuers, the result is a large gap between adjusted and non-adjusted earnings. An additional concern is that because these measures are non-standard, it may be difficult for investors to understand how they are calculated. This means they may also vary from company to company, rendering comparisons difficult.

Questions:

Q1: The word reported in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. told
- B. explained
- C. drawn
- D. put

Q2: According to the text, what is one important effect of non-standard accounting?

- A. It prevents companies from displaying their results.
- B. It causes a huge mess.
- C. It forces companies to display their results.
- D. It allows companies to choose the results they show.

Q3: What is the reason for companies hiding some business costs?

- A. It makes them seem more successful.
- B. It gives a true picture of the company's earnings.
- C. It is accepted by GAAP.
- D. It has been gaining more popularity.

Q4: The word generally in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. never.
- B. always.
- C. usually.
- D. publicly.

Answers:

- Q1: explained
- Q2: It allows companies to choose the results they show.
- Q3: It makes them seem more successful.
- Q4: usually

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٠٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8h>



ملكية البرمجيات

1- Software licensing helps protect the software company and the end-user. Using unlicensed software is illegal and can cost you time and money. Most software is licensed, not sold, meaning there are terms the end-user must follow. The terms and conditions are often described in the Software License Agreement and usually include rules and restrictions on using the software: how long you can use the software (e.g., 12 months), how many computers you can install it on, and what types of uses are permitted (e.g., educational vs. commercial use). It also includes restrictions on reverse engineering, selling, or transferring the software.

2- If an end-user violates the terms of the software agreement, they could lose the right to use the software or be forced to pay a fine. Individuals and organizations should read and fully understand the terms of the software license and ensure compliance.

3- Software licensing is very beneficial for the customers. First and foremost, it protects companies against piracy. Using unlicensed software is considered software piracy. Software piracy refers to the unauthorized use, duplication, or distribution of copyrighted software. The copyright owners can take legal action against you, and the government can force you to pay damages. Some people think they won't get caught using unlicensed software. Unfortunately, they are mistaken.

4- Companies have a financial incentive to fight against software violations. According to the Business Software Alliance ("BSA"), software companies lose about \$46 billion per year due to unlicensed software. There are tools and services that identify unlicensed software users and help companies recover revenue.

5- Licensed software decreases the risk of cybersecurity incidents. Reports have shown that people and organizations who use unlicensed PC software generally encounter more malware than those who don't. Because cybercriminals can pre-install or embed malware in the software and use it to gain unauthorized access to your information, a lot of people who buy software prefer licensed software. In fact, a survey conducted by BSA revealed that users rated malware among the top three reasons to avoid unlicensed software.

6- Licensed software can save money and increase efficiency. According to the BSA, fixing problems with malware from unlicensed software can cost more than \$10,000 per infected computer.

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following is the writer's opinion?

- A. Software licensing costs people a lot of money.
- B. Software companies lose billions of dollars yearly due to unlicensed software.
- C. Software licensing brings many advantages to the customer.
- D. A software license agreement enforces people to use a software for a year.

Q2: What can we understand from the passage about software piracy?

- A. It resulted from the software licensing.
- B. It is the main reason software companies prefer licensing.
- C. It is an agreement between the software company and the end-user.
- D. Only cybercriminals commit piracy.

Q3: What can we understand from the passage about a lot of people who purchase software?

- A. They totally reject software license agreement.
- B. They believe that licensed software pre-install malware with it.
- C. They like having unlicensed software.
- D. They like having a software license agreement.

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8i>



Answers:

- Q1: Software licensing brings many advantages to the customer.
- Q2: It is the main reason software companies prefer licensing.
- Q3: They like having a software license agreement.



مادة الحفاز الكيميائية

1- In Chemistry, catalysts are defined as those substances which alter the rate of reaction by changing the path of reaction. Most of the time a catalyst is used to help a reaction **undergo** an increase in its speed or in its rate. However, if we go to a deeper level, catalysts are used to break or rebuild the chemical bonds between the atoms which are present in the molecules of different elements or compounds. In essence, catalysts encourage molecules to react and make the whole reaction process easier and efficient.

2- The reaction which involves a catalyst in their system is known as a catalytic reaction. In other words, catalytic action is a chemical reaction between the catalyst and a reactant. This results in the formation of chemical intermediates that can further react quite readily with each other or with another reactant to form a product. However, when the reaction between the chemical intermediates and the reactants occurs or takes place the catalyst is regenerated.

Questions:

Q1: The word **undergo** is closest in meaning to _____

- A. accelerate
- B. experience
- C. increase
- D. change

Answers:
Q1: experience

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٠٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8j>



شهادة أو دليل

1- Evidence is information or materials relevant to proving the facts of your case to the court. This may include information that doesn't support your case – information that may end up helping the other side.

2- If you start a civil claim you have to prove the facts that form the basis of your claim unless your opponent agrees with (or admits) some or all of them. You do this by collecting and providing the court with relevant information. This information is called evidence.

3- It isn't enough for you to say you know or believe something is true. If you want the court to decide in your favour you need evidence to support what you say happened, why it's the defendant's **liability**, the loss the defendant has caused you, and the costs and expenses you have had to pay.

4- Evidence gives the court a reason for believing that: something did or did not happen. It clearly proves whether someone other than the defendant caused the problem, you have suffered the losses or expenses you claim or whether the defendant should compensate the defendant for their loss.

Questions:

Q1: The word **liability** in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. fault
- B. innocence
- C. guilt
- D. proof

Answers:
Q1: fault

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤.٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8k>



الطيور القديمة

1- Giant birds of the past have names that speak for themselves. The elephant bird, a native of Madagascar and the largest known giant bird, stood at over nine feet tall and weighed in at a whopping 1,000 pounds or more, until it went extinct about 1,000 years ago. Australia's mihirung, nicknamed "thunder bird," which disappeared nearly 50,000 years ago, is thought to have been nearly seven feet tall and weighed between 500 and 1,000 pounds. But until now, no one had ever found evidence of these towering avians in Europe.

2- A team of paleontologists dug up the fossil— an unusually large femur—in Taurida Cave, located on the Crimean Peninsula in the northern Black Sea. The cave was only discovered last June when the construction of a new highway revealed its entrance. Initial expeditions last summer led to exciting finds, including the bones and teeth of extinct mammoth relatives. Of course, the team didn't expect to find large birds, since there had never been evidence of their existence in Europe.

3- "When these bones reached me, I felt like I was holding something belonging to elephant birds from Madagascar," paleontologist Nikita Zelenkov of the Borissiak Paleontological Institute, who lead the study, says in an email. "This was the most surprising [part] for me, such an incredible size. We did not expect [that]."

4- Based on the femur's dimensions, the team calculated that the bird would have weighed around 992 pounds—as much as an adult polar bear—making it the third largest bird ever recorded.

5- Although the bone was similar in size to an elephant bird's femur, it was more slender and elongated, like a larger version of the modern ostrich (*Struthio camelus*). "The main difference from *Struthio* is the notable robustness. There are also some less visible details, like the shape or orientation of particular surfaces, which indicate a different morphology from ostriches," Zelenkov says.

6- The femur's shape also gives us clues about what the world was like when *Pachystruthio* was alive. Its similarities to the bones of a modern ostrich suggest that enormous bird was a good runner, which could imply that it lived among large carnivorous mammals like the giant cheetah or saber-toothed cats. This idea is supported by the earlier findings of nearby bones and fossils.

7- Perhaps most notably, the team hypothesizes that *Pachystruthio* was present when *Homo erectus* arrived in Europe during the Early Pleistocene and possibly arrived via the same route. Knowing that the two ancient species could have coexisted introduces a world of new questions for scientists.

8- "The thought that some of the largest birds to have ever existed were not found in Europe until so recently is revelatory," Daniel Field, a paleontologist at the University of Cambridge who was not involved in the new research, says in an email. "[It] raises exciting questions about the factors that gave rise to these giant birds, and the factors that drove them to extinction."

Questions:

Q1: What two phrases does the writer use to say that the birds were very large?

- A. giant birds and elephant bird
- B. elephant bird and thunder bird
- C. giant bird and towering avian
- D. paleontologists and femur

Q2: Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

- A. The Elephant bird was over nine feet tall.
- B. The elephant bird lived only in Europe.
- C. Thunder birds weighed at least 1000 pounds.
- D. Taurida Cave was discovered during the removal of a forest.

Q3: What can we understand about the giant bird of Crimea from Paragraph (2)?

- A. Researchers believe that it was small and slow.
- B. Researchers did not find all the bones.
- C. Researchers believe it to be the largest bird on earth.
- D. Researchers believe that it used to eat giant mammals.

Q4: How are researchers' views since the new discovery different from the views held before?

- A. They would never know what the ancient birds looked like.
- B. They were working in Taurida Cave before the construction of a high way.
- C. The femur found was of a modern ostrich.
- D. They now know what the birds looked like.

Q5: What can be understood about Daniel Field from paragraph (8)?

- A. He studies fossils.
- B. He studies animals.
- C. He studies caves and their formation.
- D. He studies modern birds.

Answers:

- Q1: giant bird and towering avian
- Q2: The Elephant bird was over nine feet tall.
- Q3: Researchers did not find all the bones.
- Q4: They now know what the birds looked like.
- Q5: He studies fossils.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤١٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8l>



التجار في إنجلترا

- 1- When starting a business, one of the first things to be decided is the legal structure. It can either be a sole trader, partnership or limited company, and each has its advantages and disadvantages.
- 2- A sole trader can only be one individual. If two or more individuals agree to join together in business, then they shall form a partnership. There is no upper limited on the number of partners, but you must have a minimum of two. There is no upper limited on the number of shareholders in a limited company, either, but you must have a minimum of one.
- 3- When it comes to both partnerships and limited companies, raising funds is much easier than sole traders because there are several partners which means greater earning power and credit.
- 4- In terms of decision making and business strategies, the owner of a sole trader is the only one responsible for all decision making and business strategies. In partnerships, partners share responsibility for making decisions and usually agree on the business plan which is why they originally join their efforts in a partnership. In limited companies, however, decisions are subject to the company's constitution. The directors are responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and only certain decisions will require shareholders' approval.
- 5- There is little distinction between the business owner and the business in both sole traders and partnerships. Any business debts become the owner's or the partners' debts and your personal assets, including one's house, are not protected.

Questions:

Q1: How is a partnership different from a Sole trader and a private limited company?

- A. It has to have multiple owners.
- B. It can only have one owner.
- C. Its owners can't have a role in running the business.
- D. It can have a maximum of 10 owners.

Q2: What is one advantage partnerships and private limited companies have over sole traders?

- A. It is more difficult to find money to grow the business.
- B. It is easier to find money to grow the business.
- C. It can get no-interest loans from banks.
- D. Banks become partners in their companies.

Q3: What is one advantage sole traders and partnerships have over private limited companies?

- A. They can't agree on a business strategy.
- B. Working with partners makes it difficult to have a business strategy.
- C. They have to follow the business constitution.
- D. It is easier to agree on a business strategy.

Q4: In which business do the owners have to use their personal money if the business fails?

- A. Partnerships and limited companies
- B. Partnerships and sole traders
- C. Limited companies and sole traders
- D. None of them

Answers:

- Q1: It has to have multiple owners.
- Q2: It is easier to find money to grow the business.
- Q3: It is easier to agree on a business strategy.
- Q4: Partnerships and sole traders

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤١٣)
<http://qr.dailik.me/1ah8m>



التوتر والسمنة

1- All stress begins with a thought. It isn't what's happening "out there" that initiates the stress response. It's how we interpret what's happening "out there" that causes us to become stressed or not. We call this a perception of a threat. If we think this situation will lead to some kind of emotional, mental, spiritual, or physical pain, we turn on the stress response automatically to prepare for the potential pain.

2- In short doses, our bodies are well prepared to handle stress, but when that stress becomes long-term or chronic, it can have major consequences on your muscles.

3- When we're under a lot of stress, our brain sends a signal to our nerves telling them to go into "protective mode," which causes our muscles to contract and tone up. When muscles are strained, circulation is reduced, resulting in a buildup of lactic acid in the muscles. This can cause discomfort, which can be comparable to the stiffness you get the day after a hard workout like weightlifting.

4- While a direct link between stress and heart disease has not been determined, people who are stressed on a daily basis often act in ways that increase their risk for developing heart disease. Moreover, the unhealthy lifestyle choices people often make when stressed could impact their overall health and well-being. Many stressed-out people do not enough exercise, eat too much junk food, don't get enough sleep, smoke, and some even drink too much alcohol.

5- Some people think any type of stress is bad, but this isn't the case. Although you should do whatever it takes to avoid this type of relentless mental abuse, you should welcome moderate doses of stress with open arms. Humans have a flight-or-fight response, which is an inborn physiological reaction that occurs when they're under attack. Your body is wired to handle every day, normal stressors, and when your natural defenses kick in, your well-being improves. So, before you coin stress as the "bad guy," consider some of these surprising health benefits.

6- It improves cognitive function. This is because moderate stress strengthens the connection between neurons in your brain, improving memory and attention span, and helping you become more alert and productive.

7- Although chronic stress can negatively affect pregnancy, the good news is that moderate levels of normal stress during pregnancy won't harm a baby. A study found that babies born to women who experienced mild to moderate stress during pregnancy had more advanced early developmental skills by the age of 2 than babies born to unstressed mothers.

Questions:

Q1: Where can stress come from?

- A. time
- B. emotions
- C. our thoughts
- D. the stress response

Q2: What can cause bodily aches and pains?

- A. sport
- B. cortisol
- C. muscle tension
- D. the immune system

Q3: According to the passage, what harmful habits may people adopt under pressure?

- A. sleeping poorly
- B. gaining weight
- C. fighting
- D. smoking

Q4: What positive effects can stress have?

- A. feeling calm
- B. staying alert
- C. better hearing
- D. quick breathing

Answers:

- Q1: our thoughts
- Q2: muscle tension
- Q3: smoking
- Q4: staying alert

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤١٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8n>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



اتجاه السوق X اتجاه المنتج

1- What Is A Product Approach Example?

Business orientation refers to how a company or organization approaches its strategies for success. As a business, being successful means outlining a strategy and following it to achieve its goals. There are different business orientations such as product-orientation, sales orientation, and market orientation, just to name some.

2- A product approach to business is when a company focuses on what it can produce well and better than others. It is important to focus on the end-product when developing a product approach. A product approach is a business's focus on its output rather than its customers' needs, wants, and values in marketing. During the late 19th & early 20th century the focus was to concentrate on the product itself. As a result, top quality, competitive products with lots of features were produced. Quality has always been a priority for customers but the weakness found in this orientation was that the products weren't necessarily satisfying what customers really wanted and needed.

3- This approach is used by many companies today. Fast-food chains such as Burger King and McDonald's, for example, produce a large amount of fast food at the lowest price possible, which is a hallmark of their business model. Sony is another example of product-orientation business. In order to succeed, they focus on the innovative products they can produce, rather than what their customers desire. The second indicator of product orientation is the quality of their luxury products.

4- Salespeople also use a product approach to approach prospects by demonstrating the features and benefits of the product as they walk up to them.

Market orientation definition

5- This approach prioritizes identifying consumers' needs and delivering products and services to satisfy them. The primary focus marketing orientation is to promote products to attract new customers. A market-oriented business is outward-looking. It focuses on fulfilling its target markets' wants and needs to achieve success. Resultantly, any customer demand shifts must be addressed and might reflect changes in product or service offerings

6- Customers' needs and wants must be considered when designing products. As a result, companies like Gillette, Coca-Cola, and Travis Perkins are able to conduct market research into what consumers want by closely aligning their product orientation with their market. The result is their success due to their ability to connect both the customers' needs with high-quality products. In other words, they do not prefer one orientation to the other. They have linked product orientation to market orientation.

Questions:

Q1: What important idea connected to product-oriented firms does the writer mention in Paragraph (1)?

- A. Their customers want and need their products.
- B. They help customers based on what they want and need.
- C. They pay more attention to what they make and services that help it.
- D. They need skills, knowledge, and systems in order to make products.

Q2: What important idea connected to 20th-century firms does the writer mention in Paragraph (2)?

- A. They did not understand what their customers looked for.
- B. cortisol
- C. muscle tension
- D. the immune system

Q3: What ideas connected to successful companies does the writer mention?

- A. They use advanced technology to ensure quality.
- B. They focus on making a quality product at a good price.
- C. They meet their customers' needs and also make a quality product.
- D. They focus on the skills, knowledge, and systems that support their product.

Q4: What does the writer want to show with the examples of Gillette, Coca-Cola, and Travis Perkins?

- A. That they pay careful attention to the quality of their products.
- B. That market and product orientation are clearly connected.
- C. That they get the right product for their customers.
- D. That they get the products right.

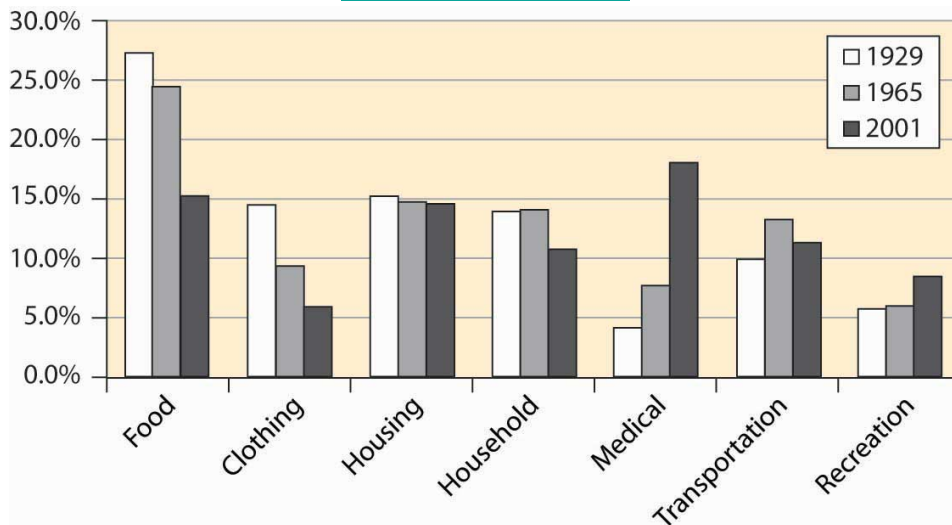
Answers:

- Q1: They pay more attention to what they make and services that help it.
- Q2: They did not understand what their customers looked for.
- Q3: They meet their customers' needs and also make a quality product.
- Q4: That market and product orientation are clearly connected.

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<http://qr.daliik.me/1ah8o>



الطعام



Questions:

Q1: What percentage of spending was on food in 1929?

- A. 10%
- B. 15%
- C. 24%
- D. 27%

Q2: In which year was the percentage of spending on transportation highest?

- A. 1929
- B. 1965
- C. 2001
- D. 2011

Answers:
Q1: 27%
Q2: 1965

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٢٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8p>



الملكية الفكرية

- 1- The protection of **Intellectual** Property Rights guarantee, secure the individuals' intellect by protecting their Intellectual Property Rights through awareness as well as enforcement of laws. The law makers have divided Intellectual Property Rights into four major categories, including but not limited to Copyright, Patent, Trademarks and Industrial design.
- 2- Copyright law protects the rights of creators in their works in fine arts, publishing, entertainment, and computer software. The laws protect the owner of the work if others copy, present, or display the owners work without permission. In other words, people must consider both art and science to be legitimate professions.
- 3- Trademark law protects a word, phrase, symbol or design that is used by an entity to identify its product or service. Examples are Dunkin Donuts orange and pink sausage style lettering, Apple's apple logo, and Adidas' three stripes. Trademark owners can prevent others from using their marks, or marks which are confusingly similar so that consumers would not be able to identify the source. Firms can **obtain** rights in trademarks by being the first to use a trademark in commerce or being the first to register the mark with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.
- 4- Patent law grants protection for new inventions which can be products, processes or designs and provides a mechanism for protection of the invention. The patent law **promotes** the sharing of new developments with others to foster innovation. The patent owner has the right to protect others from producing, using, distributing or importing the protected item. Essentially the patent is a property right that can be licensed, sold, mortgaged or assigned.
- 5- Trade secrets are business practices, formulas, designs or processes used in a business, designed specifically to provide a competitive advantage to a business. These trade secrets would not be otherwise known to an "outsider" of the business. An example of this is the formula for Coca Cola. Trade secrets are protected without registration and appropriate steps should be taken by the owner to maintain confidentiality.

Questions:

Q1: The word intellectual in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. thinking.
- B. working.
- C. sharing.
- D. borrowing.

Q2: According to the passage, what made intellectual property law grow and develop?

- A. a request by authors and scientists
- B. the common use of modern technology
- C. the need to limit people's right to their own work
- D. an effort to make science and arts more professional

Q3: The word obtaining in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. spend.
- B. think.
- C. write.
- D. get.

Q4: The word promote in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. help.
- B. find.
- C. need.
- D. stop.

Answers:
Q1: thinking.
Q2: an effort to make science and arts more professional
Q3: get.
Q4: help.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٢١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8q>



المهنة شبه القانونية

1- A paralegal is a person, qualified by education, training or work experience, who is employed or retained by a lawyer, law office, corporation, governmental agency, or other entity and who performs specifically delegated substantive legal work for which a lawyer is responsible.

2- Paralegals are not licensed as attorneys are. They can be delegated any task normally performed by a lawyer, as long as the lawyer supervises the work, except those proscribed by law. For example, paralegals can review and organize client files, conduct factual and legal research, prepare documents for legal transactions, draft pleadings and discovery notices, interview clients and witnesses, and assist at closings and trials.

3- Only licensed attorneys may give legal advice to consumers of legal services, and paralegals are prohibited from doing so. The work product of the paralegal becomes the attorney's work product. Paralegals also are prohibited from accepting a case, setting a fee, or representing a client in court (unless authorized by the court).

4- Many people who earn their degree in legal studies, such as an online Master of Legal Studies, may seek a career as paralegal. While passing an exam or certification is not required to become a paralegal, there are voluntary certifications available to demonstrate knowledge and expertise in the field.

5- National certification, which is offered by the national professional paralegal associations, is earned through a combination of education, work experience and successful completion of a national exam. Once passing the exam, a paralegal becomes a certified paralegal. Currently there are four exams from which to choose:

- The PACE offered by the National Federation of Paralegal Associations (NFPA)
- The PCC also offered by National Federation of Paralegal Associations (NFPA)
- The CLA/CP offered by the National Association of Legal Assistants (NALA)
- The PP offered by the Association for Legal Professionals (NALS)

Questions:

Q1: What two things are paralegals unable to do?

- do legal research and prepare tax returns
- interview clients and draft documents
- appear in court and give legal advice
- gather and organize financial data

Q2: Which two organizations established voluntary certification?

- NALA and NFPA
- NALA and CLA
- NFPA and CLA
- CLA and PACE

Answers:
Q1: appear in court and give legal advice
Q2: NALA and NFPA

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٢٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8r>



تكوين المركبات

1- Oxygen is the most abundant element on this planet. The earth's crust is 46.6% oxygen by weight, the oceans are 86% oxygen by weight, and the atmosphere is 21% oxygen by volume. The name oxygen comes from the Greek stems oxys, "acid," and gennan, "to form or generate." Thus, oxygen literally means "acid former." This name was introduced by Lavoisier, who noticed that compounds rich in oxygen, such as SO₂ and P₄O₁₀, dissolve in water to give acids.

2- The O₂ molecule is not the only elemental form of oxygen. In the presence of lightning or another source of a spark, O₂ molecules dissociate to form oxygen atoms. These O atoms can react with O₂ molecules to form ozone, O₃.

3- Oxygen (O₂) and ozone (O₃) are examples of allotropes (from the Greek meaning "in another manner"). By definition, allotropes are different forms of an element. Because they have different structures, allotropes have different chemical and physical properties. Even the length of the **bonds** is different as they are longer in (O₃).

4- Ozone is an unstable compound with a sharp, pungent odor that slowly decomposes to oxygen. At low concentrations, ozone can be relatively pleasant. Exposure to O₃ at higher concentrations leads to coughing, rapid beating of the heart, chest pain, and general body pain. At concentrations above 1 ppm, ozone is toxic.

5- One of the characteristic properties of ozone is its ability to absorb radiation in the ultraviolet portion of the spectrum (> 300 nm), thereby providing a filter that **shields** us from exposure to high-energy ultraviolet radiation emitted by the sun. We can understand the importance of this filter if we think about what happens when radiation from the sun is absorbed by our skin.

6- In 1974 Molina and Rowland pointed out that chlorofluorocarbons, such as $CFCl_3$ and CF_2Cl_2 , which had been used as refrigerants and as propellants in aerosol cans, were beginning to **accumulate** in the atmosphere. In the stratosphere, at altitudes of 10 to 50 km above the earth's surface, chlorofluorocarbons decompose to form Cl atoms and chlorine oxides such as ClO when they absorb sunlight. Cl atoms and ClO molecules have an odd number of electrons. As a result, these substances are unusually reactive. In the atmosphere, they react with ozone or with the oxygen atoms that are needed to form ozone.

7- Molina and Rowland postulated that these substances would eventually deplete the ozone shield in the stratosphere, with dangerous implications for biological systems that would be exposed to increased levels of high-energy ultraviolet radiation.

Questions:

Q1: The word bonds in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. options.
- B. steps.
- C. rules.
- D. connections.

Q2: The word shields in Paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. cleans.
- B. carries.
- C. protects.
- D. improves.

Q3: The word accumulate in Paragraph (6) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. collect.
- B. change.
- C. arrive.
- D. disappear.

Answers:

- Q1: connections.
- Q2: protects.
- Q3: collect.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٢٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8s>



التنبؤ

1- People are always asking me for stock tips, and then they want to know how my predictions have turned out. Their requests reveal the common but fundamentally erroneous perception that forecasters make predictions. We don't, of course: Prediction is possible only in a world in which events are preordained and no amount of action in the present can influence future outcomes. That world is the stuff of myth and superstition. The one we inhabit is quite different—little is certain, nothing is preordained, and what we do in the present affects how events unfold, often in significant, unexpected ways.



2- The role of the forecaster in the real world is quite different from that of the mythical seer. Prediction is concerned with future certainty; forecasting looks at how hidden currents in the present signal possible changes in direction for companies, societies, or the world at large. Thus, the primary goal of forecasting is to identify the full range of possibilities, not a limited set of illusory certainties. Whether a specific forecast actually turns out to be accurate is only part of the picture—even a broken clock is right twice a day. Above all, the forecaster’s task is to map uncertainty, for in a world where our actions in the present influence the future, uncertainty is opportunity.

3- Unlike a prediction, a forecast must have a logic to it. That’s what lifts forecasting out of the dark realm of superstition. The forecaster must be able to articulate and defend that logic. Moreover, the consumer of the forecast must understand enough of the forecast process and logic to make an independent assessment of its quality—and to properly account for the opportunities and risks it presents. The wise consumer of a forecast is not a trusting bystander but a participant and, above all, a critic.

4- Even after you have sorted out your forecasters from the seers and prophets, you still face the task of distinguishing good forecasts from bad, and that’s where this article comes in. In the following pages, I try to demythologize the forecasting process so that you can become a more **sophisticated** and participative consumer of forecasts, rather than a passive absorber.

5- As a decision maker, you ultimately have to rely on your **intuition** and judgment. There’s no getting around that in a world of uncertainty. But effective forecasting provides essential context that informs your intuition. It broadens your understanding by revealing overlooked possibilities and exposing unexamined assumptions regarding hoped-for outcomes. At the same time, it narrows the decision space within which you must exercise your intuition.

6- Change rarely unfolds in a straight line. The most important developments typically follow the S-curve shape of a power law: Change starts slowly and incrementally, putters along quietly, and then suddenly explodes, eventually tapering off and even dropping back down.

7- Once an inflection point arrives, people commonly underestimate the speed with which change will occur. The fact is, we are all by nature linear thinkers, and **phenomena** governed by the sudden, exponential growth of power laws catch us by surprise again and again. Even if we notice the beginning of a change, we instinctively draw a straight line diagonally through the S curve, and although we eventually arrive in the same spot, we miss both the lag at the start and the explosive growth in the middle. Timing, of course, is everything, and Silicon Valley is littered with the corpses of companies who mistook a clear view for a short distance and others who misjudged the magnitude of the S curve they happened upon.

8- Also expect the opportunities to be very different from those the majority predicts, for even the most expected futures tend to arrive in utterly unexpected ways.

Questions:

Q1: The word sophisticated in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. special.
- B. classical.
- C. complicated.
- D. mathematical.

Q2: The word intuition in Paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. interview.
- B. feeling.
- C. logic.
- D. survey.

Q3: The word phenomena in Paragraph (7) is closest in meaning to _____

- A. problems.
- B. benefits.
- C. plans.
- D. events.

Answers:
Q1: complicated.
Q2: feeling.
Q3: events.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٢٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8t>



الثقافة والبناءؤون الاجتماعيون

1- Take a moment and imagine you are traveling in a country you've never been to before. Everything—the sights, the smells, the sounds—seems strange. People are speaking a language you don't understand and wearing clothes unlike yours. But they greet you with a smile and you sense that, despite the differences you observe, deep down inside these people have the same feelings as you. But is this true? Do people from opposite ends of the world really feel the same emotions? While most scholars agree that members of different cultures may vary in the foods they eat, the languages they speak, and the holidays they celebrate, there is disagreement about the extent to which culture shapes people's emotions and feelings—including what people feel, what they express, and what they do during an emotional event. Understanding how culture shapes people's emotional lives and what impact emotion has on psychological health and well-being in different cultures will not only advance the study of human behavior but will also benefit multicultural societies. Across a variety of settings—academic, business, medical—people worldwide are coming into more contact with people from foreign cultures. In order to communicate and function effectively in such situations, we must understand the ways cultural ideas and practices shape our emotions.

2- In the 1950s and 1960s, social scientists tended to fall into either one of two camps. The universalist camp claimed that, despite cultural differences in customs and traditions, at a fundamental level all humans feel similarly. These universalists believed that emotions evolved as a response to the environments of our primordial ancestors, so they are the same across all cultures. Indeed, people often describe their emotions as "automatic," "natural," "physiological," and "instinctual," supporting the view that emotions are hard-wired and universal. Universalists point to our prehistoric ancestors as the source of emotions that all humans share.

3- The social constructivist camp, however, claimed that despite a common evolutionary heritage, different groups of humans evolved to adapt to their distinctive environments. And because human environments vary so widely, people's emotions are also culturally variable. For instance, Catherine Lutz, argued that emotional experience is not pre-cultural but pre-eminently cultural. Social constructivists contended that because cultural ideas and practices are all-encompassing, people are often unaware of how their feelings are shaped by their culture. Therefore, emotions can feel automatic, natural, physiological, and instinctual, and yet still be primarily culturally shaped.

Questions:

Q1: What idea does the expression "opposite ends of the world" in Paragraph (1) repeat?

- A. disagreement
- B. strange things
- C. different cultures
- D. countries not visited before

Q2: Which of the following does the writer say are facts?

- A. People eat different foods and speak different languages.
- B. People express their feelings and celebrate holidays differently.
- C. People eat different foods and express their feelings differently.
- D. People speak different languages and experience emotions differently.

Q3: How is the Universalists' view of emotions different from the social constructivists' view?

- A. Universalists believe emotions are different between cultures.
- B. Universalists believe emotions are common between cultures.
- C. Universalists believe emotions are shared between siblings.
- D. Universalists believe emotions are different according to age.

Q4: What can we understand about the social constructivists' view of emotions from Paragraph (3)?

- A. They disagree about cultural differences.
- B. They have observed strange cultural expressions.
- C. They found differences between cultures.
- D. They saw countries that people had not visited before to be very important.

Q5: What can we understand about Lutz's view of emotions from Paragraph (3)?

- A. Lutz believes emotions are shaped by cultures.
- B. Lutz believes emotions are similar across cultures.
- C. Lutz believes emotions are related to mental illnesses.
- D. Lutz believes emotions are connected to the economic status.

Q6: How is the social constructivists' view of automatic feelings different from that of universalists?

- A. Constructivists believe women and men experience feelings differently.
- B. Constructivists believe we are born with automatic feelings.
- C. Constructivists believe feelings cannot be easily measured.
- D. Constructivists believe we are aware of how feelings are formed.

Answers:

- Q1: different cultures
- Q2: People eat different foods and speak different languages.
- Q3: Universalists believe emotions are common between cultures.
- Q4: They found differences between cultures.
- Q5 Lutz believes emotions are shaped by cultures.
- Q6: Constructivists believe we are born with automatic feelings.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8u>



البتروال

Passage 1

1- Pipelines, marine carriers, tank trucks, rail tank cars and so forth are used to transport crude oils, compressed and liquefied hydrocarbon gases, liquid petroleum products and other chemicals across countries: from their point of origin to pipeline terminals, refineries, distributors and consumers. Crude oils and liquid petroleum products are transported, handled and stored in their natural liquid state



2- An oil spill is the release of a liquid petroleum hydrocarbon into the environment, especially the marine ecosystems. The term is usually given to marine oil spills, where oil is released into the oceans or coastal waters. Oil spills may be due to releases of crude oil from tankers, offshore platforms, drilling rigs and wells, as well as spills of refined petroleum products (such as gasoline, diesel) and their by-products, heavier fuels used by large ships such as bunker fuel, or the spill of any oily refuse or waste oil .

3- Oil spills can be caused by human error, natural disasters, technical failures or deliberate releases. It is estimated that 30-50% of all oil spills are directly or indirectly caused by human error, with approximately 20-40% of oil spills being attributed to equipment failure or malfunction resulting in serious damage to coastal ecosystems, wildlife habitats and local communities due to their contamination .

Passage 2

1- Petroleum products are transported via rail cars, trucks, tanker vessels, and pipeline networks. The method used to move the petroleum products depends on the volume that is being moved and its destination. The biggest problems with moving petroleum products are pollution related and the chance of spillage. Petroleum oil is very hard to clean up and is very toxic to living animals and their surroundings.

2- Pipelines are used to transport oil from wells to refineries and storage facilities, and are viewed as the most cost efficient way to move oil on land. Pipelines have also been found to be the safest mode of transport for oil.

3- Oil can also be transported over water. Oil has been shipped over water since the late 1800s. Marine Vessels and barges can transport this petroleum all around the world. Because these vessels can carry a lot of fuel, the amount it costs per barrel to move this oil is very cheap. These tankers are also the only practical way to move crude oil across the oceans. Usually, the larger tankers are used to transport this fuel on a global scale, taking fuel from one continent to the other.

4- Tank cars are another way to move crude oil across a landmass. The oil is loaded into the tank cars, and are moved by a diesel train across the rails to the refinery or the train's planned destination. Trains can carry a massive amount of this oil by using of multiple tank cars. Tank trucks are used more like rail cars are, but they will usually transport refined fuel to a fuel station, like a gas station. Trucks are usually used to carry smaller capacities of oil short distances.

5- Accidental tank vessel spills account for approximately 8-13% of all oil spilled into the oceans. The main causes of oil tank vessel spills are collision, grounding, mishandling and sinking, faulty equipment and systems, among others.

If the oil is spilled while it is in a ship, tank truck, pipeline or rail car, it can result in fire, poisoning of plants, injuries and fatalities of the crew and citizens. It can destroy marine life as well as make the coasts uninhabited due to pollution.

Questions:

Q1: According to Passages A and B, how can oil be transported?

- A. by automobiles
- B. by ships
- C. by carriers and trains
- D. by pipelines and planes

Q2: What do Passages A and B say about liquid petroleum?

- A. It was released in accidents in Europe and Africa.
- B. It replaced coal, wood and wind energy.
- C. It can be transported across countries.
- D. It can be used as a fuel.

Q3: According to Passages A and B how can oil be released into the environment?

- A. through large ships and planes
- B. through increased tourism
- C. through weapons and factories
- D. through damaged equipment and systems

Q4: According to Passages A and B what have oil releases led to?

- A. polluted coasts
- B. decreased tourism revenue
- C. payment of millions of dollars
- D. polluted fisheries and vegetables

Answers:

Q1: by carriers and trains

Q2: It can be transported across countries.

Q3: through damaged equipment and systems

Q4: polluted coasts

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٣٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8v>



محفوظات حقوق النشر

1- A copyright is meant to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries .

2- Copyright ownership gives the holder of the copyright in an original work of authorship six exclusive rights:

- The right to reproduce and make copies of an original work;
- The right to prepare derivative works based on the original work;
- The right to distribute copies to the public by sale or another form of transfer, such as rental or lending;
- The right to publicly perform the work;
- The right to publicly display the work, and
- The right to perform sound recordings publicly through digital audio transmission.

3- The categories of things that count as an original work of authorship include literature, computer programs, dramatic scripts, choreographed or pantomimed work, motion pictures, video art, graphics, sculptures, and architectural plans. Each of these categories is broadly construed. When any of these rights are infringed with regard to an original work of authorship, the holder of the rights may bring a copyright lawsuit to enforce those rights.

4- The FBI has added a warning to all the videos, even those created for web use, to inform viewer that the video is copyrighted, and cannot be legally copied without your permission. You can see this warning at the beginning of every DVD.

Questions:

Q1: What is a copyright?

- A. the right given to authors and inventors for their writings and discoveries
- B. the permission to sell or rent only in the country where originally sold
- C. the transfer of rights to a publisher or an industry
- D. the ability to accurately copy something

Q2: How many basic rights does a copyright owner have?

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 10

Q3: What do most Americans see at the start of DVDs?

- A. an FBI warning
- B. an ID number
- C. a fixed medium
- D. a mark of quality

Answers:

Q1: the right given to authors and inventors for their writings and discoveries
Q2: 6
Q3: an FBI warning

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٣٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8w>



الصحاري الساخنة

1 -Hot deserts are an important ecosystem with distinct characteristics and adaptations. They provide opportunities for development but also cause challenges such as desertification. The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world.

2 -Hot deserts have an extreme climate and challenging environment. There is very little biodiversity in hot deserts because of the harsh climate. Few species are specialised enough to survive there. Plants and animals which do survive there have adapted to difficult conditions. The biotic or living components and the abiotic or non-living components of the hot desert rely on one another - a change in one will lead to a change in the other.

3 -The deserts are some of the hottest spots on earth and have high temperatures throughout the year. There is no cold season in the hot deserts and the average summer temperature is around 30°C (86°F). The highest shade temperature recorded is 57°C (136°F). Hot deserts have two distinct seasons: summer when the temperature ranges between 35-40°C and winter when the temperature ranges between 20-30°C.

4 -Even during the day, there is an obvious change in temperature. For the most part, hot and dry deserts have high temperatures during the day and low temperatures during the evening. Some of the world's hot and dry deserts have temperatures reaching 49 degrees Celsius (120 degrees Fahrenheit) during the day. Often the desert temperature can fall to as low as negative 18 degrees Celsius (zero degrees Fahrenheit) in the middle of the night.

5 -The dryness of the air in hot deserts helps explain the wide daily temperature swings. Water vapor is an important absorber of heat, but, with low amounts of it in the desert atmosphere, temperatures here are more directly controlled by sunlight: Intense solar radiation heats things up during the day, but once the sun goes down temperatures quickly drop.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. to study geography
- B. to convince
- C. to inform
- D. to entertain

Q2: What is one important point that the writer mentions?

- A. Deserts include hot and cold deserts.
- B. Hot deserts have two seasons: summer and winter.
- C. The soil in hot deserts is salty because of evaporation.
- D. The climate and environment of hot deserts are difficult for life.

Q3: What is one important point that the writer mentions?

- A. The Sahara Desert in Africa is the largest hot desert in the world.
- B. The surface of the soil in hot deserts is very dry.
- C. The climate is challenging in different parts of the world.
- D. Temperatures change a lot during the day and year in hot deserts.

Answers:

Q1: to inform

Q2: The climate and environment of hot deserts are difficult for life.

Q3: Temperatures change a lot during the day and year in hot deserts.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٣٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah8x>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙏

اضغط هنا



خط ستالين الخمسية

1- The Five-Year Plan was a road map for Stalin's great goals of industrialization which aimed at improving the economy of the Soviet Union. The industrial output of the Soviet Union increased by 50 percent in five years; the annual rate of growth during the first Five-Year Plan was between 15 and 22 percent. There were entirely new industries built in entirely new cities. Cities such as Moscow and Leningrad doubled in size in the early 1930s.

2- Yet, this is not to say that this was totally executed without some defects. This industrialization came at enormous human cost. People were arrested and sent to camps on a very wide variety of charges, including simply having the ill luck of being born to bourgeois or kulak parents. People had to work hard for fear of severe punishment that might lead to death .

3- This camp system held around 3.6 million people by the end of the decade. A man-made canal, Belomor Canal, connecting Moscow to the seaports of the north was dug by hand, with human labor used for every part of its construction. Its significance lies in the fact that it was the first time the labor force was exclusively prisoners. It was built using slave labor and thousands died during its construction. Conditions were horrendous and the NKVD guards were brutal psychopaths. People were deliberately worked to death in a calculated way of getting rid of "class enemies" who posed a threat to the new Soviet regime. Their life conditions did not improve. On the contrary, there were increasing and needless deaths. And after all the needless deaths, the canal ended up not being deep enough to take large ships that it was designed for.



4- "Factory workers, both men and women, who wanted to find a place to live in and around towns like Stalingrad, Magnitogorsk, Novokuznetsk, had to live in earth shelters they dug out in the neighboring hills. If people could live and do useful work in such living conditions and during enormous shortages of food and goods of first demand, this could only be explained by the fact that the Russians aren't used to anything but suffering and hardship." That's what German diplomat Gustav Hilger wrote about the times of industrialization in the USSR, the times when the first five-year plans were implemented.

5- Stakhanov was a miner in Donbass, a coal-producing region in Soviet Ukraine. Under the communist system, all mines were run by the state and had monthly production targets. If they missed the targets, local managers and Communist Party officials were in trouble. The mine where Stakhanov worked was one of the worst-performing in the region.

6- Stakhanov He was incredibly competitive. He kept thinking how to increase the productivity of his mine - and eventually he came up with a brilliant solution. So, he came up with the idea of having one miner constantly picking coal, while another loaded the coal on the cart, a third miner propped the roof with pit props, and a fourth led the pony in and out. And instead of the traditional pick, Stakhanov was keen to use a mining drill, which was a novelty and required specialist training. Drills were extremely heavy, weighing more than 15kg.

7- The manager of the mine had serious doubts about Stakhanov's initiative. However, Stakhanov persuaded his team leader and the local party boss to give it a go. On 30 August 1935, at 22:00, Alexei Stakhanov and three colleagues entered the mine, accompanied by the party boss and a local journalist. Six hours later they emerged, triumphant, having produced 102 tonnes of coal - more than 14 times the target.

8- The second plan in 1933 focused on the steel production of the Soviet Union. However, workers worked really hard when there were bonuses.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Hard work in Russia's factories
- B. Stalin's successful 5-year plan
- C. Russia's development in 1927
- D. Life working under Stalin

Q2: What was the aim of 5 year plans?

- A. develop government control
- B. improve the Soviet Economy
- C. create a free market economy
- D. increase competition

Q3: What is one important idea related to the workers that the writer mentions in paragraph (2)?

- A. They had to pay money.
- B. They became famous.
- C. They were foreigners.
- D. They were hard working.

Q4: Why does the writer mention the example of the construction of the Belomar Canal?

- A. to show how workers were punished
- B. to show a great engineering project
- C. to show the poor work conditions
- D. to show the difficulty of living under Stalin

Q5: Soviet workers:

- A. earned fair wages
- B. a produced low quality goods
- C. managers were hard on them
- D. standard of living did not improve

Q6: What is one important idea mentioned about Alexei Stakhanov in Paragraph (6)?

- A. He was an example of a good worker.
- B. He had two helpers.
- C. He worked in 1935.
- D. He was a coal worker.

Q7: Which statement supports the production goal in paragraph 8?

- A. Goals were set high but not met.
- B. Goals were met when bonuses were given.
- C. Goals led to major developments.
- D. They led to arguments between managers and workers.

Q8: What was the main idea of the passage?

- A. Poverty
- B. Best economic system
- C. The success of the American Economic system
- D. The effect of the 5-year plan

Answers:

- Q1: Stalin's successful 5-year plan
- Q2: improve the Soviet Economy
- Q3: They were hard working.
- Q4: to show the difficulty of living under Stalin
- Q5: standard of living did not improve
- Q6: He was an example of a good worker.
- Q7: Goals were met when bonuses were given.
- Q8: The effect of the 5-year plan

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٧٣)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/1dx74>



تحسين الذاكرة

1- Some experts may define memory as how the mind interprets, stores, and retrieves information. Memories develop when a person processes an event, causing neurons to send signals to each other, creating a network of connections of various strengths. So, memory is the reactivation of a specific neuronal pathway, which forms from the changes in the strength and patterns of connections.

2- All of us desire to possess an excellent memory system that is robust and dependable. Who, after all, likes to face situations of memory failures that lead to so much of anxiety and embarrassment? After learning about various memory related processes, you certainly would like to know how your memory can be improved. There are a number of strategies for improving memory. People with excellent memories and memory championship winners are not too different from you. They just use a combination of techniques to enable their minds to memorize things. But if you follow the right techniques, you can remember almost anything you want.

3- The first technique is called the Memory Palace Technique where every piece of information that you wish to remember is associated with parts of a location that you are very familiar with such as your home. Mind Palaces can be used to remember names, faces, languages, lists, academic material, and pretty much anything under the sun.

4- Another technique is spaced repetition. It's easier to remember something that you read yesterday than a paragraph you have read a year back. Hermann Ebbinghaus referred to this as the forgetting curve. His research into the psychology of memory observed that we forget most newly acquired information within a few hours or at the most a couple of days. However, if you reinforce what you learn at regular intervals, it's easier to retain that piece of information from the long-term storage areas of your brain. The spaced repetition method is all about practicing remembering at the right time.

5- A useful hack to remember things that you read is to summarize a page or a paragraph in the margin of the book as you read along. This reinforces absorption into your memory, as well as helps you quickly remember the contents of the page when you look it up in the future.

6- The idea behind these strategies keeping your mind active is the best way to strengthen memory. However, they would be relatively effective if not accompanied with exercise, healthy diets and enough sleep.

Questions:

Q1: Which word or words can we use to replace the word so in Paragraph (1)?

- A. in the same way
- B. in other words
- C. however
- D. due to

Q2: How does the writer feel about forgetfulness?

- A. It could be exciting.
- B. It could be surprising.
- C. It could be interesting.
- D. It could be embarrassing.

Q3: What is one way to help remember things?

- A. speed reading
- B. summarizing
- C. note taking
- D. making recordings

Q4: What does the passage say about memory?

- A. It comes easily.
- B. It is impossible to improve.
- C. You need it for conversation.
- D. You need to work actively for it.

Q5: Why does the writer use the word relatively in Paragraph (6)?

- A. to show it is slightly effective
- B. to show the correct method
- C. to show it's enjoyable
- D. to show he disagrees

Answers:

- Q1: in the same way
- Q2: It could be embarrassing.
- Q3: summarizing
- Q4: You need to work actively for it.
- Q5: to show it is slightly effective

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٤٣)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/1ah8z>



دودة الكمبيوتر الفيروسية

1- A computer worm is a form of software that can **replicate** and spread itself on a network, accessing other computers and devices connected to the **infected** host. Worms can be malware, often used by hackers to eat up bandwidth or manipulate files or programs on the system.

2- A worm is different from a virus in that it does not require the host system in order to replicate. Like a parasitic worm, it can act independently. It can replicate and spread without the need for human intervention, such as a shared file.

3- Worms can **modify** and delete files, and they can even inject additional malicious software onto a computer. Sometimes a computer worm's purpose is only to make copies of itself over and over — depleting system resources, such as hard drive space or bandwidth, by overloading a shared network. In addition to wreaking havoc on a computer's resources, worms can also steal data, install a backdoor, and allow a hacker to gain control over a computer and its system settings.

4- Some worms, on the other hand, can be helpful in gauging network sizes and tracking vulnerabilities. The Welchia worm, for example, infected computers with a certain end-of-life Windows vulnerability and automatically downloaded security patches for that vulnerability, deleting itself after a certain period of time.

Questions:

Q1: The word replicate in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. make.
- B. copy.
- C. record.
- D. reduce.

Q2: The word infected in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. avoided.
- B. gave.
- C. touched.
- D. damaged.

Q3: The word modify in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. find.
- B. reduce.
- C. change.
- D. double.

Answers:
Q1: copy.
Q2: damaged.
Q3: change

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٤٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah90>



المعرفة والتكنولوجيا

1- Before moving on to the more pragmatic elements of teaching in a digital age, it is necessary to address the question of whether the development of digital technologies has actually changed the nature of knowledge, because if that is the case, then this will influence strongly what needs to be taught as well as how it will be taught.



2- Connectivists such as Siemens and Downes argues that the Internet has changed the nature of knowledge. They argue that 'important' or 'valid' knowledge now is different from prior forms of knowledge, particularly academic knowledge. Downes (2007) has argued that new technologies allow for the de-institutionalization of learning. Chris Anderson, the editor of Wired Magazine and now Curator of Ted Talks, has argued (2008) that massive meta-data correlations can replace 'traditional' scientific approaches to creating new knowledge:

3- This is a world where massive amounts of data and applied mathematics replace every other tool that might be brought to bear. Out with every theory of human behavior, from linguistics to sociology. Forget taxonomy, ontology, and psychology. Who knows why people do what they do? The point is they do it, and we can track and measure it with unprecedented fidelity. With enough data, the numbers speak for themselves.

4- Back in the 1960s Marshall McLuhan (1964) argued that the medium is the message; the way information is represented and transmitted is changed and so is our focus and understanding as information moves between and within different media. If information and knowledge are now represented and more significantly now flow differently, how does that affect educational processes such as teaching and learning?

5- One way knowledge is certainly changing is in the way it is represented. It should be remembered that Socrates (according to Plato) criticized writing because it could not lead to 'true' knowledge which came only from verbal dialogue and oratory. Writing however is important because it provides a permanent record of knowledge. The printing press was important because it enabled the written word to spread to many more people. As a consequence, scholars could challenge and better interpret, through reflection, what others had written, and more accurately and carefully argue their own positions. Many scholars believe that one consequence of the development of mass printing was the Renaissance and the age of enlightenment, and modern academia consequently came to depend very heavily on the print medium.

6- Now we have other ways to record and transmit knowledge that can be studied and reflected upon, such as video, audio, animations, and graphics, and the Internet does expand enormously the speed and range by which these representations of knowledge can be transmitted.

Questions:

Q1: What can we understand about new technologies from Paragraph (2)?

- A. They have a major effect on economies.
- B. They present various risks to the society.
- C. They are unable to create new knowledge.
- D. They have a significant impact on knowledge.

Q2: Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

- A. Chris Anderson is TED Talks CEO.
- B. Academics nowadays rely mainly on the written medium.
- C. Printing press is important in the transmission of knowledge.
- D. McLuhan and Downes claim the Internet changed knowledge.

Q3: What word does the expression "the way information is represented and transmitted" repeat?

- A. message
- B. medium
- C. focus
- D. understanding

Q4: How is the writer's view of writing as a medium of knowledge different from Socrates' view?

- A. He believes it is a complex process.
- B. He believes it cannot lead to knowledge.
- C. He believes it is an effective record of knowledge.
- D. He believes it is inferior to verbal communication.

Q5: What can we understand about the printing press from Paragraph (5)?

- A. That it had several negative effects.
- B. That it led to advances in knowledge.
- C. That it spread quickly in various countries.
- D. That it changed the structure of the society.

Answers:

- Q1: They present various risks to the society.
- Q2: Chris Anderson is TED Talks CEO.
- Q3: medium
- Q4: He believes it is an effective record of knowledge.
- Q5: That it spread quickly in various countries.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٤٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah91>



الأثر الاجتماعي للثورة الصناعية

Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution

1- The Industrial Revolution brought great riches to most of the entrepreneurs who helped set it in motion. For the millions of workers who crowded into the new factories, however, the industrial age brought poverty and harsh living conditions.

2- In time, reforms would curb many of the worst abuses of the early industrial age in Europe and the Americas. As standards of living increased, people at all levels of society would benefit from industrialization. Until then, working people would suffer with dangerous working conditions; unsafe, unsanitary, and over-crowded housing; and unrelenting poverty.

A. People Move to New Industrial Cities

3- The Industrial Revolution brought rapid urbanization or the movement of people to cities. Changes in farming, soaring population growth, and an ever-increasing demand for workers led masses of people to migrate from farms to cities. Almost overnight, small towns around coal or iron mines mushroomed into cities. Other cities grew up around the factories that entrepreneurs built in once-quiet market towns.

4- The British market town of Manchester numbered 17,000 people in the 1750s. Within a few years, it exploded into a center of the textile industry. Its population soared to 40,000 by 1780 and 70,000 by 1801. Visitors described the "cloud of coal vapor" that polluted.

B. New Social Classes Emerge

5- The Industrial Revolution created a new middle class along with the working class. Those in the middle class owned and operated the new factories, mines, and railroads, among other industries. Their lifestyle was much more comfortable than that of the industrial working class.

6- When farm families moved to the new industrial cities, they became workers in mines or factories. Many felt lost and bewildered. They faced tough working conditions in uncomfortable environments. In time, though, factory and mine workers developed their own sense of community despite the terrible working conditions.

C. The Industrial Middle Class

7- Those who benefited most from the Industrial Revolution were the entrepreneurs who set it in motion. The Industrial Revolution created this new middle class, or bourgeoisie, whose members came from a variety of backgrounds. Some were merchants who invested their growing profits in factories. Others were inventors or skilled artisans who developed new technologies. Some rose from "rags to riches," a pattern that the age greatly admired.

8- Middle-class families lived in well-furnished, spacious homes on paved streets and had a ready supply of water. They wore fancy clothing and ate well. The new middle class took pride in their hard work and their determination to "get ahead." Only a few had sympathy for the poor. Women of the middle class did not leave the home to work but instead focused their energy on raising their children. This contrasted with the wealthy, who had maidservants to look after their children, and the working class, whose children were a part of the workforce.

Questions:

Q1: By 1801, what was the population of Manchester?

- A. 400,000
- B. 70,000
- C. 40,000
- D. 17,000

Q2: Who owned the new factories, mines, and railroads?

- A. people living in cities
- B. trained engineers
- C. the upper class
- D. the middle class

Q3: Which group of people benefited most from the Industrial Revolution?

- A. entrepreneurs
- B. farm families
- C. factory workers
- D. university graduates

Answers:
Q1: 70,000
Q2: the middle class
Q3: entrepreneurs

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المناطق الأحيائية الصحراوية

1- Deserts are some of the most widespread yet unexplored biomes. They cover about 1/3 of the earth's surface and are found in 60 of the world's nations. The largest hot desert biome (the subtropical Sahara) stretches over 3.5 million square miles or 9 million square kilometers. However, the Antarctica, which is a polar desert, is the largest desert overall. Many people assume that deserts cannot support any form of life, but they actually harbor about 4,000 different plants and animal species. Since desert biomes receive little precipitation per year, the conditions are very hostile for plants and animals as they have to survive with little water.



The desert biomes of the world are located in six biogeographic domains including:

The Australian deserts

2- The Australian deserts consist of a collection of lowlands arid eco-regions in the heartland of Australia. They are hardly inhabited, and their average population density is lower than one person per square kilometer. Of all the deserts in the world, Australian deserts have the lowest human population, by far.

Afrotropic deserts

3- These desert biomes are located in Sub-Saharan Africa, including the southern fringe of the Arabian Peninsula. The biome receives a lot of pressure from humans, particularly in Madagascar and the horn of Africa.

The Indo-Malay region

4- The Indo-Malay region consists of 2 hot lowlands including the Indus Valley and the Thar. These deserts top the world deserts regarding human footprint.

The Neotropic deserts

5- Those located in South America cover an area of about 684, 000 million square miles. However, only 6 percent of this total area is protected.

The Nearctic deserts

6- These deserts cover an estimated area of 1.04 million square miles in North America. Due to the expansion of urban corporations like Phoenix in the U.S., their average population is relatively high.

Paleartic domain

7- This domain concentrates the largest range of deserts in the entire world, covering an area of a staggering 9.9 million square miles. That's, essentially, 63% of all deserts in the world. These deserts are famous for their extreme dryness and sheer inaccessibility. The Sahara desert in Africa covers an area of about 9.9 square miles or approximately 10% of the African continent. On the flip side, the deserts located in the Central area are characterized by folded mountains, high landscape heterogeneity, as well as enclosed basins.

Questions:

Q1: What two phrases does the writer use to say that deserts have few people?

- A. hostile; cannot support life
- B. arid; nonliving composition
- C. unexplored; hardly inhabited
- D. population density; human footprint

Q2: Which of the following is a fact?

- A. Deserts have extreme temperatures and are hardly inhabited.
- B. Deserts have low precipitation and CANNOT support life.
- C. Deserts are arid and far from water.
- D. Deserts are large and support a variety of species.

Q3: What can we understand about desert species?

- A. They can survive with little water.
- B. They like extreme temperatures.
- C. They move with the seasons.
- D. They are dying out.

Q4: What can we understand about the Australian and the Nearctic deserts?

- A. The Nearctic deserts are larger.
- B. The Nearctic deserts have more people.
- C. The Australian deserts are hotter and drier.
- D. The Australian deserts have fewer species.

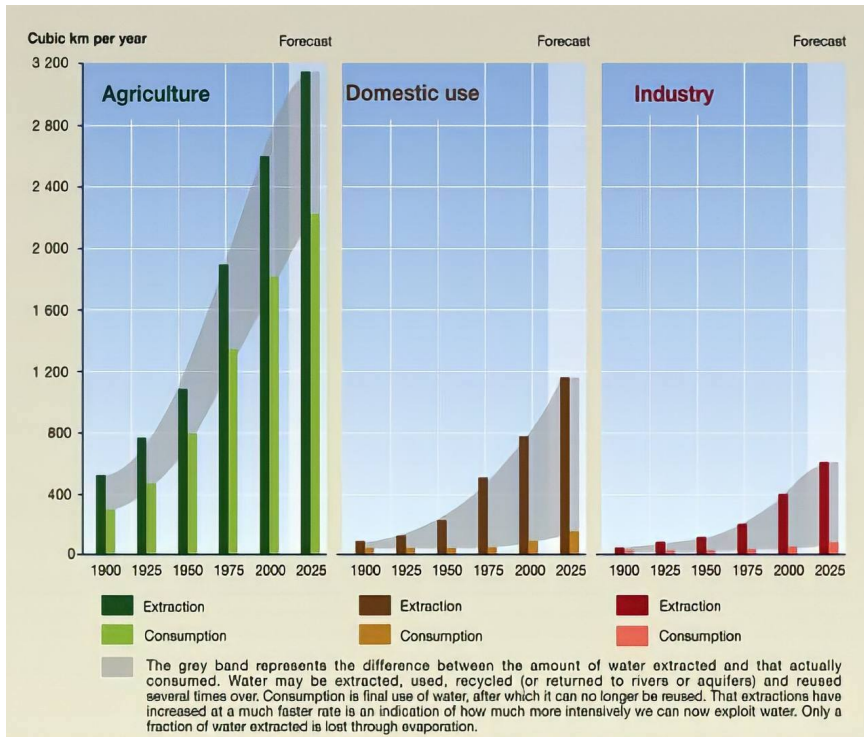
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Answers:

- Q1: unexplored; hardly inhabited
- Q2: Deserts are large and support a variety of species.
- Q3: They can survive with little water.
- Q4: The Nearctic deserts have more people.

الزراعة



Questions:

Q1: Which two fields extract and use the most water?

- A. Agriculture and Energy
- B. Agriculture and Industry
- C. Domestic use and Industry
- D. Agriculture and Domestic use

Q2: Which year will have the highest consumption of water for industry use?

- A. 2025
- B. 2015
- C. 2000
- D. 1975

Answers:

- Q1: Agriculture and Domestic use.
- Q2: 2025

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الانهيارات الثلجية

1- Backcountry winter activities such as skiing and snowmobiling are exhilarating adventures, but can also have serious risks. This winter, avalanches in the United States have claimed the lives of seventeen people, including four this past weekend.

2- A product of weather and topography, avalanches depend on the steepness of a terrain. A slope between 25° and 60° is considered most favorable for a dangerous slide. A steeper gradient will cause more frequent, but smaller events. Snow, the other key ingredient, accumulates on mountain slopes in layers, forming a snow-pack over time. Each layer is different in texture and weight, depending on the moisture content of the snow. Once on the ground, the snow remains subject to atmospheric conditions. As temperatures rise and fall, the process of melting and re-freezing can form seams of instability in the snow-pack. Eventually, something will trigger an **unstable slab** to overcome the delicate friction holding it in place.

3- Triggers can be natural or man-made. Some natural triggers include the weight of additional snow, sudden changes in temperature, and falling trees. People can set off avalanches when their activities traverse an unstable snow slab. Once a slab breaks away, it will cascade down the mountain engulfing anything in its path. So, if you are heading out to the back woods, it is vital to heed the avalanche warnings in your area.

Questions:

Q1: The word **unstable** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. firm.
- B. safe.
- C. loose.
- D. larger.

Q2: The word **slab** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. chunk
- B. altitude
- C. speed
- D. reduction

Answers:
Q1: loose
Q2: chunk

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 المشاعر

1- According to functionalist theories of emotion, emotions help people manage important tasks. Fear, for example, mobilizes the body to fight or flee; happiness rewards achieving goals and builds attachments to other people. What do knowledge emotions do? They motivate learning, viewed in its broadest sense, during times that the environment is puzzling or erratic. Sometimes the learning is on a short time scale. Surprise, for example, makes people stop what they are doing, pay attention to the surprising thing, and evaluate whether it is dangerous. After a couple seconds, people have learned what they needed to know and get back to what they were doing. But sometimes the learning takes place over the lifespan. Interest, for example, motivates people to learn about things over days, weeks, and years. Finding something interesting motivates “for its own sake” learning and is probably the major engine of human competence.

2- What causes emotions to happen in the first place? Although it usually feels like something in the world— a good hug, a snake slithering across the driveway, a hot-air balloon shaped like a question mark—causes an emotion directly, emotion theories contend that emotions come from how we think about what is happening in the world, not what is literally happening. After all, if things in the world directly caused emotions, everyone would always have the same emotion in response to something. Appraisal theories propose that each emotion is caused by a group of appraisals, which are evaluations and judgments of what events in the world mean for our goals and well-being: Is this relevant to me? Does it further or hinder my goals? Can I deal with it or do something about it? Did someone do it on purpose? Different emotions come from different answers to these appraisal questions.

3- With that as a background, in the following sections we’ll consider the nature, causes, and effects of each knowledge emotion. Afterward, we will consider some of their practical implications.

4- Nothing gets people’s attention like something startling. Surprise, a simple emotion, hijacks a person’s mind and body and focuses them on a source of possible danger. When there’s a loud, unexpected crash, people stop, freeze, and orient to the source of the noise. Their minds are wiped clean—after something startling, people usually can’t remember what they had been talking about—and attention is focused on what just happened. By focusing all the body’s resources on the unexpected event, surprise helps people respond quickly.

5- Surprise has only one appraisal: A single “expectedness check” seems to be involved. When an event is “high contrast”—it sticks out against the background of what people expected to perceive or experience—people become surprised.

6- Learning about the knowledge emotions expands our ideas about what emotions are and what they do. Emotions clearly play important roles in everyday challenges such as responding to threats and building relationships. But emotions also aid in other, more intellectual challenges for humans. Compared with other animals, we are born with little knowledge but have the potential for enormous intelligence. Emotions such as surprise, interest, confusion, and awe first signal that something awry has happened that deserves our attention. They then motivate us to engage with the new things that strain our understanding of the world and how it works. Emotions surely aid fighting and fleeing, but for most of the hours of most of our days, they mostly aid in learning, exploring, and reflecting.

Questions:

Q1: What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about a good hug?

- A. It is likely the result of the two people involved feeling happy.
- B. Scientists argue it works as a reward for achieving a goal.
- C. It may cause different feelings in different people.
- D. Theories disagree over its emotional value.

Q2: How are functionalist theories of emotions different from appraisal theories?

- A. According to functionalist theories, emotions come from how we judge what happens in the world.
- B. According to functionalist theories, emotions help us build relationships or respond to threats.
- C. According to functionalist theories, events in the world cause emotions.
- D. According to functionalist theories, emotional intelligence is more important than logical intelligence.

Q3: What idea does the word "relationships" in Paragraph (6) repeat?

- A. human emotional experience
- B. evaluations and judgments
- C. attachments to other people
- D. more intellectual challenges

Q4: What can we understand from the passage about emotions?

- A. Emotions may sometimes prevent us from achieving our goals.
- B. Emotions make us want to know more about the world around us.
- C. Scientists have decided there are seven basic types of emotions.
- D. The latest research has changed the way we now think about emotions.

Q5: Which of the following is the writer's opinion?

- A. People experience many emotions.
- B. People know very little at birth.
- C. Happiness and sadness are emotions.
- D. Emotions help us learn, explore, and reflect.

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Answers:

- Q1: It may cause different feelings in different people.
- Q2: According to functionalist theories, emotions help us build relationships or respond to threats.
- Q3: attachments to other people
- Q4: Emotions make us want to know more about the world around us.
- Q5: Emotions help us learn, explore, and reflect.



1- Hyperinflation is used to describe situations where the prices of all goods and services rise uncontrollably over a defined time period. In other words, hyperinflation is extremely rapid inflation. Often, some external event occurs, such as war, uprising, or a global pandemic. A government prints and injects more money into the domestic economy or to cover budget deficits. When more money is put into circulation, the real value of the currency decreases and prices rise which prompts consumers to panic-buy anything that will hold value and thus create massive shortages. Governments print more money to try and counter the effects, and it all becomes a vicious cycle.

2- What constitutes hyperinflation is subjective, but economists tend to favor Phillip Cagan's definition of a monthly price increase of at least 50%. In fact, there have been some instances that far surpassed that figure. In Zimbabwe during 2007-2008, prices doubled in about a day, according to the Cato Institute.

3- In an attempt to avoid paying for higher prices tomorrow due to hyperinflation, individuals typically begin investing in durable goods such as equipment, machinery, jewelry, etc. In situations of prolonged hyperinflation, individuals will begin to accumulate perishable goods.

4- However, that practice causes a vicious cycle – as prices rise, people keep buying goods more and more, creating higher demand for goods and further increasing prices, especially for goods that become unavailable. If hyperinflation continues unabated, it nearly always causes a major economic collapse.

5- When hyperinflation hits, you are incentivized to spend your devaluing currency into anything that is a better store of value. In extreme cases where prices are doubling in a matter of days, almost anything non-perishable becomes a store of value. For example, it's probably better to buy a couch and store your value in it than in the currency.

6- Zimbabwe is a country that experienced significant hyperinflation in the past. In 2007, the government declared inflation illegal. Anyone who raised the prices for goods and services was subject to arrest. This amounted to a price freeze, which is usually ineffective in halting inflation. Officials arrested numerous corporate executives for changing their prices. Prices in shops and restaurants were still quoted in Zimbabwean dollars, but were adjusted several times a day. Any Zimbabwean who acquired their local currency needed to exchange it for foreign currency so as not to suffer a significant loss of value. Transactors could evade the price freezes and the mandate to use Zimbabwean dollars through the black market which served the demand for daily goods such as soap and bread. At one point, a loaf of bread was Z\$550,000,000 in the regular market, when bread was even available; apart from a trip to another country, the black market was the only option for almost all goods.

Questions:

Q1: What two things happen when the price of a good goes up?

- A. Consumers purchase less of it and to seek out substitutes instead.
- B. The quality of the good will improve, but consumers will seek out substitutes.
- C. Consumers purchase less of the good, but the quality of the good will improve.
- D. Consumers will spend more money on the good because they will not change their buying habits and goods with falling prices will be important.

Q2: What are two things that happen when there is hyperinflation?

- A. People get rid of their cash and inflation rises to 1.6%.
- B. Prices rise several times a day and inflation rises to 1.6%.
- C. People use foreign currency and there is a shortage of goods in the market.
- D. The government adjusts prices several times each day and people get rid of cash.

Q3: What two things did the Zimbabwean government do that increased hyperinflation?

- A. did not raise taxes and abandoned the Zimbabwean dollar.
- B. printed too much money and allowed the people to use foreign currency.
- C. printed too much money and enacted price controls resulting in black markets.
- D. enacted price controls resulting in black markets and allowed the people to use foreign currency.

Answers:

- Q1: Consumers will spend more money on the good because they will not change their buying habits and goods with falling prices will be important.
- Q2: The government adjusts prices several times each day and people get rid of cash.
- Q3: enacted price controls resulting in black markets and allowed the people to use foreign currency.

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تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



فريق روبيكون

1- Team Rubicon is an international non-government organization (NGO) specializing in disaster response. Its headquarters are in Los Angeles, USA. Team Rubicon formed in January 2010 following the Haiti earthquake, when William McNulty and Jacob "Jake" Wood led a medical team into Port-au-Prince three days after the earthquake. The first Team Rubicon was an initial team of eight. They gathered funds and medical supplies from friends and family and flew into the Dominican Republic. They rented a truck, loaded their gear, and headed west to Haiti. The team treated thousands of patients, traveling to camps deemed "too dangerous" by other aid organizations. They ventured outside the traditional scale of disaster response, focusing on those who would be overlooked, untreated.

2- That experience was the beginning of Team Rubicon. Team Rubicon wanted to solve two problems: (1) Inadequate disaster response which is often slow to respond, has an antiquated infrastructure, and is not using the best technological solutions or well-trained members and (2) inadequate veteran reintegration into civilian life. Military veterans' training, skills, and experience make them well suited to disaster response while helping others can promote healing and community to alleviate some of the reintegration issues that drive a high suicide rate among veterans.

3- Since the Haiti earthquake, Team Rubicon has deployed on over 500 operations including international operations in Pakistan (2010 Pakistan floods), Chile (2010 Chile tsunami), Burma (2010 Thai-Burma border conflict), Sudan, Ecuador, Nepal, Greece, and Turkey and Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas.

4- Domestically, Team Rubicon has responded to large scale disasters such as Hurricane Matthew, Hurricane Irene, Hurricane Sandy, the tornado destruction of Moore, Oklahoma, just to name a few.

5- In 2016, Team Rubicon was able to launch a record number of responses. They responded to about 46 disasters. Rubicon believe that an efficient response starts long before the bat signal goes up. In 2016, they expanded into recovery and mitigation operations. By pinpointing locations that are at risk for future disasters, they began planning operations to assist these vulnerable communities while simultaneously providing Team Rubicon members valuable training in response-like scenarios.

Questions:

Q1: Where is Rubicon's head office?

- A. Dominican Republic
- B. New York
- C. Haiti
- D. Los Angeles

Q2: From what country did team Rubicon cross into Haiti?

- A. Dominican Republic
- B. United States
- C. Cuba
- D. Italy

Q3: In 2016, how many disasters did Rubicon respond to?

- A. 10
- B. 24
- C. 46
- D. 60

Answers:

- Q1: Los Angeles
- Q2: Dominican Republic
- Q3: 46

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٦٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah98>



المغول والمناخ

1- The rise of Genghis Khan and the huge Mongol Empire in the early 13th Century may have been helped by good weather, scientists suggest. American researchers studying the rings of ancient trees in central Mongolia have discovered that Khan's rise coincided with the mildest, wettest weather in more than 1,000 years. Grass grew at a rapid rate, providing fodder for his war horses. Genghis Khan united the Mongol tribes to invade and rule a vast area. It covered modern-day Korea, China, Russia, eastern Europe, India and south-east Asia.

2- Charismatic leader

The research shows that the years before Genghis Khan's rule were characterised by severe drought from 1180 to 1190, the study in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences said.

3- Present-day Mongolians regard Genghis Khan as the founding father of their country but as the empire expanded from 1211 to 1225, Mongolia saw an unusual spell of regular rainfall and mild temperatures. "The transition from extreme drought to extreme moisture right then strongly suggests that climate played a role in human events," study co-author and West Virginia University tree-ring scientist Amy Hessl told the AFP news agency.

4- "It wasn't the only thing, but it must have created the ideal conditions for a charismatic leader to emerge out of the chaos, develop an army and concentrate power. "Where it's arid, unusual moisture creates unusual plant productivity, and that translates into horsepower. Genghis was literally able to ride that wave." Allied to the good weather, Genghis Khan was able to unite disparate tribes into an efficient military unit that rapidly conquered its neighbours.

5- For the oldest samples, Ms Hessl and lead author Neil Pederson, a tree-ring scientist at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, concentrated on an unusual group of stunted Siberian pines found while researching wildfires in Mongolia. The trees were growing from cracks in an old solid-rock lava flow in the Khangai Mountains, according to a statement from Columbia. Trees living in such conditions grow more slowly and are particularly sensitive to weather changes - and as a result provide an abundance of data to study, scientists say. Some of the trees had lived for more than 1,100 years. the experts say, and one piece of wood they found had rings going back to about 650 BC.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The lamont -Doherty Team of scientists
- B. Siberian pine trees in the Hangay mountains
- C. the rise of the Mongolian empire under Genghis Khan
- D. the success of the Mongol empire due to weather conditions

Q2: What is one idea related to the Mongols that the writer mentions in paragraph 1?

- A. They disliked the rain.
- B. They controlled only Asia.
- C. They used a battle on horseback.
- D. Tree ring scientists study Mongol history.

Q3: What is one important idea related to the period between 1211- 1225 that the writer mentions in paragraph 3?

- A. The weather was unusual.
- B. Genghis Khan was born.
- C. The Mongol empire ended.
- D. It was a time of great difficulty.

Q4: Why does the writer mention Siberian Pines?

- A. Their tree rings were used in the study.
- B. The Mongols used them for firewood.
- C. They are the oldest trees in Mongolia.
- D. They grow in harsh conditions.

Answers:
 Q1: the success of the Mongol empire due to weather conditions
 Q2: Tree ring scientists study Mongol history.
 Q3: The weather was unusual.
 Q4: Their tree rings were used in the study.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٦٨)
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ادارة المخزون

1- Inventory management refers to the process of ordering, storing, using, and selling a company's inventory. This includes the management of raw materials, components, and finished products, as well as warehousing and processing of such items. A company's inventory is, **thus**, one of its most valuable assets. In retail, manufacturing, food services, and other inventory-intensive sectors, a company's inputs and finished products are the core of its business. A shortage of inventory when and where it's needed can be extremely detrimental.

2- At the same time, inventory can be thought of as a liability. A large inventory carries the risk of spoilage, theft, damage, or shifts in demand. Inventory must be insured, and if it is not sold in time it may have to be disposed of at clearance prices—or simply destroyed. The just-in-time (JIT) inventory system, **however**, is a management strategy that comes as a solution to these problems. It aligns raw-material orders from suppliers directly with production schedules. Companies employ this inventory strategy to increase efficiency and decrease waste by receiving goods only as they need them for the production process. This method requires producers to forecast demand accurately.

3- The just-in-time (JIT) inventory system minimizes inventory and increases efficiency. JIT production systems cut inventory costs because manufacturers receive materials and parts as needed for production and do not have to pay storage costs. Manufacturers are also not left with unwanted inventory if an order is canceled or not fulfilled.



4- JIT is attributed to the Japanese automaker Toyota Motor Corporation. Executives at Toyota in the 1970s reasoned that the company could adapt more quickly and efficiently to changes in trends or demands for model changes if it did not keep any more inventory in-store than was immediately needed. Consequently, the manufacturer orders the parts required to assemble the vehicles only after an order is received in an attempt to balance the cost against the sales and profits.

5-JIT inventory systems have several advantages over traditional models. Production runs are short, which means that manufacturers can quickly move from one product to another. Also, this method reduces costs by minimizing warehouse needs and increasing their profit. Companies also spend less money on raw materials because they buy just enough resources to make the ordered products and no more.

6- The disadvantages of JIT inventory systems involve potential disruptions in the supply chain. If a raw-materials supplier has a breakdown and cannot deliver the goods promptly, this could conceivably stall the entire production line. A sudden unexpected order for goods may delay the delivery of finished products to end clients.

7- Successful companies will embrace the challenges of inventory management in the 21st century by using the technology that is being offered through the Fourth Industrial Revolution. This will definitely add to the expenses, their benefits are much more important for the business. Companies will look at inventory as a strategic asset, that when properly deployed will deliver increased value and competitive advantage.

Questions:

Q1: Which word can we use to replace thus in paragraph 1?

- A. Particularly
- B. However
- C. Therefore
- D. Though

Q2: Why does the writer use the word however in paragraph 2?

- A. to show that just in time systems are actually useful
- B. to explain the process of just in time systems
- C. to give an example of just in time systems
- D. to list the benefits of just in time systems

Q3: What do firms do to avoid keeping higher than necessary inventories?

- A. They balance the cost against the sales and profits.
- B. They reduce their costs through logistics systems.
- C. They call customers to determine their needs.
- D. They make their inventories automated.

Q4: What does paragraph 4 say about inventories?

- A. They help firms reduce costs and increase profits.
- B. They help customers find the right items faster.
- C. They make customers and managers happy.
- D. They always result in more profits.

Q5: How does the writer feel about the future of inventories?

- A. He believes future inventories will cost more.
- B. He believes future inventories will require more forecasting.
- C. He believes future inventories will make customers happier.
- D. He believes future inventories will soon be smarter and fully automated.

Answers:

- Q1: Therefore
- Q2: to show that just in time systems are actually useful
- Q3: They balance the cost against the sales and profits.
- Q4: They help firms reduce costs and increase profits.
- Q5: He believes future inventories will cost more.

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موجات حرارية

1- Jet streams are bands of strong wind that generally blow from west to east all across the globe. They impact weather, air travel and many other things that take place in our atmosphere. Earth has four primary jet streams: two polar jet streams, near the north and south poles, and two subtropical jet streams closer to the equator. Jet streams form when warm air masses meet cold air masses in the atmosphere.

2- So when Earth's warmer air masses meet cooler air masses, the warmer air rises up higher in the atmosphere while cooler air sinks down to replace the warm air. This movement creates an air current, or wind. A jet stream is a type of air current that forms high in the atmosphere.

3- Jet streams are stronger in winter in the northern and southern hemispheres, because that's when air temperature differences that drive them tend to be most pronounced. So, when the polar air meets the tropical air, their winds blow from west to east at speeds that range from 80 to 140 miles per hour (129 to 225 kilometers per hour), but they can reach more than 275 miles per hour (443 kilometers per hour).

4- An 'urban heat island (UHI)' is an urban area that is significantly warmer than its rural surroundings due to artificial infrastructure and human activities. Whilst urban areas have a higher proportion of paved ground, rural areas are covered in grass, crops, shrubs or forest. This vegetation helps to cool the air whereas asphalt and concrete absorb heat, causing temperatures to rise. Furthermore, buildings and narrow streets trap heat by reducing air flow. Human activities such as warming buildings and driving cars also add heat to surroundings. This explains why larger cities tend to experience stronger heat waves; the centres of London and Paris, for example, regularly record temperatures of around 4°C higher than rural surroundings at night. Both of these cities, and many others around Europe and the world, experience heat waves that leads to public health issues.

5- All these factors contribute to the urban heat island effect, which is most pronounced during the night, when temperatures in urban areas can be up to 10°C higher than in rural areas. This is due to retained heat in structures such as buildings and roads being released during the night.

6- A team of researchers from Arizona State University has found that releasing excess heat from air conditioners running during the night resulted in higher outside temperatures, worsening the urban heat island effect and increasing cooling demands.

7- After the horrific heat wave of 2003, which saw up to 15,000 premature deaths across France, 500 of which were in Paris itself, Paris is taking steps to mitigate the worst effects. The first step is trying to keep the streets cool—or at least some of them. In addition to its 1,200 permanent public fountains, the city is using 35 fire hydrants that have been fitted with special drinking devices to provide both cooling and cold drinking water. Parks also play a key role in the plans. Eighteen of them stay open 24/7, with five of those having their hours extended.

8- The city is in the middle of a campaign to manage heat by "demineralising," softening its surfaces with more porous road and sidewalk coverings, planting green roofs, and adding trees wherever possible. to planting green roofs, and adding trees wherever possible.

Questions:

Q1: What two things are needed to have jet stream winds?

- A. Monsoon rains and icy arctic air
- B. hot air from the tropics and the summer
- C. icy arctic air and hot air from the tropics
- D. monsoon rains and hot air from the tropics

Q2: What two things could increase heat waves in European cities?

- A. Wildfires and pollution
- B. draught and low usage of air conditioning
- C. Widespread flooding and carbon emissions
- D. The urban heat island effect and more usage of air conditioning

Q3: What are two ways Paris is fighting the heat wave?

- A. Banning older cars in the city and using more air conditioning
- B. reducing carbon emissions and using plants to make more green space
- C. keeping public swimming pools open later and reducing carbon emissions
- D. using plants to make more greenspace and keeping public parks open all night

Answers:

- Q1: icy arctic air and hot air from the tropics
- Q2: The urban heat island effect and more usage of air conditioning
- Q3: using plants to make more greenspace and keeping public parks open all night

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٧٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah9b>



سلوك عدواني

1- Behavior problems in children, especially aggression and defiance, don't get a great deal of sympathy, said Dave Anderson. There is a persistent belief that these behaviors reflect poor parenting, he said, which is true. Physically, poor parenting, such as child abuse, including physical abuse, emotional abuse, or emotional neglect, can harm a child or put them or others in dangerous situations.

2- Psychologically, bad parenting skills lead to children's development and mental health problems. Dysfunctional parenting can cause two major types of mental health issues: internalizing problems such as depression, anxiety, or personality disorders, and externalizing problems, such as aggression and violence. Another reason is thought to be a strong biological component to behavioral issues, and the responses which come naturally to most parents faced with these behaviors may not have the desired results.

3- In a study published last year in the Journal of Pediatrics, Dr. Lorber and his colleagues looked at 477 children from 6 to 24 months of age, asking their mothers to report on how often in the past month the children had shown specific behaviors ranging from kicking and hitting to pulling hair, biting and even hurting animals.

4- These behaviors were very common, with some actions (hitting or smacking someone) much more common than others (hurting animals). The prevalence of the behaviors tended to increase over time, with hitting peaking at 18 months, and kicking and pushing, as well as throwing objects at people, peaking at 20 months. "Eight of 10 kids were hitting and smacking at 18 months," Dr. Lorber said. "The terrible twos started before 2."



5- Not only were more toddlers hitting as they got older, but they were hitting more frequently, so that the 24-month-olds were reported to be hitting nearly four to six days a week. On the other hand, hair-pulling decreased with age, as did scratching, and the researchers speculated that the increased incidence of those behaviors among the younger children may reflect the close contact they have, since they are usually being held.

6- Though these behaviors are seen in almost all children, those toddlers who act out more frequently and consistently may need more help — and so may their parents. “These behaviors are not inconsequential,” Dr. Lorber said. “Kids who are more aggressive also tend to be more tantrummy, more irritable.”

7- And those problems persist as the children grow, he said. “Although aggression is normative, some kids do it a lot more than others,” Dr. Lorber said. “The kids who are really high frequency — it’s happening every day, multiple behaviors are happening every day — those are probably the kids who have passed some threshold where that would warrant special additional attention. The problem is that most parents do not know how to prevent bad behaviors. But they shouldn’t give up. The best way is to gather all the information you can, and then use your common sense and your instincts to make a decision that feels right. If the problem persists, parents need to ask for expert’s help.”

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following is a fact?

- A. Poor parenting is the cause of children's misbehavior.
- B. Aggressive behavior is normal in young children.
- C. Parents often deal with the children's bad behavior well.
- D. Hurting animals is the most common aggressive behavior among children.

Q2: What can we understand about parents from paragraph 2?

- A. Parents understand that bad behavior is normal.
- B. Parents avoid being angry of children.
- C. Parents fail to deal with bad behavior appropriately.
- D. Parents reward bad behavior.

Q3: What word other than misbehave does the writer use for aggressive behavior?

- A. act out
- B. avoid
- C. distract
- D. deal with

Q4: What can we understand about parents from paragraph 7?

- A. They fail to prevent bad behavior.
- B. They blame child's friends for bad behavior.
- C. Parents consider giving up.
- D. They think school should deal with it.

Q5: How is the writer's view about children's bad behavior different from the parent's view?

- A. The writer believes that parents should plan to avoid bad behavior.
- B. The writer believes that parents should use their instincts to deal with bad behavior.
- C. The writer believes that parents should respond to bad behavior with threats and punishment.
- D. The writer believes that parents should ignore bad behavior.

Answers:

- Q1: Poor parenting is the cause of children's misbehavior.
- Q2: Parents fail to deal with bad behavior appropriately.
- Q3: act out
- Q4: They fail to prevent bad behavior.
- Q5: The writer believes that parents should use their instincts to deal with bad behavior.



علم التشريح ووظائف الأعضاء

Passage A

1- Human anatomy is the scientific study of the body's structures. Some of these structures are very small and can only be observed and analyzed with the assistance of a microscope. Other larger structures can readily be seen, manipulated, measured, and weighed. The word "anatomy" comes from a Greek root that means "to cut apart." Human anatomy was first studied by observing the exterior of the body and observing the wounds of soldiers and other injuries. Later, physicians were allowed to dissect bodies of the dead to augment their knowledge. When a body is dissected, its structures are cut apart in order to observe their physical attributes and their relationships to one another. Dissection is still used in medical schools, anatomy courses, and in pathology labs. In order to observe structures in living people, however, a number of imaging techniques have been developed. These techniques allow clinicians to visualize structures inside the living body such as a cancerous tumor or a fractured bone.

2- Anatomists take two general approaches to the study of the body's structures: regional and systemic. Regional anatomy is the study of the interrelationships of all of the structures in a specific body region, such as the abdomen. Studying regional anatomy helps us appreciate the interrelationships of body structures, such as how muscles, nerves, blood vessels, and other structures work together to serve a particular body region. In contrast, systemic anatomy is the study of the structures that make up a discrete body system—that is, a group of structures that work together to perform a unique body function. For example, a systemic anatomical study of the muscular system would consider all of the skeletal muscles of the body.

3- Knowledge of anatomical structure of the body is basic to understanding musculoskeletal function and how both structure and function are modified by exercise or disease.

Passage B

1- Whereas anatomy is about structure, physiology is about function. It refers to the physical, mechanical, and biochemical function of humans. It studies the structures of the body and the ways in which they work together to support the functions of life. This connects health, medicine, and science in a way that studies how the human body acquaints itself to physical activity, stress, and diseases. Much of the study of physiology centers on the body's tendency toward homeostasis. Homeostasis is the state of steady internal conditions maintained by living things. The study of physiology certainly includes observation, both with the naked eye and with microscopes, as well as manipulations and measurements. However, current advances in physiology usually depend on carefully designed laboratory experiments that reveal the functions of the many structures and chemical compounds that make up the human body.

2- 1838 signals the true beginning of physiology. It was the year when the cell theory of Matthias Schleiden and Theodor Schwann arrived on the scene, theorizing that the body was made up of tiny individual cells. From here on in, the field of physiology opened up, and progress was made quickly.

3- It provides a thorough understanding of normal body function, enabling more effective treatment of abnormal or disease states.

Questions:

Q1: What do passages A and B say about the study of anatomy and Physiology?

- A. Both mean to cut apart.
- B. Both involve the use of microscopes.
- C. Both are about the body's structures.
- D. Both are taught at medical schools and high schools.

Q2: Which of the following best summarize anatomy and Physiology from passage A and B?

- A. Anatomy involves cutting open bodies while Physiology uses lab experiments.
- B. Anatomy is helpful for soldiers while Physiology is helpful for everyone.
- C. They both involve the study of neurophysiology.
- D. They both rely on cutting open bodies.

Q3: What can be understood from the passage about the early period of anatomy and Physiology?

- A. Anatomy and Physiology both began 200 years ago.
- B. Physiology began in France while anatomy began in Greece.
- C. Physiology began over 200 years ago while anatomy began with observing wounded soldiers.
- D. Anatomy was developed by Andreas Vesalius while Physiology was developed by Claude Bernard.

Q4: According to passage A and B. it's important to know about anatomy and Physiology _____

- A. to be able to treat disease.
- B. to be able to see cancer and find a cure.
- C. to know how organs work and to treat disease.
- D. to become a physiologist and a successful doctor.

Answers:

- Q1: Both involve the use of microscopes.
- Q2: Anatomy involves cutting open bodies while Physiology uses lab experiments.
- Q3: Physiology began over 200 years ago while anatomy began with observing wounded soldiers.
- Q4: to know how organs work and to treat disease.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٧٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah9d>



مصادر المياه العذبة

1- The next time you open a can of soft drink, consider where the water inside it came from. The H₂O in an Indian can of Coca-Cola includes treated rainwater, while the contents in the Maldives may once have been seawater. The water needs to come from such different sources for a reason – it's because there is a global freshwater crisis.

2- Given that 70% of the Earth's surface is water, and that volume remains constant (at 1,386,000,000 cubic kilometres), how is a water shortage even possible? Well, 97.5% is seawater unfit for human consumption. And both populations and temperatures are ever-rising, meaning that the freshwater we do have is under severe pressure.

3- Water demand globally is projected to increase by 55% between 2000 and 2050. Much of the demand is driven by agriculture, which accounts for 70% of global freshwater use, and food production will need to grow by 69% by 2035 to feed the growing population. Water withdrawal for energy, used for cooling power stations, is also expected to increase by over 20%. In other words, the near future presents one big freshwater drain after the next.

4- What's more? Right now, according to a Nasa-led study, many of the world's freshwater sources are being drained faster than they are being replenished.

5- For example, Syria has relatively little overall freshwater in proportion to demands, like the region as a whole, and experiences high natural hydrologic variability. Over the past century, there were six significant droughts in Syria, where the average monthly level of winter precipitation—the major rainfall season—dropped to around one-third of normal. Five of these droughts lasted only one season; the sixth lasted two. Starting in 2006, however, and lasting into 2011, Syria experienced a multi-season, multiyear period of extreme drought that contributed to agricultural failures, economic dislocations, and population displacement. This dry period has continued and is now being described as the “worst long-term drought and most severe set of crop failures since agricultural civilizations began in the Fertile Crescent many millennia ago,” says Gary Nabhan. Syria's freshwater levels decreased by 800 cubic meters in 44 years only: from 1967 to 2011.

6- On the contrary, some countries have made tremendous efforts to mobilize additional water resources by building dams desalinating sea water. Morocco, for instance, could boast of its achievement in dams' construction and its water strategy that started in absolute priority since in 1967, the year when the freshwater level was the highest. Algeria, the other large country of the Maghreb region facing this problem, is currently investing in alternative water resources through a program of construction of desalination plants of sea water.

Questions:

Q1: How much did the freshwater levels decrease in Syria between 1967 and 2011?

- A. 55%
- B. 44
- C. about 800 cubic meters
- D. about 1 billion cubic km

Q2: In which year was the freshwater level the highest in Morocco?

- A. 1967
- B. 2006
- C. 2000
- D. 2011

Answers:
Q1: about 800 cubic meters
Q2: 1967

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٨٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah9e>



تلوث المدن

1- Outdoor air pollution is one of the world's largest health and environmental problems – one that tends to worsen for countries as they industrialize and transition from low to middle incomes. The Global Burden of Disease study estimates that 4506193 deaths were attributed to outdoor air pollution in the latest year. To be able to reduce air pollution, we need to be aware of its causes.

2- Air pollution consists of chemicals or particles in the air that can harm the health of humans, animals, and plants. It also damages buildings. There are two main types of air pollution – indoor air pollution, and outdoor air pollution. Outdoor air pollution is the release of harmful substances into the outdoor air. Some of the major air pollutants are PM10 and PM2.5, Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, and Sulphur Dioxide.

3- Outdoor air pollutants can form in different ways. Most air pollution is created by people, taking the form of emissions from factories, cars, planes, or aerosol cans. **In addition**, some types of air pollution, such as smoke from wildfires or ash from volcanoes, occur naturally. These are called natural sources.

4- Air pollution is most common in large cities where emissions from many different sources are concentrated. This air pollution often appears as a cloud making the air murky. It is called smog. The word "smog" comes from combining the words "smoke" and "fog." Large cities in poor and developing nations tend to have more air pollution than cities in developed nations. **For example**, Karachi, Pakistan; New Delhi, India; Beijing, China; Lima, Peru; and Cairo, Egypt are some of the worlds' most polluted cities. However, many developed nations also have air pollution problems. Los Angeles, California, is nicknamed Smog City.

5- We're always at risk for exposure to airborne pollutants from both indoor and outdoor sources. To reduce the exposure to both outdoor and indoor air pollutants, we are advised to reduce the use of personal vehicles in favor of more efficient transport, and lower footprint transport. For example, public transport, bicycles and walking can have a lower pollution footprint than private passenger vehicles. Encourage the use of bikes and car sharing may be other strategies. Recycling is an important solution because using plastics once means more manufacture which leads to more pollution. Every individual, along with governments should plant trees and support local parks and green spaces. When buying household appliances, choose energy savers appliances and lightbulbs and unplug items when not in use.

Questions:

Q1: What does Paragraph (1) say about air pollution?

- A. It requires complex solutions.
- B. It is caused by several sources.
- C. We need to understand its causes.
- D. We need to educate people about its effects.

Q2: Why does the writer use the words "In addition" in Paragraph (3)?

- A. to give more information about air pollution.
- B. to give an example of air pollution.
- C. to explain the result of air pollution.
- D. to explain the cause of air pollution.

Q3: Which word can we use to replace the words "for example" in Paragraph (4)?

- A. Therefore
- B. Although
- C. In particular
- D. For instance

Q4: How can we reduce outdoor air pollution?

- A. keeping windows open.
- B. riding bicycles.
- C. growing trees.
- D. stop using cleaning products.

Answers:

- Q1: We need to understand its causes.
- Q2: to give more information about air pollution.
- Q3: For instance
- Q4: riding bicycles.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٨٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1ah9f>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤓

اضغط هنا



الفيتامينات والمعادن

1- The two substances every human body needs to function properly are vitamins and minerals. Using them properly, our bodies would be **maintained** strong and healthy. All vitamins and minerals have specific functions and can be found in a wide variety of food products such as vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, and more. Vitamin K, for example, is a group of vitamins that the body needs for blood clotting, helping wounds to heal.

2- One should be careful, though, not to take too much of a vitamin or a mineral. Using too much sodium may lead to high blood pressure.

3- So, it is extremely important to take the quantities of vitamins and minerals that are **sufficient** to our needs and exceed the limit as it might have negative and sometimes, serious consequences on our bodies.

Questions:

Q1: How is vitamin K vital to our bodies?

- A. to help muscles work normally
- B. to help cuts stop bleeding
- C. to make red blood cells
- D. to improve the health of the skin

Q2: What negative effect would consuming too much sodium lead to?

- A. High blood pressure
- B. weak bones
- C. bleeding
- D. headaches

Q3: Which word is closest in meaning to the word, maintain, in paragraph 1?

- A. share
- B. find
- C. keep
- D. improve

Q4: Which word is closest in meaning to the word, sufficient, in paragraph 3?

- A. important
- B. extra
- C. enough
- D. different

Answers:

Q1: to help cuts stop bleeding

Q2: High blood pressure

Q3: keep

Q4: enough

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٥٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/192fw>



العملية التشريعية في امريكا

Laws begin as ideas. First, any representative of the Congress can introduce a bill. The bill is then assigned to a committee for study. If released by the committee, the bill is put on a calendar to be voted on, debated or amended. If the bill passes by simple majority (218 of 435), the bill moves to the Senate. In the Senate, the bill is assigned to another committee and, if released, debated and voted on. Again, a simple majority (51 of 100) passes the bill. A bill may therefore be sent back and forth between the two chambers several times until both chambers approve it.

After being approved by both chambers, the bill moves on to the President. The President then has ten days to either sign the bill into law or veto the bill. The President can also choose to neither sign the bill nor veto it. In that case the bill will still become law even without the president's signature after the 10 days. If the President chooses to veto the bill it will be sent back to Congress. In Congress, the processing of the bill will then start over.

Questions:

Q1: Who has the power to introduce a bill?

- A. Any interested individual or group
- B. Any person living in the USA
- C. Any member of Congress
- D. The Judiciary Committee

Q2: Who must approve a bill before being sent to the president for approval?

- A. The joint committee
- B. The White House
- C. The executive
- D. Both houses

Q3: Who has the right to veto a bill?

- A. The Veto committee
- B. The president
- C. Each house
- D. Congress

Answers:

Q1: Any member of Congress

Q2: Both houses

Q3: The president

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٥١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/192fx>



تنقيب البيانات والبيانات

1- Data mining is a process used by companies to turn raw data into useful information. By using software to look for patterns in large batches of data, businesses can learn more about their customers to develop more effective marketing strategies, increase sales and decrease costs. Data mining depends on effective data collection, warehousing, and computer processing. Data mining involves exploring and analyzing large blocks of information to glean meaningful patterns and trends. The problem with data mining is that it does not respect our privacy. We feel exposed to all these companies due to the internet and digital technologies.

2- Research suggests that CRISP-DM (The Cross Industry Standard Process for Data Mining) is the most commonly used approach for data science projects. Since its introduction, data mining has become more effective and productive.

3- People use their credit cards when they buy things all over the world. This allows data mining to get all the important information about who is buying what, when they are buying it, and at what price. After analyzing the data, stores, for example, can use this data to offer customers coupons targeted to their buying habits and decide when to put items on sale or when to sell them at full price.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The development and uses of data mining
- B. Privacy concerns related to data mining
- C. Data mining and the analysis of data
- D. Data mining and computers

Q2: What does the writer try to tell us about data mining in paragraph 1?

- A. Data mining uses people's personal information.
- B. Data mining happens without customer's knowledge.
- C. Data mining means the behavior of customers who use credit cards.
- D. Data mining helps companies serve customers, but goes into their privacy.

Q3: What important idea about data mining the writer mentions in paragraph 2?

- A. Data mining became useful due to help from some insurance providers.
- B. Data mining started with CRISP-DM.
- C. Data mining became more effective after introducing CRISP-DM.
- D. Data mining is still in its early stages.

Q4: The writer gives the example of buying using a credit card to support an idea. What is it?

- A. The importance of credit cards
- B. The creation of data
- C. Buying habits
- D. Privacy issues

Answers:

- Q1: The development and uses of data mining
- Q2: Data mining helps companies serve customers, but goes into their privacy.
- Q3: Data mining became more effective after introducing CRISP-DM.
- Q4: The creation of data

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٥٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192fy>



 الهجرة

- 1- Migration is a way to move from one place to another in order to live and work. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for a job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration.
- 2- Migration can have positive as well as negative effects on the life of the migrants. Some of the positive effects are the reduction of unemployment. People get better job opportunities with higher salaries. Therefore, Migration helps in improving the quality of life of people.
- 3- On the other hand, there are many disadvantages of migration. When one migrates to a country with large population, this puts too much pressure on natural resources, amenities and services and people would even suffer from shortage of housing. This also stops the government from providing **assistance** for these new migrants because of the huge number of migrants along with the population itself.
- 4- Nowadays, many people decide to migrate to have a better life. **Employment** opportunities are the most common reason due to which people migrate. Other reasons include lack of opportunities, better education, & natural disaster.

Questions:

Q1: How can migration positively affect migrants?

- A. increased safety
- B. culture shock
- C. better housing
- D. higher salaries

Q2: What negative effect does migration have?

- A. Lower demand for services
- B. Cultural diversity
- C. Reduced inflation
- D. Housing shortages

Q3: In paragraph 3, The word assistance is closest in meaning to _____

- A. Statement
- B. Support
- C. Advice
- D. Cost

Q4: The word employment in paragraph 4 is closest to meaning to _____

- A. Information
- B. Work
- C. Help
- D. Competition

Answers:
Q1: higher salaries
Q2: Housing shortages
Q3: Support
Q4: Work



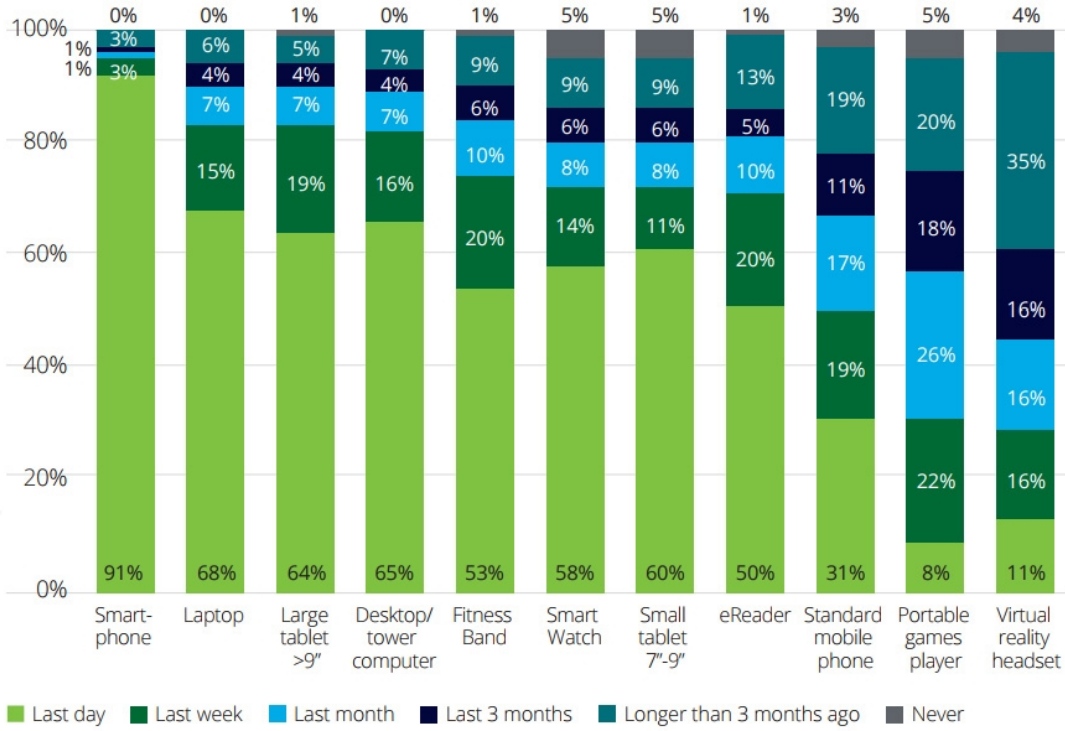


استخدام الأجهزة

Look at the graph below and answer the questions based on what you see.

Frequency of usage, by device

Question: Thinking of when you last used each device. Was it within the...?



Questions:

Q1: Which device has everyone used at least one?

- A. Large tablet
- B. Desktop computer
- C. Portable games player
- D. Standard mobile phone

Q2: What percentage of people used their smart watch in the last day?

- A. 5%
- B. 9%
- C. 14%
- D. 58%

Answers:
Q1: Desktop computer
Q2: 58%

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٥٦)
<http://qr.daliik.me/192g0>





جمهورية الكونغو

1- The Democratic Republic of the Congo or the Congo, and formerly and also colloquially Zaire, is a country in Central Africa. With a population of around 108 million, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is the most populous officially Francophone country in the world.

2- DRC was first inhabited by Central African foragers around 90,000 years ago. There were many important states throughout its history, the most important of which are the kingdoms of Congo, Azande, Luba and Lunda ruling from the 15th to the 17th centuries.

3- In the 1870s, The Republic of Congo was considered the private property of King Leopold II of Belgium, naming it the Congo Free State. His period was a period of torture and exploitation. When he wanted to punish a man for not working well, he would cut the limbs of his children. After Britain heard of the news, it carried out an investigation and it was proved that Leopold II did many crimes such as burning villages and cutting the limbs of children.

4- Congo achieved independence from Belgium on 30 June 1960 under the name Republic of the Congo.

Questions:

Q1: Which two names did Democratic Republic of Congo use after independence in 1960?

- A. Republic of Congo and Congo Free State
- B. Zaire and the Republic of Congo
- C. Zaire and Congo Free State
- D. Belgian Congo and Zaire

Q2: Which important state systems existed from the 15th to the 17th centuries?

- A. Luba Lunda and Imbagala
- B. Congo and Luba Lunda
- C. Kongo and Imbagala
- D. Bauth and Pygmy

Q3: What crimes did King Leopold commit against Congo?

- A. They burned villages and killed farm animals.
- B. They kidnapped families and stole their money.
- C. They burned villages and cut off children's hands.
- D. They killed farm animals and cut off children's hands.

Answers:

- Q1: Zaire and the Republic of Congo
Q2: Congo and Luba Lunda
Q3: They burned villages and cut off children's hands

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٥٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192g1>



الطاقة النووية

1- Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions to produce electricity. Unlike **conventional** fossil fuels, nuclear power does not produce greenhouse gas emissions like methane and CO2. It produces roughly the same or less emissions as renewable sources so it could be considered a great **alternative** for the fossil fuel.

2- On the other hand, nuclear power can have significant negative effects. Despite all the safety measures, different factors caused nuclear plants to go into meltdown, which was devastating for the environment and for local inhabitants who had to flee the affected areas. Another side effect of nuclear power is the amount of nuclear waste it **introduces**. It has been estimated that the world produces some 34,000m³ of nuclear waste each year, waste that takes years to degrade.

Questions:

Q1: The word closest in meaning to "Conventional", paragraph 1, is _____

- A. Traditional
- B. Electrical
- C. Enormous
- D. Obvious

Q2: The word that is closest in meaning to "Alternatives", paragraph 1, is _____

- A. Examples
- B. Benefits
- C. Options
- D. Actions

Q3: The word "Introduces," paragraph 2, has nearly the same meaning as _____

- A. Persuades
- B. Prevents
- C. Creates
- D. Guides

Answers:
Q1: Traditional
Q2: Options
Q3: Creates

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٥٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192g2>



السرطان

1- Cancer is a disease in which some of the body's cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body. It can start almost anywhere in the human body, which is made up of trillions of cells. Normally, human cells grow and multiply to form new cells as the body needs them.

2- When cells grow old or become damaged, they die, and new cells take their place. Sometimes this orderly process breaks down, and abnormal or damaged cells grow and multiply when they shouldn't. **Therefore**, these cells may form tumors, which are lumps of tissue. Tumors can be cancerous or not cancerous.

Questions:

Q1: The word therefore in paragraph 2 is closest to meaning to _____

- A. Instead
- B. as a result
- C. but
- D. because

Answers:
Q1: as a result

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192g3>



الابتكار الهندسي

- 1- The city of Rome is known for many things such as its military conquests, its history, its civic architecture, temples, museums, roads, and emperors. Water is the element that made this all possible. Throughout the history of man, water is life, and without distributing it effectively, there would have been no great Roman civilization. Even until relatively modern times, Roman techniques to collect, store, and channel water over huge distances remained the best, i.e, unsurpassed.
- 2- This technology was not, certainly, invented from the scratch by the Romans, and many earlier Mediterranean peoples had poured their resources and expertise into water management. On the island of Crete, the Minoans developed very sophisticated rain-harvesting and filtering systems as early as the middle of the third millennium B.C. Cretan water management techniques were adopted all over the Greek-speaking world, and examples abound of tunnels, drainage systems, and cisterns of considerable size.
- 3- Although the tradition of water management that Rome inherited was rich and extensive, no previous system came close to the sophistication, efficiency and reach of the Roman aqueduct which strode and covered landscapes from Spain to Syria. These creative, awe-inspiring structures not only carried life and livelihood but also proclaimed and clearly announced the greatness of Rome throughout centuries.
- 4- Aqueducts were costly, and not all the Roman cities necessarily required them. Some cities had their needs of water met by wells or cisterns both public and private that were dug beneath houses. Some cisterns could reach a colossal size, such as the Marcus Cistern in Italy and the Lucia in Napoli which was built to provide drinking water to the population such as Rome's, which was thought to have reached a million people in the first century A.D. the population needed an entire system of aqueducts not only for drinking water but also for supplying ornamental public fountains, baths and homes.
- 5- Rome was supplied by aqueducts which were 315 miles long in total, 269 miles of which ran underground and 46 total miles above ground. However, only about 36 miles consisted of arched structures, just under 12 percent in all. -brought life to the areas, and made Rome a great empire. Aqueducts were used for drinking, baths and public fountains.
- 6- Rome had as many as 11 aqueduct systems, the most ancient of which was the mile-long Aqua Julian, first operational and working in about 310 B.C. It was named for its sponsor Julius Augustus, who was better known for another great pioneering structure of ancient Rome: The Julian Way, which is one of the first major Roman roads.
- 7- There were three more aqueducts that were built in the third and second centuries B.C.: Aqua Claudian, Aqua Marian, and Aqua Antonian. Helped and aided by his son-in-law Mark Vista, Emperor Augustus was particularly active in improving the capital's water supply, repairing and fixing old systems and building new ones. The Augustan-era Aqua Virgo, which was named, according to legend, for the young girl who directed thirsty soldiers to the springs that fed it, has been used uninterrupted ever since its construction. During his reign, Caligula began building two aqueducts that were finished by Emperor Claudius: the Aqua Claudia and Aqua Anio Novus. Trajan built the Aqua Traiana, which is 37 miles long, in A.D 109.

8- Rome's last aqueduct was the 14-mile long Aqua Alexia, which was built by Alex Claudius in A.D. 226. Some have calculated that, when completed, Rome's aqueducts delivered about 1.5 million cubic yards of water per day - about 200 gallons per person. Its water network supplied the 900 or so public baths, 11 grand-scale baths, as well, and almost 1,400 monumental fountains and private swimming pools. A crucial later stage in the conveying and delivery of water was, of course, its disposal. Rome's Cloaca Maxima sewer, which flowed into the Tiber River became the model for urban sanitation.

Questions:

Q1: Which nations developed rain harvesting in the third Millennium B.C.?

- A. Minoans
- B. Romans
- C. Greeks
- D. Egyptians

Q2: What distance did Rome's aqueducts cover in total?

- A. 269 miles
- B. 46 miles
- C. 315 miles
- D. 112 miles

Q3: When was the Aqua Tariana built?

- A. 109 A.D
- B. 226 A.D
- C. 312 B.C
- D. 37 B.C

Answers:
Q1: Minoans
Q2: 315 miles
Q3: 109 A.D

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<http://qr.daliik.me/192g4>



مراقبة الغذاء

1- Nutritionists and dieticians often suggest keeping a food diary to track your meals, avoid mindless overeating and keep tabs on nutrients like salt, fat and vitamins. However, it is very annoying to write down everything you eat, consequently, many people abandon their efforts of tracking their meals just after a few days or weeks.

2- In the future, it may be possible for you to track your food intake with a sticker-placed on your tooth. Researchers at Tufts University have developed a tooth sensor that can track and measure glucose and salt and wirelessly send the information to a device.

3- Scientists have already developed wearables for monitoring food intake. Most of these have been in the form of mouth guards. To check glucose, American and Brazilian scientists created a wearable which contained biosensors and wireless communication modules. But the problem is that it requires wearing a mouth guard, which can be uncomfortable.

4- Diabetics could theoretically use the newly-developed tooth-mounted sensor in order to monitor their sugar intake and then broadcast the information to their doctors. It could help the people with other medical conditions whose food-intake needs to be monitored, for example, high-blood patients who need to limit their salt intake.

5- However, Dr. Ben, a professor of bioengineering at Imperial College London, says, there will be “significant hurdles” and obstacles before the technology is ready for day-to-day use as a food diary substitute. “For instance, to be able to continuously monitor food intake, the sensors will need to be robust enough to withstand abrasion while chewing. **In addition**, foods are complex mixtures of compounds including salts, sugars and proteins, and the relative amounts of each that enter into saliva will depend on factors such as the nature of the food.

Questions:

Q1: How does the writer describe of the old mouth guards?

- A. He believes they were not expensive to make.
- B. He believes they were rather big.
- C. He believes they were not practical.
- D. He believes they were difficult to make.

Q2: What is the writer's opinion on the new food-control technique?

- A. It is not yet ready to replace older methods.
- B. It will help patients to use less medicine.
- C. It will help people who do not exercise enough.
- D. It can deal with all food ingredients.

Q3: Why has the new food-control technique been developed?

- A. to help restaurants make healthier food cheaply
- B. to avoid the need to keep a daily food diary
- C. to improve the diet of babies and children
- D. to deal with complex eating processes in the mouth

Q4: In paragraph 5, the word which can replace the phrase, in addition, is _____

- A. Also
- B. Besides
- C. However
- D. Therefore

Q5: Why is the phrase, for instance, in paragraph 5, used?

- A. to show how the new technique can be used in different ways
- B. to give examples of patients who can use the new technique
- C. to show that the new and all techniques are different
- D. to explain one difficulty in using the new technique

Answers:

- Q1: He believes they were not practical.
- Q2: It is not yet ready to replace older methods.
- Q3: to avoid the need to keep a daily food diary
- Q4: Besides
- Q5: to explain one difficulty in using the new technique

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٦٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192g5>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤓

اضغط هنا



القواعد الثقافية

1- Humans are social creatures. People have always grouped together into communities to survive. Living together makes people form common habits and behaviors-from specific methods of raising children to preferred techniques for obtaining food. In modern-day Paris, many people shop daily at outdoor markets to pick up the things they need for their evening meal, such as cheese, meat, and vegetables from different specialty stalls. In the United States, the majority of people shop only once a week at supermarkets, filling large carts to the brim. How would a Parisian perceive U.S. shopping behaviors that Americans take for granted?

2- Almost every human behavior is learned whether it is shopping, marriage or expressing one's feelings. In the United States, people tend to view marriage as a choice between two people, based on mutual feelings of love. In other nations and in other times, marriages have arranged through an intricate and complicated process of interviews and **negotiations** between entire families.

3- To someone who is raised in New York City, the marriage customs of a family from Nigeria may seem strange, or even wrong. Conversely, someone from a traditional Kolkata family might be perplexed unable to understand the idea of romantic love as the foundation for lifelong commitment. In other words, the way in which people view marriage depends largely on what they have been taught.

4- Behavior based on learned customs and traditions is not a bad thing. Being familiar with unwritten rules helps people feel secured and "normal." Most people want to live their daily lives confident that their behaviors will not be challenged or disrupted. But even an action as seemingly simple as commuting to work evidences a great deal of cultural propriety.

Questions:

Q1: Mention the main reason for people's constant living in social groups?

- A. friendship
- B. marriage
- C. customs
- D. survival

Q2: What affects people's ideas about marriage today the most?

- A. their ideas about romantic love
- B. what they have seen in popular films
- C. the marriage customs of people in New York
- D. what they have learned from their own community

Q3: The word that is closest in meaning to "obtaining" is _____

- A. Getting
- B. Ordering
- C. Preparing
- D. Producing

Q4: Which word in the passage is closest in meaning to the word "negotiations"?

- A. Differences
- B. Discussions
- C. Emergencies
- D. Relationships

Answers:

Q1: survival

Q2: what they have learned from their own community

Q3: Getting

Q4: Discussions

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٦٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/192g6>



الغذاء والخلايا

- 1- Food is primarily made of nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals, vitamins and water. To sustain ourselves, we need to regularly ingest food.
- 2- Living creatures do not follow the decay pattern seen in the rest of the natural world. Unlike non-living things (such as rocks), living things maintain themselves. New cells, tissues and organs are built in the process of development. Once mature, organisms can sustain existing biological structures by cellular division, also called mitosis. It allows cells to use molecules such as water, amino acids (building blocks of proteins), carbohydrates and lipids to create new cells. For the process to complete, energy needs to be transferred among chemical bonds.
- 3- Our cells are regularly replaced and recycled which requires a regular influx of energy and matter. We obtain energy in the form of food calories: new matter in the form of molecules contained in our food. Not all these molecules are digestible by all animals. These unneeded molecules may be eaten along with more desirable molecules. This is part of the reason why animals must have an opening in their digestive system.
- 4- A person's balanced diet includes several servings of cereals, breads, vegetables and fruits every day. Smaller servings of milk, dairy, meat and eggs is also essential. Oils, fats and sweets should not make up more than a very small portion of this balanced diet.
- 5- Human beings eat several hundred pounds of food every year. From this food we obtain all the molecules we need to help our bodies operate, grow and replace the cells lost to wear, old age, or damage.
- 6- Animals, such as humans, have evolved sophisticated strategies and tactics of intercellular communication like feedback, feed-forward, and inhibition which allow us to keep and keep steady-state, or homeostasis. When we want to eat, we feel hungry. This seemingly simple cause and effect relationship is the result of the empty stomach secreting the peptide hormone ghrelin into the bloodstream. When the hypothalamus receives this hormone, it stimulates and releases growth hormones, which makes us want to eat. After eating to satiation, the release of the peptide hormone leptin causes the hypothalamus to inhibit and prevent hunger sensations. Leptin is released by a variety of tissues including adipose (fat cells), stomach, bone, pituitary, and the liver.



Metabolism

7- The word metabolism is of Greek origin and comes from the Greek root “change.” It involves the building up or breaking down of molecules so that the body can use them. These molecules will be used for cell growth, fuel and other processes. If the process involves breaking down molecules into simpler ones, usually to release energy, it is called catabolic. If, however, it involves building up complex molecules for structures or energy storage, it is called anabolic.

8- The need of energy calorie depends on how developed and active the bodies are. Developed and less active bodies do not need as many energy calories as developing and active bodies. Developing bodies are adding cells at a rapid rate, and this requires infusion of both new material (molecules) and energy. Active bodies, likewise, need more calories to sustain the energetic demands of more motion.

Proteins

9- Protein’s molecules are made of nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and sometimes sulfur. These molecules are found in animal tissue such as meat (including fish), eggs, cheese and legumes, and many other plant foods, as well.

10- Proteins, which are large molecules, are assembled from smaller units called amino acids and serve many important roles in living things. Amino acids are linked by covalent bonds called peptide bonds. Proteins can serve as complex physical features. Proteins comprise most of what makes up an organism such as teeth, bone, muscle, tendon, cartilage, skin.

11- As enzymes, proteins facilitate chemical reactions that would not otherwise happen in the short time, or lower temperatures required by living things. As hormones, such as the appetite-inhibitor leptin , protein messengers deliver information around the body.

Carbohydrates

12- Carbohydrates consist of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon that combine to form monosaccharides. These simple sugars are made of five (pentose) or six (hexose) carbon rings which with the help of additional hydrogen and oxygen atoms form disaccharides (“two sugars”) such as sucrose and lactose or polysaccharides (“many sugars”) such as starch.

13- Sugars are essential to living things as they provide a way to store chemical energy to operate living things. They are also the structural backbone to the information storage molecules: DNA and RNA, as well as many of the other essential molecules in living things. Sugars are transported through the blood stream in the form of the simple sugar glucose. They have 4 calories of energy per gram.

Questions:

Q1: What do cells use for mitosis? Mention 2 things.

- A. Water and dairy
- B. lipids and cereals
- C. amino acids and lipids
- D. amino acids and vegetables

Q2: Name the two processes that happen to the cells in our body.

- A. They divide and are digested.
- B. They are replaced and recycled.
- C. They are replaced and digested.
- D. They build new cells and give energy.

Q3: Which two hormones make people feel hungry?

- A. Ghrelin and growth hormones
- B. Leptin and Ghrelin
- C. Ghrelin and peptide
- D. Hypothalamus and growth hormones

Answers:

- Q1: amino acids and lipids
- Q2: They are replaced and recycled.
- Q3: Ghrelin and growth hormones

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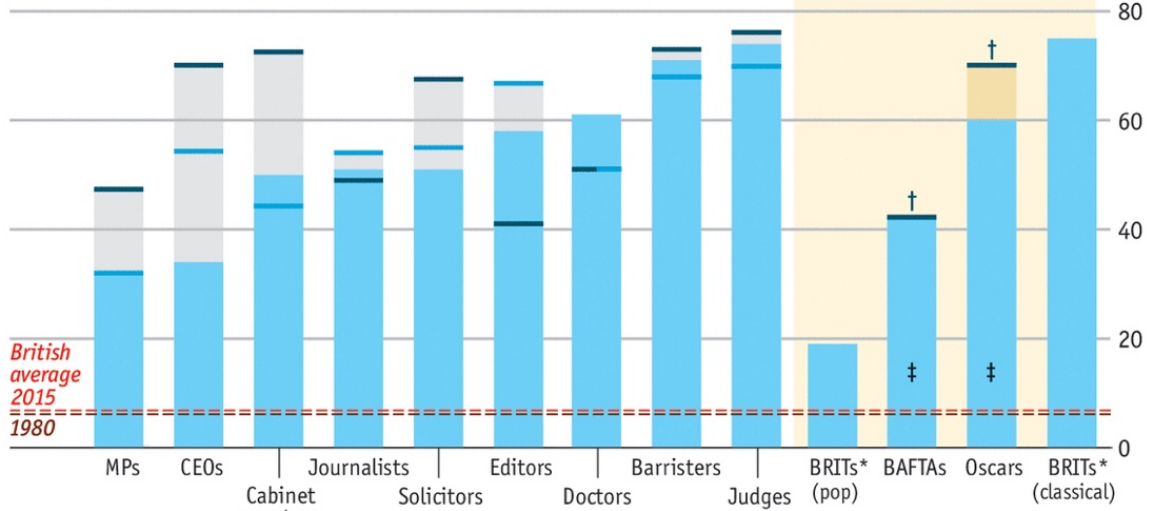
المهن البريطانية

Look at the graph below and answer the questions based on what you see.

British professions

% privately educated

— Mid/late 1980s — Mid 2000s — 2015



Source: The Sutton Trust

*BRITs since 1977, Classical BRITs since 2000 †Before 1990 ‡Past 25 years

Economist.com

Questions:

Q1: How many British CEOs were educated private schools in 2015?

- A. around 38%
- B. around 55%
- C. around 70%
- D. around 87%

Answers:
Q1: around 38%

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٧٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192g8>



Defences of Advertising

1- Defenders of advertising claim that it is good for the society. How else would we know about available products and services? Some adverts promote the public interest by informing consumers about health and safety issues. An example is Volvos. They were among the first vehicles to provide side-door air bags which is definitely a safety advantage. Defenders of advertising also argue that advertisements allow “free” television and internet content by giving media the financial backing it requires. The survival and profitability of many media outlets, such as social media, television and radio stations and YouTube channels depend on advertising revenue. Finally, advocates of advertising claim that it stimulates competition and fuels our mass-consumption to buy, because mass production requires mass consumption, and mass consumption of a product cannot take place if consumers do not know that the product exists or where it can be bought. So, advertising is required if we are to take advantage of the benefits of large-scale production.

Criticisms to advertising

2- There have been numerous criticisms against advertising. First, some critics argue, advertising interferes with almost everything we do (studying, reading, driving, watching YouTube, browsing the internet). Second, critics say, advertising makes citizens materialistic. All they are about is possessing more and more. Of course, there is nothing wrong with improving your standard of living, but they say advertising encourages consumers to measure their worth only by what they have, rather than by who they are. And so advertising weakens social bonds and contributes to a shallow, materialistic culture. Third, advertising exploits children by targeting dubious messages (sugary cereals are good, cool kids wear brand-name clothing) at an audience that is too young to be able to evaluate their content. Young people, including college students, generally claim that advertising does not influence them, but ad makers know better. They say that a well-designed ad campaign can greatly increase a product’s sales-even to young people and college students.

Questions:

Q1: Name the two words, in paragraph 1, that the writer uses for supporter?

- A. consumer and defender
- B. consumer and survival
- C. advocate and survival
- D. advocate and defender

Q2: What information is given about YouTube from the passage?

- A. People use it to make money.
- B. It is popular with young people.
- C. It stops students from studying.
- D. It has more adverts than television.

Q3: What does the passage say about advertising?

- A. It causes higher prices in the shops.
- B. It always helps a company increase profits.
- C. It is a very important and powerful industry.
- D. Its advantages are greater than its benefits.

Q4: Which statement is an opinion?

- A. Large scale production makes products cheaper.
- B. Some TV stations need revenue for advertising.
- C. Advertising makes people want more possessions.
- D. Advertising gives people information about products.

Answers:

- Q1: advocate and defender
- Q2: People use it to make money.
- Q3: It is a very important and powerful industry.
- Q4: advertising makes people want more possessions
- Q5: College students think advertising to young people is ineffective.

Q5: How are college students' views about advertising different from the advertisers' view?

- A. College students think advertising to young people is ineffective.
- B. College students think that good advertising can increase sales.
- C. College students think advertising prevents students from studying.
- D. College students think advertising on social media should be banned.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٧٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192g9>



اعتقالات

1- In the US legal systems, when enough evidence is collected to establish **probable** cause, only then arrests are made. Arrests can be made with or without a warrant, but there must always be probable cause to arrest. A criminal defendant is usually searched at the time of the arrest. The defendant is '**booked**' at the police station. Finger printing and photographing the defendant are part of the booking process. Background information on the defendant such as name, address, phone number, and so forth is also collected.

2- The defendant is searched again before being placed in a jail cell. Bailing depends on the type of offense a defendant commits. If the defendant's offense is minor, he or she may be allowed to post bail and appear before the judge at a later date. When the offense is not minor, the defendant is held until the initial appearance when the judge sets the bail amount.

Questions:

Q1: The word that is closest in meaning to "probable" is _____

- A. Enormous
- B. Suspicious
- C. Reasonable
- D. Complicated

Q2: The word in the passage is closest in meaning to "booked" is _____

- A. Harmed
- B. Registered
- C. Released
- D. Transferred

Answers:
Q1: Reasonable
Q2: Registered

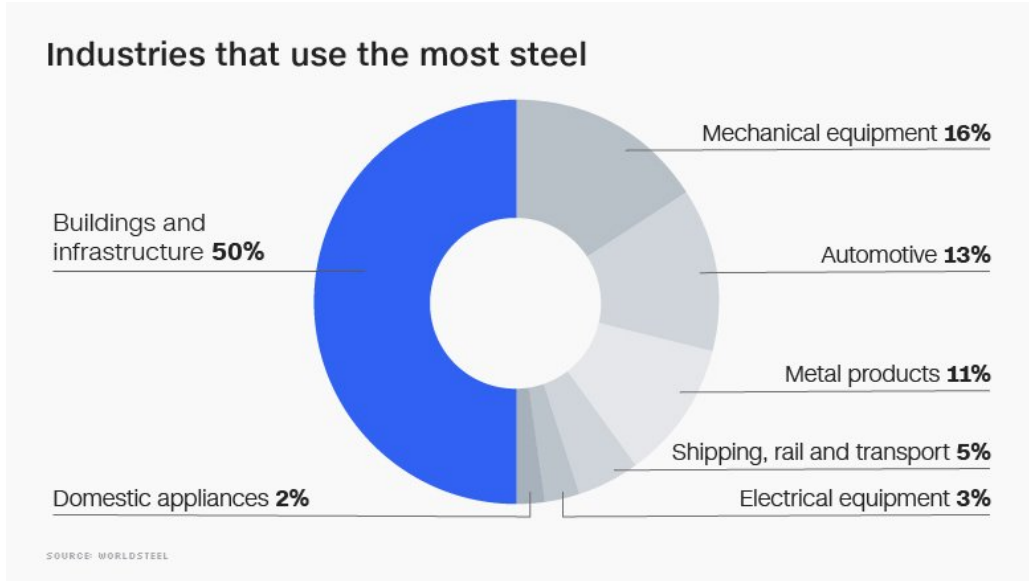
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استخدام الصلب

Look at the graph below and answer the questions based on what you see.



Questions:

Q1: The percentage of steel that the automotive industry uses is _____

- A. 5%
- B. 9%
- C. 13%
- D. 16%

Q2: How much steel is used by the domestic appliances industry?

- A. 11%
- B. 8%
- C. 5%
- D. 2%

Answers:
Q1: 13%
Q2: 2%

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<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gb>



مصادر الطاقة المتجددة

Passage A

Solar Energy

1- The energy coming to Earth from the Sun is mostly in the form of light. The light that falls in one hour equals the total energy used worldwide in a year. Unfortunately, due to its low energy density and varying availability, large collecting devices are needed. Its greatest potential use is as an energy source for low-temperature water heating. This uses solar panels as the energy transfer devices, which convert light into heat energy. They are used increasingly to produce domestic hot water at about 70°C and to heat swimming pools.



2- The energy taken from the sun can also be used to produce high-temperature heating; up to 3000°C or so, if a huge curved mirror, used as a solar furnace, focuses the Sun's rays on to a small area. The solar energy can then be used to turn water to steam for driving the turbine of an electric generator in a power station.

3- Solar cells, which are made from semiconducting materials, directly convert sunlight into electricity. A number of cells can be connected together to supply electricity to homes and to the electronic equipment in communication and other satellites. They are also used for generating power on a small scale in remote areas of developing countries where there is no electricity supply. Recent developments have made large-scale generation more cost effective and there is now a large solar power plant in California. There are many designs for prototype light vehicles run on solar power.

Wind energy

4- Wind turbines which are giant windmills with two or three blades each up to 30cm long drive electrical generators. 'Wind farms' of 20 to 100 turbines spaced and spread out about 400m apart, supply about 400MW which can provide electricity for 25,000 homes in the UK and provide a useful 'top-up' to the National Grid. Wind turbines can be noisy and may be considered unsightly. Therefore, there is some environmental objection to wind farms, especially as the best sites are usually in coastal or upland areas known for their great natural beauty.

Passage B

Wave energy

5- The rise and fall of sea waves have to be transferred by the use of some kind of wave-energy converter into the rotary motion needed to drive a generator. It is a difficult problem and production of electricity on a large scale by this means is unlikely in the near future, but small systems are being developed to supply island communities with power.

Tidal and hydroelectric energy

6- The flow of water from a higher level to a lower one from behind a tidal barrage – barrier- or the dam of a hydroelectric scheme is used to drive a water turbine -water wheel- connected to a generator.

7- La Grande I project in Canada is one of the largest working tidal schemes. Feasibility studies and research have shown that a 10-mile-long barrage across the River Severn Estuary could produce about 7% of today's consumption of electrical energy in England and Wales. However, such schemes have serious and significant implications for the environment, as they may destroy wildlife habitats of water birds for example, and also for shipping routes.

8- In the UK, about 2% of the electricity supply is generated in the hydroelectric power stations. Most are located in Scotland and Wales because the average rainfall is higher than in other areas. With good management, hydroelectric energy can be a reliable energy source, but still, there are risks connected with the construction and building of dams, and a variety of problems may result from the impact of a dam on the environment. For example, land previously used for forestry or farming may have to be flooded.

Questions:

Q1: According to both passages, why is it difficult to collect solar energy?

- A. Renewable sources require large amounts of energy to generate power.
- B. The availability of renewable energy differs and can only be used for water heating.
- C. Large collecting devices are required and it's difficult to get permission from governments.
- D. It's difficult to convert motion to drive a generator and crude oil prices are so cheap that it's not worth it.

Q2: The UK is mentioned in the passages to say that _____

- A. Wind turbines are unpopular in the UK, but they provide 400 MW of energy.
- B. The UK has up to 100 wind turbines that can provide energy to other countries.
- C. Wind turbines supply electricity to some homes and hydroelectricity powers 2 percent of homes in the UK.
- D. Hydroelectricity powers 2 percent of homes and wind power could provide power for another 10 percent of homes.

Q3: Renewable energy from both passages can be summarized as _____

- A. the UK is the leading country in the world using alternative energy sources.
- B. renewable energy resources make up a small portion of the energy supply.
- C. wind turbines cause too much environmental damage to be used widely.
- D. Canada is the leading country in hydroelectric energy.

Answers:

Q1: Large collecting devices are required and it's difficult to get permission from governments.
 Q2: Wind turbines supply electricity to some homes and hydroelectricity powers 2 percent of homes in the UK.
 Q3: renewable energy resources make up a small portion of the energy supply.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٧٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gc>



الاستدامة في بنغلاديش

- 1- Bangladesh is a country in South Asia. It is the eighth-most populous country in the world, with a population exceeding 163 million people, 80% of which live in rural areas. It is so dense that 1,062 people live in a square kilometre.
- 2- It is one of the poorest countries in the world but the World bank noticed the huge percentage of poor people and was among the first development partners to support Bangladesh. It has committed \$35 billion in grants, interest-free, and concessional credits to the country since its Independence. With the aid of the World Bank, Bangladesh has been fighting poverty. Consequently, poverty declined from 43.5 percent in 1991 to 14.3 percent in 2016, based on the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day.
- 3- On April 19, 2022, the Government of Bangladesh and the World Bank signed a \$250 million financing agreement to support the country's reform efforts to sustain growth after the COVID-19 pandemic and to enhance resilience to future shocks, including climate change.

Questions:

Q1: What percentage of the population lives in the countryside?

- A. two-thirds
- B. three-fourths
- C. four-fifths
- D. half

Q2: What is the population density of Bangladesh?

- A. 1,062 per km²
- B. 163 per km²
- C. 163 million people in rural areas.
- D. 1062 live in rural areas.

Q3: Name the organization that noted the number of poor people in Bangladesh?

- A. The Government of Bangladesh
- B. The World Bank
- C. The USA
- D. Europe

Answers:
Q1: four-fifths
Q2: 1,062 per km²
Q3: The World Bank

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٨٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gd>



قياس الأداء الاقتصادي

1- Interest is the amount of money a lender or financial institution receives for lending out money. It can be with a low rate or a high rate. A low-interest-rate environment is intended to stimulate economic growth so that it is cheaper to borrow money. This is beneficial for those who are shopping for new homes, simply because it lowers their monthly payment and means cheaper costs. However, low-interest rates aren't always ideal. A high-interest rate typically tells us that the economy is strong and doing well. In a low-interest-rate environment, there are lower returns on investments and in savings accounts, and of course, an increase in debt which could mean more of a chance of default when rates go back up.

2- Today, interest rates can be applied to various financial products including house mortgages, credit cards, car loans, and personal loans. Interest rates started to fall in 2019 and were brought to near zero in 2020.

Questions:

Q1: What products and services require people to pay interest?

- A. Personal loans and lending money.
- B. homes and automobiles
- C. saving accounts and shopping
- D. clothes and shoes

Answers:
Q1: homes and automobiles

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٨١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192ge>



الوقود الأحفوري

1- Fossil fuels, like coal, oil, and gas are our main source of energy. This kind of fuel is considered as nonrenewable because it takes millions of years before new fuels can replace the ones we have used. So, if someday we have consumed all of the deposits, it cannot be replaced. The problem is that the consumption rate of fossil fuel keeps increasing as the population of the world is also increasing. This results in the increase of industrial activities, transportation, power plants, and even simpler uses like lighting up our fireplaces most of which require fossil fuels to operate. Due to the huge consumption of oil, scientists have predicted that the deposit of fossil oil will run out at year 2052, gas will end by 2060, and coal will last till 2090.

2- Most environmental problems are the direct cause of surging carbon emissions caused by fossil fuels. Ozone layer depletion and rising levels of carbon dioxide leading to bad air quality which have damaging effects on health are some of the disadvantages of using crude oil and petrol.

3- Another, unknown, yet dangerous effect of fossil fuels is the emission of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), a colorless, bad-smelling, toxic gas. It is emitted by the burning of fossil fuels — coal, oil, and diesel — in power plants, through metals processing and smelting facilities, and vehicles. Diesel vehicles and equipment have long been a major source of sulfur dioxide. SO₂ emissions leads to the formation of other sulfur oxides which can react with other compounds in the atmosphere to form small particles which may penetrate deeply into the lungs and in sufficient quantity can contribute to health problems. Although most of the sulfur is already removed from fuels during refining through a remarkable chemical process called hydrodesulfurization, the process is very costly and hazardous.

4- To sum up, the fossil fuels we heavily depend on in every aspect of our lives is the main reason for the most serious environmental problems such as pollution and global warming, just to name a few. So, we'd better find and use cleaner renewable resources soon.

Questions:

Q1: The writer mentions the increasing world population in the future. Why?

- A. to show that the number of population has no impact on the consumption of fossil fuels at all.
- B. to show how it will affect the amount of fossil fuels we use.
- C. to show that the more the population is, the less is the need for fossil fuels.
- D. to show the need for renewable energy sources.

Q2: Mention one fact about fossil fuels in Paragraph 1?

- A. Some of them will decrease faster than others.
- B. Only oil will end whereas the others will last forever.
- C. Fossil fuels will end at the same time.
- D. Fossil fuels will end within the coming two centuries.

Q3: What does the third paragraph tell us about sulfur dioxide?

- A. It is the only healthy component produced by fossil fuels.
- B. It is dangerous as it penetrates the brain.
- C. It is safe and cheap to remove from fuel.
- D. It is dangerous and expensive to remove from fuel.

Q4: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The fossil fuels that we rely on are destroying the planet.
- B. Fossil fuels are essential and good for the environment.
- C. Fossil fuels will never end.
- D. Pollution is the main cause of fossil fuels.

Answers:

- Q1: to show how it will affect the amount of fossil fuels we use.
- Q2: Some of them will decrease faster than others.
- Q3: It is dangerous and expensive to remove from fuel.
- Q4: The fossil fuels that we rely on are destroying the planet.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٨٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gf>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



التمويل الشخصي

1- Personal finance is all about how we, as individuals or families manage our money, save, and invest. In other words, it is the financial management each person performs in order to spend, budget, save, and plan for retirement and other future events.

2- Spending is the money you pay for goods or services: paying bills, rent, shopping, filling our cars, buying presents, and making donations to charity. Credit cards and tax payments also come under the term spending.

3- People either spend in cash or with borrowed money, i.e., credit. Spending represents a major percentage of most people's income. Most people do emotional spending when they buy just to feel happy. Some are even shopaholic where they buy just to buy and not because they need it. Unfortunately, most of them regret it after just a short time **due to** spending their savings and even falling in debt.

4- To pay our debts, we need to be careful. The best strategy is the 50/30/20 budgeting method. Fifty percent of our living essentials, such as rent, utilities, groceries, and transport. Thirty percent is designed to discretionary expenses, such as dining out and shopping for clothes. Giving to charity can go here as well. Twenty percent goes toward the future—paying down debt and saving for retirement and emergencies.

5- In a recent survey, it has been found out that most Americans cannot pay for any expected emergency in cash. Most of them use their credit and only a few pay from their savings.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer's opinion on unnecessary shopping?

- A. He believes it has a negative effect.
- B. He encourages people to do shopping at any cost.
- C. He is with online shopping.
- D. He believes shopping is always necessary.

Q2: What is the writer's advice about personal debts in paragraph 4?

- A. We should not worry about debt.
- B. We should pay them with 50% of our income.
- C. We should save money for a year before we pay them.
- D. They should be dealt with carefully.

Q3: How do most Americans deal with unexpected costs?

- A. They use credit or saving.
- B. They pay in cash immediately.
- C. None of the Americans use credit.
- D. They just ignore the emergency.

Q4: To replace the expression "due to" in Paragraph 3, the best option is _____

- A. unfortunately
- B. because of
- C. just
- D. because

Q5: What is the function of the word "also" in Paragraph 2?

- A. To give contradictory ideas in the survey.
- B. To give examples of other surveys.
- C. To explain the method of the survey.
- D. To give more information about the survey results.

Answers:

- Q1: He believes it has a negative effect.
- Q2: They should be dealt with carefully.
- Q3: They use credit or saving.
- Q4: because of
- Q5: To give more information about the survey results.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٨٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gg>



القوائم المالية

1- Accounting is one of the key functions of almost any business. It is the process of recording financial transactions pertaining to a business. The accounting process includes summarizing, analyzing, and reporting these transactions to oversight agencies, regulators, and tax collection entities. The financial statements used in accounting are a concise summary of financial transactions over an accounting period, summarizing a company's operations, financial position, and cash flows.

2- Accounting may be handled by a bookkeeper or an accountant at a small firm, or by sizable finance departments with dozens of employees at larger companies. That is why, when hiring accountants for large companies, they choose only those who have spent years of study and rigorous examinations combined with a minimum number of years of practical accounting experience.

3- What is a cash flow statement? A cash flow statement is one of the most important tools used to manage finances. It tracks the cash flow for an organization: where its money comes from, and how money is being spent. It helps its creditors determine how much cash is available for the company to fund its operating expenses and pay down its debts. Investors are also interested in the cash flow statement because it tells them whether a company is on solid financial ground. As such, they can use the statement to make better, more informed decisions about their investments.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer trying to tell his readers?

- A. Cash flow statements are a synonym to accounting.
- B. Cash flow statements are different from accounting.
- C. Cash flow statements have nothing to do with accounting.
- D. Cash flow statements is what accountants study at university.

Q2: The writer's main purpose is _____

- A. to persuade
- B. to amuse
- C. to criticize
- D. to inform

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٨٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gh>



Answers:
 Q1: Cash flow statements are different from accounting.
 Q2: to inform

أهمية العمارة

1- Evidence is growing all over the world that green buildings bring **multiple** benefits. They provide some of the most effective means to achieving a range of global goals, such as addressing climate change, creating sustainable and thriving communities, and driving economic growth. The benefits of green buildings can be grouped within three categories: environmental and social.

2- Green buildings can not only reduce or eliminate negative impacts on the environment, by using less water, energy or natural resources, but they can - in many cases - have a positive impact on the environment by generating their own energy or increasing biodiversity working as a **constraint** that would stop global temperature's rise to 2°C. This can be done through the principle of Energy efficiency. It provides **guidelines** for energy efficient design strategies, site adaptive design, thermal efficiency and storage, building envelope design, passive solar heating, passive solar cooling, daylighting, outdoor lighting, materials, and renewable energy sources.

3- Green building benefits go beyond economics and the environment, and have been shown to bring positive social impacts too. Many of these benefits are around the health and wellbeing of people who work in green offices or live in green homes. Research has found out that workers in green, well-ventilated offices record a 101 per cent increase in cognitive scores and they have better and longer sleep at night.

Questions:

Q1: The word in the passage that is closest in meaning to "multiple" is _____

- A. many
- B. a few
- C. no
- D. extremely

Q2: The word in the passage that is closest in meaning to "constraint" is _____

- A. guard
- B. increase
- C. limit
- D. international

Q3: The word in the passage that is closest in meaning to "guidelines" is _____

- A. laws
- B. instructions
- C. effectiveness
- D. methods

Answers:
 Q1: many
 Q2: limit
 Q3: instructions

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٨٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gj>



طائرات بوينج

1- Boeing has been the premier manufacturer of commercial jetliners for decades. Today, the company manufactures the 737, 747, 767, 777 and 787 families of airplanes and the Boeing Business Jet range. New product development efforts include the Boeing 787-10 Dreamliner, the 737 MAX, and the 777X. More than 10,000 Boeing-built commercial jetliners are in service worldwide, which is almost half the world fleet.

2- Buying your own Boeing plane does not come cheap. Their prices range from \$89 million to about \$442 million. In reality, aircraft are usually acquired at less than the listed price, with discounts ranging anywhere from 20% up to 60%. Boeing lists these prices as averages.

3- There are numerous factors that determine discounts and every deal has its unique circumstances. Sometimes airlines and planemakers have long-term relationships which help to offer more favorable discounts. Other influencing factors include order size, and airline size. When bought at home, their prices are modest, but this does not apply to international orders. One thing doesn't influence Boeing prices, though, the market conditions.

Questions:

Q1: What word does the writer use to talk about the jetlines' prices at home?

- A. modest
- B. influence
- C. cheap
- D. average

Q2: Which statement is a fact?

- A. It costs more to sell locally.
- B. It costs less to sell internationally.
- C. The price of the sale is the same.
- D. It costs more to sell internationally.

Q3: What does Paragraph (3) tell us about Boeing jetliners?

- A. Boeing has been the main manufacturer of commercial planes for the last 200 years.
- B. One can buy Boeing with a 70% sale.
- C. Their prices are independent of local market conditions.
- D. The discounts are the same for everyone.

Answers:

Q1: modest

Q2: It costs more to sell internationally.

Q3: Their prices are independent of local market conditions.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٩٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gj>





التوظيف الخارجي والداخلي

Passage A

1- When a company has a vacancy, it has two options to fill it; internal or external recruitment. The internal recruitment refers to promoting employees from within the same organization to higher positions rather than bringing in new talent.

2- One of the most notable advantages of internal recruitment is more stability, safer transition and lower costs. By promoting your pre-existing employees, you save all the money and time attached to searching, interviewing, and selecting suitable new candidates.

3- More importantly, if you adopt a policy of promoting your employees based on their performance, they will be eager to work hard to win the promotion. This will increase the levels of motivation amongst your employees. Thus, you will keep your best employees, and they will never venture to leave the company.

4- On the other hand, your current employees might be very experienced in their current jobs. However, if you are planning to promote them, they will need further training to obtain the needed skills for their new tasks.

Passage B

5- External recruitment refers to an organization seeking to fill an open position with someone who does not work at the company. Recruiters or hiring managers use external sources to find available candidates. When you look outside your own company, you can explore a much larger pool of candidates for your position. This can increase your chances of finding a qualified, successful applicant. Having more potential hires can allow you to be more selective and find candidates with the right education and experience for the job. It also gives access to new fresh minds that will bring about innovative ideas from outside the organization.

6- Despite its advantages, external recruiting can be costly as organizations may pay for a recruiting service, memberships for job search sites and travel for long-distance candidates. It also involves background checks, interviewing, etc. the final step involves determining successful applicants and job offers. All of these steps require allocating a significant amount of the company's resources, money, and time. Moreover, looking externally for senior positions can disincentivize top performers who feel they should be next in line and might cause them to find another job elsewhere.

7- External recruiting requires more training than internal recruiting which costs the company additional time and money.

Questions:

Q1: According to Passage A, what facilitates the internal recruitment process in some companies?

- A. No policies make it easier to promote employees.
- B. Policies are only for external recruiting.
- C. Companies set policies for hiring their own employees.
- D. Promoting employees costs much more than hiring outside candidates.

Q2: According to Passages A and B, one of the advantages of internal recruiting is _____

- A. it gives companies a wider selection.
- B. it brings innovative ideas to the company.
- C. companies do not train them.
- D. it helps companies retain the best employees.

Q3: What can be understood from both passages about internal and external recruiting?

- A. They both involve training employees.
- B. Only internal recruiting involves training employees.
- C. Only external recruiting involves training employees.
- D. No training is needed because employees should be ready.

Q4: Based on Passages A and B, what can we infer about recruiting?

- A. Recruiting good employees can be done in a short time.
- B. Recruiting good employees is a long process.
- C. External recruiting has no advantages, at all.
- D. Internal recruiting is best avoided.

Answers:

Q1: Companies set policies for hiring their own employees.

Q2: it helps companies retain the best employees.

Q3: They both involve training employees.

Q4: Recruiting good employees is a long process.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٩١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gk>



1- Compensating differential is a term used in labour economics to investigate the relation between the pay rate and the unpleasantness, risk, or other undesirable features of a particular job. It is defined as the additional amount of income that a given worker must be offered in order to motivate them to accept a given undesirable job. It is an important feature of choosing a career among other choices. For example, Oil workers stand to make an impressive paycheck, even in entry-level positions. Salaries for an entry-level oil rig position, such as a maintenance roustabout, average around \$47,000 per year, with management positions making well over \$100,000 per year. Part of the reason for the high pay is to difficult working conditions and risks associated with the job. Apart from their hard manual labor, night shifts on the 24-hour operation, and the two weeks at sea, many of them might be killed on the job. In 2008 alone, 120 workers in the oil and gas industry were killed on the job. Alaska is a big oil producer. But Texas is still a much larger producer of oil and gas and has far greater reserves. Therefore, it's much easier to be hired in Houston, Texas than in Alaska, but the salaries are not as high. Oil workers stand to make an impressive paycheck.

2- In sports, compensating differentials explain the high salary of basketball players. This does not depend on the unpleasantness or danger of the job but on the skills and talents of the player. The better the player, the higher the salary. What makes this work is the scarcity of special basketball players.

3- Geographical compensating differentials are the difference in wages based on where you work. Many people are moving to California because of its clean air. It has been working on cleaning its air since 2009. This means that more skilled workers will look for jobs in California, and thus competition will be higher. The average salary in California is \$111,622. Although the air is cleaner in Rochester, New York, the average salary is \$67 thousand, depending on many factors.

4- To sum up, a 'compensation differential' can be explained by many factors, such as differences in the skills of the workers in those jobs, the country or geographical area in which those jobs are performed, or the characteristics of the jobs themselves. Thus, it affects people's choices in different areas.

Questions:

Q1: Which statment gives the main idea of paragraph A?

- A. Compensating differential is a feature of other choices but not of career choices.
- B. Compensating differential is a feature of career choices but not of life choices.
- C. Compensating differential is a feature of other choices as well as career choices.
- D. Compensating differential is NOT a feature of life choices or career choices.

Q2: What information does the first paragraph give about Houston, Texas?

- A. It is easier to work there than in Alaska.
- B. It is more difficult to find a job there than in Alaska.
- C. Excellent basketball players all go to Texas.
- D. Its oil reserves are the smallest in the USA.

Q3: What is true about oil field workers in Alaska?

- A. They are less paid than Texas.
- B. They are paid as much as in Texas.
- C. They have better salaries than Houston workers.
- D. They have larger oil reserves that Texas.

Q4: Why do basketball players have high salaries?

- A. There are many excellent players.
- B. There are few excellent players.
- C. There is'n't a single excellent player.
- D. They borrow excellent players from the Middle East.

Q5: What does the third paragraph tell us about California?

- A. It is so polluted that people run away from it.
- B. It has good air quality.
- C. The average of life is much less than Rochester.
- D. It doesn't have skilled workers.

Q6: What does Paragraph (3) say about Rochester?

- A. Its air is completely polluted.
- B. It is in California.
- C. The higher salary there is higher than in California.
- D. There is less air pollution there than in California.

Q7: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Compensating differentials have an effect on people's life choices.
- B. Compensating differentials have no effect on people's life choices.
- C. Compensating differentials are totally unfair.
- D. Compensating differentials are always on the employees'.

Answers:

- Q1: Compensating differential is a feature of other choices as well as career choices.
- Q2: It is easier to work there than in Alaska.
- Q3: They have better salaries than Houston workers.
- Q4: There are few excellent players.
- Q5: It has good air quality.
- Q6: There is less air pollution there than in California.
- Q7: Compensating differentials have an effect on people's life choices.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٩٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/192gl>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



تقدم في التعليم

Education has progressed through out the years. In 1879, France started giving training to teachers in schools. Mount Holyoke College was also one of the leading educational institution in the US. What proved the growth of education is that, by the late 1800s, Chemistry was added as a university course.

Questions:

Q1: In 1879 where did schools start to train teachers?

- A. England
- B. France
- C. US
- D. Germany

Q2: Where is Mount College located?

- A. England
- B. France
- C. US
- D. Germany

Q3: What university course was added by the late 1800's?

- A. Chemistry
- B. Math
- C. Religion
- D. Physical Education

Answers:
Q1: France
Q2: US
Q3: Chemistry

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤٠)

<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kyl>



الأصول التاريخية للقانون

Laws have been developed over the history. It started from just the rulers judging people, then it was delegated to courts where you have judges. Different courts of law play different roles in setting and building civil and common law systems.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. to argue
- B. to explain
- C. to raise interest
- D. to entertain

Q2: What is an important idea the writer mentions?

- A. Law is based on tradition.
- B. Different courts play different roles in civil and common law systems.
- C. All adopted the british legal system.
- D. One court builds all law systems.

Answers:

- Q1: to explain
Q2: Different courts play different roles in civil and common law systems.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤١)
<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kyu>



ثورة بريطانيا الصناعية

- 1- In mid 1800s, a great industrial revolution started which affected many countries especially Britain. Britain's Industrial Revolution brought a lot of wealth and power that made it the world's superpower. It especially made England the strongest country.
- 2- With this British revolution, workers fought for improved working and living conditions.
- 3- As the revolution grew, it increased business opportunities in Britain's industry as they had a lot of labor and new technology.

Questions:

Q1: Which sentence gives the main idea of paragraph 1?

- A. Britain's Industrial Revolution brought such wealth and power that Britain became the world's superpower.
- B. US's Industrial Revolution made it the world's superpower.
- C. Britain's Industrial Revolution brought only some benefits while remaining the same.
- D. Europe's Industrial Revolution brought such wealth and power that Britain became the world's superpower.

Q2: What does paragraph 2 say about workers during the British industrial revolution?

- A. They had little power.
- B. They worked in difficult factory jobs.
- C. They included a few workers from other countries.
- D. They fought for improved working and living conditions.

Q3: What does paragraph 1 say about the British industrial revolution?

- A. It made England the strongest.
- B. It increased the amount of people in duty.
- C. It increased poverty.
- D. It increased the amount of people without homes.

Answers:

- Q1: Britain's Industrial Revolution brought such wealth and power that Britain became the world's superpower.
Q2: They fought for improved working and living conditions.
Q3: it made England the strongest.
Q4: It increased because of many people and new technology.
Q5: The industrial revolution changed the country's economy and global position.

Q4: What does paragraph 3 say about the business opportunities in Britain's Industry?

- A. It decreased business opportunity.
- B. too much foreign competition
- C. Only rich and powerful had the opportunity.
- D. It increased because of many people and new technology.

Q5: What was the main idea?

- A. The industrial revolution changed the country's economy and global position.
- B. The industrial revolution worsened the country's economy.
- C. The industrial revolution failed the economy.
- D. The industrial revolution changed the country's global position only.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤٢)
<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kyv>



الحرارة والطاقة

1- Hot and Cold are 2 states of anything, liquids, solids, etc. One of the old theories regarding this is the caloric theory. It says that heat is an invisible fluid that flows from hotter bodies to colder bodies. When hot things expand, this fluid is absorbed in the body, and that's how caloric theory works.

2- However, the new theory explains heat in form of kinetic energy; the hotter the object is the greater the kinetic energy.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main topic?

- A. Heat is needed to travel space.
- B. Heat makes things bigger.
- C. Hot objects are stronger than cold.
- D. two theories about hot and cold

Q2: What is the important idea related to the new theory in paragraph 2?

- A. Hot Things have greater kinetic energy.
- B. Its used in an assumption.
- C. An example of it is a baseball.
- D. It is the 2nd theory.

Q3: What is the caloric theory in paragraph 1?

- A. There is more caloric in cold things.
- B. explained observation by scientists.
- C. Invisible fluid caused by heat.
- D. It was the only good theory.

Q4: Why was "hot things expand" explained?

- A. to show what scientists believed
- B. to show something scientists could explain
- C. to show what happens to heated objects
- D. to show the caloric theory

Answers:

Q1: two theories about hot and cold

Q2: Hot Things have greater kinetic energy.

Q3: Invisible fluid caused heat.

Q4: to show the caloric theory

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤٣)
<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kyw>



تعصر الاتحاد السوفيتي

Stalin was the reason for modernization in Soviet Union (USSR) as he developed its industrial situation and economy. The amazing fact is that he was the one who built Moscow Underground Railway. One of the issues he faced is Siberia being far away. So, he built new industrial centers there and connected it to the Railway which solved.

Questions:

Q1: How does the writer feel about the Moscow Underground Railway?

- A. shocking
- B. strange
- C. awful
- D. amazing

Q2: How did Stalin solve the issue of Siberia being far away?

- A. He improved architecture.
- B. He built new industrial centers in it.
- C. He made new laws for workers.
- D. He increased the farm machinery.

Q3: What word can replace "so"?

- A. meanwhile
- B. therefore
- C. particularly
- D. besides

Q4: What does the passage say about Stalin?

- A. He made factories produce consumer goods.
- B. Setup Gosplan
- C. Achieve the targets of the 5 year plan
- D. Modernized the Soviet Economy

Answers:

Q1: amazing

Q2: He built new industrial centers in it.

Q3: therefore

Q4: Modernized the Soviet Economy

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤٤)
<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kyx>



التفاعلات الكيميائية

1- Chemical reactions can't be performed in theory as theories only express a part of the process.

Questions:

Q1: What does the word “theory” in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. idea
- B. style
- C. sense
- D. equipment

Q2: What does the word “express” mean?

- A. checks
- B. approves
- C. buys
- D. explains

Answers:
Q1: idea
Q2: explains

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤٥)
<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kyy>



Friction is the force resisting the motion when 2 objects are rubbed together. It **increases** with roughness of the surface. So, when you push a stationary object on the ground it **produces** friction but when add extra force it results in motion.

Questions:

Q1: Which word is most similar in meaning to “produce”?

- A. need
- B. push
- C. make
- D. pull

Q2: Which word is most similar in meaning to “increase”?

- A. grows
- B. stops
- C. start
- D. moves

Q3: What is the result of extra force on a stationary object?

- A. motion
- B. rolling friction
- C. nothing
- D. friction

Q4: What happens when 2 surfaces are rubbed together?

- A. stop
- B. friction
- C. force
- D. movement

Answers:
Q1: make
Q2: grows
Q3: motion
Q4: friction

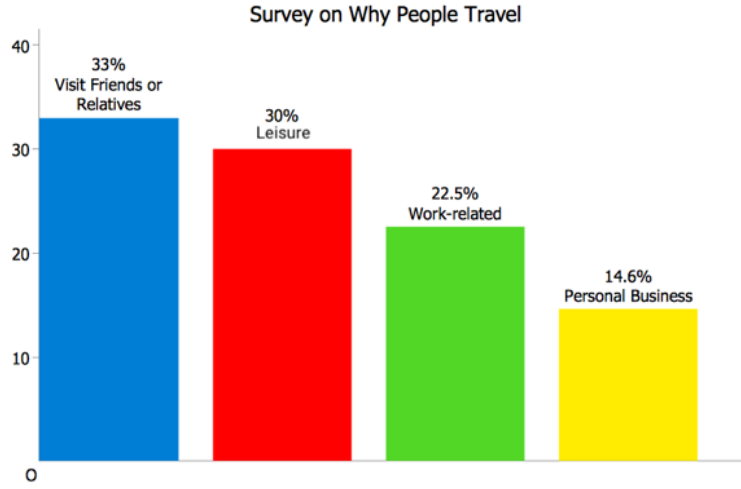
شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤٧)

<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kz0>



أسباب السفر

A survey was conducted for why people travels and their purposes. Here is the result of the survey. Look at the graph and answer the questions.



Questions:

Q1: How many people travelled for leisure?

- A. 30%
- B. 22.5%
- C. 50 people
- D. 300 people

Answers:
Q1: 30%

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤٨)

<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kz1>



التقطير

Simple Distillation is a process where materials based on their boiling point. It is conducted in labs where scientists isolate the mixture in a container.

Questions:

Q1: What does the word "isolate" mean?

- A. contain
- B. separate
- C. maintain
- D. combine

Q2: What does the word "conducted" mean?

- A. considered
- B. performed
- C. affected
- D. taken

Answers:
Q1: separate
Q2: preformed

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤٩)
<https://qr.dalilk.me/14kz2>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدريت وانت مصمحم ولا لا 😊

اضغط هنا

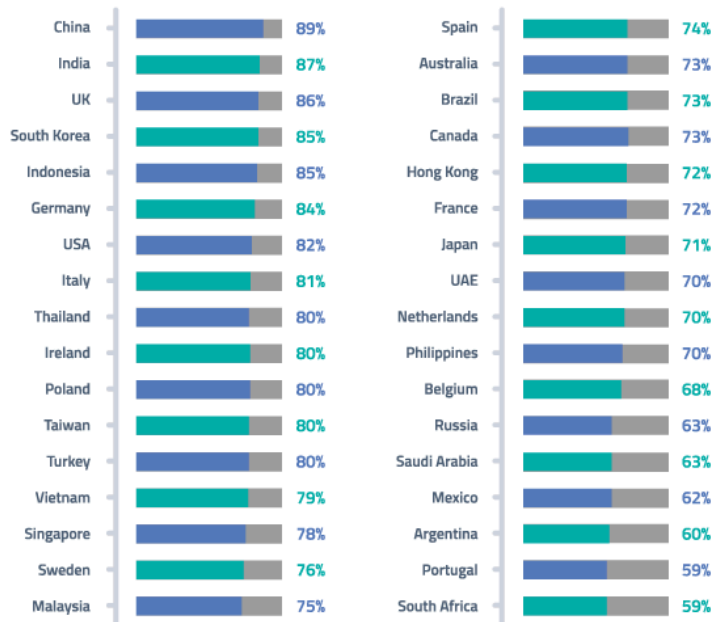


التسوق الاونلاين

Look at the graph below and answer the questions based on what you see.

ONLINE SHOPPING BY MARKET

% of Internet users who purchased a product online last month



Questions:

Q1: How many Mexican Internet users purchased an online product last month?

- A. 59%
- B. 78%
- C. 62%
- D. 90%

Q2: Which country made the highest percentage of online purchases last month?

- A. China
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Mexico
- D. Russia

Answers:
Q1: 62%
Q2: China

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334m>



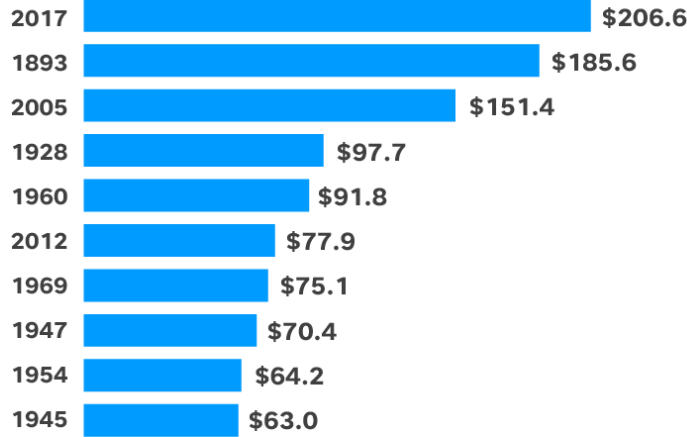
خسائر الاعاصير

Look at the graph bellow and answer the questions based on what you see.



Economic toll of hurricanes since 1871

In billions of dollars



NOTE Calculations were made as if the storm hit in 2017.
SOURCE Enki Holdings, LLC; JISC, Inc.

Questions:

Q1: What was the cost of hurricane damage in 1928?

- A. \$63 billion
- B. \$97.7 billion
- C. \$151.4 billion
- D. \$185.6 billion

Q2: In which year was the cost of hurricane damage the highest?

- A. 2017
- B. 1945
- C. 2012
- D. 2005

Answers:
Q1: \$97.7 billion
Q2: 2017

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334n>



التضخم السكاني

The population levels started to increase very quickly in 1700s. From that time, it continued to increase till today. In 1800s, Paris was over populated and because of that, Georges Haussmann rebuilt parts of Paris. Then the American architect Louis Sullivan built the White City.

Questions:

Q1: What is the nationality of Louis Sullivan?

- A. Mexican
- B. Indian
- C. American
- D. French

Q2: When did population levels begin to increase very quickly?

- A. 1800s
- B. 1700s
- C. 1900s
- D. 2000s

Q3: Who rebuilt parts of Paris in the 1800s?

- A. Louis Sullivan
- B. Georges Haussmann
- C. Jonathan Glancey
- D. Norman Foster

Answers:
Q1: American
Q2: 1700s
Q3: Georges Haussmann

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334o>



الشم والتذوق

A- The sense of smell is the special sense through which smells (or odors) are perceived. It uses the receptor cells to detect other smells. The receptor cells are more involved in smell than taste as it also plays role in perception of taste.

B- The sense of taste is the sensory system that is partially responsible for the perception of taste (flavor). It uses the receptor cells to detect some flavor. When you enjoy food, both taste and smell sense interact to create delicious flavors.

Questions:

Q1: What can we understand from Passages A and B about both taste and smell?

- A. They both do NOT involve the use of receptor cells.
- B. They work separately.
- C. They both involve the use of receptor cells.
- D. They both are responsible for smell.

Q2: What do the passages say about the receptor cells involved in taste and smell?

- A. The receptor cells involved in taste are more than in smell.
- B. The receptor cells involved in smell are a lot more than those involved in taste.
- C. The receptor cells are equal for both taste and smell.
- D. The receptor cells aren't used in any sense.

Q3: According to the passages, why are taste and smell important for us to enjoy food?

- A. Both help digest the food.
- B. Both senses interact to create flavors.
- C. Both senses do NOT interact to create flavors.
- D. They aren't important in food.

Answers:

Q1: They both involve the use of receptor cells

Q2: The receptor cells involved in smell are a lot more than those involved in taste.

Q3: Both senses interact to create flavors.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334p>



الاقتصاد العالمي

The world economy has been growing these days. Canada has become America's leading export partner. But in 2007, worldwide economic recession began. The percentage of decline in Europe's economy in 2009 was 3.9%. However, China increase its total world trade share from 6% in 2003 to 15% now.

Questions:

Q1: Who is America's leading export partner?

- A. Canada
- B. China
- C. Japan
- D. Russia

Q2: What was the percentage of the Europe economy decline in 2009?

- A. 5 percent
- B. 5.8 percent
- C. 3.9 percent
- D. 3.1 percent

Q3: When did the worldwide recession begin?

- A. in 2001
- B. in 2007
- C. in 2005
- D. in 2003

Q4: What was China's total world trade share in 2003?

- A. 2 percent
- B. 4 percent
- C. 8 percent
- D. 6 percent

Answers:

- Q1: Canada
- Q2: 3.9 percent
- Q3: in 2007
- Q4: 6 percent

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334q>



النظم القانونية

legal systems in countries generally fall into two categories: common law and civil law. The civil law is more common than the common law. The difference is that civil law is based on written constitutions and codes whereas common law is based on judicial opinions.

Questions:

Q1: What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. Civil law is less common than common law.
- B. Civil law is more common than common law.
- C. Civil law is as common as common law.
- D. Civil law is not common.

Q2: What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. legal systems in countries generally are four categories.
- B. The civil law is less common than the common law.
- C. Civil law is based on written constitutions and codes.
- D. Civil law is based on judicial opinions.

Answers:

- Q1: Civil law is more common than common law.
- Q2: Civil law is based on written constitutions and codes.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334r>



حوادث طائرات

Plane Crash is one of the rare but most dangerous accidents. They usually happen during takeoff and landing. The risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long distance flights, so airlines carefully calculate every action and evaluate the risk beforehand. It was determined that the plane crash risk is dependent on environmental reasons, but I think it depends on national plane crash averages. People should consider the risk of the crash before riding the plane.

Questions:

Q1: What are two words the writer uses to mean "judge"?

- A. happen / depend
- B. takeoff / landing
- C. evaluate / consider
- D. action / calculate

Q2: What are two words that the writer uses to mean, "Find out"?

- A. happen / depend
- B. takeoff / landing
- C. determine / calculate
- D. think / consider

Q3: How is the writer's view about plane crash risk different from the general belief?

- A. It depends on environmental reasons.
- B. It depends on national averages.
- C. It depends on human error.
- D. It happens only on takeoff.

Q4: According to the passage, which of the following is a fact about most plane crashes?

- A. They are very frequent.
- B. They happen during takeoff and landing.
- C. They happen during the flight.
- D. They are NOT dangerous.

Q5: What can we understand from the passage about airplane crashes?

- A. The risk of crashing is biggest in short flights.
- B. It results in no deaths.
- C. The risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long distance flights.
- D. It happens every day.

Answers:

- Q1: evaluate/consider
- Q2: determine/calculate
- Q3: It depends on national averages.
- Q4: They happen during takeoff and landing.
- Q5: The risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long distance flights.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334s>



Corporation is an organization with a group of people like shareholders and directors who meet at least once a year to discuss business and profits. Two main types of corporations are Non-profit corporation and Business (profit based) corporation.

Questions:

Q1: What are the two main types of corporations?

- A. shareholders and directors
- B. public and private corporations
- C. non-profit and business corporations
- D. open and closed corporations

Q2: Which people must meet at least once a year?

- A. employees and managers
- B. government and directors
- C. shareholders and directors
- D. workers and owners

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٧)
<http://qr.dalil.me/1334t>



Answers:

Q1: non-profit and
business corporations
Q2: shareholder and
directors



التشريح البشري

Human Anatomy is the study of human body. It was first **introduced** and researched by Galen but he made mistakes in his writing because he had little information about human anatomy, so it wasn't **accurate**. Later on, Vesalius continued his research by getting dead bodies after his friends in the local government allowed him. In 1600s, Leeuwenhoek **invented** a better microscope which made new discoveries possible.

Questions:

Q1: What was the main reason Galen made mistakes in his writing?

- A. He didn't like other books.
- B. He was sick.
- C. He had little information about human anatomy.
- D. He couldn't write correctly.

Q2: How was Vesalius able get dead bodies for his research?

- A. He ordered them.
- B. His friends in local government allowed him.
- C. He stole them secretly.
- D. He hire a graverobbing expert.

Q3: What is one reason new discoveries were possible after the 1600s?

- A. Galen made a mistake.
- B. Leeuwenhoek developed a better microscope.
- C. Government allowed dead bodies.
- D. People volunteered.

Q4: What is the closest meaning to the word "accurate"?

- A. incorrect
- B. correct
- C. loose
- D. wrong

Q5: What is the closest meaning to the word "introduced"?

- A. finished
- B. continued
- C. began
- D. ended

Answers:

Q1: He had little information about human anatomy.
 Q2: His friends in local government allowed him.
 Q3: Leeuwenhoek developed a better microscope.
 Q4: correct
 Q5: began
 Q6: made

Q6: What is the closest meaning to the word "invented"?

- A. opened
- B. made
- C. started
- D. distoryed

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334u>



الطاقة المهدرة

Every system has Loss of energy (Wasted energy). Even friction, which is moving one surface against another, causes wasted energy.

Questions:

Q1: What is one important point that the writer mentions?

- A. NO system has wasted energy.
- B. Wasted energy is NOT caused by friction.
- C. Moving one surface against another causes wasted energy.
- D. Generating energy is easy.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334v>



Answers:
 Q1: Moving one surface against another causes wasted energy.

تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



الثورة الخضراء

Agriculture has been human's main source of food over the years. The green revolution started in 1950s by using new seeds and fertilizers to improve agriculture which helped end the hunger in many countries. Fertilizers helped plants grow but over fertilization can destroy plants. Artificial fertilizers are effective and popular while natural fertilizers are less effective and costly. Some countries has become exporters of food because they used enhanced farming techniques and crop yields.

Questions:

Q1: Why does the writer use the conjunction “while” in the paragraph?

- A. to show that natural fertilizers are more popular
- B. to say that both types are the same
- C. to show that artificial fertilizers are more popular
- D. to help us understand two things happening at the same time.

Q2: What does paragraph say about the green revolution?

- A. It started with new seeds and fertilizers.
- B. It was a wrong revolution.
- C. It did NOT help people.
- D. It started at 1850s.

Q3: How did some countries become exporters of food?

- A. They spent more money.
- B. They used enhanced farming techniques and crop yields.
- C. They bought a lot of fertilizers.
- D. They made everybody a farmer.

Q4: Why was the green revolution important?

- A. It helped end hunger in many countries.
- B. It brought more money.
- C. It made poor countries richer.
- D. It made people healthy.

Q5: How does over fertilization affect plants?

- A. It will change plant type.
- B. It will produce more fruits.
- C. It can destroy plants.
- D. It will grow plants.

Answers:

Q1: to show that artificial fertilizers are more popular

Q2: It started with new seeds and fertilizers.

Q3: They used enhanced farming techniques and crop yields.

Q4: It helped end hunger in many countries.

Q5: It can destroy plants.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334w>



فلسفة الاغريق

Ancient Greek philosophy arose in the 6th century BC. Aristotle, Plato and Democritus were Greek Philosophers. They developed free will and nature theories about human knowledge.

Questions:

Q1: What two theories about human knowledge did Plato and Democritus develop?

- A. free will and nature
- B. nature and restriction
- C. free will and duality
- D. physics and gravity

Answers:

Q1: free will and nature



العمارة الحيوانية

- 1- In the natural world, some animals are intelligent as they can match humans in creating structures.
- 2- Animals learn to build by different ways like observing others or some follow their group.
- 3- Structures build by animals (animal constructions) have many purposes like creating protected habitats or building traps for prey.
- 4- Animal architecture is structures built by animals without intervention from humans.
- 5- Complex builds are often undertaken as a group, which helps speed up construction time. For example, ants build their cities in groups as it is a complex structure.

Questions:

Q1: What does passage say about the natural world?

- A. Animals cannot match humans in creating structures.
- B. All animals are intelligent.
- C. Animals can match humans in creating structures.
- D. Animals can create structures better than humans.

Q2: Which of the following statements about building behavior does paragraph 2 support?

- A. Animals learn to build by nature.
- B. Building structure is NOT learned.
- C. There are different ways animals learn to build.
- D. Copying is how animals learn.

Q3: What does paragraph 3 reveal about animal constructions?

- A. The constructions have many purposes.
- B. The constructions are built for fun.
- C. Animals construct because they want to eat.
- D. The constructions are built for traps only.

Q4: Which sentence gives the main idea of paragraph 5?

- A. Complex structures are built independently.
- B. Complex builds are often undertaken as a group.
- C. Complex structures are easy to build.
- D. It takes 2 weeks to build a complex structure.

Q5: Which statement about animal architecture in paragraph 5 is correct?

- A. Ants build their cities in groups.
- B. Elephants build their cities in groups.
- C. Ants build their cities alone.
- D. Ants do NOT need cities to live.

Answers:

- Q1: Animals can match humans in creating structures.
Q2: There are different ways animals learn to build.
Q3: The constructions have many purposes.
Q4: Complex builds are often undertaken as a group
Q5: Ants build their cities in groups.



برنامج للعمل الايجابي

- 1- Affirmative Action is a program of positive action to overcome the present effects of past practices to equal employment opportunity.
- 2- Even though affirmative action program has good results, there are two problems companies needs to deal with. The first is quotas and not having sufficient programs for all employees.
- 3- The other is discrimination; some companies still act in a negative way towards minority group of employees. That's why affirmative action program is implemented.
- 4- A significant part of this program are women as they need to take legal action if needed to work without discrimination.

Questions:

Q1: What is one important idea that the writer mentions about quotas in paragraph 2?

- A. Companies have enough quotas for the program.
- B. Companies have extra quotas for the program.
- C. They are one of two problems companies deal with.
- D. They are NOT one of two problems companies deal with.

Q2: What is one important idea the writer mentions about affirmative action programs in paragraph 3?

- A. All companies act in a negative way towards minority employees.
- B. Some companies still act in a negative way towards minority employees.
- C. All companies act in a positive way towards minority employees.
- D. minority employees act in a negative way towards the company.

Q3: What is one important idea that the writer mentions about women in paragraph 4?

- A. They should NOT do anything.
- B. They should NOT attend the program.
- C. They had to take legal action.
- D. They had to leave the company.

Q4: Why does the writer mention that affirmative action programs had two problems?

- A. to show that the program has only bad results
- B. to show that these programs have had both good and bad results
- C. to show that the program has only good results
- D. to show that the program is a failure

Q5: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The problem of affirmative action programs
- B. The effect of affirmative action programs
- C. Women discrimination
- D. Company Problems

Answers:

- Q1: They are one of two problems companies deal with.
Q2: Some companies still act in a negative way towards minority employees.
Q3: They had to take legal action.
Q4: to show that these programs have had both good and bad results
Q5: The effect of affirmative action programs

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٣٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1334z>



التعليم في أوروبا

Education in Europe has developed throughout the years. The first collage for women opened in England/Britain. In 1879, Physics was added as a major and students started enrolling in it. University of Hull is one of the universities in England which did many researches.

Questions:

Q1: Where was the first college opened for women?

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. England/Britain
- D. Spain

Q2: In 1879, which major did the students started enrolling in?

- A. mathematics
- B. physics
- C. chemistry
- D. geology

Q3: Where is University of Hull located?

- A. England
- B. Spain
- C. France
- D. Germany

Answers:

Q1: England/Britain

Q2: physics

Q3: England

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٣٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/13350>



الفكرة وشرحها

The theory of Darwin was wrong because he couldn't express it with clear evidence.

Questions:

Q1: What is the closest meaning to the word "theory"?

- A. support
- B. rejection
- C. idea
- D. invention

Q2: What is the closest meaning to the word “express”?

- A. explain
- B. ask
- C. lose
- D. know

Answers:
Q1: idea
Q2: explain

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٣٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/13351>



الاحتكاك والتضخم

There is an animal that with slight **friction** can cause **amplification** of its size.

Questions:

Q1: What is the closest meaning to the word “friction”?

- A. force
- B. gravity
- C. smell
- D. contact

Q2: What is the closest meaning to the word “amplification”?

- A. decrease
- B. expansion
- C. become Smaller
- D. reduce

Answers:
Q1: contact
Q2: expansion

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٣٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/13352>



تهديد التكنولوجيا

Technology has become a **potential** threat for jobs to the **scope** that people became jobless. But it is also one of many **criteria** for any job.

Questions:

Q1: What is the closest meaning to the word “potential”?

- A. possible
- B. impossible
- C. unlikely
- D. effort

Q2: What is the closest meaning to the word “scope”?

- A. microscope
- B. extent
- C. amplification
- D. farm

Q3: What is the closest meaning to the word "criteria"?

- A. options
- B. menu
- C. list
- D. standards

Answers:
Q1: possible
Q2: extent
Q3: standards

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٣٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/13353>



التحليل النفسي

Psychoanalysis is defined as a set of psychological theories and therapeutic methods. It was created by Sigmund Freud. Traditional psychoanalysis is no longer practiced because it is very slow and expensive. When we begin with this process, we should begin with a childhood memory or dream. Most of the psychological problems are fed from repressed impulses and conflicts while in childhood.

Questions:

Q1: Who is the psychologist who created psychoanalysis?

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Einstein
- C. Darwin
- D. Jacob Freud

Q2: Why is traditional psychoanalysis no longer practiced (we don't use it)?

- A. short and cheap
- B. hard and long
- C. slow and expensive
- D. cheap and quick

Q3: What things can psychoanalysis begin with?

- A. a health problem
- B. a recent memory
- C. an adulthood conflict
- D. a childhood memory or dream

Q4: What are two things from childhood feed psychological problems?

- A. nothing at all
- B. events and friends
- C. happiness and joy
- D. repressed impulses and conflicts

Answers:
Q1: Sigmund Freud
Q2: slow and expensive
Q3: a childhood memory or dream
Q4: repressed impulses and conflicts

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yyx>



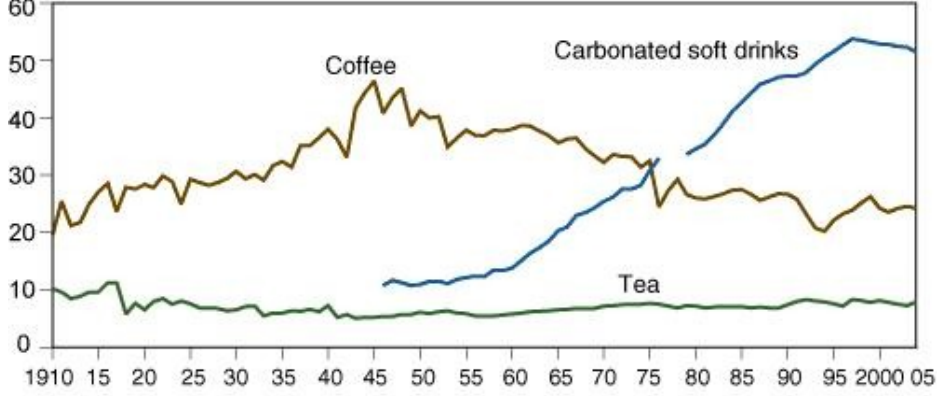


استهلاك القهوة

The graph below shows coffee consumption throughout the given years. Look at it and answer the questions.

Coffee availability in the United States peaked in 1946

Gallons per person



Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service using data on carbonated soft drinks from the Bureau of the Census for 1947-77 and the Beverage Marketing Corporation for 1980-2005.

Questions:

Q1: How many gallons of coffee were consumed in the US in 1945?

- A. around 30 gallons
- B. around 50 gallons
- C. around 20 gallons
- D. around 60 gallons

Q2: In which year was the consumption of coffee the lowest?

- A. 1995
- B. 1955
- C. 1945
- D. 1990

Answers:
Q1: around 50 gallons
Q2: 1995

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12yyy>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصمحم ولا لا 🤔

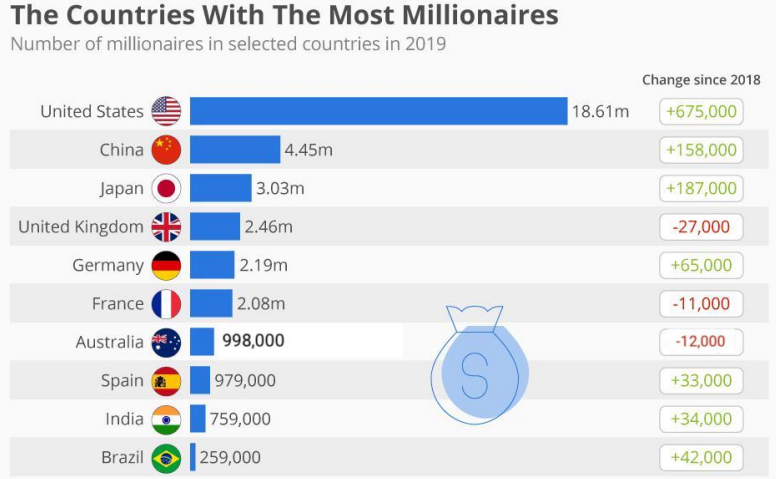
اضغط هنا





المليونيرات

The graph below shows the millionaires in different countries and their changes. Look at it and answer the questions.



Questions:

Q1: How many millionaires were there after the decrease in Australia?

- A. 1 million
- B. 200 thousand
- C. 998 thousand
- D. 759 thousand

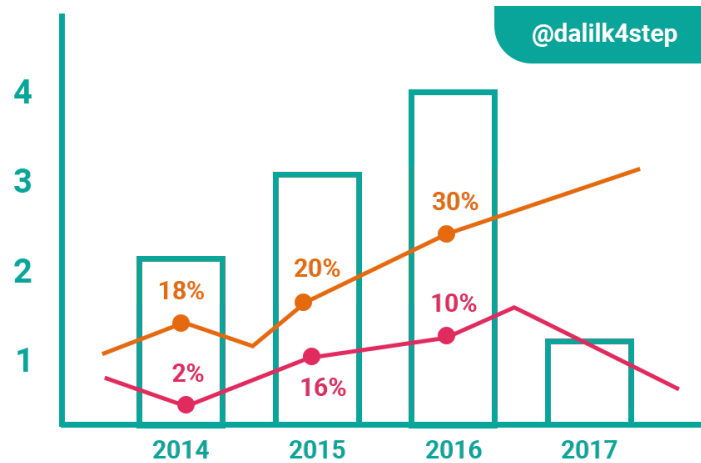
Answers:
Q1: 998 thousand

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yyz>



اختلاف النسب

The graph below shows a bar chart and 2-line charts with percentages. Look at it and answer the questions.



Questions:

Q1: In which year was the difference in percentage the least?

- A. 2014
- B. 2016
- C. 2015
- D. 2017

Q2: In which year was the difference in percentage the most?

- A. 2016
- B. 2017
- C. 2014
- D. 2015

Answers:
Q1: 2015
Q2: 2016

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz0>



التركيبة السكانية

Over the last century, the population increased by a huge rate. But in 2050, it is expected to reach a state of equilibrium with zero growth rate. In other words, the population will stay the same and that is when the demographics of structural change is stabilized.

Questions:

Q1: How will the population stay the same in 2050?

- A. when the population increases
- B. when the death rate increases over the birth rate
- C. when the demographics of structural change is stabilized
- D. when the demographics of structural change is NOT stabilized

Q2: State of equilibrium means _____

- A. low growth rate.
- B. high growth rate.
- C. zero growth rate.
- D. 100% growth rate.

Q3: Meaning of rate?

- A. amount
- B. money
- C. increase
- D. decrease

Answers:
Q1: when the demographics of structural change is stabilized
Q2: zero growth rate
Q3: amount

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz1>





خشب النانو

1- Nanowood is heat-insulating material made from wood. It usually replaces Styrofoam because Styrofoam has chemicals that line the and cause cancer. Therefore, Styrofoam's chemicals that may lead to cancer. That's why Nanowood is a better **alternative**.

2- Removing lignin from Nanowood improves the insulation greatly which is used a lot. It can block **impressive** amount of heat without being damaged.

Questions:

Q1: Why do we replace Styrofoam?

- A. Because they are more effective.
- B. Because it has chemicals that line the cup which are cancerous.
- C. Because they prevent more heat.
- D. Because they heat.

Q2: What is one negative effect of Styrofoam?

- A. It is not a good heat insulator.
- B. It has chemicals that may lead to cancer.
- C. It causes COVID.
- D. It has chemicals that may lead to flu.

Q3: What did the removal of lignin from Nanowood do?

- A. It reduced the insulation.
- B. It helped the growth of the wood.
- C. It improved the insulation greatly.
- D. It did NOT have any effect.

Q4: In paragraph (2), the word "impressive" means _____

- A. extraordinary.
- B. normal.
- C. worst.
- D. Increased.

Q5: The word "alternative" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to?

- A. necessity
- B. desk
- C. option
- D. wood

Answers:

- Q1: Because it has chemicals that line the cup which are cancerous.
- Q2: It has chemicals that may lead to cancer.
- Q3: It improved the insulation greatly.
- Q4: extraordinary.
- Q5: option

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz2>



النقاء

1- Purity is a term that refers to cleanliness and being free from dirt. It is a **legitimate** concern of countries and environment.

2- Sea water seems pure but it is not as pure as you think. That is why filtering is used. It was an ancient method used in cooking.

3- To have a pure thing, you have to use methods of filtering to remove **impure** substances.

Questions:

Q1: What does "legitimate" in passage (1) mean?

- A. pure
- B. environment
- C. lawful
- D. methods

Q2: What does the word "impure" in passage (3) mean?

- A. filtering
- B. dirty
- C. substances
- D. neutral

Q3: Why would you use the methods of filtering?

- A. a term for cleanness
- B. to remove the impure substances
- C. to see water seems pure
- D. an ancient method

Q4: What does the author say about filtering?

- A. concern of countries and environment
- B. to have a pure thing
- C. It is an ancient method used in cooking.
- D. impure substances

Answers:

Q1: lawful

Q2: dirty

Q3: to remove the impure substances.

Q4: It is an ancient method used in cooking.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz3>



إعادة البيع

If you don't have time and want to make a business then you can do reselling. Reselling is very useful as a lot of people buy online.

Questions:

Q1: What is the author's main purpose?

- A. to explain
- B. to critique
- C. to persuade
- D. to entertain

Q2: Why do people resell?

- A. Because they have money.
- B. Because they have free time.
- C. Because a lot of people buy online.
- D. Because it is cool.

Answers:

Q1: to explain

Q2: Because a lot of people buy online.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz4>



المخزون ومراحل الإنتاج

Stock control is used to show how much stock you have at any any time. There are three stages of production. The first is primary which closely relates to the secondary sector. Then there is the Tertiary level which most of the developing countries are in.

Questions:

Q1: What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. to explain the stages of production
- B. to explain developing countries
- C. to explain how to produce
- D. to show how the management sector is linked to stock control

Q2: In which sector are the developing countries?

- A. secondary
- B. tertiary
- C. primary
- D. none of the above

Q3: Which stage is the secondary sector related to?

- A. primary
- B. secondary
- C. tertiary
- D. none of the above

Answers:
Q1: to explain the stages of production
Q2: tertiary
Q3: primary

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz5>



البهارات

1- A spice is a seed, fruit, root, bark, or other plant substance primarily used for flavoring or coloring food. Spices are popular across the globe.

2- In Europe, spices are in high demand. One interesting fact is that previously in Europe, they used spices in medicine.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of paragraph (2)?

- A. Spices are in low demand in Europe.
- B. Spices are in high demand in Africa.
- C. Spices are in high demand in Europe.
- D. Spices are in low demand in Middle East.

Q2: What was an interesting fact said by the author in paragraph (2)?

- A. Spices were used in building houses in Europe.
- B. Spices were used in medicine in Europe.
- C. Spices were used in medicine in Ancient Rome.
- D. Spices were used in making clothes.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 11)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz6>



Answers:

- Q1: Spices are in high demand in Europe.
 Q2: Spices were used in medicine in Europe.

الغاز الطبيعي

Natural gas is a fossil energy source that formed deep beneath the earth's surface. Usually, sulfur is removed because it is a dangerous element; **though** scientists think it may not be as dangerous as people think.

Questions:

Q1: What is the reason sulfur is removed?

- A. It is safe.
- B. It is dangerous.
- C. It is expensive.
- D. It has no value.

Q2: Which word can we use to replace the word "though"?

- A. however
- B. in addition
- C. because of
- D. therefore

Answers:

- Q1: It is dangerous.
 Q2: however

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 12)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz7>



حفظ الطعام

In ancient times, people couldn't preserve food since mold was coming from them when kept for a long time. After some time, the French found a solution to this problem, which is canning. In this process, you need to tighten the can so bacteria can't enter.

Questions:

Q1: What was the problem of preserving food?

- A. It was good for a long time.
- B. Mold was coming from it.
- C. It was stolen by animals.
- D. Dust was coming from it.

Q2: What solution did the French find to the problem?

- A. hydration
- B. canning
- C. filtering
- D. freezing

Q3: How does canning work?

- A. open cans so it can get fresh air.
- B. tighten cans so bacteria can't enter.
- C. cut cans.
- D. have many cans packed together.

Answers:

- Q1: Mold was coming from it.
- Q2: canning
- Q3: tighten cans so bacteria can't enter.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yz8>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا

اضغط هنا



البرامج المجانية

1- Freeware is copyrighted computer software which is made available for use free of charge, for an unlimited time. So, you can download it immediately without paying a penny. Authors of freeware often want to "give something to the community", but also want to retain control of any future development of the software. Before you can download freeware, you'll generally be asked if you agree to the program's terms of use. If you give your approval and proceed to download the software, you are legally obligated to follow the software license agreement. Typically, the license agreement will specify that it is for personal use, individual use, non-commercial use, academic use, non-profit use, commercial use, or a combination of uses.

2- The term shareware refers to commercial software that is copyrighted, but which may be copied for others for the purpose of their trying it out with the understanding that they will pay for it if they continue to use it. Shareware gives the consumer a chance to get to know the software for free for a certain period. After which the user may be asked to purchase it.

3- To sum up, freeware is software that is provided to users free of cost, while shareware is a software that is provided free for a period of time in which you can try it before you have to pay for it.

Questions:

Q1: Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1)?

- A. Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of charge.
- B. Once it has been downloaded, there are no fees associated with using the software (Examples include: Adobe, Skype or media players).
- C. Unlike free software, freeware is subject to copyright laws and users are often requested to tick a box to say they understand and agree to the terms and conditions governing the software.
- D. This basically means that a user is not allowed to study or modify the source code in any way.

Q2: What does Paragraph (1) say about freeware?

- A. It has source code that can be changed.
- B. It has rules that users must follow.
- C. It is necessary to update it often.
- D. It is different from free software.

Q3: What does Paragraph (2) say about shareware's trial period?

- A. You can change the source code.
- B. You can share it with friends and family.
- C. You can use all of the software's features.
- D. You can use the software for a limited time.

Q4: Which of the following statements about shareware Paragraph (2) support?

- A. Users can try it before buying it.
- B. Users can share it easily with anyone.
- C. Users can download it on their phones.
- D. Users can create their own software.

Q5: What did the author say is the difference between the both types?

- A. Shareware has a trial and you pay after it ends and freeware doesn't have a trial.
- B. Shareware is unlimited and freeware is limited.
- C. Shareware and freeware are paid.
- D. Shareware has one version and freeware has many.

Answers:

- Q1: Freeware is software a user can download from the internet free of charge.
- Q2: It has rules that users must follow.
- Q3: You can use the software for a limited time.
- Q4: Users can try it before buying it.
- Q5: Shareware has a trial and you pay after it ends and freeware doesn't have a trial.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٧٦)
<http://qr.dalil.me/1dx75>



Ali was walking by a stall and saw an inexpensive item and bought it but it turned out to be a jewelry.

Questions:

Q1: What does the underlined word "inexpensive" mean?

- A. expensive
- B. costs a lot of money
- C. cheap
- D. poor

Answers:
 Q1: cheap

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yza>



عدة سيارات

My friend bought multiple cars and he drives one each day.

Questions:

Q1: What does the underlined word "multiple" mean?

- A. one
- B. many
- C. few
- D. little

Answers:
Q1: many

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yza>



سكان بنجلاديش

Bangladesh's population has been increasing especially in urban areas where the population is 60 million. But in rural areas it is 102 million. The population is recorded by International Organization for Migration.

Questions:

Q1: What is the population in rural areas?

- A. 102 million
- B. 102 thousand
- C. 60 million
- D. 104 million

Q2: Which organization is recording the population?

- A. International Organization for Finance
- B. International Organization for Migration
- C. Local Organization for Migration
- D. National Population Register

Answers:
Q1: 102 million
Q2: International Organization for Migration

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yza>



الديون في أمريكا

The debt in America has been increasing because there is a mismatch between spending and revenues. The percentage of debts increased from 78% to 96% which is the highest increase.

Questions:

Q1: The reason behind the increase in debt in America is _____

- A. no revenue and jobs.
- B. careful Spending.
- C. mismatch between spending and revenues.
- D. a lot of money and less spending.

Q2: What is the percentage of the highest debt increase in America?

- A. 18%
- B. 10%
- C. 25%
- D. 50%

Answers:
Q1: mismatch between spending and revenues.
Q2: 18%

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12yzd>



الدخل والمجتمعات

1- A high-income society is a society that has enough money for its necessities such as water and food. But it also face health problems because of weight gain and not enough movement.

2- On the other hand, a low-income society doesn't have money, so they face health issues because they have scarce food and no clean water.

Questions:

Q1: What is the common thing mentioned for both societies?

- A. Both have money.
- B. Both have health issues.
- C. Neither have money.
- D. Both are healthy.

Q2: What is the cause of health issues in low-income societies?

- A. no clean water and scarce food
- B. no money but a lot of food
- C. weight gain
- D. no enough movement

Answers:
Q1: Both have health issues.
Q2: no clean water and scarce food

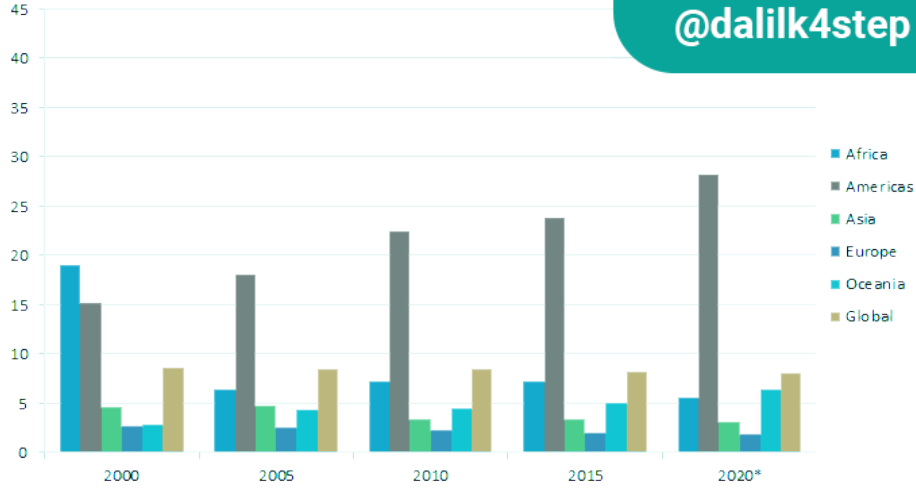
شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12yze>





المعدل العالمي للجريمة

The graph below shows global murder and homicide rates per 100,000. Look at it and answer the questions:



Questions:

Q1: How many murders per 100,000 people happened in Europe in 2005?

- A. 10
- B. 2.5
- C. 12

Q2: How many murders per 100,000 people happened in Asia in 2015?

- A. 15
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 3

Q3: How many homicides per 100,000 people happened in Africa in 2005?

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 7
- D. 2

Q4: What was the homicide rate per 100,000 people in Europe in 2010?

- A. 10
- B. 2
- C. 8
- D. 12

Answers:

- Q1: 2.5
- Q2: 3
- Q3: 7
- Q4: 2

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzf>





الوجبات السريعة

After carrying out a survey about fast food restaurants, we can clearly notice that KFC is the most visited restaurant by adults while Macdonald's is the most visited by kids.

Questions:

Q1: What is the most visited restaurant by the adults?

- A. K.F.C.
- B. Macdonald's
- C. Pizza Hut
- D. Hardes

Answers:
Q1: K.F.C.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzzg>



رسالة توم لصديقه

Tom: Hi, Roger. I hope you are fine. I was thinking if we could meet next weekend. Can I come to you? We can have dinner Friday night and then go to see a movie. Anyway, don't forget to reply before Thursday.

Questions:

Q1. What did Tom ask Roger?

- A. Can I visit you at the weekend?
- B. Can you help me move?
- C. Can we play football?
- D. Can you call me as soon as you can?

Q2. What did Tom want Roger to do?

- A. to go to work
- B. not to come
- C. to call him
- D. to reply

Q3: When is the dinner?

- A. Monday morning
- B. Sunday
- C. Friday night
- D. today

Answers:

Q1: Can I visit you at the weekend?
Q2: to reply
Q3: Friday night

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzzh>





الوقت

First, I wake up around 7:30 am. Then, I get ready. Next, I have my breakfast. Finally, I go to my class which starts at 9:00am.

Questions:

Q1: What time is the class?

- A. It's 9 a.m.
- B. It's 7:30 a.m.
- C. It's not every day.
- D. It is 9:30 a.m.

Answers:
Q1: It's 9 a.m.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzi>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



صورة تحذيرية



Questions:

Q1: This sign means not to?

- A. run
- B. smoke
- C. swim
- D. speed

Answers:
Q1: smoke

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzj>



ساعات العمل

The professor expects that everyone works long hours as he does.

Questions:

Q1: Who works long hours?

- A. students
- B. the professor
- C. teachers
- D. everyone

Answers:
Q1: the professor

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzk>



مندليف

A chemist named Mendeleev was working with another scientist who wrote a text book called "Principles of Chemistry".

Questions:

Q1: What did the second scientist do?

- A. He wrote a textbook.
- B. an article
- C. a book
- D. a novel

Answers:
Q1: He wrote a textbook.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzl>



العلوم

The impact of globalization on limiting poverty rates, has increasingly become the focus of attention of the global governments and their great powers.



Globalization was invented long ago. It is the process by which people and goods move easily across borders. For example: the Indian plants and food, also pepper and spicy food from North and South America, antique, herbs and artifacts from China and the Arabian Peninsula are supplied by local companies to foreign industries companies supply. It helps spreading globalization. China especially made a big impact. It helped spreading globalization.

Questions:

Q1: What limits poverty rates?

- A. education
- B. globalization
- C. sports
- D. none of the above

Q2: The great power of the passage refers to?

- A. indian food
- B. global government
- C. poverty
- D. none of the above

Q3: When did the Globalization start?

- A. long time ago
- B. short time ago
- C. 1 year ago
- D. 5 months ago

Q4: Why was Indian food or "plant" mentioned?

- A. for no reason
- B. not mentioned
- C. because it's important
- D. as an example

Q5: Where does pepper /spicy food come from?

- A. North and South America
- B. China
- C. Africa
- D. Australia

Q6: What does the word "antique" mean?

- A. tired
- B. new
- C. old
- D. surprised

Q7: What does "herbs" mean?

- A. money
- B. countries
- C. people
- D. plants

Q8: The origin of artifacts and antiques:

- A. America.
- B. India.
- C. China and the Arabian Peninsula.
- D. North America.

Q9: What do you think "it" refers to?

- A. globalization
- B. nothing
- C. food
- D. one of the countries mentioned

Q10: If the text is completed, what will it talk about?

- A. about Indian food
- B. about wars in the world
- C. about the importance of globalization today
- D. antiques from China

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzm>



Answers:

- Q1: globalization
- Q2: global government
- Q3: long time ago
- Q4: as an example
- Q5: North and South America
- Q6: old
- Q7: plants
- Q8: China and the Arabian Peninsula.
- Q9: one of the countries mentioned
- Q10: about the importance of globalization today



Ahmed lived in Bahrain 2 years ago, then he moved to Doha and lived there for 10 years, and now he lives there.

Questions:

Q1: What is the correct sentence?

- A. Ahmed has been living in Doha for 10 years.
- B. Ahmed has living in Doha for 10 years.
- C. Ahmed had been living in Doha for 10 years.
- D. Ahmed is living in Doha for 10 years.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzn>



Answers:

- Q1: Ahmed has been living in Doha for 10. years.



There was a study made in Britain. It discussed that most of the immigrants from India were the ones who had anaemia. It also mentioned that the cause of the infection was Vitamin B12 deficiency and eating too many dry fruits.

Questions:

Q1: What caused anaemia?

- A. Vitamin B12 deficiency and eating too many dry fruits
- B. working for many hours.
- C. the immigrants.
- D. none of the above.

Answers:

- Q1: Vitamin B12 deficiency and eating too many dry fruits

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzo>



انتاج الغاز

The speaker announced that “The government decided to reduce its production to increase the price of gas” and he added that he believed that it was a good sign. On the other hand, they used less gasoline in 2008 because it became very expensive.

Questions:

Q1: Why did the government reduce production?

- A. Because it was important.
- B. without a reason
- C. Because they wanted to decrease the price of gas.
- D. Because they wanted to increase the price of gas.

Q2: What was the reaction of the speaker?

- A. unpleasant
- B. He did not know about the change.
- C. He thought it was a good sign.
- D. He believes it's a bad thing.

Q3: Why did they use less gasoline in 2008?

- A. Gasoline became available.
- B. Gasoline became cheap.
- C. Gasoline disappeared.
- D. Gasoline became very expensive.

Answers:

- Q1: Because they wanted to increase the price of gas.
- Q2: He thought it was a good sign.
- Q3: Gasoline became very expensive.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzp>



جو ايسلندا

A man wrote an article about the weather in Iceland to give information about the weather for everyone who wanted to go to a particular city. This man always travels in the summer to places by the sea, where he relaxes. But last year he decided to travel to Iceland.

He knew that it was cold and rainy. But when he arrived there, it got colder and rainier and he didn't expect that to happen. He said that he couldn't see the sun, and the rain continued for 7 continuous days. That's why he couldn't see it.

He went on a tour with a group of people, and a tour guide was with them to teach them how to keep their things dry, not dabble. He was exhausted but he learned a lot from the guide. The last 4 days the weather changed. It became sunny and he was so happy.



Questions:

Q1: Why did the writer talk about the weather?

- A. He wanted to give information about the weather for everyone who wanted to go to a particular city.
- B. He just wrote that for fun.
- C. He was dreaming about Iceland.
- D. He loves the cold weather and wanted to share it with everyone.

Q2: What does the man do every summer?

- A. dancing
- B. reading books
- C. relaxing
- D. camping

Q3: What is correct from the following?

- A. The man did not know anything about Iceland.
- B. The man was not ready for the weather.
- C. The man didn't learn anything from the trip.
- D. The man went to a deserted island.

Q4: What did you understand from paragraph number 2 about the weather?

- A. It rained for a week.
- B. It was so sunny.
- C. It was cloudy.
- D. It rained for 8 days.

Q5: What does "it" refer to?

- A. the rain
- B. Iceland
- C. the tour guide
- D. the Sun

Q6: What does "dabble" mean?

- A. dry
- B. hot
- C. wet
- D. cold

Q7: What does "exhausted" mean?

- A. happy
- B. tired
- C. surprised
- D. interested

Q8: What did the man and the people with him learn?

- A. how to hunt animals
- B. how to climb mountains
- C. how to camp in the desert
- D. how to keep their objects dry

Q9: Why was he happy in the last days?

- A. Because the weather improved.
- B. Because the trip ended.
- C. Because he met new people.
- D. Because it was raining.

Answers:

- Q1: He wanted to give information about the weather for everyone who wanted to go to a particular city.
- Q2: relaxing.
- Q3: The man was not ready for the weather.
- Q4: It rained for a week.
- Q5: the Sun
- Q6: wet
- Q7: tired
- Q8: how to keep their objects dry
- Q9: Because the weather improved.
- Q10: In difficult times, you learn new things.

Q10: Choose a title for the passage?

- A. the worst vacation of my life
- B. I advise you not to travel to Iceland.
- C. In difficult times, you learn new things.
- D. Iceland is very hot in winter.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzq>



طالب الجامعة

Students have to work hard every day to achieve their goals.

Questions:

Q1: How often do students have to work?

- A. some days
- B. one day
- C. every day
- D. at night

Answers:
Q1: every day

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzz>



تيشرت اديداس



Price	colours	Size
Was 167 Now 107	All colours	Large

Questions:

Q1: What happened to the T-shirt?

- A. It became shorter.
- B. It became smaller.
- C. It became more colourful.
- D. It became cheaper.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzs>



Answers:
Q1: It became cheaper.

تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدريت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا



قطعة قصيرة

The difference between the Historic period and the Prehistoric period is that people didn't know how to read or write in the Prehistoric period.

Questions:

Q1: People in the prehistoric period:

- A. couldn't draw.
- B. couldn't read.
- C. couldn't dance.
- D. couldn't feed themselves.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzt>



Answers:
Q1: couldn't read.



العرب والبرتغاليين

The Arabs were originally the former people of the Arabian Desert. While the Portuguese origins are predominantly from Southern and Western Europe.

Questions:

Q1: Who were the former people of the Arabian Desert?

- A. the Indians
- B. the Turkish
- C. the Arabs
- D. the Saudi

Answers:
Q1: the Arabs

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzu>



Only in my leisure time I like to do origami with paper. Any paper can be used for origami as long as it's thin and flexible.

Questions:

Q1: What is meant by "leisure"?

- A. busy
- B. free
- C. a lot
- D. studying

Answers:
Q1: free

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzv>



Gold does not rust due to its wonderful qualities. Gold is considered the most important metal in jewellery making.

Questions:

Q1: What is the most important use of gold?

- A. makeup
- B. furniture
- C. clothes
- D. jewellery

Answers:
Q1: jewellery

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzw>



الهواء والماء

Air and water are **essential** for human life.

Questions:

Q1: What is meant by Essential?

- A. healthy
- B. necessary
- C. not important
- D. enough

Answers:
Q1: necessary

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzx>



الطعام

Food enters the mouth, then it passes through the digestive system into the stomach.

Questions:

Q1. Where does the food go?

- A. stomach
- B. mouth
- C. brain
- D. kidneys

Answers:
Q1: stomach

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzy>



الحكمة

Jack's voice began **forceful** and then lost purpose - as if he thought it is wiser not to **express** what was on his mind.

Questions:

Q1. What does the word "forceful" mean?

- A. smart
- B. powerful
- C. mindful
- D. happy

Q2. What does the word "express" mean?

- A. hide
- B. lose
- C. explain
- D. discover

Answers:
Q1: powerful
Q2: explain

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12yzz>



مكتشف لقاح

Someone discovered the vaccine, and tried it on his family. The first one was his mother, then his sister and his dad. But his brother refused to take the vaccine.

Questions:

Q1: How many people was the vaccine tried on?

- A. six
- B. five
- C. three
- D. no one

Answers:
Q1: three

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z00>



الاعصار

Tropical cyclones are rapidly rotating storms. Their violent winds, torrential rain, high waves can affect the equilibrium levels of the weather.

Questions:

Q1: "Their" refers to?

- A. winds
- B. waves
- C. rain
- D. tropical cyclones

Q2: What is meant by "equilibrium"?

- A. balance
- B. winds
- C. weather
- D. levels

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z01>



Answers:
Q1: tropical cyclones
Q2: balance

الغراب

A New Zealand scientist has found yet more evidence about crows. That they might be the smartest birds on the planet.

Questions:

Q1: What does "They" refer to?

- A. evidence
- B. New Zealand scientist
- C. crows
- D. birds

Answers:
Q1: crows

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z02>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙏

اضغط هنا



الطعام التقليدي

Traditional food started to gradually disappeared. And to provide what the body needs from nutrients, we must eat real food. Eating traditional food helps to avoid many health issues. Luckily traditional food is becoming to be popular again.

Questions:

Q1. Traditional food _____

- A. is not healthy.
- B. is popular again.
- C. is bad for your body.
- D. doesn't provide nutrients.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z03>



Today we are going to learn how to make tea:
First: Heat the water to just about the boiling point
Second: Add your tea bag to your pot or cup
Third: pour the water directly onto the tea bags.
Fourth: Stir the tea and remove the tea bags.
Your tea is now ready to drink!

Answers:
Q1: is popular again.

Questions:

Q1: _____ is mentioned in the first step.

- A. Boiling
- B. Pouring
- C. Stirring
- D. Adding

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z04>



Adam Richman is a man who lives in Australia. His hobby is to find the location of the best dinner across the country, and films it. He loves food and enjoys it so much.

Answers:
Q1: Boiling

Questions:

Q1: What does he like?

- A. He likes Australia.
- B. He likes to have fun.
- C. He likes food.
- D. He likes to sleep.

Q2: What does "location" mean?

- A. place
- B. food
- C. country
- D. hobby

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z05>



Answers:
 Q1: He likes food.
 Q2: place

الايمل والعمل

Michael was travelling to Riyadh to renew his accommodation and on the same day he received an email regarding the job he had applied for.

The plane flies at 1:00 pm and the interview was at 12:00. Michael decided that he would have the interview in the airport.

He had to go to work first but he didn't want to spend 50 riyals on a taxi. So, he asked his friend, Ahmed to drive him to work.

Questions:

Q1: What does "accommodation" mean?

- A. car
- B. trip
- C. home (stay)
- D. salary

Q2: How did he travel to Riyadh?

- A. by car
- B. by Bus
- C. by taxi
- D. by plane

Q3: Why did he not want to use a taxi?

- A. So he could get to the airport.
- B. So that he did not have to spend 50 riyals.
- C. So he could catch his plane.
- D. So that he renewed his accommodation.

Q4: Where was their interview?

- A. in the taxi
- B. at work
- C. at home
- D. in the airport

Q5: What did Michael ask Ahmed to do?

- A. to take him to work
- B. to lend him 50 riyals
- C. to give him his car
- D. none of the above

Answers:
 Q1: home (stay)
 Q2: by plane
 Q3: So that he did not have to spend 50 riyals.
 Q4: in the airport
 Q5: to take him to work

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٤٩)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z06>



الاستثمار

Any investor has to decide his main goal for his investments. A **crucial** plan must be put and worked on. Knowing your ability and willingness to take risk along with your time horizon is the key to determining how much risk you should take-before you invest.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer doing in the passage?

- A. criticizing
- B. arguing
- C. questioning
- D. giving information

Q2: What does the word "crucial" mean?

- A. easy
- B. strongly
- C. important
- D. excitement

Answers:

Q1: giving information

Q2: important

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥١)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z07>



القيادة

Leadership is the ability of an individual or a group of individuals to influence and guide followers or other members. The most important skill in leadership and administration in general is delegation of employees. Some types of leadership are: Aristocratic leadership where the leader takes full authority and assumes full responsibility and Democratic leadership, where the leader encourages participation in decision-making.

Questions:

Q1: What is the most important skill in leadership and administration?

- A. neglecting of employees
- B. delegation of employees
- C. aristocratic leadership
- D. ignoring employees

Q2: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. investors
- B. employees
- C. types of leadership
- D. work

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z08>



Answers:
Q1: delegation of employees
Q2: types of leadership



الجامعة والمال

Khalid travelled to Russia to study. He lives in a student dorm where college or university students live. He lacks money so he works as a part-time employee in KFC.

Questions:

Q1: Khalid is not happy because he lacks:

- A. clothes
- B. food
- C. a car
- D. money

Answers:
Q1: money

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z09>



ذبح الحيوانات

Killing farm animals for supplying us with meat is a normal action but applied in different ways which sometimes can be harmful. Killing by free bullet is commonly used in America and this can cause disruption in the ecological balance. Meanwhile, some cultures in Africa and Asia slaughter animals while conscious like Saudi Arabia.

Questions:

Q1: What does American use to kill animals?

- A. rope
- B. bullet
- C. fire
- D. knives

Q2: Killing animals using bullets can cause?

- A. spreading diseases
- B. healthy food for people
- C. balance in the ecological system
- D. disruption in the ecological balance

Q3: What does Saudi Arabia do?

- A. hangs animals
- B. slaughter animals
- C. use bullets
- D. electrocution

Q4: What is the general idea of the passage?

- A. Killing animals for meat is normal actions that can turn into dangerous results.
- B. It is healthy for the ecological balance to use bullets.
- C. It's fun to slaughter and kill farm animals.
- D. Saudi Arabia's methods of killing animals.

Answers:

Q1: bullet

Q2: disruption in the ecological balance.

Q3: slaughters animals

Q4: Killing animals for meat is normal actions that can turn into dangerous

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0a>



الذكريات الجميلة

Memory is the power to gather roses in winter.

Questions:

Q1: What do you understand from this statement?

- A. We need to gather roses in winter.
- B. No roses grow in winter.
- C. Good memories help in solving problems.
- D. Happy memories come in winter.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0b>



Answers:

Q1: Good memories help in solving problems.

كارثة عام ٧٩

In year 79, a huge eruption from Mount Vesuvius volcano showered over the city of Pompeii in Europe. It was very strong because it continued for years without stopping. **We** feel very regretful for the losses whenever we hold a **retrospect** of the event. Mostly the **younger** generation transferred all the details about this remorseful event.

Questions:

Q1: What do we understand from the pronoun "We"?

- A. the speaker and all those who share the same feeling
- B. his Family
- C. his brother
- D. the women

Q2: What do we understand from the word "younger"?

- A. babies
- B. people who gave information about the eruption
- C. people who died
- D. his grandchildren

Q3: Why was the eruption strong in year 79?

- A. Because it was only for short period.
- B. Because it exploded very powerfully.
- C. Because it killed few people.
- D. Because it lasted for a long period.

Q4: What does "retrospect" mean?

- A. paying respect
- B. having a party
- C. looking back and remembering
- D. meeting friends

Answers:

- Q1: the speaker and all those who share the same feeling
- Q2: people who gave information about the eruption
- Q3: Because it lasted for a long period.
- Q4: looking back and remembering

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0c>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



رجل المطفئ

Mike is a firefighter. One day, there was a huge fire in the forest. Mike went there and found that the **greedy** fire was like **flaming monsters** eating trees. He heard a person calling for help from the forest so he wanted to save him but when he arrived his arm was hurt by fire so he could NOT save him. But a man came and helped Mike to carry the man. Mike was amazed by **his** courage. As the fire continued to expand, the firefighter decided to extinguish it by firebreak. After successfully extinguishing **it**, Mike was happy. However, he was tired because he worked hard and did a lot of things. People discovered that Mike cared about others a lot.

Questions:

Q1: What is Mike's job?

- A. firefighter
- B. plumber
- C. electrician
- D. engineer



Q2: What does the underlined word “greedy” mean?

- A. poor
- B. wants more
- C. rich
- D. have enough

Q3: The underlined expression “flaming monsters” refers to _____

- A. the fire.
- B. the wind.
- C. the forest.
- D. firefighters.

Q4: Why could he NOT save the one who was calling for help?

- A. Because his arm was hurt.
- B. Because he was lazy.
- C. Because he hated the man.
- D. Because he was not a firefighter.

Q5: What does the underlined pronoun “his” refer to?

- A. mike
- B. a man
- C. firefighters
- D. the public

Q6: What did they do to extinguish the fire?

- A. made a firebreak
- B. cut trees
- C. used a lot of water
- D. nothing

Q7: Why was Mike happy?

- A. He was rescued.
- B. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire.
- C. He earned a lot of money.
- D. He did NOT die.

Q8: What does the underlined pronoun “it” refer to?

- A. smoke
- B. water
- C. firefighter
- D. fire

Q9: Why was Mike tired/exhausted?

- A. Because he did a lot of things to fight the fire.
- B. Because he was exercising.
- C. Because he did NOT sleep well.
- D. Because he did NOT enjoy firefighting.

Q10: What did the people discover about Mike?

- A. He loved his family.
- B. He cared about others.
- C. He did NOT like people.
- D. He loved football.

Answers:

- Q1: firefighter
- Q2: wants more
- Q3: the fire.
- Q4: Because his arm was hurt.
- Q5: a man
- Q6: made a firebreak
- Q7: He succeeded in extinguishing the fire.
- Q8: fire
- Q9: Because he did a lot of things to fight the fire.
- Q10: He cared about others.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٧)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z0d>



العربية واللهجات

Arabic language is a very old language but as many languages it has different dialects. The most understandable dialect is Egyptian since it has many speakers and a lot of original words. Although, all accents have **mutual intelligibility**, the best speaker use the Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and it is the most accurate one. In general, schools teach MSA dialect, and **this** is applied in all Arab countries. Like North German and West Slavic, Saudi and Egyptian dialects are different.

Questions:

Q1: What is the passage talking about?

- A. The difference between Arabic and English.
- B. How to speak Arabic.
- C. The difference between dialects/accents.
- D. Egyptian culture.

Q2: What is the most understandable Arabic dialect?

- A. Egyptian
- B. Saudi
- C. Kuwaiti
- D. Emirati

Q3: What is the nearest meaning of “mutual intelligibility”?

- A. different
- B. similarity
- C. matching
- D. opposite

Q4: Who are the best speakers of the language?

- A. the ones who use and learn the Modern Standard Arabic
- B. the ones who speak Kuwaiti Arabic
- C. the ones who speak Saudi Arabic
- D. the ones who learns any Arabic dialect

Q5: Who speaks the most accurate Arabic?

- A. Saudi
- B. American
- C. the one who speaks the Modern Standard Arabic
- D. foreigners

Q6: What does the pronoun “this” refer to?

- A. learning Arabic on streets
- B. teaching MSA in schools
- C. going to school
- D. saying MBA is accurate

Q7: Why does the writer mention four cities in the last paragraph?

- A. Because they have the same dialect.
- B. Because they are near Arab countries.
- C. Because they understand each other.
- D. Because of the similarity in dialect differences.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٩)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z0e>



السفر والتكاليف

Travelling and spending money is a very common type of fun that all cultures have. People who travel the most are usually Europeans and some Asian countrymen. As travelling grows, the spending grows as well. It was reported that in 2005, people spent over 3.4 trillion on just travelling. Furthermore, Americans are the people who spend the most on travelling and insist to travel at least once a year. When Americans travel locally, they most likely go to Mexico. After the Americans come the Germans most of whom travel to Europe. In the third position comes Spain as people who frequently travel.

Questions:

Q1: Who are the people who travel a lot?

- A. Asians only
- B. Europeans and some Asians
- C. Germans
- D. Spain

Q2: How much was spent on travel in 2005?

- A. 1 million
- B. 3.4 trillion
- C. 2.5 trillion
- D. 3.4 million

Q3: Who usually insists on travelling?

- A. Europeans
- B. Asians
- C. Americans
- D. Germans

Q4: The people who spend the most on travel are _____

- A. the Americans.
- B. the Spanish.
- C. the Germans.
- D. the Asians.

Q5: Americans travel to _____

- A. Mexico.
- B. Los Angeles.
- C. Washington DC.
- D. London.

Answers:

- Q1: The difference between dialects/accents.
- Q2: Egyptian
- Q3: similarity
- Q4: the ones who use and learn the Modern Standard Arabic
- Q5: the one who speaks the Modern Standard Arabic
- Q6: teaching MSA in school
- Q7: Because of the similarity in dialect differences.

Q6: The majority of Germans travel to _____

- A. Europe.
- B. Africa.
- C. Saudi Arabia.
- D. Japan.

Q7: Who is in the third position of frequent travelling?

- A. Germany
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Spain
- D. America

Answers:

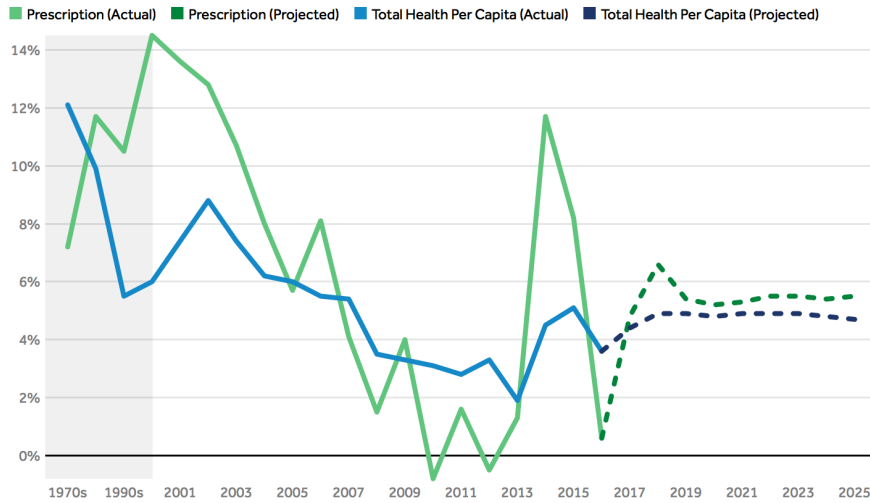
- Q1: Europeans and some Asians
- Q2: 3.4 trillion
- Q3: Americans.
- Q4: the Americans.
- Q5: Mexico.
- Q6: Europe.
- Q7: Spain

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0f>



This graph shows the percentages of health increase in cities over the years. The blue color demonstrates the health increase while the green shows the number of prescriptions.



Questions:

Q1: When was lowest percentage of health increase in cities?

- A. 1990
- B. 2003
- C. 2013
- D. 2006

Answers:
Q1: 2013

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0g>



 البتراء

Petra is a historic city in southern Jordan. It was the capital of the Nabataean Kingdom.

Questions:

Q1: Where is Petra located?

- A. Northern Jordan
- B. Southern Jordan
- C. Saudi Arabia
- D. Southern Saudi

Q2: Petra was the capital of _____

- A. Byzantine Kingdom.
- B. Jordan.
- C. Nabataean Kingdom.
- D. Saudi Arabia.

Answers:

Q1: Southern Jordan

Q2: Nabataean Kingdom.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٤)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z0h>



 كتاب عن هيركانز

Hercans' history and trade

- | | |
|--------|------------------------|
| Unit 1 | Family |
| Unit 2 | Dealing with people |
| Unit 3 | Customs and traditions |
| Unit 4 | Economy and Business |

Questions:

Q1: Which unit talks about money?

- A. family
- B. economy
- C. traditions
- D. dealing

Q2: Which unit talks about stocks?

- A. family
- B. economy
- C. traditions
- D. dealing

Q3: Which unit talks of respect for parents in Hercans' culture?

- A. family
- B. economy
- C. traditions
- D. dealing

Q4: Which unit talks about their story?

- A. unit 1
- B. unit 2
- C. unit 3
- D. unit 4

Q5: Where do we find family closeness?

- A. unit 1
- B. unit 2
- C. unit 3
- D. unit 4

Q6: Where do we find details about Economy and trade?

- A. unit 1
- B. unit 2
- C. unit 3
- D. unit 4

Answers:
Q1: economy
Q2: economy
Q3: family
Q4: unit 1
Q5: unit 1
Q6: unit 4

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0i>



كتاب عن الاسلام

The Islamic History

Unit 1	Introduction
Unit 2	The Prophet
Unit 3	Religion
Unit 4	Ages

Questions:

Q1: Which unit shows details about prayers?

- A. unit 1
- B. unit 2
- C. unit 3
- D. unit 4

Q2: Which unit talks about the development of countries?

- A. unit 1
- B. unit 2
- C. unit 3
- D. unit 4

Answers:
Q1: unit 3
Q2: unit 4

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0j>





جدار برلين

1- The Berlin Wall was a barrier that divided Germany from 1961 to 1989. It separated the eastern half from the western half ,however, all the German people recognized it 11 months later after it was built. It was built because West Germany was richer than East Germany. Many people thought it was a symbol of the Cold War. Life was very hard back then, all doors and streets closed really early and nobody was allowed to be seen outside. They wanted to sperate both sides so they took actions like that they closed most of the streets on the border.

2- The Berlin Wall was about 115 kilometers long East and 112 kilometers long West. It was built to prevent people from escaping from the eastern half of Berlin. During the years of the Wall, around 5,000 people successfully ran across to West Berlin. Then it was known that only 5000 people could pass the wall.

3- The Berlin Wall was taken down quickly on November 9, 1989. The Berlin Wall fell 31 years ago. People who were there in 1989 remember the historic 'Fall of the wall' today.

Questions:**Q1: Why did they build the wall?**

- A. to help people
- B. to separate East Germany from West Germany
- C. because it was useful.
- D. not mentioned

Q2: When did the German people know about the separation?

- A. 11 months later
- B. after a year
- C. They never knew.
- D. after 39 years

Q3: What was mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. Doors and streets closed early.
- B. Everyone was happy because of the fall of the wall.
- C. Around 5000 people could pass the wall.
- D. The Berlin wall was built in France.

Q4: What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. why the wall was built
- B. the fall of the wall
- C. the wall's length
- D. It fell in 1989.

Q5: How many people could pass the wall?

- A. 1000 people
- B. 12000 people
- C. 5000 people
- D. 2000 people

Q6: What is the last paragraph talking about?

- A. the length of the wall
- B. It was built in the cold way.
- C. It was built to separate the eastern from the western.
- D. The fall was quick.

Q7: What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Russia
- B. the history of Berlin Wall
- C. cold war
- D. Eastern and Northern people

Q8: What is mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. Doors and streets closed early.
- B. Everyone was happy because of the fall of the wall.
- C. 5000 people ran across the wall.
- D. The Berlin Wall was built in France.

Q9: What does paragraph 1 say about the actions taken?

- A. They destroyed the wall.
- B. They closed most of the streets on the border.
- C. They built another wall like Berlin Wall.
- D. They opened the streets near the border.

Q10: Which of the following statements does paragraph 1 support?

- A. West Germany was richer than East Germany.
- B. West Germany was poorer than East Germany.
- C. West Germany was as rich as East Germany.
- D. Both sides were poor.

Answers:

Q1: to separate East German from West German

Q2: 11 months later

Q3: Doors and streets closed early.

Q4: the wall's length

Q5: 5000 five thousand people

Q6: The fall was quick.

Q7: the history of Berlin Wall

Q8: 5000 people ran across the wall.

Q9: They closed most of the streets on the border.

Q10: West Germany was richer than East Germany.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0k>



تنظيم اجتماع

Today we are going to discuss some important points on planning and organising meetings. Only through the process of identifying important people you can hold your meeting effectively. Schedule your meetings and invite more necessary people. And don't forget to take **remarks** during the meetings.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea?

- A. Meetings are not important.
- B. Meeting should be planned and organised.
- C. how to get away with a crime
- D. You must be careful with kids.

Q2: How to give your meeting effectively?

- A. through drawing
- B. by not taking any notes
- C. through the process of identifying important people
- D. by inviting more people

Q3: Who should you invite for a meeting?

- A. More people and people who are necessary.
- B. no one
- C. not necessary people
- D. less people

Q4: What does the word "remark" mean?

- A. idea
- B. comment
- C. laugh
- D. sleep

Answers:

- Q1: Meeting should be planned and organised.
- Q2: through the process of identifying important people.
- Q3: More people and people who are necessary.
- Q4: comment

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٦٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0l>



المنتجع

We went on a trip to Hawaii. We stayed there in a great resort. We enjoyed our **all-inclusive** stay with all food, lodging and activities. Only the rental equipment was expensive and cost us extra.

Questions:

Q1: What does "all inclusive" resort mean?

- A. All activities only.
- B. Does not include food.
- C. Includes the rental equipment.
- D. It covers food, lodging and activities.

Q2: Which of the following might cost extra?

- A. rental equipment
- B. resort
- C. activities
- D. food and lodging

Answers:

- Q1: It covers food, lodging and activities.
- Q2: rental equipment

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٧٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0m>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا





الاكل الصحي

We can see the changing global diets. For example, in Japan, they depend on eating large quantities of seafood and western food which leads to health issues. Unlike Japan, people in the Czech Republic eat much healthier foods. Because of the high prices of meat and dairy products, **these** are replaced with more **nutritious** food like vegetables, which are considered more valuable and healthier. Diseases in the Czech Republic have become less, and their lives have become healthier.

Questions:

Q1: What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Healthy Habits in Japan
- B. The Changing Global Diets
- C. Expensive Food
- D. Healthier Food

Q2: Western food leads to _____

- A. endangering health in Japan.
- B. good health.
- C. improving health in Japan.
- D. a great body.

Q3: What does the word "nutritious" mean?

- A. bad food for your body
- B. only meat
- C. unhealthy food
- D. valuable and healthy food

Q4: What does the pronoun "these" refer to?

- A. Nutritious
- B. seafood and western food
- C. meat and dairy products
- D. countries

Q5: In the Czech Republic:

- A. Most people live healthy lives.
- B. Most people eat seafood.
- C. Meat and dairy products are cheap.
- D. People are always sick.

Answers:

- Q1: The Changing Global Diet
- Q2: endangering health in Japan.
- Q3: valuable and healthy food
- Q4: meat and dairy products
- Q5: Most people live healthy lives.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة VI)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0n>



جسر الملك فهد

It was King Saud's idea to build a bridge linking Bahrain to Saudi Arabia in 1954 and Essa Ibn Salman Khalifa was the one who named it.

In 1965, it was official when Sheikh Khalifa ibn Salman Al Khalifa and King Faisal decided to have the causeway constructed.



In 1968, both countries formed a joint committee. It was responsible for the financial undertaking required for the task.

The World Bank provides the environmental and geographical aspects of the Saudi-Bahrain region.

The Bahrain side of the bridge measured 4,296 m long

1981, there was an agreement to start construction on the maritime causeway.

In 2010, it is estimated that the number of facilities using the causeway was about 25,104 daily while number of passengers was 19.1 million.

Questions:

Q1: Who first proposed building King Fahd bridge?

- A. King Saud
- B. Essa Ibn Salman
- C. Mohammed Aba Al-Khail
- D. Yousuf Ahmed Al-Shirawi

Q2: When was the construction officially agreed upon?

- A. 2010
- B. 1965
- C. 1968
- D. 1981

Q3: The word it refers to _____

- A. the bridge.
- B. joint committee.
- C. country.
- D. number of facilities.

Q4: What does the World Bank provide?

- A. a joint committee
- B. geographical and environmental factors
- C. construction on the maritime causeway
- D. the bridge measures

Q5: What does paragraph 6 talk about _____

- A. when the project was considered officially.
- B. describes the construction, facts about the causeway.
- C. numbers of passengers per day.
- D. both countries.

Q6: What does paragraph 7 talk about _____

- A. how both countries formed a joint committee.
- B. the study of the Geographical and environmental factors.
- C. facilities.
- D. the role of the World Bank.

Q7: What is not found in the passage?

- A. Maritime causeway.
- B. build a bridge linking Bahrain to Saudi Arabia.
- C. Both countries formed a joint committee.
- D. shopping malls

Q8: Who gave the bridge its name?

- A. King Saud
- B. Yousuf Ahmed Al-Shirawi
- C. Essa Ibn Salman Khalifa
- D. Mohammed Aba Al-Khail

Q9: How long is the Bahraini side of the bridge?

- A. 6,923 m
- B. 4,296 m
- C. 5,89 8 m
- D. 7,786 m

Q10: The number of passengers in 2010:

- A. 19 million.
- B. 50 million.
- C. 2 million.
- D. 10 million.

Q11: What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Essa Ibn Salman investments
- B. Saudi Arabia vs Bahrain
- C. A Bridge between two Nations
- D. How Is a Bridge Built?

Q12: If the paragraph continued, what would it be about?

- A. geographical and environmental factors all over the world
- B. why Bahrain isn't important to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- C. how the idea of building the bridge was a negative thing
- D. new causeways to construct to other countries

Answers:

- Q1: King Saud
- Q2: 1965
- Q3: joint committee.
- Q4: geographical and environmental factors
- Q5: describes the construction, facts about the causeway.
- Q6: facilities.
- Q7: shopping malls.
- Q8: Essa Ibn Salman Khalifa
- Q9: 4,296 m
- Q10: 19 million
- Q11: A Bridge between two Nations
- Q12: new causeways to construct to other countries

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٧٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0o>



I was searching for a book. And one of the most important information I needed was the date of book publication and publisher.

Questions:

Q1: What is the information required about the book?

- A. book name
- B. book type
- C. the date of publication and publisher
- D. only the date

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٧٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0p>



Answers:

- Q1: the date of publication and publisher

المزارعون

In 1900, 40% of workers were farmers. They would have to do the fieldwork by hand or with horse-drawn equipment. Farmers' families would help feed themselves by also working in the field of agriculture. Nowadays, farmers use technology to make advances in producing more food for a growing world.

Questions:

Q1: What does the pronoun "themselves" refer to?

- A. farmers
- B. farmers' families
- C. equipment
- D. workers

Q2: What is the wrong sentence according to the paragraph?

- A. Nowadays farmers use technology
- B. Farmers' families also worked in the field of agriculture
- C. Half of the farmers in 1900 were engaged in agriculture.
- D. Farmers used to work with their hand or with horse drawn equipment.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٧٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0q>



Answers:

Q1: farmers' families
Q2: Half of the farmers in 1900 were engaged in agriculture.

رسالة رضا

Yesterday, Mohamed, the manager of the repair store received a Thank you message form a customer. The customer came a week ago to fix his device as he found an application that he didn't download. Mohamed was the head of the team who worked on helping the customer.

First, they took the phone then they downloaded an antivirus on his mobile phone. The customer was happy and thanked them and he said he will recommend their service to others.

Questions:

Q1: What is the relationship between Mohammed and the other workers?

- A. He is their manager.
- B. He is their friend.
- C. He is their brother.
- D. He is their assistant.

Q2: What was the message that the man sent to the shop?

- A. complaint
- B. order
- C. return
- D. thank you

Q3: What does the word "device" refer to?

- A. mobile phone
- B. microwave
- C. laptop
- D. watch

Q4: What was the problem with his device?

- A. It wasn't working.
- B. It was old.
- C. They found an application he didn't download.
- D. There was no problem.

Q5: What does the word "head" mean?

- A. director - manager
- B. friend
- C. technician
- D. assistant

Q6: What did they do for the man (which is true)?

- A. They couldn't fix it.
- B. They downloaded an antivirus application.
- C. They gave him a new one.
- D. They downloaded the application again.

Q7: What will the man do?

- A. He will not come again.
- B. He will go to other shops.
- C. He will recommend the shop.
- D. He will return his device.

Q8: What is true according to the passage?

- A. The customer was not happy.
- B. They took the phone.
- C. Mohamed was the assistant.
- D. They couldn't help the customer.

Answers:


- Q1: He is their manager.
- Q2: thank you
- Q3: mobile phone
- Q4: They found an application he didn't download.
- Q5: director – manager
- Q6: They downloaded an antivirus application.
- Q7: He will recommend the shop.
- Q8: They took the phone.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٧٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0r>



ID بطاقة شخصية

Here is an ID card containing information regarding a person. Answer the questions from the ID.

	
Name	Al Shihri, Mohammad
Age	28
Nationality	Saudi
Job	Dentist

Questions:

Q1: What is the order of the information?

- A. Name (Last, First name), Age, Nationality, Job
- B. Name (Last, First name), Nationality, Job, Age
- C. Age, Name (Last, First name), Job, Nationality
- D. Name (First, Last name), Age, Job, Nationality

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٧٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0s>



Answers:

Q1: Name (Last, First name),
Age, Nationality, Job

 **السيارات**

The table below demonstrates specifications for an item. Look at it and answer the question.

Model	2015
Number of cylinders	Inline 4
Fuel type	Petrol
Number of seats	5
Tire Condition	New

Questions:

Q1. Whose specifications are these?

- A. houses
- B. cars
- C. phones
- D. bikes

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٧٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0t>



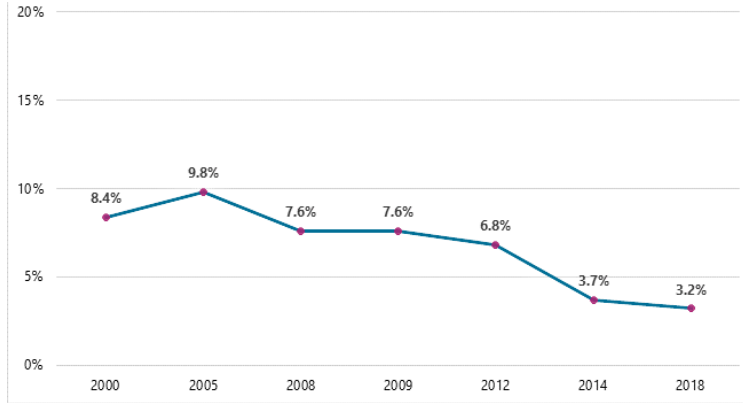
Answers:

Q1: cars



التغطية الصحية

The graph below shows the health coverage throughout the years. Look at it and answer the questions.



Questions:

Q1: In which year was the largest health coverage?

- A. 2000
- B. 2005
- C. 2003
- D. 2018

Answers:
Q1: 2005

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨٠)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z0u>



التمارين

Aerobic exercises increase a person's heart rate and breathing rate which consume more Oxygen. Examples of Aerobic exercise are walking and cycling. On the other hand, Anaerobic exercises, such as weightlifting, involve short bursts of intense activity which burns more fat.

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following is an example of Aerobic exercise?

- A. weightlifting
- B. walking
- C. sprinting
- D. deadlifting

Q2: Which type consumes more Oxygen?

- A. aerobic
- B. anaerobic
- C. both
- D. none from the above

Q3: Which type burns more fat?

- A. aerobic
- B. anaerobic
- C. both
- D. none from above

Answers:
Q1: walking
Q2: aerobic
Q3: anaerobic

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0v>



البكتيريا

Bacteria are single-celled organisms. They usually cause diseases.

Questions:

Q1: What do bacteria cause?

- A. poison
- B. death
- C. diseases
- D. healthy body

Answers:
Q1: diseases

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0w>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙏

اضغط هنا



فقدان السمع

Hearing loss can have many different causes. One of the important causes is damaged hair cells inside one's ear. These cells can NOT regrow or regenerate, so it is 90% sure that the hearing loss is permanent.

Questions:

Q1: What is the author's main purpose?

- A. to explain
- B. to inform
- C. to persuade
- D. to entertain

Q2: Which idea is mentioned in the text?

- A. Damaged hair cells cause hearing loss.
- B. 90% of people have hearing loss.
- C. Hearing loss is natural.
- D. Hearing loss is curable.

Q3: Which is true according to the text?

- A. Damaged cells can regenerate.
- B. Damaged cells need medicine.
- C. 90% hearing loss is caused by damaged cells.
- D. Damaged hair cells cannot regrow.

Answers:

Q1: to inform

Q2: Damaged hair cells cause hearing loss.

Q3: Damaged hair cells cannot regrow.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0x>



الأبحاث وتمويلها

Research is important for the advancement of science. However, the public thinks that the industry only cares about money and wastes money. Also, they think that it is unlikely that the industry partners will share the research information that will make them lose money. But it is not the case as the industry tries to benefit the people. There are two types of research in terms of funding. The first is government-funded research which the public thinks as a waste of their tax money. They also say that **not all evidence is considered** to judge if the research is helpful. The second type is company-funded research which is generally less reliable than government-funded research as it depends on the company's profit. The public thinks that **not all findings are released** since companies only care about their profit.

Questions:

Q1: How does the public view the company-funded research

- A. The public thinks that the industry is doing well.
- B. The public thinks that the industries mainly care about money.
- C. The public is happy.
- D. The public thinks that the industry is not doing research.

Q2: Which of the following is an opinion?

- A. The public was skeptical whether an industry partner could ever be trusted to release information that might hurt its profits.
- B. There are two types of research in terms of funding.
- C. The industry tries to benefit the people.
- D. The public trusts government-funded research.

Q3: What can we understand from the passage about government funding research?

- A. The public thinks it is an investment.
- B. It is not helpful.
- C. The public thinks it is a waste of money.
- D. It is funded by companies.

Q4: What can we understand about company-funded research?

- A. It is more reliable than government-funded research.
- B. It is less reliable than government-funded research.
- C. It is run by government.
- D. People can access all the information from this research.

Q5: How are the opinion that "not all evidence is considered" and "not all findings are released" related?

- A. Both are examples of industry opinion.
- B. They are not related.
- C. Both are examples of public opinion about the types of research.
- D. Both support research funding.

Answers:

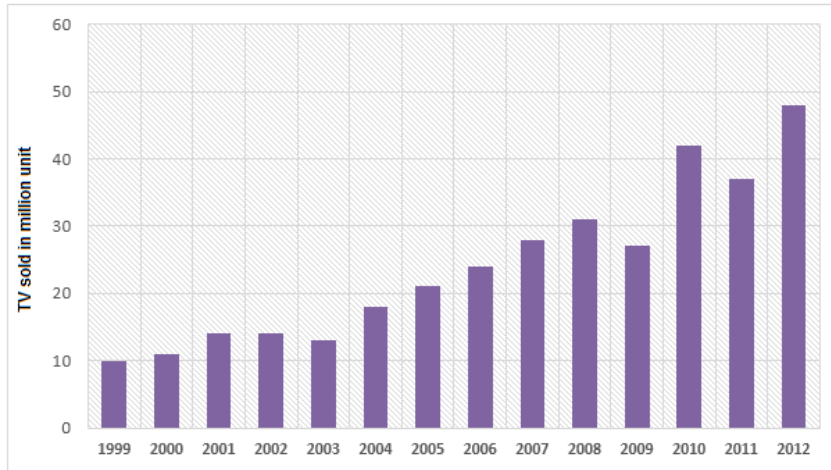
- Q1: The public thinks that the industries mainly care about money.
- Q2: The public was skeptical whether an industry partner could ever be trusted to release information that might hurt its profits.
- Q3: The public thinks it is a waste of money.
- Q4: It is less reliable than government-funded research
- Q5: Both are examples of public opinion about the types of research.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0y>



مبيعات شركة

The graph below shows the sales of LG TVs over the years. Look at the graph and answer the question:



Questions:

Q1: In 2007, How many units were sold?

- A. 28 million
- B. 10 million
- C. 50 million
- D. 20 million

Answers:

Q1: 28 million

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z0z>



الكتابة الاكاديمية

The four main types of academic writing are descriptive, analytical, persuasive and critical. In descriptive/expository writing, the writer should describe an issue to the reader.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Descriptive writing only
- B. History of Writing
- C. Academic writing used in Schools
- D. Academic writing uses different types of writing styles

Q2: What does the paragraph say about expository/descriptive writing?

- A. It is like analytical writing.
- B. It tells the writer to describe an issue to the reader.
- C. It tells the writer to criticize the reader.
- D. It tells the writer to analyze the data given to them.

Answers:

Q1: Academic writing uses different types of writing styles
Q2: It tells the writer to describe an issue to the reader.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z10>



السرد

1- Narration is the act of telling a story. The story that is being narrated can be real or fictional. There are four types of narratives: Linear Narrative, Non-linear Narrative, Quest Narrative and Viewpoint Narrative. Stories start with introductions and go on to conflict and the main storyline to achieve a certain value. They are written in different styles, as well.

2- Well written stories have some characteristics like: conflict, tension, surprise, extraordinary characters, etc.

Questions:

Q1: What are the types of stories?

- A. real only
- B. fictional only
- C. real or fictional
- D. academic

Q2: Stories are written in _____

- A. same style.
- B. different styles.
- C. narration only.
- D. books.

Q3: What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. to explain
- B. to inform
- C. to persuade
- D. to entertain

Q4: What is the main idea in paragraph 2?

- A. The definition of Narration
- B. The types of narratives
- C. The characteristics of a well-written story
- D. The styles of Stories

Answers:

- Q1: real or fictional
- Q2: different styles.
- Q3: to inform
- Q4: The characteristics of a well-written story

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z11>



المشروع

When starting a project, there are 2 features that are always there: administration and procurement. These two will help to start and continue until the goal is reached. The people who do the project's activities should be rewarded by not only salary but also extra benefits.

Questions:

Q1: What are the two important features for a project?

- A. sales
- B. marketing
- C. procurement
- D. administration and procurement

Q2: What should be the reward of the project's activities?

- A. salary only
- B. salary and benefits
- C. benefits only
- D. more work.

Answers:

- Q1: administration and procurement
- Q2: salary and benefits

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٨٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z12>





اضطراب وسواس قهري

1- Human's behavior is very unpredictable. Sometimes humans can behave normally and sometimes they show obsessive behavior. But what is certain is that the features of compulsive anxiety and phobias are present in everyone.

2- Obsessive thoughts and compulsive behavior negatively affect a person's daily life. An example for that is Howard Hughes who was a billionaire but suffered from anxiety and phobias. He was scared of germs and of dying at an early age as his mother had the same problem. For example, he wrote a staff manual on how to prevent stuff from getting on germs.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. A comparison of normal and obsessive behavior
- B. Human's behavior
- C. Howard Hughes
- D. Negative Emotions

Q2: What is one important idea related to general anxiety and phobias mentioned In Paragraph (1)?

- A. Features of compulsive behavior are limited to some people.
- B. It is very positive to have them.
- C. Features of compulsive behavior are present in everyone.
- D. People always have them.

Q3: What important information about obsessive thoughts and compulsive behavior is expressed in Paragraph (2)?

- A. They positively affect lives.
- B. They are good for the health.
- C. They negatively affect daily life.
- D. They consume a lot of energy.

Q4: Why does the writer mention Howard Hughes?

- A. He is a billionaire.
- B. He suffered from anxiety and phobias.
- C. His mom is dead.
- D. He was from the previous generation.

Q5: What key information is given about Howard Hughes?

- A. He lived a happy life.
- B. His mother had courage and no phobias.
- C. He was scared of germs and of dying at an early age.
- D. He did NOT feel anxiety his whole life.

Q6: What is an example of Hughes obsessive behavior in the passage?

- A. writing a staff manual
- B. speaking to himself
- C. writing random words
- D. talking to people

Answers:

- Q1: A comparison of normal and obsessive behavior
- Q2: Features of compulsive behavior are present in everyone.
- Q3: They negatively affect daily life.
- Q4: He suffered from anxiety and phobias.
- Q5: He was scared of germs and of dying at an early age.
- Q6: writing a staff manual





النوم المنتظم

Adults are usually recommended to sleep between 6 to 8 hours regularly. Sleeping regularly like this will help you reduce stress, improve memory, regulate blood sugar, etc. However, not sleeping well will put you at risk of serious medical conditions.

Questions:

Q1: How long should adults sleep?

- A. 1-2
- B. 3-6
- C. 6-8
- D. 8-12

Q2: What is one of the most important advantages of regular sleep?

- A. reducing stress
- B. increasing stress
- C. heart disease
- D. diabetes

Q3: What is the main disadvantage of not having enough sleep?

- A. improving memory
- B. serious medical conditions
- C. regulating blood sugar
- D. losing Weight

Answers:

Q1: 6-8

Q2: reducing stress

Q3: serious medical conditions

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٩٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z14>



علم النفس

Psychology is a very deep subject and all our knowledge of it comes from experience. People who study this field are called psychologists. Psychologists provide treatment to the people who are unhappy in their lives. People feel very happy **because** they talk and deal with psychologists. Some might think this is an easy job. **But** it is very difficult as it requires field research.

Questions:

Q1: What does the writer think about our knowledge of psychology?

- A. It is very deep.
- B. We know a lot.
- C. It is from experience.
- D. Reading books is helpful.

Q2: What do psychologists do to help people who are unhappy in their lives?

- A. They give them medicine.
- B. They provide them with treatment services.
- C. They talk to them and ignore them.
- D. They ask for money

Q3: Why does the writer use the word "because"?

- A. to give further information
- B. to contradict the dealing of the people with the psychologist
- C. to explain the reason for people talking
- D. to explain the result of people talking and dealing with psychologists

Q4: Why is the work of most psychologists difficult?

- A. It needs field research.
- B. It is a guessing game.
- C. It is easy.
- D. It needs you to be in office.

Q5: Which word can we use to replace the word "But"?

- A. also
- B. however
- C. moreover
- D. when

Answers:

- Q1: It is from experience.
- Q2: They provide them with treatment services.
- Q3: to explain the result of people talking and dealing with psychologists
- Q4: It needs field research.
- Q5: however

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٩٣)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z15>



الموز الافريقي

Africa in general is a very poor continent. The children in Africa need better food since most of them die because of hunger. It was researched and tested that genetically modified bananas with added vitamins can save African children's lives.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer's main purpose?

- A. to explain
- B. to inform
- C. to persuade
- D. to entertain

Q2: What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. The food in Africa is good.
- B. That children in Africa need better food.
- C. Africa is very rich.
- D. Africa has poisonous bananas

Q3: What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. The bananas killed African children.
- B. Bananas are owned by US.
- C. Those genetically modified bananas may save lives.
- D. Bananas are harmful because they have vitamins.

Answers:

- Q1: to inform
- Q2: That children in Africa need better food
- Q3: Those genetically modified bananas may save lives

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٩٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z16>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



برمجيات

There are two types of software that we use. The first is open-source software which can be modified by anyone. Internet helped in developing this type of software. The biggest advantage of open-source software is that bugs get fixed quickly. Examples of this type are Firefox and Apache. The second type is closed-source software which is privately owned by companies and you can get technical support from them which is a big benefit.

Questions:

Q1: What helped developing open-source software?

- A. developers
- B. people
- C. internet access
- D. computers

Q2: What is one of the benefits of open-source software?

- A. a lot of bugs.
- B. quick bug fixing.
- C. slow bug fixing.
- D. technical support from company

Q3: What are two examples of open-source software?

- A. Firefox and Apache
- B. Chrome and Google
- C. Safari and Xcode
- D. Microsoft and Explorer

Q4: What is one of the benefits of closed-source software?

- A. bad technical support
- B. open for editing.
- C. easy to hack
- D. technical support from the company

Answers:

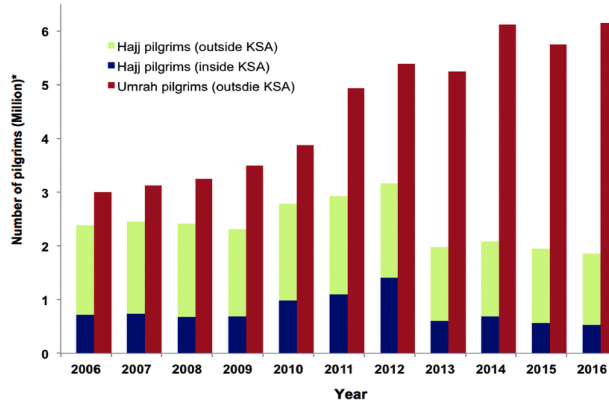
- Q1: internet access
- Q2: quick bug fixing
- Q3: Firefox and Apache
- Q4: technical support from the company

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٩٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z17>



رسم بياني للحجاج

The graph below shows the Hajj and Umrah pilgrims' statistics. Look at the graph and answer the questions:



Questions:

Q1: In which year was the largest number of Hajj pilgrims from outside?

- A. 2013
- B. 2016
- C. 2014
- D. 2010

Q2: In which year was the largest number of Hajj pilgrims from inside?

- A. 2006
- B. 2012
- C. 2016
- D. 2009

Answers:
 Q1: 2010
 Q2: 2012

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٩٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z18>



الطريقة العلمية

1- The scientific method is process which helps solve a problem. Its steps are: 1) make an observation, 2) ask a question, 3) create a hypothesis, 4) make a prediction, 5) test the prediction, and 6) draw conclusions.

2- Observation is a very important step in the scientific method and it has 2 types. The qualitative observations are the first. They explain what happens by carefully watching things and using the five sensory organs. They also describe properties or occurrences in ways that do not rely on numbers.

3- On the other hand, quantitative observations, which is the second type, are measurements that consist of both a number and a unit like 4kg.

4- From our observation we can get a hypothesis, which is the real start of scientists' search for a solution. That's why observation is the base of the solution of any problem.

Questions:

Q1: What does Paragraph (1) say about the scientific method?

- A. It is made up of five different procedures.
- B. It is made up of six different procedures.
- C. It is NOT important to follow.
- D. It does NOT help solve a problem.

Q2: What does Paragraph (2) say about qualitative observations?

- A. They do NOT help reaching for a solution.
- B. They explain what happens by giving number.
- C. They explain what happens by carefully watching things.
- D. They are very difficult to perform.

Q3: Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (2)?

- A. Qualitative observations describe properties or occurrences in ways that do not rely on numbers.
- B. Qualitative observations describe properties or occurrences in ways that rely on numbers.
- C. Quantitative observations describe properties in ways that do not rely on numbers.
- D. Quantitative observations describe properties in ways that rely on numbers.

Q4: Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (3)?

- A. Qualitative observations are measurements.
- B. Qualitative observations are NOT measurements.
- C. Quantitative observations are NOT measurements.
- D. Quantitative observations are measurements, which by definition consist of both a number and a unit.

Q5: What does Paragraph (4) say about hypothesis?

- A. It is where scientists end their search.
- B. It is where they make observation.
- C. It is where scientists start their search.
- D. It is NOT important for scientific method.

Q6: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Observations are an important step in the scientific method.
- B. Scientific method does NOT solve problems.
- C. Asking a question is NOT a step in the scientific method.
- D. Qualitative observation is more important than Quantitative observation.

Answers:

- Q1: It is made up of six different procedures.
- Q2: They explain what happens by carefully watching things.
- Q3: Qualitative observations describe properties or occurrences in ways that do not rely on numbers.
- Q4: Quantitative observations are measurements, which by definition consist of both a number and a unit.
- Q5: It is where scientists start their search.
- Q6: Observations are an important step in the scientific method.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٩٧)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z19>



قانون التعاقد

Contract law is an area of law that involves agreements between people, businesses, and groups.

Questions:

Q1: The word "agreements" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. conflict.
- B. arrangements.
- C. discord.
- D. opposition.

Answers:
Q1: arrangements

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٩٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1a> الحبل الشوكي

Have you ever wondered how your brain can order your hand to move? This is exactly what the spinal cord does as it consists of nerves that carry the information up and down through neural paths between the brain and the rest of the body. In other words, it **connects** the brain to nerves throughout the body. So, when you touch something hot or you touch the flame, your sensory neurons and interneurons send information to your brain which makes you take your hand away. However, if the spinal cord suffers a series of injuries, for example, if the spinal cord is cut because of an accident, the brain will stop receiving information.

Descending Motor Pathways

The reflex circuits demonstrate that sophisticated neural processing occurs at the lowest level of the motor hierarchy. These automatic reflexes can be modulated, however, by higher levels of the hierarchy. For example, when touching an iron to see if it is hot, your flexor reflex may be hypersensitive. As a result, you pull your hand away repeatedly before even touching the iron, anticipating that it may be hot. Conversely, if you remove a hot dish from the oven and the heat starts to go through the oven mitt, you will suppress the flexor response so that you do not drop your dinner as you rush to put it down on a table. These modulations (both facilitatory and inhibitory) of the spinal reflexes arise from the **descending** pathways from the brainstem and cortex. Voluntary movement and some sensory-driven reflex actions are also controlled by the descending pathways. The corticospinal system controls motor neurons and interneurons in the spinal cord. The corticobulbar system controls brainstem nuclei that innervate cranial muscles.

Questions:

Q1: What helps information travel up and down the spine?

- A. cells
- B. neural paths
- C. hands
- D. brain

Q2: The word "connect" is closest in meaning to?

- A. dismember
- B. split
- C. join
- D. destroy

Q3: The word flame means?

- A. fire
- B. pain
- C. stove
- D. feeling

Q4: What eventually makes you take your hand away from something hot?

- A. sensory neurons and interneurons
- B. spinal cord
- C. your hand
- D. kidneys

Q5: When would your brain stop receiving information from the spinal cord?

- A. If there was a serious damage to the spinal cord.
- B. If you decide NOT to receive it.
- C. If you get a knee injury.
- D. If you break you bones.

Q6: The word desending in paregrogh 1 is dosest is nearing to _____

- A. falling
- B. rising
- C. moving
- D. connecting

Answers:

Q1: neural paths

Q2: join

Q3: fire

Q4: sensory neurons and interneurons

Q5: If there was a serious damage to the

spinal cord.

Q6: falling

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx77>



سيبيريا

Siberia had many problems and they increased because of the war in Russia which was led by Stalin and Lenin. One of the problems in Siberia was the lack of housing. Workers did not have homes but it was solved by Stalin building houses in Siberia. Later, Lenin founded an association and became its head.

Questions:

Q1: How was the workers' problem solved in Siberia?

- A. He killed people.
- B. He destroyed houses in Siberia.
- C. He made houses in Siberia.
- D. He did NOT do anything.

Q2: Who founded the association?

- A. Siberian people
- B. Lenin
- C. Siberian workers
- D. Stalin

Answers:

Q1: He made houses in Siberia

Q2: Lenin

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٠٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1d>



نظام التشغيل

I had a computer at home but its operating system (OS) was infected with a virus. I complained to the company that it was attacked by a virus and they told me that the OS worked like other computer software and it could be damaged as well.

Questions:

Q1: What was the writer's main purpose?

- A. to describe
- B. to complain
- C. to narrate
- D. to appreciate

Q2: What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

- A. The OS worked like other computer software.
- B. The OS can't be attacked.
- C. The OS does NOT work like other computer software.
- D. OS and software are the same.

Answers:

Q1: to complain

Q2: The OS worked like other computer software.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٠٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1e>



دورة الماء

Water goes through a full cycle. Liquid water evaporates into air, condenses to form clouds, and precipitates back to earth in the form of rain. Building dams affects this cycle by increasing evaporation. Moreover, when there isn't enough vegetation, it **impacts** evaporation and causes its **reduction**.

Questions:

Q1: What is one important effect of building dams?

- A. a rise in evaporation
- B. a fall in evaporation
- C. no effect
- D. destroys water cycle

Q2: What causes a reduction in evaporation?

- A. a lot of vegetation
- B. not enough vegetation
- C. building a dam
- D. rain

Q3: The word "impact" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. effect.
- B. add.
- C. remove.
- D. help.

Q4: The word "reduction" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. fall.
- B. increase.
- C. add.
- D. effect.

Answers:

- Q1: a rise in evaporation
- Q2: not enough vegetation
- Q3: effect.
- Q4: fall.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٠٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1f>



مراجعة ايرلندا الكبرى

The Great Hunger or Irish Potato Famine was a period of mass starvation and disease in Ireland that brought about a lot of deaths and made many people leave the country. While all this happened, the British landowners hadn't run out of their good crops **yet**. The Irish created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British. One of their leaders issued the "Irish Question" which divided British people and created problems until a solution was found. Prime Minister Gladstone tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.

Questions:

Q1: What does the paragraph say about the Great Hunger?

- A. It was a peaceful period.
- B. It brought about a lot of deaths and made many Irish people leave their country.
- C. It happened in England.
- D. People did NOT die in this event.

Q2: Why does the writer use the word "Yet"?

- A. to show that British landowners sold good crops while people were hungry
- B. to show that British landowners were hungry
- C. to show that British landowners did NOT have any good crops
- D. to show that Irish people had good crops

Q3: How did the Irish deal with the problems that followed the great Hunger?

- A. They made a lot of farms.
- B. They begged the British for food.
- C. They created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British.
- D. They bought new farms and planted potatoes.

Q4: What does the writer think about the "Irish question"?

- A. He believes that it divided English people and created problems until a solution was found.
- B. He believes that people didn't care about it.
- C. He believes that it made the Irish and the British closer.
- D. He believes that it made the British feel threatened.

Q5: How did Prime Minister Gladstone deal with the Irish question?

- A. He ignored it.
- B. He denied it and fought against the Irish.
- C. He tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.
- D. He resigned from his position.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٠٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1h>



Answers:

- Q1: It brought about a lot of deaths and made many Irish people leave their country.
- Q2: to show that British landowners sold good crops while people were hungry
- Q3: They created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British.
- Q4: He believes that it divided English people and created problems until a solution was found.
- Q5: He tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.



الكوكيز الإلكترونية

Cookies are not computer programs. They are simply small files that pass information from your web browser to a website on the internet. These files contain information about your previous visits to the website, including pages you visited, settings you choose or information that you provided. Cookies pose very little to no security risk and protect your privacy because they are limited to the actions that you take and information you provide during your visit. It doesn't provide any access to information stored locally on your machine. If you wish to prevent websites from accessing cookies via your browser you can simply change the settings or switch to a browser that disables cookies and online tracking by default.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. to complain
- B. to defend
- C. to confirm
- D. to explain

Q2: What is the one important idea the writer mentions?

- A. Web servers send information to web browsers.
- B. Messages are displayed on computer screens.
- C. Cookies are different from programs.
- D. Servers store information about web users.

Q3: What is the passage mainly talking about?

- A. Cookies are secure and they protect your privacy.
- B. Cookies are viruses.
- C. Cookies share your data to hackers.
- D. Cookies are unsafe.

Answers:

- Q1: to explain
- Q2: Cookies are different from programs.
- Q3: Cookies are secure and they protect your privacy.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٧٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx73>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



الحفاظ على الموطن

Preserving habitat is very important for life to exist on Earth without facing **extinction**. That's why ecologists **concentrated** on protecting the Ecosystems to help maintain every creature's habitat. This can only build on **trust** from the public.

Questions:

Q1: What is the closest meaning to the word "extinction"?

- A. creation
- B. destruction
- C. build
- D. start

Q2: What is the closest meaning to the word "concentrated"?

- A. distracted
- B. opened
- C. emphasized
- D. left

Q3: The word "trust" means _____

- A. intention
- B. circumstance
- C. independent
- D. guarantee

Answers:
Q1: destruction
Q2: emphasized
Q3: intention

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٠٩)

<http://qr.dailk.me/12z1j>





النفط المستورد لأمريكا

U.S. Imports from Saudi Arabia of Crude Oil	
Year	Thousand Barrels per Day
2000	18,000
2001	19,000
2002	18,000
2003	21,000
2004	18,000
2005	17,000
2006	17,000
2007	17,000
2008	18,000
2009	12,000
2010	13,000

Questions:

Q1: How much crude oil did the USA import every day in 2007?

- A. 17,000,000 barrels
- B. 12,000,000 barrels
- C. 9,000,000 barrels
- D. 21,000,000 barrels

Q2: In which year were crude oil imports to the USA from Saudi Arabia the highest?

- A. 2005
- B. 2010
- C. 2003
- D. 2001

Answers:
Q1: 17,000,000 barrels
Q2: 2003

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 11)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z1k>



Mars was discovered just five years ago.

Questions:

Q1: When did the scientists discover Mars?

- A. exactly five years ago
- B. less than five years
- C. more than five years
- D. six years ago

Answers:
Q1: exactly five years ago

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 111)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1l>



المنطقتين A&B

There were two areas A and B but animals in both areas spent time outside of their home to find plants and food.

Questions:

Q1: What is true about A and B?

- A. The animals spent little time outside home.
- B. The animals spent most of the time outside home.
- C. The animals didn't spend time outside home.
- D. The animals searched for fun outside home.

Answers:
Q1: The animals spent most of the time outside home

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 112)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1m>



القانون الامريكي

The common law in the USA is much more caring than other countries' laws. So, no comparison should be held between them and other countries.

Questions:

Q1: What is the writer's purpose?

- A. to create conflict
- B. to compare
- C. to describe
- D. to give information

Answers:
Q1: to compare

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 113)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1n>



تحليل التكاليف والفوائد

title	Amount
Cost	200 USD
Benefit	2 USD
Tax	2 USD
Net Benefit	0 USD

Questions:

Q1: What is the value of net benefit?

- A. 5 USD
- B. 2 USD
- C. no change
- D. 200 USD

Answers:
Q1: No change

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 114)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1o>



الضرائب

There are several types of taxes and the excise tax is one of them. Excise Tax is a form of indirect tax levied on specific goods like Cigarettes, drinks and tobacco.

Questions:

Q1: In which of the following are examples of excise tax?

- A. cigarettes, drinks and tobacco.
- B. cigarettes and services.
- C. books.
- D. services.

Answers:
Q1: cigarettes, drinks and tobacco

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 115)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1p>



الموسوعة Wikipedia

Wikipedia is the best open-source platform to share information and review details about something. One the best features is that anyone can edit texts and update them.

Questions:

Q1: Why do we use Wikipedia?

- A. research
- B. review
- C. assignment
- D. entertainment

Q2: What is the most exciting feature of Wikipedia?

- A. no editing
- B. editing texts
- C. no images
- D. old platform

Answers:
Q1: review
Q2: editing texts

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١١٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1q>



الثورة الصناعية البريطانية

- 1- Currently, Britain, which is called England now, is one of the strongest countries in the world. And this because after Britain went through a shocking change.
- 2- Before the industrial revolution people used to fight for work and making a living. They struggled to provide food for their families.
- 3- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and many of the technological and architectural innovations were of British origin. By the mid-18th century Britain was the world's leading commercial nation, controlling a global trading empire

Questions:

Q1: Which sentence is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Britain is currently poor.
- B. How Britain struggled to make money
- C. How Britain achieved an economical change and global position
- D. Britain whole history.

Q2: Which is the main idea of the paragraph (1)?

- A. Britain used to be the strongest.
- B. Britain was NOT the strongest country in the world.
- C. Britain was the strongest country in the world.
- D. England was weak.

Q3: Which is the main idea of the paragraph (2)?

- A. A success story
- B. Fighting for working and living
- C. Easy life for the British
- D. Food and farms

Q4: Which is the main idea of the paragraph (3)?

- A. Many of the technological and architectural innovations were NOT of British origin.
- B. Many of the technological and architectural innovations were of British origin.
- C. How Britain struggled to make money
- D. Britain is a small country now.

Answers:

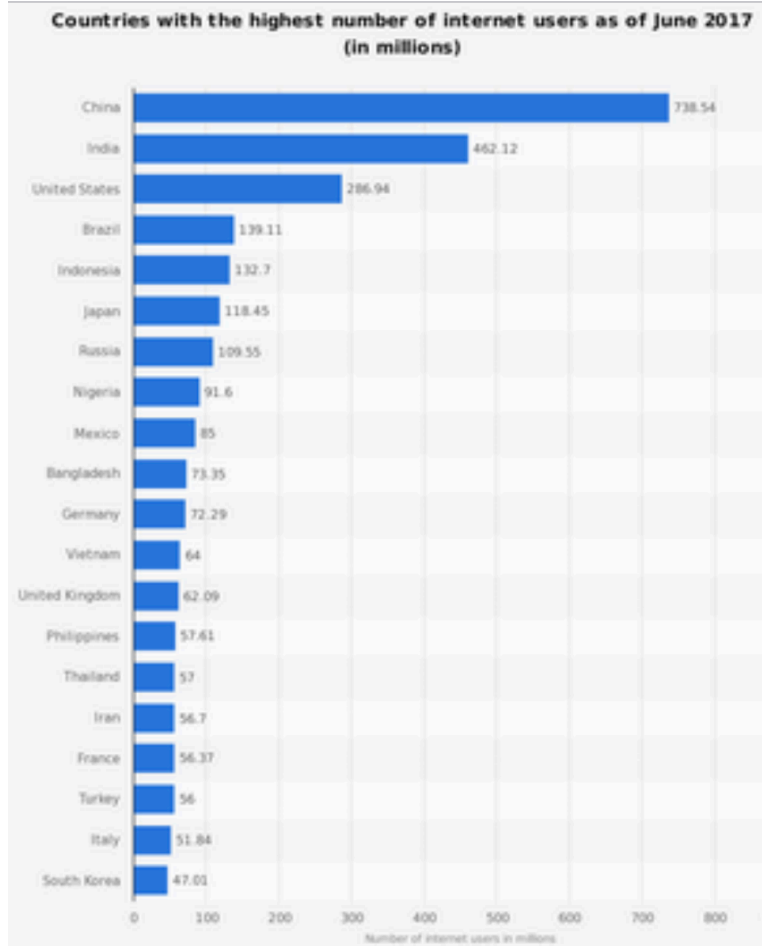
Q1: How Britain achieved an economical change and global position
Q2: Britain was the strongest country in the world.
Q3: Fighting for working and living
Q4: Many of the technological and architectural innovations were of British origin.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 117)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1r>



رسم بياني على الانترنت



Questions:

Q1: In June 2017, the number of people who have used the internet in Germany is?

- A. 25 million
- B. 72 million
- C. 123 million
- D. 10 million

Q2: In June 2017, the number of people who have used the internet in China is?

- A. 143 million
- B. 293 million
- C. 740 million
- D. 300 million

Answers:

Q1: 72 million
Q2: 740 million

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١١٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1s>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدريت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙏

اضغط هنا



فراولة كاليفورنيا

California's deep culture of environmentalism have turned to organic strawberries, which they see as a more sustainable option. As conventional growers took note of this vibrant market, organic strawberry production rose fivefold between 2000 and 2012. The chemical is a known neurotoxin and carcinogen. They used a toxic chemical that cause disease which is called methyl iodide.

Questions:

Q1: Which chemical used for planting strawberries causes diseases?

- A. methyl iodide
- B. methyl bromide
- C. Verticillium dahlia
- D. Fusarium

Q2: When did organic strawberry production rose fivefold?

- A. between 2001-2005
- B. between 2000-2012
- C. in 2000 only
- D. in 2012 only

Answers:

Q1: methyl iodide

Q2: between 2000-2012

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٢٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1t>



الشحنات والتغليف

Amazon is one of the leading online shopping platforms. Shoppers usually pass by 300 items per minute in its apps. Packaging is important as it holds and protects the product. It has made a contract with 3 companies and one of them is Heinz. Heinz revolutionized the condiments industry by changing the ketchup bottle shape and design. Through this it increased its sales by 12%.

Questions:

Q1: How many companies is Amazon working with?

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

Q2: What is the main function of packaging?

- A. easy to carry
- B. to hold and protect the product
- C. for design only
- D. to make it heavy

Q3: How many items do shoppers pass in a minute?

- A. 150
- B. 200
- C. 300
- D. 100

Q4: How did Heinz revolutionize the condiments industry?

- A. by giving extra products
- B. by adding more quantity
- C. by changing the ketchup bottle
- D. by changing the name

Q5: What percentage increase in sales did Heinz make?

- A. 8%
- B. 22%
- C. 5%
- D. 12%

Answers:

Q1: 3

Q2: to hold and protect the product

Q3: 300

Q4: by changing the ketchup bottle

Q5: 12%

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 121)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1u>



تلوث الهواء

Air pollution is a very dangerous phenomenon, especially in this age where air pollutants are everywhere. When we think about air pollution, we always think about the outside and atmosphere air pollution, which is just the smaller part of the air pollution that is harming us. The other part is indoor air pollution. This type of pollution is very dangerous as research shows that people spend 90% of their time staying at home. So, if the indoor air is polluted, we are in a continuous harmful environment. One of the main reasons for indoor air pollution is lack of fresh air in the house. Homes should have a proper ventilation system that allows the fresh air from outside to come inside and the bad air to go outside. However, this in itself is an issue as people tend to save energy by not allowing hot air from outside to come in as the air conditioners have to exert more energy to cool the house. Therefore, all the bad air is kept inside the house which causes the indoor air pollution.

Questions:

Q1: How much time do people spend inside their homes?

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 90%
- D. 40%

Q2: The bad air is kept inside houses because _____

- A. people want to save energy.
- B. the fresh air goes out.
- C. people stay inside their home.
- D. there is a lot of fresh air.

Answers:
Q1: 90%
Q2: people want to save energy.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٢٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1v>



الدمية الروسية

1- The first Russian wooden doll set was carved in 1890 by Vasily Zvyozdochkin at the Children's Education Workshop and created by Sergey Malyutin, a folk crafts painter on the Abramtsevo estate of Savva Mamontov. Mamontov's brother, Anatoly Ivanovich Mamontov (1839 – 1905) founded the Children's Education Workshop to make and sell toys for children. Malyutin painted the doll set. Malyutin's doll set included eight dolls: the mother which was the outermost doll. The dolls inside were her children, girls and boys, and a new-born. The workshop closed in the late 1890s, but the matryoshka legacy moved to Sergiyev Posad, a Russian city noted for toy-making since the 14th century.

2- The origin of Russian dolls is unknown. It is believed that Zvyozdochkin and Malyutin were inspired by the Honshu doll, named after the main island of Japan where the first doll was created. The doll is described as either a spherical, hollow daruma doll depicting a bald old Buddhist monk or a Seven Lucky Gods nesting doll.

Questions:

Q1: The best title for the passage is _____

- A. Russian Wooden Figures.
- B. Arts and Craft.
- C. Children's Toys.
- D. Dolls.

Q2: The dolls were first made in _____

- A. Russia.
- B. United States.
- C. Japan.
- D. Mexico.

Answers:
Q1: Russian Wooden Figures.
Q2: Japan.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٢٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1w>



الصيد الجائر

1- Hunting is the practice of seeking, pursuing and capturing, or killing wildlife or feral animals. People tend to over hunt animals for different purposes, but this causes a lot of issues. Today, some types of animals are endangered. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face extinction. When animal species go extinct, they are gone forever, and this can cause a lot of issues.

2- The most common reasons for people to kill animals are to remove predators dangerous to humans or domestic animals and eliminate pests and nuisance animals that damage crops or spread diseases. But even killing these harmful animals is very dangerous as it affects the food chain for all living creatures. Consider the food chain as all the plant and animal species create intricate webs of wildlife, with all the species dependent on one another it becomes important for our planet to survive and thrive.

Questions:

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to _____

- A. plants.
- B. humans.
- C. pests.
- D. animal species.

Q2: Killing harmful animals is bad because _____

- A. it affects the food chain.
- B. it increases disease.
- C. it causes fires.
- D. it is beneficial for humans.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٢٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1x>



Answers:
 Q1: animal species.
 Q2: it affects the food chain.

العشب

Herbs are a widely distributed and widespread group of plants. What other plant would take the football, rugby, hurling, bicycles, drought, flood, general abuse and be chopped back constantly to the ground throughout the year. And through all this, it is pretty uncomplaining and asking for very little if anything in return. Herbs are largely made of lignin which are grass plant cells. These cells are usually put under water pressure which makes the Herbs strong and sturdy. That's why herbs can make strong fibers and can be stepped on or torn without dying quickly.

Questions:

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- A. pressurized by water.
- B. largely made of lignin.
- C. made of water.
- D. used for medical purposes.

Answers
 Q1: pressurized by water

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٢٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1y>



البرنامج الجديد

Mr. Smith, who is in charge of the Department, announced the launch of the new program. Some people from the department had some contradictory opinions regarding that.

Questions:

Q1: Some people had contradictory opinions regarding _____

- A. the new program.
- B. the department.
- C. Mr. Smith.
- D. the people.

Answers:
Q1: the new program.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٢٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z1z>



حكمة قيمة النعم

When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.

Questions:

Q1: This sentence means _____

- A. nothing lasts forever. Thus, everything is bound to end.
- B. when something is not available, we know its value.
- C. we should start water business.
- D. water is a great resource.

Answers:
Q1: when something is not available, we know its value.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٢٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z20>



الدرجات النارية

Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycle.

Questions:

Q1: This sentence means _____

- A. airplanes are more dangerous than motorcycles.
- B. airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.
- C. motorcycles are not dangerous.
- D. airplanes are the same as motorcycles.

Answers:

Q1: airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z21>



داخل الفصول

Look at the Photo. In Pairs, ask questions and answer them.

Questions:

Q1: This text is found in a _____

- A. classroom.
- B. shop.
- C. office.
- D. supermarket

Answers:

Q1: classroom.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z22>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصمح ولا لا 🤔

اضغط هنا



الشرح والتعريف

The contract will seek to define the client's obligations.

Questions:

Q1: The word "define" in paragraph means _____

- A. answer.
- B. explain.
- C. put.
- D. write.

Answers:
Q1: explain.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z23>



ملكة سبأ

The Kingdom of Sheba is an ancient Arab kingdom. It was the most powerful tribal union in ancient Yemen. Balqis was the queen of the Kingdom of Sheba mentioned in the Bible and the Qur'an. This woman is a source of pride for the Yemenis. Modern archaeological research has proven beyond any doubt that the homeland of the Kingdom of Sheba was in Yemen, although no trace of that queen has been found in it.

Questions:

Q1: What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Yemen
- B. The Kings of Sheba
- C. Prophet Solomon
- D. Sheba and Balqis

Answers:
Q1: Sheba and Balqis.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z24>



القوة

Janet has a confident and strong character and she has no problem to express her views. So, people around her made her their leader. When she heard about the death of two citizens that resulted from the hospital staff's negligence, she asked in a forceful way for their arrest and trial.

Questions:

Q1: What does the word (express) mean?

- A. explain
- B. ask
- C. know
- D. think

Q2: What does the word (forceful) mean?

- A. smart
- B. powerful
- C. mindful
- D. nicely

Answers:
Q1: explain
Q2: powerful

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٤)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z25>



When you eat, the food first enters your mouth. You chew and swallow the food. Next, it enters your stomach from which it moves down into your small intestines. Then, it passes into your large intestines. Later, it gets out of your body when you go to the bathroom.

Questions:

Q1: Where does food immediately go after being chewed?

- A. stomach
- B. mouth
- C. small intestines
- D. large intestine.

Answers:
Q1: stomach

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٥)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z26>



Coffee shops and cafés are big business in the Middle East, for example: in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, and the UAE. Growth is high and competition is fierce, but unlike most major markets, cafés and coffee shop chains are both finding impressive growth.

Questions:

Q1: Based on the text, cafes are popular in _____

- A. the Middle East.
- B. the world.
- C. Europe.
- D. Africa.

Answers:
Q1: the Middle East.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٦)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z27>





ديف والجائزة

Dave is in the three-student team that won an award.

Questions:

Q1: Who won the award?

- A. Dave alone.
- B. a team of three students.
- C. Dave and three students.
- D. Dave and three teams.

Answers:
Q1: a team of three students.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z28>



ديف وصديقه

Dave and his childhood friend, Tommy, work at a construction site. They were in the final stages of building a house. Tommy was about to paint the roof while Dave was fixing the electric plugs. Tommy put the ladder to climb but because it was very old, he asked Dave to hold it for him until he finished the ceiling. Dave looked at him and said "I'm sorry; can't you see I am working?", and he continued with fixing the plugs.

Questions:

Q1: What was Dave's response?

- A. I'm tired.
- B. I'm working.
- C. I'll help you in a minute.
- D. I don't know how to help you.

Answers:
Q1: I am working.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z29>



ايميل شكر

Dear Mr. Saud,

This year, I struggled to take the class seriously because of the problems I was having at home. You never gave up on me, and I want to thank you for being the best teacher. I will always remember you.

Questions:

Q1: Who is the message addressed to?

- A. his dad
- B. his teacher
- C. his classmate
- D. his school.

Answers:
Q1: his teacher.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٣٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2a>



آدم ليس طويل كإريك

Adam is not as tall as Erich.

Questions:

Q1: What do you understand from this sentence?

- A. Adam is taller than Erich.
- B. Erich is taller than Adam.
- C. Erich is as tall as Adam.
- D. Both Adam and Erich are short.

Answers:
Q1: Erich is taller than Adam.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2b>



صورة تحذيرية



Questions:

Q1: What should drivers NOT do when they see this sign?

- A. Drive fast.
- B. Drive Slow.
- C. Open the car lights.
- D. Stop Completely

Answers:
Q1: Drive fast.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2c>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدرب وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



الاستبيانات

This year, the Office of Admission and Registration at our university, with the help of the professors, distributed a questionnaire to the students to answer. The questionnaire aims at studying the students' academic activities and course participation.

Questions:

Q1: Who should respond to the questionnaires?

- A. the professors
- B. the students
- C. both students and professors
- D. the Office of Admission and Registration

Answers:
Q1: the students

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2d>



البطاريق

Biologists in New Zealand are baffled by the sudden death of a large number of the world's rarest species of penguin. Scientists' examinations showed no sign of poisoning by heavy metals or pesticides, nor was there any sign of a virus. They still don't know what killed the penguins.

Questions:

Q1: What did the scientists discover about the death of penguins?

- A. The penguins were poisoned.
- B. A virus killed them.
- C. Pesticides were the reason they died.
- D. Scientists don't know what killed them.

Answers:
Q1: Scientists don't know what killed them.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2e>



عبرة تحذيرية



Questions:

Q1: What do you understand from this sentence sign?

- A. The road opens from 8 pm till 5 am.
- B. It's an idiom that means you won't make it.
- C. You can't use the road.
- D. You can drive there if you have a permission.

Answers:
Q1: You can't use the road.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2f>



دعوة لحفل تخرج

A young lady went shopping for a dress, a bag and some shoes for her friend's party but she only had 500 riyals. She bought a dress and shoes which cost 450 riyals. What she had left were 50 riyals. She was surprised to see a matching bag which cost 7.99 riyals. She couldn't believe herself and bought it; she still had 42 riyals left.

Questions:

Q1: How much was the bag?

- A. It was about 8 Riyals.
- B. It was 500 riyals.
- C. It was 450 riyals.
- D. It was 42 riyals.

Answers:
Q1: It was about 8 Riyals.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2g>



حيوان الليمور

Lemurs are mammals. They are divided into 8 families and consist of 15 genera, and around 100 existing species. They live only on Madagascar Island. Long-tailed lemurs are the most existing lemurs. They chiefly live on trees and are active at night.

Questions:

Q1: What does the pronoun "they" mean?

- A. species.
- B. lemurs.
- C. large eyes.
- D. long-tailed lemurs.

Answers:
Q1: long-tailed lemurs

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2h>



الحجاج

Hajj is the annual pilgrimage to Makah. It is one of the most massive gathering events in the world. Every year around 3 million Muslims across the globe visit Makah to perform Hajj. A survey that studied the numbers of pilgrims from 2003 to 2010 shows a gradual increase in the numbers of pilgrims. The largest number of pilgrims from outside was in 2010, with 1799601 pilgrims compared to 989798 pilgrims who were from inside Saudi Arabia with a percentage of 35%.

Questions:

Q1: In which year was the largest number of pilgrims from outside Saudi Arabia?

- A. 2005
- B. 2006
- C. 2010
- D. 2009

Q2: What was the percentage of pilgrims from inside the kingdom?

- A. 3%
- B. 35%
- C. 5%
- D. 9%

Answers:
Q1: 2010
Q2: 35%

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٧)

<http://qr.daliik.me/12z2i>



مادة انجليزي ١٣٤

English 134

Pre- requirements: English 133

Content: vocabulary, writing, grammar.

Questions:

Q1: When are you allowed to take this class?

- A. When you complete English 133.
- B. When you study the vocabulary.
- C. When you can write simple sentences.
- D. When you complete English 134.

Q2: What does this course teach?

- A. literature, vocabulary and grammar
- B. grammar, writing and speaking
- C. vocabulary, reading comprehension and literature
- D. vocabulary, writing and grammar

Answers:

Q1: When you complete English 133.
Q2: Vocabulary, writing and grammar.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٨)

<http://qr.daliik.me/12z2j>



قائمة أسعار الوجبات

1. Small Pizza= 15 riyals.
2. Rice and Meat= 20 riyals.
3. Cheese Sandwich and Pepsi= 12 riyals.
4. French Fries and Cola= 11 riyals.
5. Chicken Sandwich= 9.5 riyals.

Questions:

Q1: You have only 10 riyals, what meal can you buy?

- A. Small Pizza
- B. Chicken Sandwich
- C. French Fries and Cola
- D. Rice and Meat

Answers:

Q1: Chicken Sandwich

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٤٩)
<http://qr.dalil.me/12z2k>



أم منشغلة مع أطفالها

A mother of 3, Janet, has a very busy routine. She wakes up at about 6 am to prepare her children's breakfast and lunch boxes. Then she wakes her children at about 6:30. During their breakfast, she makes sure their bags are ready. When her kids finish their breakfast, she helps them to get dressed. At about 7:30, she drives them to school. When she goes back home, she starts some house work. She does the dishes, tidies the living room and washes the floor.

Questions:

Q1: How is Janet?

- A. busy
- B. happy
- C. sad
- D. angry

Q2: An example of housework?

- A. washing the floor
- B. studying for the children
- C. going shopping
- D. sitting with her family

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٠)
<http://qr.dalil.me/12z2l>



Answers:
Q1: busy
Q2: washing the floor



وكالة سفر

We are a small company committed to giving you a creative and unforgettable experience starting from our comfortable and safe fleet of aircrafts. Relax, enjoy and leave the planning to us! We offer customized personalized tours experiences, completely catered to your preferences!

Questions:

Q1: This travel agency offers journeys through _____

- A. land.
- B. air.
- C. sea.
- D. train.

Q2: What kind of services do they offer?

- A. development services
- B. community services
- C. old services
- D. personalized services

Answers:
Q1: air.
Q2: personalized services

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2m>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصمحم ولا لا 🤔

اضغط هنا



عزومة على العشاء

Omar sent to his friend, Ali, a letter in which he wrote, "Dear Ali, I would like to invite you to dinner Friday night. It would be great if you could come. Be sure to reply before tonight.

Questions:

Q1: When is dinner?

- A. tonight
- B. today
- C. Friday night
- D. Friday afternoon

Q2: What did Omar want Ali to do?

- A. to write an email
- B. to reply
- C. to have lunch today
- D. to visit him

Answers:
Q1: Friday night
Q2: to reply

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2n>



الخل

A summary of a survey provided by the Vinegar Institute in 1989, characterizes the production of vinegar by food category in the U.S.A. Vinegar is durable and storable almost for an unlimited period. Vinegar can also make the helpful bacteria grow fast, so we use it in making home yogurt.

Questions:

Q1: How does the author assume vinegar?

- A. as food
- B. as cleaning
- C. as medicine
- D. as sickness

Q2: How does vinegar help with bacteria?

- A. storable food
- B. grows helpful bacteria
- C. balsamic vinegar
- D. manufactured carefully

Answers:

Q1: as food

Q2: grows helpful bacteria

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2o>



اكتشاف البنسلين

Undoubtedly, the discovery of penicillin is one of the biggest leaps in modern medicine. Penicillin has saved many people. Alexander Fleming, a Scottish physician, was the inventor of penicillin. This led to Fleming being awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945, along with Howard Florey and Ernest Chain. Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by accident. Fleming's discovery in September 1928 marked a new century in the world of modern antibiotics.

Questions:

Q1: Who discovered Penicillin?

- A. Alexander Fleming
- B. Ernest Chain
- C. An American scientist
- D. An English scientist

Q2: What is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. A group at Harvard University under the supervision of Alexander Fleming helped him.
- B. Penicillin was developed in 1928.
- C. Fleming being awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.
- D. Penicillin has saved many people.

Answers:

Q1: Alexander Fleming

Q2: A group at Harvard University under the supervision of Alexander Fleming helped him.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2p>



⚠️ عبارة تحذيرية

**NO NON
SWIMMERS**

**Beyond
this
point**

Questions:

Q1: What does the warning notice above mean?

- A. People who can't swim must stop by this point.
- B. Non swimmers can go beyond this point.
- C. Non swimmers can swim wherever they like.
- D. Beyond this point, it is NOT dangerous for non-swimmers.

Answers:
Q1: People who can't swim must stop by this point.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2q>



🎉 دعوة زواج

We, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Smith, request the pleasure of your presence at the marriage of our son Michael to Marie Thompson on Saturday, the 17th of May at six o'clock in the evening, Plaza Hotel, New York.

Questions:

Q1: Who is inviting people to this ceremony?

- A. the groom's family
- B. the bride's family
- C. both the groom and bride's families
- D. Michael and Marie

Answers:
Q1: the groom's family

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2r>



الانفلونزا 🤧

Less is known about the cause of the common cold than the many serious diseases.

Questions:

Q1: What do you understand from this phrase?

- A. We know less about the causes of the cold than we know about other diseases.
- B. We know a lot about the causes of the cold, but we do not know anything about the causes of dangerous diseases.
- C. We do not know much about the causes of dangerous diseases compared to what we know about the causes of the cold.
- D. We don't know anything about the cold or the other diseases.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2s>



Answers:

Q1: We know less about the causes of the cold than we know about other diseases.

القواميس 📖

A dictionary is a collection of words in one or more specific languages, often listed alphabetically with the words' usage and definitions. Some books have words in one language with their meanings in another. Students must think about how to choose a dictionary that fits their purpose. **They** should also learn how to use a dictionary. But still the best way to learn English is to guess the meaning of the word and use less dictionary.

Questions:

Q1: The pronoun "they" refers to _____

- A. students.
- B. language.
- C. dictionaries.
- D. history.

Q2: What is the best way to learn English?

- A. use less dictionaries.
- B. using small dictionaries.
- C. not to use dictionaries.
- D. learning all language letters.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٥٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2t>



Answers:

Q1: students.
Q2: use less dictionaries.



الخشب

Wood is a fibrous structural tissue found in the stems and roots of trees and other woody plants. Some trees have great wood. They are cut for their timber.

Questions:

Q1: The pronoun "they" refers to _____

- A. wood.
- B. cells.
- C. trees.
- D. timber.

Answers:
Q1: trees.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2v>



بطاقة اعلان مزارع

I am Jack. I am looking for a job as a gardener in a nearby garden. I have 23 years of experience in the gardening field. Those who are interested may call me on 0709923090, 5:00 - 10:00 P.M. from Sunday through Thursday.

Questions:

Q1: Where does Jack prefer to work?

- A. in a garden
- B. in a field
- C. on Sunday
- D. on Thursday

Q2: When can employers call Jack?

- A. at 5:00 in the morning
- B. at 10:00 in the morning
- C. between 5:00 and 10:00 in the morning
- D. between 5:00 and 10:00 in the afternoon

Answers:

Q1: in a garden
Q2: between 5:00 and 10:00 in the afternoon

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2w>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا



القلم الضائع

I've lost a pen in a public place. Who finds it will get a reward of 500 SR.? The pen means a lot to me because it was a gift from my father. You may call this number if you find it: 0888900660, Ali Ahmad.

Questions:

Q1: What is the kind of the advertisement?

- A. missing-items advertisement
- B. product advertisement
- C. reward advertisement
- D. selling advertisement

Q2: Why did Ali like that pen?

- A. It was expensive.
- B. It was a gift from his mother.
- C. It was a gift from his father.
- D. It was 500 riyals worth.

Answers:

Q1: missing-items advertisement

Q2: It was a gift from his father.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2x>



الرأسمالية

As capitalism strengthens individual ownership, it reduces public property. Karl Marx, the Father of Communism, is a German philosopher, politician, and sociologist. He has written many books but his book, Communist Manifesto, which he wrote with Friedrich Engels in 1848, emphasized the importance of class struggle in every historical society, and the dangerous instability capitalism created.

Questions:

Q1: Karl Marx wrote about communism with _____

- A. society.
- B. Engels.
- C. Manifesto.
- D: theories.

Answers:

Q1: Engels.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2y>



عرض وظيفي

- 1- Riyadh, Engineers, Fluent in English and Spanish, Minimum Bachelor's degree, Saudi, Minimum 5-years of experience.
- 2- Jeddah, Teachers, Fluent in English and French, Minimum Master's degree, Minimum 3 years of experience, Saudi.
- 3- Dammam, Managers, Saudi, fluent in English and French, Minimum Bachelor's degree, Saudi.

Questions:

Q1: What was required for all jobs?

- A. Saudi and fluent in English
- B. Saudi and Fluent in French
- C. Saudi and 5-years of experience
- D. Bachelor's degree and fluent in English

Q2: What wasn't mentioned in the job offer?

- A. the degree
- D. the nationality
- C. the language
- D. the salary

Answers:
Q1: Saudi and fluent in English
Q2: the salary

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z2z>



عبارة تحذيرية



Questions:

Q1: Don't be _____

- A. loud.
- B. calm.
- C. polite.
- D. social.

Answers:
Q1: loud.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z30>



موريشيوس

According to the history of Mauritius, Arab sailors were the first to discover the island and called it Dunia Al-Orouba. Then, the Portuguese visited and discovered Mauritius in the 16th century. The Portuguese took no interest in that isolated island, though. In 1638, the Dutch established a settlement in Mauritius and abandoned that island in 1710.

Questions:

Q1: The island refers to _____

- A. Portugal.
- B. the Portuguese.
- C. Mauritius.
- D. French colonists.

Q2: What did the Arabs call it?

- A. the Arabian sailors
- B. Africans
- C. Dunia Al Oruba
- D. Mauritius

Answers:
Q1: Mauritius.
Q2: Dunia Al Oruba

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z31>



حادث سير

While Ali Al-Salem was driving to the university, he had a terrible accident. He was rushed to the hospital where he was treated. He was unable to move his hands. He underwent physiotherapy sessions and fortunately he was able to move his right hand after 10 months and his left hand after 8 months.

Questions:

Q1: Why did Ali have this problem in his hands?

- A. physiotherapy sessions
- B. a traffic accident
- C. the hospital treatment
- D. the university

Q2: Ali was able to move his hands after _____ months.

- A. 8
- B. 18
- C. 10
- D. 9

Answers:
Q1: a traffic accident.
Q2: 10

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z32>



إيميل تجهيز الاجتماع

From: Mohammad

To: Hamad

Date: March 7

Subject: Preparation for a Meeting

Dear Hamad,

Please prepare for the next meeting. You were late for yesterday's meeting so make sure to come early this time. Also, bring with you the papers that you left on the desk in yesterday's meeting, March 6.

Questions:

Q1: Mohammed was angry with his secretary, Hamad, because _____

- A. he arrived too early for the meeting.
- B. he arrived late for yesterday's meeting.
- C. he was inattentive in the meeting.
- D. he brought some papers.

Q2: When was the last meeting?

- A. March 7
- B. the day before the message or email
- C. March 8
- D. March 5

Answers:

Q1: He arrived late to yesterday's meeting.
Q2: the day before the message or email.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z33>



الشرطي المسكين

A police officer was doing his job one day, trying to catch a criminal. Although he had a gun, the criminal attacked him and stabbed him with a knife. The police officer was injured and taken to the hospital to be treated.

Questions:

Q1: What weapon did the criminal use to stab the policeman?

- A. a Knife
- B. a Blade
- C. a Gun
- D. a Gun and a knife

Answers:
Q1: a Knife

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٦٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z34>



الدماغ والحبل الشوكي

The brain and spinal cord form the central nervous system. It controls the things we choose to do. The brain receives the message from anywhere in the body and tells the body how to react. For example, if you touch a hot stove, the nerves in your skin shoot a message of pain to your brain. The spinal cord transmits these messages to the brain which reacts within fractions of a second. However, when you are sleeping, these messages stop.

Questions:

Q1: Why do we lift our hand when we touch something hot?

- A. We feel the sensation.
- B. The brain gives the order.
- C. Heat burns the skin.
- D. The muscles give the order.

Q2: When does the brain stop receiving messages from the spinal cord?

- A. When we wake up.
- B. When we concentrate.
- C. at bed time
- D. When we drive a car.

Answers:

Q1: The brain gives the order.

Q2: at bed time

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z35>



بنك الفقراء

1- Professor Muhammad Yunis is a former professor of economics at Chittagong University, one of the largest universities in Bangladesh, the founder of Grameen Bank and a 2006 Nobel Peace Prize laureate. He later founded Grameen Bank because he found that the traditional banks failed to help the poor.

2- Although he had no prior experience in managing banks, he founded Grameen Bank to help the poor and not for major investors. Yunus almost has lent money to women. Because women were the majority of the poor and they were able to improve the wellbeing of all family members more easily and more successfully than men

Questions:

Q1: What do you understand from the first paragraph?

- A. Former professor of economics
- B. Traditional banks failed to help the poor.
- C. Nobel Peace Prize
- D. Chittagong University

Q2: What did Professor Mohammed Younus do for the poor?

- B. changed their place.
- B. improved their houses.
- C. helped them.
- D. lent the men.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z36>



Answers:
 Q1: Traditional banks failed to help poor people.
 Q2: helped them.

تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙏

اضغط هنا



الجبال والسهول

1- A mountain is a natural rise of the Earth's surface that usually has a summit. It is usually steeper and taller than a hill. Mountains are important to life on Earth, because most rivers begin in mountains and carry water from the mountains down to the sea.

2- Mountains cover one-fifth of the earth's land surface and occur in 75 % of the world's countries. Most of the world's rivers are fed from mountain sources.

Questions:

Q1: What is the difference between mountains and hills?

- A. Hills are lower than mountains.
- B. Mountains are lower than hills.
- C. Hills are artificial.
- D. Hills are more important than mountains.

Q2: How much do mountains cover of land surface?

- A. 75%
- B. 20%
- C. 3%
- D. 64%

Answers:
 Q1: Hills are lower than mountains.
 Q2: 20%

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧٢)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z37>



جريدة العالم اليوم

Today's World

Cover stories	1 - 14
National News	14 - 24
Economy & Trade	24 - 31
World News	31 - 41
Entertainment	41 - 45
Sports	46 - 54
Editorial	56 - 60

Questions:

Q1: On which page range would you find stocks' rate?

- A. 1 - 14
- B. 31 - 41
- C. 24 - 31
- D. 41 - 45

Q2: Which page is most likely to have information about a new movie?

- A. 56
- B. 35
- C. 21
- D. 45

Q3: Which section should have editors' opinions regarding published books?

- A. editorial
- B. sports
- C. entertainment
- D. cover stories

Answers:
Q1: 24-31
Q2: 45
Q3: editorial

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z38>



٣ أعظم اكتشافات

1- There have been many inventions and discoveries that were made by mankind. These discoveries were made a long time ago.

2- Fire is the first of these discoveries. It has changed the life of humans. It has also helped them eat, build and destroy.

- 3- The second discovery is the wheel. Humans **tamed** it for many uses. Although this discovery seems harmless, it is as destructive as fire.
- 4- The last discovery is Writing. This taught humans how to record all their history. It helped us learn from the past and build and improve it.

Questions:

Q1: the word "mankind" means _____

- A. female.
- B. male.
- C. living creatures.
- D. human beings.

Q2: The greatest discoveries of history were made _____

- A. a long time ago.
- B. by a great progress.
- C. in a short time.
- D. by modern people.

Q3: The word "tamed" means _____

- A. controlled.
- B. positioned.
- C. put.
- D. dragged.

Q4: What was NOT considered a destructive power in the passage?

- A. fire
- B. engine
- C. writing
- D. wheel

Answers:

- Q1: human beings.
- Q2: a long time ago.
- Q3: controlled.
- Q4: writing

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧٤)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z39>



نصائح لتعلم اللغة

Ali speaks nine languages fluently. He has some great ideas to learn a new language. **They** will be very helpful if you decide to learn a new language. Here they are as Ali said them:

- 1- Know your motivation.
- 2- Find A Partner. It can help you master it by practicing speaking with him.
- 3- Have Fun with It. Try to make jokes and pranks in the language you are learning.
- 4- Act Like a Child. I mean don't worry about other people as you make mistakes. Make as many mistakes as you want and learn from them.
- 5- Listen to Others and Learn. Without listening, you will not be able to **pronounce** the word correctly as natives do.

Questions:**Q1: The ideas in the passage are given by a person who _____**

- A. learns a new language.
- B. teaches languages.
- C. speaks many languages.
- D. understands only one language.

Q2: The word "They" in the passage refers to _____

- A. ideas.
- B. notes.
- C. languages.
- D. masters.

Q3: Learning like children means that _____

- A. you DON'T write stories.
- B. you listen then speak.
- C. you DON'T worry about other people.
- D. you talk to anybody about anything.

Q4: The underlined word "pronounce" means _____

- A. listen.
- B. speak.
- C. write.
- D. memorize.

Answers:

Q1: speaks many languages.

Q2: ideas.

Q3: you DON'T worry about other people.

Q4: speak.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3a>**القوى العظمى**

1- Colonialism is a practice or policy of control by one person or power over other people or areas, often by establishing colonies and generally with the aim of economic dominance. Colonial rulers then controlled all the economy of the colonized people and this was mostly done by the British and other governments. These **great powers** controlled and benefited from this and expanded their dominance.

2- Although this was beneficial for the powers, it was very bad for the colonized people. One of the biggest issues was the poverty they faced. It was then solved as globalization came to light. This made every inhumane treatment they were receiving come to the public. The culture that was drawing a line between the rich and poor was demolished as it contradicted the moral ethics of any human being. With this the colonialism was reduced to its minimum.

Questions:**Q1: "Great powers" refers to _____**

- A. colonial rulers.
- B. colonized people.
- C. countries.
- D. one person.

Q2: What solved poverty?

- A. least developed countries
- B. advanced countries
- C. globalization
- D. government

Q3: What is wrong according to moral ethics?

- A. the line between the rich and the poor
- B. spreading peace between people
- C. globalization solving poverty
- D. rulers helping citizens

Answers:

Q1: colonial rulers.

Q2: globalization

Q3: the line between the rich and the poor

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3b>



Timbuktu is a city in the western African country of Mali, situated at the southern edge of the Sahara, 20 kilometres (12 miles) north of the Niger River which is the main river that links most of West Africa. It has headwaters in the highlands close to the Atlantic coast before its long 3,200 kilometres (2,000 miles) journey to the north east. The river runs in a crescent through African countries like Mali, Niger, on the border with Benin and then through Nigeria, before it goes back to the west into the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean.

The town, Timbuktu, is the capital of the Tombouctou Region, one of the eight administrative regions of Mali. It is especially important as it links the west of Africa to its north. It had a population of 54,453 in the 2009 census. The riches of the kingdom were due to Tombouctou's position as the southern terminus of the trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, kola nuts, copper, and slaves. Today it is very poor. Both droughts and floods consistently threaten the city.

Questions:

Q1: Why is the Niger River important?

- A. It links most of west Africa.
- B. It protects Timbuktu from drought.
- C. It links two continents.
- D. It helps in the trade of Timbuktu.

Q2: What does the river connect?

- A. Africa and Europe
- B. Africa to the Gulf of Guinea across the Atlantic
- C. the Sahara to Asia
- D. the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans

Q3: Why is Timbuktu an important city?

- A. It suffers from drought and flooding.
- B. It is one of the eight administrative regions of Mali.
- C. It trades through the Niger River.
- D. It connects north and west Africa.

Q4: The underlined pronoun, it, refers to _____

- A. Tombouctou Region.
- B. Mali.
- C. Timbuktu.
- D. Sahara.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٧٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3c>



Answers:

- Q1: It links most of west Africa.
- Q2: Africa to the Gulf of Guinea across the Atlantic
- Q3: It connects north and west Africa.
- Q4: Timbuktu



أهمية الخطاب

1- Some years ago, a college professor took a well-organized speech and scrambled it by randomly changing the order of its sentences. He then had a speaker deliver the original version to one group of listeners and the scrambled version to another group. After the speeches, he gave a test to see how well each group understood what they had heard. Not surprisingly, the group that heard the original, unscrambled presentation scored much higher than the other group.

2- A few years later, two professors repeated the same experiment at another school. But instead of testing how well the listeners understood each speech, **they** tested to see what effects the speeches had on the listeners' attitudes toward the speakers. They found that people who heard the well-organized speech believed the speaker to be much more competent and trustworthy than did those who heard the scrambled speech.

Questions:

Q1: What is the title of the passage?

- A. Loud speech
- B. The Brain and the words
- C. Organized Speech
- D. The audience's reaction

Q2: Paragraph 1 talks about _____

- A. listening difficulties.
- B. comprehension.
- C. writing logical texts.
- D. writing unscrambled presentation.

Q3: What does the pronoun "they" refer to?

- A. students
- B. speakers
- C. speech
- D. professors

Answers:

- Q1: Organized Speech
- Q2: comprehension.
- Q3: professors

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3d>





تاريخ إسطنبول

1- Turkey is a country located mainly in Western Asia, with a small portion in Southeast Europe. It is one of the world's earliest permanently settled regions. Its capital is Istanbul, formerly known as Byzantium and Constantinople. It is the most populous city in Turkey. It is the economic, cultural and historical center of the country. The commercial and historical center is located on the European side and about one third of its population live in the suburbs on the Asian side of the Bosphorus.

2- In 1514, Sultan Selim I (successfully expanded the empire's southern and eastern borders by defeating Shah Ismail I of the Safavid dynasty in the Battle of Children. In 1517, Selim I expanded the **reign** of Ottoman empire and he ruled into Algeria and Egypt, and created a naval presence in the Red Sea.

3- In 1991, the big event **happened**, the independence of the Turkic states of the Soviet Union, which allowed Turkey to extend its economic and political relations deep into Central Asia.

Questions:

Q1: What is Istanbul's old name? or what was it called?

- A. Populous city
- B. Eurasia
- C. Constantinople
- D. Intercontinental city

Q2: What kind of the passage is this?

- A. historical
- B. real
- C. culture
- D. drama

Q3: What is the best title for the passage?

- A. The civilization of Turkey
- B. Othman Empire
- C. Turkish Republic
- D. Historical center

Q4: Who does it seem to be directed to?

- A. historians
- B. geographers
- C. tourists
- D. European side

Q5: What does the word "happen" mean?

- A. real
- B. destroy
- C. history
- D. occur

Q6: What does the word "reign" mean?

- A. rule
- B. suburb
- C. battle
- D. create

Answers:

- Q1.: Constantinople.
- Q2: historical
- Q3: The civilization of Turkey
- Q4: tourists
- Q5: occur
- Q6: rule

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3e>



اصلاح اللابتوب

Jack bought a new laptop about two months ago. He was very upset when his device stopped working. He couldn't **repair** it by himself. He decided to contact the IT department of the company he had bought his laptop from. He wrote an email complaining about what had happened, explaining how much he needed his device. The **risk** of delay was too much to take. So, he urged them to send a technician to repair it any time before 11 a.m., Sunday through Thursday. Then he said that if the technician was to come this weekend, he wouldn't be available.

Questions:

Q1: Who did he send the message for?

- A. secretary
- B. manger
- C. IT (Information Technology) department
- D. printing Section

Q2: What is the day that he set for the technician to come?

- A. at any time
- B. anytime before 11 on the weekdays
- C. at night
- D. before 11 in the weekend

Q3: Repair means _____

- A. fix.
- B. create.
- C. destroy.
- D. prepare.

Q4: Risk means _____

- A. safety.
- B. danger.
- C. change.
- D. repair.

Answers:

Q1: IT (Information Technology) department
Q2: anytime before 11 on the weekdays
Q3: fix.
Q4: dangr.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3f>





هبوط اضطراري

A plane was on its way from Abu Dhabi to New Delhi. The journey was smooth at the beginning but suddenly the plane started to have technical problems. So, the captain decided to land in Pakistan. Although the landing was **not scheduled**, the Pakistani government allowed it because of the danger on the passengers' lives. Upon landing, the passengers were glad to find buses which were to take them to a nearby hotel to rest until new arrangements are made.

Questions:

Q1: What is the destination of the plane?

- A. New Delhi
- B. Abu Dhabi
- C. Pakistan
- D. China

Q2: What was the cause of the plane breaking down?

- A. lack of fuel
- B. technical problems
- C. a sudden explosion
- D. a passenger was terribly sick

Q3: What did they do when the plane stopped?

- A. They bought tickets for India.
- B. They drove to India.
- C. They stayed on the plane.
- D. They went to a hotel to rest

Q4: What does the word "not scheduled" mean?

- A. not planned
- B. planned
- C. mentioned
- D. decided

Answers:

- Q1: New Delhi
- Q2: technical problems
- Q3: They went to a hotel to rest.
- Q4: not planned

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3g>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا



السوفت وير

A device driver is a small piece of software that provides a software interface to hardware devices. **Currently** you don't need-to-know precise details about the hardware being used. All you need to know is that the main function of the device driver is to connect other devices to a computer or to communicate a subsystem to which the hardware connects.

Questions:

Q1: A device driver is _____

- A. a small piece of hardware.
- B. a small piece of software.
- C. a printer.
- D. a video.

Q2: The main function of a device driver?

- A. connecting to computers
- B. connecting to the internet
- C. connecting to hardware
- D. working automatically

Q3: The word "currently" means _____

- A. recently.
- B. connecting.
- C. new.
- D. working.

Q4: The passage talks about _____

- A. connecting to computers.
- B. connecting to the internet.
- C. the device driver work.
- D. installing new programs.

Answers:

- Q1: a small piece of software.
- Q2: connecting to computers.
- Q3: recently.
- Q4: the device driver work.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3h>



غضب الطريق

1- Tailgating is defined as a vehicle that follows too closely to the one in front of it increasing the risk of a rear end collision. Tailgating is a serious issue that can **escalate** injured accident victims to suffer for long periods of time. That's why most people are afraid of it.

2- Road rage is aggressive or angry behavior exhibited by motorists. Road rage can lead to physical injuries or even death. And the solution to reduce this act is the defensive driving; it will help in reducing practices and will create safer drivers. This process brings benefits to drivers, their families and employers as they do fewer accidents.

Questions:

Q1: What is tailgating?

- A. driving too closely to the vehicle in front of you
- B. texting while driving and not looking at the road
- C. speed driving, exceeding the limited speed
- D. injured victims and causing accidents

Q2: What does escalate mean?

- A. decrease
- B. increase
- C. issue
- D. dangerous

Q3: Why are all people afraid of tailgating?

- A. It doesn't cause accidents.
- B. It escalates serious issues.
- C. They aren't afraid.
- D. It's mysterious.

Q4: What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. Passengers' fear
- B. Accidents
- C. Rear point
- D. Road Rage

Q5: What does the defensive driver do?

- A. more fear
- B. more accidents
- C. fewer accidents
- D. dangerous act

Answers:

- Q1: driving too closely to the vehicle in front of you
Q2: increase
Q3: It escalates serious issues.
Q4: Road Rage
Q5: fewer accidents

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3i>



بحث عن الحيوانات

1- Last week I watched TV programs about tamed animal research. One was about squirrels and 3 programs were about dogs.

2- There were 20 cows in Moscow. Russia divided them into two groups: a group that listened to music without a video, and another group watched a video of green spaces. After a month, the group of cows watching the video produced 3 litres more than those who listened to music. It was concluded that the cows needed a relaxing environment to produce more milk.

Questions:

Q1: What is the topic of paragraph 1?

- A. Programs for dogs
- B. The content of pet programs on TV
- C. Green spaces
- D. Tv programs

Q2. What makes cows produce more milk?

- A. relaxing
- B. TV programs, showing
- C. music
- D. green spaces

Q3: What's the suitable title?

- A. Cats and dogs
- B. Cow praises
- C. Pets
- D. Tamed animals

Answers:

- Q1: The content of pet programs on TV
- Q2: relaxing
- Q3: Tamed Animals

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3j>



I like shopping especially for clothes. I have a huge number of shirts with different colours such as green, red and blue. But the last time I bought a shirt, its size was large although I always buy them small, because I wanted to take the risk and try something new.

Questions:

Q1: What does the passage talk about?

- A. shopping
- B. clothes
- C. size
- D. colours

Q2: Blue, red, green are words about: ____

- A. price.
- B. sizes.
- C. colour.
- D. clothes.

Q3: Small and medium, are words about: ____

- A. price.
- B. size.
- C. colour.
- D. clothes.

Answers:

- Q1: shopping
- Q2: colour.
- Q3: size.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3k>





زوجان سافروا الى باريس

A woman and her husband travelled to Paris for shopping and sightseeing. The bus was late. So, they arrived at the hotel exhausted, slept and woke up too late for breakfast. They went to a restaurant to have breakfast, and then they went shopping to the city center. On their way to the hotel, they went to an Indian restaurant. At night, they **headed up to** the Sein River, walked around and enjoyed the lovely weather there. The next day, they had breakfast and went to see the Eiffel Tower.

Questions:

Q1: What is not true according to the paragraph?

- A. They stayed near the hotel on the first day.
- B. They missed breakfast.
- C. They had to go to a restaurant to have breakfast on their first day.
- D. They went shopping.

Q2: Why did they travel to Paris?

- A. for food
- B. family
- C. shopping and sightseeing
- D. for work

Q3: What does "head up to" mean?

- A. walk
- B. went to the city center
- C. arrive
- D. move towards

Q4: Did they have breakfast at the hotel on the second day?

- A. Yes, they did.
- B. No, they didn't.
- C. It is not stated in the text.
- D. Nobody can tell.

Q5: Where did they go on the second day?

- A. to the Eiffel Tower
- B. to the Indian restaurant
- C. to the river
- D. to the airport

Q6: Choose the correct sentence based on the text:

- A. They didn't visit the Eiffel Tower.
- B. They had breakfast twice at the hotel.
- C. They couldn't find anything to buy.
- D. They visited the Sein River at night.

Answers:

- Q1: They stayed near the hotel on the first day.
- Q2: shopping and sightseeing
- Q3: move towards
- Q4: Yes, they did.
- Q5: to the Eiffel Tower
- Q6: They visited the Sein River at night.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٨٩)

<http://qr.daliik.me/12z3l>





تحطيم سيارة تشارلي

1- Charles passed all his exams, so his father bought him his dream car. Charles wanted to see how fast his car would go. Suddenly a dog was crossing the street. Charles tried to control his car but it was impossible to control it at that speed. He **smashed** his car into a big tree.

2- Nobody was injured, but the car, however, was badly destroyed and its windows were **shattered** into tiny pieces. Charles apologized for not listening to his father. His father only said, "the car was yours but for you to do family's responsibilities not to use it carelessly".

Questions:

Q1: Why did Charles' father buy a car for his son?

- A. as a birthday present
- B. as a reward for passing his exams
- C. Because he asked for it.
- D. to help him with his chores

Q2: What does "smashed" mean?

- A. destroyed
- B. drove fast
- C. injured
- D. brakes

Q3: What does "shattered" mean?

- A. windows
- B. drove fast
- C. gather it
- D. broken to many pieces

Q4: What did Charles understand about the gift?

- A. It was for racing.
- B. It was inexpensive.
- C. It was to be used for family responsibilities.
- D. It was only for Charles's uses.

Answers:

- Q1: as a reward for passing his exams
- Q2: destroyed
- Q3: broken to many pieces
- Q4: It was to be used for family responsibilities.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩٠)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3m>



الرحلة الكندي جان

1. A Canadian man, called Jean Béliveau, traveled 47,000 miles around the world on foot crossing six continents. One of them was Australia. His problem in Australia was that the temperature was very high. He made the trip because he liked the change and was looking for a challenging life. His journey was believed to be the longest uninterrupted trip on foot.

2- Jean left on August 18th, 2000 when he was 45 years old. His journey took 11 years and 2 months. When he finished his journey and went back to Canada, he established a new life.

Questions:

Q1: What problem did he face in Australia?

- A. the dangerous animals
- B. the high temperature
- C. the heavy rain
- D. the loss of his money

Q2: Why did Jean take this trip?

- A. to cross 6 continents
- B. to stay in temples, parks and jails
- C. to travel 47,000 miles
- D. He liked the change and was looking for a challenging life.

Q3: We infer from paragraph 1 that Jean's journey was _____

- A. long and hard.
- B. in temples, parks and jails.
- C. in 6 continents.
- D. long and exciting.

Answers:

- Q1: the high temperature
 Q2: He liked the change and was looking for a serious or challenging life.
 Q3: long and hard.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩١)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z3n>



مرق العظام

Bone broth can be made with any animal bone. It's not new food. Some people swear the minerals **that** you get from bone broth can help to alleviate joint and gut pain, boost your immune system, brighten skin and even make your hair shiny. Some even say that when they don't have the bone broth, their joints get quite stiff and bothersome. So far we **lack** any scientific evidence about that.

Questions:

Q1: The pronoun "that" refers to _____

- A. some people.
- B. swear.
- C. bones.
- D. minerals

Q2: What happens to the people who don't drink bone soup?

- A. Their hair becomes shiny.
- B. Their joints stiffen.
- C. Their immunity system boosts.
- D. Their digestion becomes bothersome.

Q3: What is the meaning of the word "lack"?

- A. miss
- B. find
- C. boosts
- D. evidence

Answers:

- Q1: minerals
 Q2: Their joints stiffen.
 Q3: miss

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3o>



اللغة في افريقيا

1- The history of English in South Africa dates back to the arrival of the British at Cape Town in 1806. As was the case in most colonies, English was brought to South Africa during the 19th century initially. In 1900, seven countries colonized South Africa. France was one of them.

2-Africa never gave up its struggle against the Europeans and eventually **it** gained its independence in 10 September, 1974. The first South African English accent was simple. The English spoken in South Africa is derived from the British settlers, so Cape Town's language is close to London's.

Questions:

Q1: How did English reach South Africa?

- A. through the Italian invasion
- B. through trade with Britain
- C. through British tourism in Cape Town
- D. through the arrival of the British as colonists

Q2: Who colonized Africa in the 20th century?

- A. Australians
- B. Holland
- C. France
- D. America

Q3: The pronoun "it" refers to what?

- A. Africa
- B. Britain
- C. Europe
- D. Cape Town

Q4: The level of language in Africa when they colonized it:

- A. native
- B. sample
- C. proficient
- D. simple

Q5: Cape's language is close to:

- A. London's accent.
- B. Australia accent.
- C. American accent.
- D. Indian accent.

Answers:

- Q1: through the arrival of the British as colonists
- Q2: France
- Q3: Africa
- Q4: simple
- Q5: London's accent.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3p>





الوجبات السريعة وضرارها

- 1- Healthy food refers to natural products that deliver your body with **essentially** needed nutrients.
- 2- Who doesn't love burgers? Burgers and fast food are famous; people of all age groups love to eat them because they are tasty and much cheaper. But we also know they are not good for our health.
- 3- While unhealthy food is a highly processed food that includes packaged food products and a list of fast-food items on the restaurant menus.
- 4- One day a teacher conducted an experiment on a burger to clarify its disadvantages. She kept a burger without touching it for 6 months. Every week she photographed the burger, it didn't change its shape, but it became rough. The Burger didn't rot because it consisted of some chemicals like sodium benzoate. So, after knowing all that, won't you consider a healthier lifestyle?

Questions:

Q1: Why do people eat hamburgers?

- A. Because it is highly processed.
- B. Because it is good for health.
- C. Because it is healthy.
- D. Because it is cheap.

Q2: What is true according to the passage?

- A. We must change our healthy food to unhealthy food.
- B. Burgers or fast food are cheap and famous.
- C. The burger didn't rot because it was healthy food.
- D. Healthy food can be found at many restaurants.

Q3: In which paragraph does the author talk about bad eating?

- A. paragraph 1
- B. paragraph 2
- C. paragraph 3
- D. paragraph 4

Q4: The meaning of the word "essentially"?

- A. closely
- B. strongly
- C. basically
- D. harmful

Q5: Who does the experiment?

- A. teacher
- B. doctor
- C. father
- D. clarify

Q6: How long does this scientific study take?

- A. 6 months
- B. 4 months
- C. A year
- D. 5 months

Q7: Why did not the burger rot?

- A. Because it consisted of chemicals.
- B. Because it was healthy food.
- C. Because it contained proteins and good fats.
- D. Because it was a highly processed food.

Q8: What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Unhealthy food
- B. Fast food is popular.
- C. Be more careful with you eat.
- D. Burgers

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3q>



Answers:

- Q1: Because it is cheap.
- Q2: Burgers or fast food are cheap and famous.
- Q3: paragraph 3
- Q4: basically
- Q5: teacher
- Q6: 6 months
- Q7: Because it consisted of chemicals.
- Q8: Be more careful with you eat.

تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدريت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙏

اضغط هنا



مادة الغرافيت

Graphite is one of the minerals available and widely spread on the surface of the earth. It is considered one of the main forms of allotropic carbon. This means that this mineral contains carbon in addition to containing quantities of diamonds and fullerenes. Under high pressures and temperatures, the graphite can **turn** into diamond. Despite its change into diamond, graphite is much stronger than it. Graphite is also used in pencils and lubricants. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity. Its high conductivity makes it useful in electronic products such as electrodes, batteries, and solar panels. Rosalind Elsie Franklin (25 July 1920 – 16 April 1958) was an English chemist, born and lived in England. Her work in England was central to the understanding of the molecular structures of DNA using graphite.

Questions:

Q1: What is graphite made of?

- A. diamon
- B. carbon
- C. sodium
- D. bee network

Q2: What does "turn" mean?

- A. consider
- B. contain
- C. spread
- D. change

Q3: What is true about the Graphite from the following:

- A. It's stronger than diamond.
- B. It's more precious than diamond.
- C. It looks like diamond.
- D. It's a good conductor of heat only.

Q4: Where did Rosalind Elsie Franklin work?

- A. Europe
- B. England
- C. France
- D. Central

Answers:

Q1: carbon

Q2: change

Q3: It's stronger than diamond.

Q4: England

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3r>



أكبر سائق بريطاني

1- Giovanni Rozzo was originally born in Italy, but he is known to be Britain's best driver; he has been driving for more than eight decades and he hasn't broken any traffic **rules**.

2- He loved to watch the formula races. There have been ten Formula One World Drivers' Champions representing the United Kingdom. The first champion was Mike Hawthorn and it wasn't until 2015 that a champion representing the UK retained their title, when Lewis Hamilton achieved this, following on from his victory in 2014.

Questions:

Q1: What did you understand from the first paragraph?

- A. Giovanni Rozzo is a great father.
- B. Giovanni Rozzo has been driving for 20 years.
- C. Giovanni Rozzo is a chef.
- D. Giovanni Rozzo is a good driver.

Q2: Where was he born?

- A. Italy
- B. Cambridge
- C. London
- D. New York

Q3: The meaning of the word "rule"?

- A. eyesight
- B. driving
- C. law
- D. time

Q4: What did you understand from the second paragraph?

- A. Different kind of cars
- B. Giovanni live in England
- C. Giovanni love the cars
- D. Different British drivers

Answers:

Q1: Giovanni Rozzo is a good driver.

Q2: Italy

Q3: law

Q4: Different British drivers

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩٨)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3s>



هيئة الغذاء والدواء

The Saudi Food & Drug Authority (SFDA) is the government agency that regulates drugs and medical devices in Saudi Arabia. It is also in charge of and local imported products like: biological and chemical substances, as well as electronic products. It receives its supplies from internal and external facilities. It aims to protect the community to ensure the safety of food, drugs, medical devices for Saudis and foreigners.

Questions:

Q1: What is the mission of the Food and Drug Authority?

- A. The Authority is responsible for regulating local and imported products.
- B. The Authority is responsible for making local products.
- C. The Authority is responsible for buying local and imported products.
- D. The Authority is responsible for regulating imported products.

Q2: Who benefits from it?

- A. Saudis only
- B. Saudis and foreigners
- C. the government
- D. doctors

Q3: Where does the authority receive its supplies from?

- A. Arabs
- B. Arabs and Europe
- C. internally and externally
- D. Saudi Arabia

Answers:

Q1: The Authority is responsible for regulating local and imported products.
Q2: Saudis and foreigners
Q3: internally and externally

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ١٩٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3t>



الكاتشب

The reason ketchup can be so difficult to get out of a bottle is because ketchup is what's known as a soft solid, and it moves only when the right amount of force is applied due to its viscosity. According to scientists at Heinz, the originators of ketchup and its glass bottle (glass helps it get out smoothly). In order to get the ketchup from the bottle, you have to shake it with the lid on-to mix the contents.

Questions:

Q1: Why is it difficult for the ketchup to get out?

- A. Because of the gravity.
- B. Because of its viscosity.
- C. It differs from water or oil.
- D. It slides easily.

Q2: Why is ketchup in a glass bottle?

- A. to be able to see how much is left
- B. to see its colour
- C. Because the smooth bottle helps the ketchup slide.
- D. It's healthier.

Q3: How do you get ketchup?

- A. shake it.
- B. tilt it.
- C. turn it upside down.
- D. squeeze it.

Answers:

- Q1: Because of its viscosity.
- Q2: Because the smooth bottle helps the ketchup slide.
- Q3: shake it.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٠٠)
<http://qr.dalil.me/12z3u>



بيتزا المارغريتا

1- In June 1889, the pizzaiolo Raffaele Esposito, invented a dish called "Pizza Margherita" in honour of the Queen of Italy, Margherita, and the Italian unification. He was the founder of pizza and his dish became popular all over the world, since the toppings were tomato (red), mozzarella (white) and basil (green), representing the same colours of the national flag of Italy.

2- After making this dish, pizza was considered a high-class and a royal dish. But now pizza is widely known and everyone can eat it.

Questions:

Q1: What is not true about pizza Margherita?

- A. It is an everybody food today.
- B. The pizza was designed after the national flag.
- C. The pizza was made in honour of the Italian unification.
- D. The topping was only Mozzarella.

Q2: Why was a kind of Pizza named Margherita?

- A. the national flag of Italy
- B. after the name of Raffaele Esposito
- C. after the name of queen Margherita
- D. after the Italian unification

Q3: Why was Raffaele Esposito considered the founder of modern Pizza?

- A. His dish was famous all over the world.
- B. Because it was eaten by the queen.
- C. It was like the Italian flag.
- D. after the Italian unification

Q4: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Pizza is considered a food for peasants even now.
- B. Pizza was eaten by the Queen.
- C. Margarita's topping is made by mixing 3 ingredients.
- D. Pizza is famous all over the world.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٠١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3v>



Answers:

- Q1: The topping was only Mozzarella.
- Q2: after the name of queen Margherita
- Q3: His dish was famous all over the world.
- Q4: Pizza is considered a food for peasants even now.



حليب البقر

Going to the farm and drinking raw milk is one of the dreams of everyone. But **that** can be harmful for our health. Raw milk is an excellent medium for microbial growth, and when it is stored at atmospheric temperature, bacteria and other pathogens soon grow rapidly. To prevent such diseases and loss of life, raw milk needs to be pasteurized to make it safer to drink.

Although homogenizing milk makes the digestion of milk easier and improves its taste and smell, it is hazardous to your health. Homogenized milk has smaller particles than non-homogenized milk. As a result, during digestion; the tiny particles enter the bloodstream directly and thereby causing harm to your health. Homogenized milk is also known to cause cancer and heart diseases.

Questions:

Q1: The Pronoun "That" refers to _____

- A. going to the farm and drinking raw milk.
- B. pasteurized milk.
- C. homogenizing milk.
- D. digesting milk.

Q2: Why is milk pasteurized?

- A. to make it smoother
- B. to give it better taste and smell
- C. to reduce fat
- D. to make milk safer to drink

Q3: Why homogenized milk is health risk?

- A. It is processed thermally.
- B. It is full of fat.
- C. It enters the blood.
- D. Because bacteria and other pathogens soon multiply.

Answers:

- Q1: going to the farm and drinking raw milk.
- Q2: to make milk safer to drink
- Q3: It enters the blood.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٠١)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3w>





ورشة عمل

1- Paul was a very hard-working employee and his work always seems **effortless**. He had a meeting with his manager to attend a workshop. The workshop was on the weekend. It was about discipline. The workshop lasted for more than 4 hours. During the break, Paul and James, his colleague, talked about how they still needed to control certain aspects of their lives. James added that it's his 2nd time to attend the workshop because he also needed to focus on it. When the workshop ended, Paul thanked everyone who attended the workshop.

2- While Paul was driving home, he was **pleased** that he attended such a great lecture to share what he had learnt. He then remembered that he had forgotten his bag at the office. He had to get it, so his trip home took longer than usual. He knew that he couldn't go back home without it because he had bought his wife a necklace as a gift and hid it in the bag.

Questions:

Q1: Meaning of the word "pleased"?

- A. worried
- B. upset
- C. happy
- D. asleep

Q2: When was the workshop held?

- A. at the weekend
- B. at the end of a weekend
- C. on a weekday
- D. at night

Q3: What is the meeting about?

- A. to solve a worksheet
- B. to see James
- C. to attend a workshop
- D. to buy jewelry

Q4: What is the purpose of this workshop?

- A. lesson plan
- B. energy
- C. friendship
- D. discipline

Q5: How long did the workshop take?

- A. an hour
- B. just 4 hours
- C. less than 4 hours
- D. more than 4 hours

Q6: What did Paul and his colleague need to learn to control?

- A. control their families.
- B. control their anger.
- C. control their time.
- D. control different areas of their lives.

Q7: Who did Paul give his appreciation to?

- A. the presenters only
- B. the viewers
- C. everyone who attended the workshop
- D. his colleagues

Q8: Someone decided to come back and attend the workshop again. Why?

- A. Because he needed to focus more on the workshop.
- B. Because he was forced to attend it.
- C. Because Tom begged him to do so.
- D. Because he couldn't control his life at all.

Q9: Why did his trip to home take longer?

- A. Because he went shopping for jewellery.
- B. Because he forgot his bag.
- C. Because he was looking for his bag.
- D. Because he was waiting for James to give him the bag.

Q10: What did he bring his wife?

- A. He brought her a bag.
- B. He brought her a car.
- C. He brought her a workshop.
- D. He brought her jewellery.

Q11: What does the word "effortless" mean?

- A. without hard work
- B. with activity
- C. good work
- D. apologies

Q12: What was Paul excited about when driving the car?

- A. his 2 daughters
- B. his wife's gift
- C. to share what he had learned
- D. his going home

Q13: Paul felt that he needed more time to learn discipline because _____

- A. he forgot his bag.
- B. he forgot to buy the gift.
- C. he isn't thoughtful.
- D. he isn't hard working.

Answers:

- Q1: happy
- Q2: at the weekend
- Q3: to attend a workshop
- Q4: discipline
- Q5: more than 4 hours
- Q6: control different areas of their lives.
- Q7: everyone who attended the workshop
- Q8: Because he needed to focus more on the workshop.
- Q9: Because he forgot his bag.
- Q10: He brought her jewellery.
- Q11: without hard work
- Q12: to share what he had learned
- Q13: he forgot his bag.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٠٤)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3x>



تقليل إنتاج الغاز

In a special meeting, the representative of the government emphasized that the prices of gas are still decreasing because of the increase in supply. Many countries are now extracting natural gas and this causes our economy to deteriorate. So, our government suggests reducing the production of gas as an attempt to save our economy by increasing the price.

I know that people might use little gas because of the high cost, but our major profits are from the neighbouring countries we are exporting to. The speaker (the person in charge of the meeting) nodded his head and smiled.

Questions:

Q1: Why did the government reduce production?

- A. to reduce pollution
- B. to increase the price of gas
- C. to stop gas from running out
- D. to reduce the prices

Q2: Why would people use little gas?

- A. Because it would be expensive.
- B. Because there wouldn't be enough for everyone.
- C. Because they had already replaced it with electricity.
- D. to sell it to the neighbouring countries

Q3: How did the government see the reaction of the speaker?

- A. unpleasant
- B. He seemed lost.
- C. a good sign
- D. confused

Answers:

- Q1: to increase the price of gas.
 Q2: Because it would be expensive.
 Q3: a good sign

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٠٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3y>



صغار البيض

1- One of the main parts of the egg is yolk: the yellow, inner liquid part of the egg where the embryo forms. It is the yellow part at the center of an egg. Yolk colour ranges from just a hint of yellow to a magnificent deep orange because it contains oil. The egg yolk is **classified** as a liquid despite of what many people think.

2- Nicolai Lunin showed that there was an unknown substance in milk that was essential for nutrition. **It** was also found in the egg yolk. Then Carl Socin suggested that an unknown substance for growth found in egg yolk was fat soluble. Although the idea of extracting oil from the egg yolk was **far-fetched**, luckily, it became a **consummated** reality.

Questions:

Q1: What does far-fetched mean?

- A. expected to happen
- B. predicted
- C. easy to get
- D. difficult to believe

Q2: Why is the liquid part orange?

- A. It contains water.
- B. It contains oil.
- C. It contains Vitamin A.
- D. It contains cholesterol.

Q3: What does the pronoun "it", second paragraph, refer to?

- A. unknown substance
- B. egg yolk
- C. milk
- D. fat

Q4: Where did they find the strange substance?

- A. in the yolk
- B. in the egg white
- C. in the shell
- D. in fruit

Q5: What is the nearest meaning of the word "classify"?

- A. reference
- B. source of cholesterol
- C. substance
- D. classify into groups

Q6: What is the nearest meaning of the word "Consummated"?

- A. extract
- B. concluded
- C. essential
- D. substance

Answers:

- Q1: difficult to believe
- Q2: It contains oil.
- Q3: unknown substance
- Q4: in the yolk
- Q5: classify into groups
- Q6: concluded

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٠٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z3z>



مشاهدة التلفاز

1- Nowadays, TV has captured a great deal of time from many individuals. Many people are happily spending their leisure times on TV. Did you know that every hour you spend watching it can take 22 minutes off of your life? This means that viewing for an average of six hours a day can cut short your life by five years! This is because you stay long hours without moving.

2- The above information is based on a study done by a group of researchers in Australia. The inactivity associated with TV viewing is dangerous and gives greater opportunities for unhealthy overeating.

3- An earlier study associated television viewing with the risk of developing type 2 diabetes and heart disease, as well as with the risk of early death. That research showed that these risks rose by 20% for people who spend just two hours a day in front of the TV.

4- The good news is that exercising for just 15 minutes a day can increase your lifespan by up to three years. It can also reduce the risk of **premature** death by 14%.

Questions:

Q1: Why do people watch TV?

- A. to spend more enjoyable time
- B. to learn new things
- C. to educate themselves
- D. to reduce smoke cigarettes

Q2: How does watching TV shorten your life?

- A. entertainment time
- B. smoke more cigarettes
- C. staying long hours without moving
- D. captured a great deal

Q3: People who watch too much TV are also likely to _____

- A. cut 11 minutes from their lifespan.
- B. get too much exercise.
- C. eat plenty of food.
- D. smoke cigarettes.

Q4: What activity can increase the health risks of diabetes and heart diseases by 20%?

- A. watching TV for two hours a day
- B. a generally inactive lifestyle
- C. unhealthy overeating
- D. smoking

Q5: The word "premature" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. late.
- B. final.
- C. early.
- D. developing.

Q6: According to paragraph 4, exercising for 15 minutes daily can _____

- A. add three years to your total life time.
- B. lengthen your life by 22 minutes.
- C. decrease the risk of death by 4%.
- D. lower heart disease by 4%.

Answers:
 Q1: to spend more enjoyable time
 Q2: staying long hours without moving
 Q3: eat plenty of food.
 Q4: watching TV for two hours a day
 Q5: early.
 Q6: add three years to your total life time.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٠٩)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z40>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدريت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا



تمثال الحرية

1- More than a million people immigrate to the United States to start new lives every year, and if they are arriving in New York, one of the first sights that they will see is the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is one of the most recognizable American symbols.

2- The Statue of Liberty is huge. From the tip of the torch to the pedestal on which she stands, she is just over 151 feet tall. The tablet she holds is 23 feet long.

3- Frédéric Bartholdi designed the appearance of the statue. The appearance of the Statue of Liberty is somewhat derived from Libertas, the Roman goddess of freedom. The statue was a gift from France. France gave America the statue as a gift for the independence of their country.

Questions:

Q1: What is mentioned in the passage about the statue?

- A. its 8-foot index finger
- B. how they brought of the Statue to America
- C. the cost of the Statue
- D. It is recognized by people around the world.

Q2: What does the 2nd paragraph talk about?

- A. Description of the island it stands on.
- B. Description of the federal laws
- C. Description of the statue
- D. Talking about immigrants

Q3: What is the type of the passage?

- A. description
- B. opinion
- C. story
- D. freedom

Q4: What does the Statue of Liberty represent?

- A. liberty
- B. America
- C. war
- D. friendship

Q5: Who gave the Statue of Liberty?

- A. Egypt
- B. France
- C. Spain
- D. Britain

Q6: Why did France give America the statue?

- A. Because Columbus discovered America.
- B. Because the French occupied America.
- C. as a gift for the independence of America
- D. Because the Americans bought it from them.

Q7: What does she hold in her hand?

- A. a tablet and torch
- B. seven rings
- C. a crown
- D. pedestal

Answers:

- Q1: It is recognized by people around the world.
- Q2: Description of the statue
- Q3: description
- Q4: liberty
- Q5: France
- Q6: as a gift for the independence of America
- Q7: a tablet and torch

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة 11)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z41>



ابدأ مشروعك

1- If you're serious about establishing your own business, there are some different factors to consider. Firstly, it is **crucial** to write a business plan. When you write a business plan, you should give answers to important questions such as "What does your business need to get off the ground?" and "Who are your customers." Answers can help you to identify **risk**. **They** will be your roadmap for your business success.

2- Moreover, your honesty, quality and your customers' satisfaction are other important keys that would guarantee the success of your business. However, the most important thing is to have extra spare money in case of emergencies.

Questions:

Q1: What does "They" refer to?

- A. questions
- B. business plan
- C. roadmap
- D. answers

Q2: What is meant by the word "crucial"?

- A. important
- B. basic
- C. strong
- D. extra

Q3: What does "risk" mean?

- A. success
- B. opportunities
- C. danger
- D. adventure

Q4: What does the business plan consider?

- A. risks
- B. failure
- C. employees
- D. success.

Q5: What is the most important thing in a new business?

- A. always having extra and spare money for emergencies
- B. predicting the sale
- C. analyzing the market
- D. reaching new customers

Q6: What is the main idea of the article?

- A. Author gives a plan.
- B. Author gives a study.
- C. Author gives information.
- D. Author gives forecast

Answers:

- Q1: answers
- Q2: important
- Q3: danger
- Q4: risks
- Q5: always having extra and spare money for emergencies
- Q6: Author gives information.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢١٣)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z42>



الراديو

1- In the Kingdom, radio is quite popular. The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949. Now, radio in Saudi Arabia has been completely reshaped by the various private players as all of them entered the sector after the government opened up licenses to them.

2- A large number of radio listeners tune in while driving. Broadcast experts say that radio listenership consists of more than 60 percent in vehicles. Over 70 percent of the listeners are men. The lions' share of listeners is youngsters.

3- In 2011, five new FM stations were allowed to operate and expected to have an audience of 25 million. There were few English stations among them. The most important broadcast is the Urdu one. The survey shows a large number of listeners who turn the radio to Urdu channel at 3 PM.

Questions:

Q1: Which sentence is true from the following?

- A. A lot of people listen to the radio in their cars.
- B. 60% of listeners are listening while driving vehicles.
- C. 70% of listeners are women.
- D. Government didn't open up licenses to private players.

Q2: We infer that less than _____ of women listen to the radio in Saudi Arabia.

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 60%
- D. 70%

Q3: Lion's share in Paragraph 2 probably means _____

- A. lion's power.
- B. the majority.
- C. the minority.
- D. the young.

Q4: The English stations are _____

- A. major.
- B. a lot.
- C. few.
- D. many

Q5: What does the pronoun "them" refer to?

- A. government
- B. private players
- C. license
- D. radio listeners

Q6: The best title for this passage could be _____

- A. Radio Listeners.
- B. Radio in the 21st century.
- C. The Development of Radio in Saudi Arabia.
- D. Radio in Remote Areas.

Q7: When does the Urdu broadcast start?

- A. at 3 PM
- B. at 9 AM
- C. at 7 PM
- D. at 3 AM

Answers:

- Q1: A lot of people listen to the radio in their cars.
- Q2: 30%
- Q3: the majority.
- Q4: few.
- Q5: private players
- Q6: The Development of Radio in Saudi Arabia.
- Q7: at 3 PM

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢١٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z43>



التوتر وتأثيره

1- There is a famous expression in English: "Stop the world, I want to get off!" This expression refers to a feeling of panic, or stress, that everyone must have felt it. It makes us want to stop whatever **we** are doing, try to relax. '**Stress**' means pressure or tension Too much stress hurts our body. **It** can have physical, emotional, and mental health problems.

2- The perception of threat activates the sympathetic nervous system and triggers an acute stress response that prepares the body to fight or flee, which is **fight-or-flight response**. The fight-or-flight response is an automatic physiological reaction to an event that is perceived as stressful or frightening.

3- It is obvious that stress is a serious problem especially if you are **overloaded** with it. It attacks the body. It affects the emotions. So, reduce stress: stop the world and rest for a while.

Questions:

Q1: Why did the author use the pronoun "we" in the first paragraph?

- A. Because he believes that everyone has experienced this feeling.
- B. He is one of the few people that have experienced stress.
- C. He is a psychiatrist.
- D. He is talking about himself.

Q2: What is meant by the word "Stress"?

- A. panic
- B. calm
- C. breathing
- D. pressure

Q3: The pronoun "it", 1st paragraph, refers to _____

- A. cholesterol.
- B. body.
- C. stress.
- D. tension.

Q4: What is the meaning of "fight in flight response"?

- A. the way the human body reacts to dangerous situations by facing them or running away
- B. the way the human body reacts to dangerous situations by running away only
- C. the dangerous situations humans face
- D. the only mechanism that helps us against stress

Q5: What is the meaning of the word "overloaded"?

- A. holding many things at the same time
- B. having a lot of homework at one time
- C. under pressure
- D. very relaxed

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢١٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z44>



Answers:

Q1: Because he believes that everyone has experienced this feeling.

Q2: pressure

Q3: body.

Q4: the way the human body reacts to dangerous situations by facing them or running away

Q5: under pressure



جوليت

1- Most people do not know that Juliette Gordon Low, the founder of the Girl Scouts of America, was deaf. Juliette Gordon was born in Savannah, Georgia.

2 -Juliette married William Mackay Low and they went to live in England. But he was always busy with his own work and she had a lot of spare time. So, she became interested in the Girl Guides Association there.

3- One encounter that clearly demonstrates her persistence happened while she was in Scotland. She was walking when she came to a stream. The only way across the stream, and Juliette was afraid to cross it alone, but she did it by walking on a foot log that was a few metres away.

4- When Juliette came back to America for a visit. She decided that there should be Girl Scout troops all over the United States, so she worked toward that goal. Thanks to her, there are now Girl Scouts all over the world.

Questions:

Q1: What is the title of the story?

- A. Girl Scout
- B. William Mackay Low
- C. Juliette's Family Life
- D. Juliette's Profile

Q2: What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

- A. stream
- B. log
- C. peddler
- D. road

Q3: What isn't mentioned in the story?

- A. Juliette's death
- B. Juliette's travels
- C. Juliette's deafness
- D. Juliette's persistence

Q4: Choose the correct order:

- A. married, travelled, met girls, establish Girl Scouts
- B. establish Girl Scouts, married, travelled and met girls
- C. married, met girls, travelled, establish Girl Scouts
- D. married, met girls, establish Girl Scouts, travelled

Q5: What do you think of her husband?

- A. busy with his work
- B. had free time.
- C. established Girl Guides.
- D. helped Juliette in her School.

Answers:

- Q1: Juliette's Profile
- Q2: stream
- Q3: Juliette's death
- Q4: married, travelled, met girls, establish Girl Scouts
- Q5: busy with his work

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢١٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z45>



مناخ مناطق المملكة

1- Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Middle East. It spans the vast majority of the Arabian Peninsula. There are three climatic zones in the kingdom. This explains the weather diversity all over the kingdom.

2- Temperature in the Eastern Province like, Abha seldom rises above 35 °C (95.0 °F) during the course of the year. Abha has the highest percentage of annual rainfall. It is known as the city with the most rainfall of the year.

3- The eastern and central parts of Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, experience the highest number of dust storms per year. it can completely block out the sun, making it nearly impossible to see just a few feet in front of you like in Qassim. It always has dust storms.

4- With temperatures sometimes topping 48 degrees during the summer, Makkah is known to be the hottest city in Saudi Arabia. Medina, too, falls in a hot desert climate region. Summers are extremely hot and dry with daytime temperatures averaging about 43 °C with nights about 29 °C. Temperatures above 45 °C are not unusual between June and September. Winters are milder, with temperatures from 12 °C at night to 25 °C in the day. There is very little rainfall, which falls almost entirely between November and May. In summer, the wind is north-western, while in the spring and winter, it is south-western. Because of the wind, it sometimes becomes dusty.

Questions:

Q1: Which of these areas has the highest possibility of rain?

- A. Qassim
- B. Abha
- C. Eastern Province
- D. Taif

Q2: What is the rainiest city?

- A. Mecca
- B. Taif
- C. Qassim
- D. Abha

Q3: Cities with no visibility from dust storms:

- A. Central and West
- B. Central and East
- C. Southern areas
- D. Northern areas

Q4: Under certain conditions, which causes blocking of vision in one of the following areas?

- A. rain and dust in Makkah
- B. dust in Qassim
- C. heat in Abha
- D. clouds and rain in Taif

Q5: Mention a city which has the hottest weather:

- A. Makkah
- B. Abha
- C. Taif
- D. Qassim

Q6: What is the weather in Makkah and Madinah like?

- A. Hot and dusty
- B. Cloudy
- C. Rainy
- D. Cold

Answers:
Q1: Abha
Q2: Abha
Q3: Central and East
Q4: dust in Qassim
Q5: Makkah
Q6: Hot and dusty

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٦٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx6z>



أهمية اللعب

1- Playing is usually felt to be a universal activity and children are often portrayed as having an inherent desire and capacity to play.

2- Play allows children to use their creativity while developing their imagination along with physical, cognitive, and emotional strength. Playing is important to healthy brain development. **It** supports the use of abstract thought and symbols, communication and oral language skills, verbal intelligence, imagination and creativity, and reading, writing and mathematics.

3- Playing at a very early age allows children to explore nature , interact with others and take care of themselves. Unstructured play develops children's social skills. When play is allowed to be child-driven, they ultimately engage fully in the passions they wish to pursue.

4- In fact, encouraging unstructured play may be an exceptional way to increase physical activity levels in children who are already active, which is one important strategy in the resolution of the obesity epidemic.

Questions:

Q1: Why is playing important in childhood?

- A. Children should have fun.
- B. Children are too young to learn anything.
- C. Playing is good for intelligent children.
- D. Playing discovers the desires and dispositions of the child.

Q2: The underlined pronoun "it" refers to _____

- A. learning.
- B. playing.
- C. engagement.
- D. passion.

Q3: Why is early learning important for kids?

- A. Because they learn how to care about people, themselves and nature.
- B. to get high grades
- C. to go to college
- D. to be engineers and doctors

Q4: What do you understand from the text?

- A. Children are better with structured play.
- B. Children can't imitate adults.
- C. Children are very active.
- D. Children should have a limited time of play.

Q5: How do games affect children's activity?

- A. Playing decreases activity.
- B. Playing makes children exhausted.
- C. Playing increases activity.
- D. Playing makes children hyperactive.

Q6: What is the title of this passage?

- A. Children's Education
- B. Learning is More Important than Playing.
- C. Playing is important in childhood.
- D. Kids Games

Answers:

Q1: Playing discovers the desires and dispositions of the child.

Q2: playing.

Q3: Because they learn how to care about people, themselves and nature.

Q4: Children are very active.

Q5: Playing increases activity.

Q6: Playing is important in childhood.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٢٣)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z47>



شجرة جوز الهند

1- Coconut trees are known as the tree of life in some areas because all its parts are useful. The coconut tree provides an endless supply of food, fuel, building material, and cosmetics.

2- If you were ever lost on a deserted island, you can drink coconut water, eat its flesh and build a house from its bark and leaves. You can also make building materials like a rope from the coconut coir fibre. Once you've plucked coir fibre, twist it into short pieces. Twist and roll until you have a rope. Secure it with a strong knot.

3- Coconuts have a bowl within it. Inside this bowl, you will find the sweet, hydrating nut water, which has more potassium than a banana.

4- And from coconut milk comes coconut oil. It's an excellent moisturizer for lips, skin and hair.

5- Don't throw coconut shells away! The shells are a great composting material for high soil regeneration, increasing mineral levels and water retention properties.



6- Coconut trees have a lot of uses. From the Flesh you can get food, milk, and flour. From the water inside, you can make makeup and a healthy, refreshing drink. And the oil is used for cooking, fuel, skin, and hair.

Questions:

Q1: Choose a suitable title for the passage:

- A. Desert Survival Skills
- B. Uses of Coconut Fibres
- C. How a coconut tree can save your life
- D. How to climb a coconut tree

Q2: Why is it thought that Coconut is important for life?

- A. Because its oil and milk are staple food for many people.
- B. Because each part of it serves us.
- C. Because although it is inedible, we can use it to houses.
- D. Because of its milk.

Q3: What does "bowl" mean?

- A. container
- B. diet
- C. food
- D. basic

Q4: What are the uses of the coconut tree that are not mentioned?

- A. using fronds to make pillows
- B. using it in make-up
- C. making building material
- D. using it for fuel

Q5: The underlined pronoun "it" 2nd paragraph, refers to _____

- A. coir.
- B. piece.
- C. rope.
- D. soles.

Q6: What is the point of last paragraph?

- A. Coconut leaves
- B. Night falls
- C. Uses of all parts of the coconut tree
- D. Coconut bark

Q7: What are the benefits of the coconut tree that are Mentioned in the 4th paragraph?

- A. using for Personal care
- B. using for cure from cancer
- C. using for fertilizers
- D. using for build houses

Q8: How can coconut save our life if we were in an empty place?

- A. Coconut oil is very healthy.
- B. Drink coconut water, eat its flesh and build a house from its bark and leaves.
- C. Coconut can moisture your skin and hair.
- D. Coconut milk keeps you hydrated.

Answers:

- Q1: How a coconut tree can save your life
- Q2: Because each part of it serves us.
- Q3: container
- Q4: using fronds (leaves) to make pillows
- Q5: coir.
- Q6: Uses of all parts of the coconut tree
- Q7: using for Personal care
- Q8: Drink coconut water, eat its flesh and build a house from its bark and leaves.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٢٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z48>



النحل

- 1- Bees are insects known for their role in pollination and for producing honey. There are many species of bees, some of which live socially in colonies.
- 2- These insects or bees are found on every continent. **Their** range in size varies from tiny bee species, to the largest species of leafcutter bees.
- 3- One of the amazing facts about bees is that sniffer bees are insects that can be trained to perform a variety of tasks to detect substances.
- 4- Bees play an important part in every aspect of ecosystem and its creatures. Bees produce necessary food, also support the growth of trees, flowers, and other plants, which serve as food and shelter for large and small **creatures**.
- 5- A new study compared the behavior of bees who received unexpected rewards to those who did not, and found the bees that were rewarded became **optimistic** about new challenges.
While Bees who weren't rewarded appeared to respond less enthusiastic.

Questions:

Q1: What is the benefit of bees for the rest of creatures?

- A. necessary to produce food
- B. producing honey
- C. living socially in colonies
- D. raiding their nests

Q2: What is the main idea of 4th paragraph?

- A. Bees are amazing insects that are important not only to plants but to other creatures.
- B. Bees are social creatures which always live in colonies.
- C. Bees can never be domesticated.
- D. Bees can be used to detect dangerous or illegal substances.

Q3: The pronoun "Their" refers to:

- A. insects.
- B. trees.
- C. size.
- D. plants.

Q4: What is the meaning of "optimistic"?

- A. They are not afraid.
- B. They are sad.
- C. They are sleepy.
- D. They are not organized.

Q5: What does the word "creatures" mean?

- A. shelter
- B. living things
- C. food
- D. ecosystem

Answers:

- Q1: necessary to produce food
Q2: Bees are amazing insects that are important not only to plants but to other creatures.
Q3: insects.
Q4: They are not afraid.
Q5: living things
Q6: paragraph 3

Q6: Which paragraph talks about bee training?

- A. paragraph 2
- B. paragraph 3
- C. paragraph 4
- D. paragraph 5

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٢٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z49>



تاريخ الطابع

- 1- Before the introduction of postage stamps in the 1800s, mail in the United Kingdom was paid by the recipient. It was hard to use because the costs of delivering mail were not recoverable by the postal service. And senders had no incentive to restrict the number, size, or weight of items sent.
- 2- The postage stamp afforded convenience for both the mailer and postal officials Their use resulted in greatly increased mailings during the 19th and 20th centuries as most of the countries all over the world **adopted** the postal system.
- 3-It is well documented that stamps were first introduced in the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1840 as a part of postal reforms promoted by Sir Rowland Hill. With its introduction, the postage fee was paid by the sender and not the recipient.

Questions:

Q1: What is the title of the passage?

- A. The Future of Mail
- B. Postage in the USA
- C. Stamps
- D. Mailing History

Q2: When would someone get their mail in the old days?

- A. When receivers paid to receive a message.
- B. When senders paid for the post office.
- C. Only when the post office allowed them to get it.
- D. If the post office paid them to get the message.

Q3: What was the hardship of sending messages in the 1800s?

- A. the distance
- B. lack of post officers
- C. the huge number of mails
- D. the delivery costs

Q4: Based on what does sending messages cost money?

- A. the destination of the message
- B. the distance
- C. the wealth of senders
- D. the number, weight and size of the message

Q5: Did people accept the idea of postage?

- A. Yes, the system was applied in most countries.
- B. No. The system failed straight on.
- C. Only the Europeans accepted the system.
- D. The German, British and Americans adopted the system.

Q6: The meaning of the word "adopted"?

- A. bought
- B. accepted
- C. refused
- D. ignored

Q7: What is the first country to apply a Postage stamp?

- A. the US
- B. the UK
- C. Japan
- D. Germany

Q8: What did Hill suggest the government employee to do?

- A. to restrict the number, size, or weight of items sent
- B. Receivers must pay for the stamp.
- C. to stop the postage system
- D. to try to find a better way of sending mail

Answers:
 Q1: Mailing History
 Q2: When receivers paid to receive a message.
 Q3: the delivery costs
 Q4: the number, weight and size of the message
 Q5: Yes, the system was applied in most countries.
 Q6: accepted
 Q7: the UK
 Q8: to try to find a better way of sending mail

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٢٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4a>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخير)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙏

اضغط هنا



اللغة وتطويرها

1- The Ktunaxa people have existed for more than 10,000 years. The Kutenai language is the native language of the Kutenai people. Currently it is in danger of becoming extinct because it is only spoken by the elders of the community.

2-The Ktunaxa people have now taken the initiative to combine the existing knowledge and pass it down from their elders using modern technology in an attempt to **preserve** the language and ensure that it survives.

3- As of November 2017, the Ktunaxa webpage has been very supportive and the Tribal councils from the separate communities of the Ktunaxa nation have contributed with a selection of different material which is available online. It includes audio recordings, words, phrases and even games for younger generations. The webpage is opened for the public for free.

Questions:

Q1: Why isn't it too late to record the Kutenai language?

- A. Because all Red Indians speak it.
- B. Because the children speak it.
- C. Because all the Kutenai speak it.
- D. Because it is spoken by the elderly.

Q2: What is the author's opinion about the Ktunaxa webpage?

- A. critical
- B. satirical
- C. discouraging
- D. supportive

Q3: What does the word "preserve" mean?

- A. forget
- B. protect
- C. endanger
- D. lose

Q4: The pronoun "it" refers to _____

- A. audio recordings.
- B. words.
- C. phrases.
- D. material.

Q5: How is it available online?

- A. alphabet and words only
- B. as recordings, games for children, written language
- C. as historical texts and manuscripts
- D. as videos

Q6: The materials that will be published and the recordings will be available for _____

- A. anyone who wishes to use it.
- B. only for Kutenai younger generations.
- C. for the Kutenai in Canada and the US.
- D. for the Canadian and Americans to communicate with the Kutenai.

Answers:

Q1: Because it is spoken by the elderly.

Q2: supportive

Q3: protect

Q4: material.

Q5: as recordings, games for children, written language

Q6: anyone who wishes to use it.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٣١)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z4b>





النمل

1- Did you know that there are about 8000 species of ants? They basically live in organized groups called colonies.

2- Social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently **compound** to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, we **exhibit** the world of ants. Many types of ants prey on the eggs and larvae of other annoying household insects such as flies and help to keep the house clean.

3- Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch. This helps them to get food by smell. Ants also recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.

4- All ants have different characteristics. Ants eat everything, they feed on insects and plants and various fruits. They also eat insect eggs. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in colour. Red ants can live up to 25 to 30 days. There is a type of **nocturnal** ants that is less active during the day. This species lives in houses, palms, caves and wells. There is another type of ants called meat ants. **It** protects the nest.

5- The queen is the only female in the colony which can lay eggs. The other females are worker ants which build the nest and collect food.

Questions:

Q1: What is the best title?

- A. kinds of Ants
- B. Ant food
- C. Scientific studies about Ants
- D. Ant mirror human activity

Q2: How do ants live?

- A. in hot climates
- B. in groups
- C. in colonies.
- D. in nests

Q3: Why are ants useful?

- A. intelligent members of the animal kingdom
- B. They learn how to live in a system.
- C. their ability to smell
- D. They eat insects and clean houses.

Q4: What does the word "exhibit" mean?

- A. display
- B. explore
- C. explain
- D. study

Q5: How do ants get food?

- A. by smell
- B. by pheromones
- C. with their eyes
- D. by touch

Q6: How do ants know each other?

- A. touch
- B. smell
- C. using pheromones
- D. the paired antennae



Q7: Do red ants live long?

- A. Yes, maybe 25 to 30 years.
- B. No, maybe 5 to 10 days.
- C. No, maybe 25 to 30 days.
- D. yes, maybe 5 years.

Q8: Meat ants _____

- A. are servants for the rest of the ants.
- B. protect their nest.
- C. mate with the queen.
- D. build the nest because they are worker ants

Q9: What is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. eggs
- B. body
- C. eyes
- D. types of ants

Q10: The pronoun "it" refers to _____

- A. meat ant.
- B. the queen.
- C. the male ant.
- D. nocturnal ant.

Q11: Paragraph (4) talks about the properties of ants except _____

- A. places of residence.
- B. body composition.
- C. type of food.
- D. types of ants

Q12: What is the meaning of "compound"?

- A. ommatidia
- B. part
- C. groups
- D. complex

Q13: What is the meaning of "nocturnal"?

- A. eating meat
- B. active during the day
- C. active at night
- D. lives in houses

Q14: Do all ants lay eggs?

- A. No, just the females.
- B. No, just the queen.
- C. yes, all ants.
- D. No, ants do not lay eggs.

Q15: Who helps the queen to get food?

- A. working ants
- B. nocturnal ant
- C. the male ant
- D. the large females

Answers:

- Q1: Ant mirror human activity
- Q2: in colonies
- Q3: They eat insects and clean houses.
- Q4: display
- Q5: by smell
- Q6: smell
- Q7: No, maybe 25 to 30 days.
- Q8: protect their nest.
- Q9: body
- Q10: meat ant.
- Q11: body composition.
- Q12: complex
- Q13: active at night
- Q14: No, just the queen.
- Q15: working ants

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٣٣)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z4c>



محمد علي كلاي

- 1- Muhammad Ali's real name was Cassius Marcellus Clay. He travelled to the 1960 Rome Games to compete. Despite being only 18, he won all four of his fights easily. In the finals, he defeated his opponent in three- tournaments to win the gold medal as an amateur boxer.
- 2- And then claimed his first championship by defeating Sonny Liston in 1964 at age 22, and then joined the nation of Islam and **converted** his name to Muhammad Ali. A person who wanted to use another name could simply **assume** the new one.
- 3- In 1978, boxer Muhammad Ali defeated Leon Spinks to win the world heavyweight boxing title for the third time in his career at age 36. He won his popularity after that victory.
- 4- He refused to join the military during the Vietnam War. He was sentenced to five years in prison, but the Supreme Court reversed it. Ali suffered Parkinson's disease during his retirement. And he died on June 3, 2016.

Questions:

Q1: Where did Clay get his first gold medal?

- A. France
- B. Rome
- C. Vietnam
- D. Leon

Q2: How many competitions did he take part in until he got the medal?

- A. 3 tournaments
- B. 5 tournaments
- C. 6 tournaments
- D. 2 tournaments

Q3: He was a/an _____ when he got his first gold medal.

- A. World Champion
- B. Olympic Champion
- C. amateur boxer
- D. famous boxer

Q4: He won his first champion when he was _____

- A. 36 years old.
- B. 20 years old.
- C. 22 years old.
- D. 25 years old.

Q5: When did Clay change his name?

- A. after Beating Sony Liston
- B. after Beating Cassius
- C. after Beating Leon Spinks
- D. after his first gold medal

Q6: He converted to Islam when he was _____

- A. 36 years old.
- B. 20 years old.
- C. 22 years old.
- D. 25 years old.

Q7: What is the meaning of the word "convert"?

- A. amateur
- B. victory
- C. win
- D. change

Q8: What is the meaning of the word "assumed"?

- A. posited
- B. cause
- C. took
- D. happen

Q9: He won his third gold medal in _____

- A. 1960.
- B. 1964.
- C. 1978.
- D. 1980.

Q10: He became famous after beating _____

- A. Leon.
- B. Liston.
- C. Zbigniew.
- D. Marcellus.

Q11: Who supported his rejection of Vietnam War?

- A. National court
- B. Supreme court
- C. Military
- D. Government

Q12: He won his third gold medal when he was _____

- A. 36 years old.
- B. 20 years old.
- C. 22 years old.
- D. 25 years old.

Q13: He died on _____

- A. June 3, 2016.
- B. September 15, 1978.
- C. January 17, 1949.
- D. December 20, 1964.

Answers:

- Q1: Rome
- Q2: 3 tournaments
- Q3: amateur boxer
- Q4: 22 years old.
- Q5: after Beating Sony Liston
- Q6: 22 years old.
- Q7: change
- Q8: took
- Q9: 1978.
- Q10: Leon.
- Q11: Supreme court
- Q12: 36 years old.
- Q13: June 3, 2016.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٣٦)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z4d>





1- Oud (agarwood or agar) comes from trees found in India, Cambodia, Yemen, Thailand and Ethiopia. Oud is a fungal infection that comes from Aquilaria trees, which are **harvested** and **reaped** from 4 or 5 types of trees.

2- Oud has a very strong and unique smell that is available in chips, which are lit and burned. The scented smoke is called Bakhoor. Oud is also available in an oil form. Once the Oud oil has gone through the distillation process, the Oud oil is kept in open sunlight to evaporate the excess moisture within the Oud oil. This ensures that the Oud oil is as pure as possible to be used in perfumes and Dehan. Oud in its oil form (dehan) is a considerable investment. It is sold and measured in 12-milliliter bottles called tola. Prices for one tola range anywhere from SR300 to SR8,000.

3- Europe used Oud scent with rose oil and sandals. And a lot of international perfume is embracing Oud for its distinctive long-lasting scent.

Questions:

Q1: Where does oud come from?

- A. India
- B. Yemen
- C. Thailand
- D. all of the above

Q2: We can't use Oud in _____

- A. bakhoor.
- B. cleaning.
- C. dehan.
- D. oil.

Q3: How is Oud produced from the Oud's tree?

- A. infected fungus
- B. wither and die
- C. decompose
- D. cut off

Q4: Oud is taken from: _____

- A. all healthy and green trees
- B. old trees
- C. 15 types of trees
- D. 4, 5 types of trees

Q5: The Oud used in incense is in the form of _____

- A. dehan.
- B. bark.
- C. chips.
- D. oil.

Q6: What do "harvested" and "reaperd" mean?

- A. storage
- B. burn
- C. collected
- D. peeling

Q7: What are the uses of Oud?

- A. oil and Bakhoor
- B. cream
- C. salve
- D. unction

Q8: What process changes Oud to perfume?

- A. boiling
- B. condensation
- C. fumigation
- D. distillation

Q9: How do they make the little bottles called in Arabic Tola?

- A. They put it in water.
- B. They evaporate it.
- C. distillation
- D. fumigation

Q10: What kind of perfume do the Europeans use with Oud?

- A. dehan
- B. Abdul Samad Alqurashi.
- C. bakhoor
- D. rose and sandals

Answers:

- Q1: all of the above
- Q2: cleaning.
- Q3: infected fungus
- Q4: 4, 5 types of trees
- Q5: chips.
- Q6: collected
- Q7: oil and Bakhoor
- Q8: distillation
- Q9: They evaporate it.
- Q10: rose and sandal.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٣٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4e>



ابن سينا

1- Ibn Sina or Avicenna, both names are correct, the name just changes from one language to another. He was born in AH 370/AD 980 near Bukhara in Central Asia, where his father governed a village in one of the royal estates. At thirteen, Ibn Sina began a study of medicine and at the age of sixteen, he became a distinguished physician. He was working hard all day with his patients. He was really proficient, and his medical expertise brought him to the attention of the Sultan of Bukhara, Nuh Ibn Mansur, whom he treated successfully by his medical skills; as a result, he was given permission to use the sultan's library and its rare manuscripts, allowing him to continue his research into modes of knowledge.

2- He wrote different books in different areas. The most important of which was an encyclopedia of medicine in five books called Qanun Fit Tibb, which was completed in 1025. He also produced at least two major works on logic. The first one, Al-Mantiq, translated as The Propositional Logic of Ibn Sina, was a commentary on Aristotle's Prior Analytics. The other, Al-Isharat w Al-tanbihat (Remarks and Admonitions), seems to be written in the 'indicative mode' where the reader must participate by working out the steps leading from the stated premises to proposed conclusions.

3- He also produced a research paper on definitions and a summary of the theoretical sciences, together with a number of psychological, religious, and other works. His work was on astronomy, medicine, philology and zoology. He wrote 5 books in law, too. He also wrote literary works such as poems. All his books were translated into many languages. His biographer also mentions numerous short works on logic and metaphysics. Ibn Sina's philosophical and medical work and his political involvement continued until his death at the age of 56 years.



Questions:

Q1: Why is his name in English different?

- A. because he is Persian.
- B. This is the correct name.
- C. because names change according to the language.
- D. He was known as Avicenna.

Q2: After a study for many years, he became a _____

- A. writer.
- B. physician.
- C. student.
- D. volume.

Q3: Physicians in Paragraph one most probably means _____

- A. doctors.
- B. philosophers.
- C. sultans.
- D. sons.

Q4: What does paragraph 1 say about Avicenna's life?

- A. He was an excellent yet lazy doctor.
- B. He couldn't make his dream of becoming a doctor.
- C. He became a physician at the age of 13.
- D. He became a hard-working doctor.

Q5: What does proficient mean in this passage?

- A. skilled
- B. intelligent
- C. religious
- D. logical

Q6: What did Avicenna do after he studied Medicine?

- A. He became the doctor of the ruler of Bhukhara.
- B. He studied physics.
- C. He became the owner of the royal library.
- D. He assisted the ruler of Bhukhara.

Q7: How many volumes does his book Al Qanun Fit-Tibb have?

- A. 5 volumes
- B. 2 volumes
- C. 3 volumes
- D. 6 volumes

Q8: Ibn Sina wrote _____ books in law.

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. 6

Q9: What does passage 3 say about his books?

- A. They were translated to many languages.
- B. They were useless after his death.
- C. They were in the sultan's library.
- D. They were antiques.

Answers:

- Q1: because names change according to the language.
- Q2: physician.
- Q3: doctors.
- Q4: He became a hard-working doctor.
- Q5: skilled
- Q6: He became the doctor of the ruler of Bhukhara.
- Q7: 5 volumes
- Q8: 5
- Q9: They were translated to many languages.
- Q10: 56 years old.

Q10: Ibn Sina died when he was _____

- A. 50 years old.
- B. 56 years old.
- C. 75 years old.
- D. 77 years old.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٦٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx6y>



السكن المجاني

- 1- Couchsurfing is usually a cheap form of living used mainly by college students, where one stays on friends' couches.
- 2- Couchsurfing began in 2004 by a group of students in Iceland who started the idea that people anywhere would want to share their homes with strangers.
- 3- Couchsurfing is a global community of 14 million people in more than 200,000 cities who share their experiences, home, life, world, and their journey. Couchsurfing connects travellers with a global network of people
- 4- Connection makes us happier; we need more of it. Connecting and accepting the kindness of strangers strengthen our faith in each other and helps us all become better people.
- 5- Tolerance, respect and appreciation for differences are embodied in kindness. We appreciate and share a desire to learn about one another.

Questions:

Q1: If you are couchsurfing, you can stay _____

- A. in a hotel.
- B. with a friend.
- C. in a college.
- D. in a city.

Q2: The idea of couchsurfing was born in 2004 _____

- A. by friends you haven't met yet.
- B. by only Casey Fenton.
- C. in the government.
- D. in Iceland.

Q3: The main idea of paragraph 3 is _____

- A. how people all over the world share their home, experience, life and world.
- B. why the global community is 14 million people.
- C. the spirit of generosity is important.
- D. couchsurfing is not a good idea.

Q4: According to paragraph 5, kindness embodies the values of _____

- A. tolerance.
- B. respect.
- C. appreciation.
- D. (A+B+C)

Answers:

- Q1: with a friend.
- Q2: in Iceland.
- Q3: how people all over the world share their home, experience, life and world.
- Q4: (A+B+C)

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٤٢)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4g>



مدائن صالح

- 1- Madin Saleh is an important site. In 2008 UNESCO announced it as a site of cultural heritage, becoming Saudi Arabia's first World Heritage site. It was chosen for its well-preserved remains from late antiquity, especially the 131 rock-cut huge tombs of the Nabatean kingdom.
- 2- It is the largest conserved site of the civilization of the Nabataeans south of Petra in Jordan. Petra was known as the capital of the Nabataeans state.
- 3- Prophet Saleh was sent to the Thamud. The people of the city were remorseful, but their crime could not be undone, Saleh and his believers left the city to escape from the destroy.
- 4- Nabateans didn't give decorations a high interest in Madinah. Some places would be lack any decorations on the processional way.

Questions:

Q1: What is the meaning of the word "site"?

- A. place
- B. home
- C. city
- D. heritage

Q2: The pronoun "its" refers to _____

- A. Madain Saleh.
- B. Al – Ula town.
- C. Petra, Jordan.
- D. the location of Medina.

Q3: Why is Madain Saleh Important place?

- A. its great historical cultural site
- B. the Nabataeans city
- C. having a good weather
- D. having a good location

Q4: The author describes the Petra as _____

- A. monumental tombs.
- B. being called Al-Hijr.
- C. the capital of the Nabatean state.
- D. an archaeological site.

Q5: Why did prophet Saleh leave his people?

- A. He was angry with them.
- B. He went to other people.
- C. He prevented believers from destruction.
- D. They rejected him.

Answers:

- Q1: place
- Q2: Madin Saleh.
- Q3: its great historical cultural site
- Q4: the capital of the Nabatean state.
- Q5: He prevented believers from destroy.
- Q6: decorations in Madinah

Q6: Which of the following didn't the Nabataeans do?

- A. have carvings in Petra
- B. making monument
- C. making sculpture
- D. decorations in Madinah

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٤٤)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4h>



1- Dates, one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on palm trees. Dates grow in large bunches at the top the palm trees, which **thrive** in hot climates. The fruits range in color from pale yellow to a dark red brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested.

2- There are many advantages of dates. It is important for dates to be an essential part of one's diet. Dates are composed of various fats, sugar, vitamins, and minerals, which our body requires and during pregnancy, dates strengthen the muscles of the uterus. Dates also strengthen a weak heart Dates are rich in fibres and one can easily digest them. Researchers showed that dates can also be helpful in curing certain abdominal diseases including abdominal cancer. Dates treat constipation, prevent night blindness and improve the health of eyes.

Questions:

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- A. the advantages of dates.
- B. how and where dates grow.
- C. why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- D. how dates improve eyes health.

Q2: One of the following is NOT an advantage of dates.

- A. Dates strengthen heart and uterus muscles.
- B. Dates increase constipation.
- C. Dates prevent night blindness.
- D. Dates improve eyes health.

Q3: The underlined word "thrive" in Paragraph 1 probably means _____

- A. grow.
- B. die.
- C. harvest.
- D. ripens.

Q4: Yellow dates and dark-colored dates _____

- A. are preserved directly after harvest.
- B. are preserved differently after harvest.
- C. are bad for muscles.
- D. are difficult to digestion.

Answers:

- Q1: the advantages of dates.
- Q2: Dates increase constipation.
- Q3: grow.
- Q4: are preserved differently after harvest.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٤٦)

<http://qr.daliik.me/12z4i>



التلوث

- 1- Outdoor air pollution is emissions caused by combustion. Although it is dangerous, the internal pollution is more dangerous because we spend 90% of our time inside homes not outside.
- 2- Air pollutants have many reasons and causes. Black carbon is a pollutant that comes from kerosene. The diesel is also considered a big source of external air pollution.
- 3- Contamination and Indoor air pollutants could be harmful to breathe in. Because there is no fresh air, as a result, this poor indoor air quality has been linked to lung diseases like asthma, and cancer.
- 4- Moreover, office devices can release VOCs. Mixtures of organic pollutants are emitted by seven office devices, i.e., computers, printers, etc.
- 5- Air is made up of nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, and water vapour. There are around 856 kinds of chemicals that cause air pollution.
- 6- India is the third-most polluted country in the world. Because they use a lot of **synthetic material**.
- 7- We can reduce air pollution by using wood and natural furniture which is **essential** for our health. We can also preserve the environment by using washable dishes and cups.

Questions:

Q1: Why is internal pollution more dangerous than external pollution?

- A. Because people stay most of their time inside.
- B. Diesel produces pollutants.
- C. Chemicals are found in your drinking water.
- D. noise from traffic

Q2: How much time do we spend inside our houses?

- A. 50% of our time
- B. 90% of our time
- C. 78% of our time
- D. 20% of our time

Q3: What is the name of pollutant from kerosene?

- A. argon
- B. black pollution
- C. VOC.
- D. black carbon

Q4: What is the big source of aerial clutter/ external pollution?

- A. diesel
- B. carbon
- C. water vapour
- D. (A+C)



Q5: The main reason for lung disease is _____

- A. water pollution.
- B. poisoned food.
- C. lack of fresh air.
- D. lack of pure water.

Q6: What is the meaning of word "essential"?

- A. important
- B. dangerous
- C. toxic
- D. risky

Q7: What is the disease that is caused by pollution?

- A. cancer
- B. allergy
- C. cold and Flu
- D. headache

Q8: The air consists of _____

- A. nitrogen, oxygen and VOC.
- B. nitrogen, oxygen and water vapour.
- C. oxygen, carbon, and black carbon.
- D. Nitrogen, oxygen but no carbon.

Q9: How many chemicals cause air pollution?

- A. 99
- B. 856
- C. 20.95
- D. 809

Q10: What doesn't contamination cause?

- A. allergy
- B. asthma
- C. cancer
- D. lung disease

Q11: What is the third polluted country?

- A. Pakistan
- B. India
- C. Bangladesh
- D. Algeria

Q12: Which paragraph talks about diseases?

- A. paragraph 1
- B. paragraph 2
- C. paragraph 3
- D. paragraph 4

Q13: What is the source of VOCs?

- A. printers and computers
- B. kerosene heater
- C. windblown dust
- D. organic pollutants

Q14: What is the meaning of “synthetic materials”?

- A. natural
- B. artificial
- C. simple
- D. harmful

Q15: What is the opposite of “synthetic”?

- A. toxic
- B. harmful
- C. natural
- D. artificial

Q16: What do you understand from the first paragraph?

- A. Indoor pollution is more dangerous than outdoor pollution.
- B. Indoor pollution is as dangerous as outdoor pollution.
- C. Indoor pollution isn’t as dangerous as outdoor pollution.
- D. Indoor pollution isn’t dangerous.

Q17: What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Pollution
- B. Water Pollution
- C. Outdoor Pollution
- D. VOCs Pollution

Q18: Which paragraph talks about Air pollutants?

- A. paragraph 6
- B. paragraph 2
- C. paragraph 1
- D. paragraph 4

Q19: How can we reduce pollution?

- A. Use wood and natural things.
- B. Use plastic bags.
- C. Use air conditioner.
- D. Use plastic cups.

Q20: How can we preserve the environment?

- A. Use washable dish and cups.
- B. Don’t use the trash.
- C. Use plastic bags.
- D. Cut off the trees.

Answers:

- Q1: Because people stay most of their time inside.
- Q2: 90% of our time
- Q3: black carbon
- Q4: diesel
- Q5: lack of fresh air.
- Q6: important
- Q7: cancer
- Q8: nitrogen, oxygen and water vapour
- Q9: 856
- Q10: allergy
- Q11: India.
- Q12: paragraph 3
- Q13: printers and computers
- Q14: artificial
- Q15: natural
- Q16: Indoor pollution is more dangerous than outdoor pollution.
- Q17: Pollution
- Q18: paragraph 2
- Q19: Use wood and natural things.
- Q20: Use washable dish and cups.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٤٧)

<http://qr.dailik.me/12z4j>





الاييس كريم

1- In New York City there is an almost antique ice cream car driven by the best driver who makes the best ice cream ever. He is a happy man who never complains about anything.

2- The explorer Marco Polo saw ice cream during his expedition to China. It is said that the first person to discover and invent ice cream was Smithson. During the world War, there wasn't much sugar so the ice cream industry was affected negatively.

3- Fruit was added to ice cream in Asia. Ice cream has a lot of flavours, and now frozen dessert contains 60% ice cream.

Questions:

Q1: What is the car's name? What is the type of car?

- A. candy car
- B. ice cream car
- C. new York candy Car
- D. antique ice cream truck

Q2: Who is the best car driver?

- A. the driver of an ice cream car
- B. candy car driver
- C. taxi driver
- D. bus driver

Q3: What is the main idea of paragraph (1)?

- A. A nervous driver
- B. Ice cream drivers complain a lot.
- C. New York streets
- D. A good driver

Q4: What is right about the ice cream's car driver?

- A. He is happy and does not complain.
- B. He is a sad man.
- C. He is a nervous driver.
- D. He is a very complaining man.

Q5: What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Types of ice cream
- B. How to make ice cream
- C. Ice cream history
- D. Additions for ice cream

Q6: What does "expedition" mean?

- A. audience
- B. journey
- C. life story
- D. expect

Q7: Who discovered ice cream?

- A. Marco Polo
- B. Asians
- C. Arabs
- D. Smithson

Q8: What happened to the ice-cream during the World War?

- A. didn't have enough sugar.
- B. increased the number of sales.
- C. create new types of ice cream.
- D. added dried fruits.

Q9: Who added fruits to ice cream?

- A. Arabs
- B. Marco Polo
- C. Asia
- D. The Chinese

Q10: The frozen desert includes 60% of _____

- A. fruits.
- B. milk.
- C. ice cream.
- D. dried fruits.

Answers:

- Q1: ice cream car
- Q2: the driver of an ice cream car
- Q3: A good driver
- Q4: He is happy and does not complain.
- Q5: Ice cream history
- Q6: journey
- Q7: Smithsonian
- Q8: didn't have enough sugar.
- Q9: Asia
- Q10: ice cream.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4k>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا



النجوم والكواكب

1- The sun may appear to be the largest star in the sky but that's just because it's the closest. The largest known star in the universe is UY Scuti, a hypergiant with a radius around 1,700 times larger than the sun.

2- Without the atmosphere in the way, NASA can take some of the most precise pictures available from space by using an earth-bound camera. It is used to shoot an extended area. That helps scientists to study everything about the stars. The time we need for shooting a star in daylight is different than at night; it will take thirty seconds at night to take one photo.

3- But this isn't sufficient for the scientists. They believe there are some things in the sky that we will unlikely see.

4- We can classify stars according to their colours, size and shape. Stars can be blue, white or red. After all, our sun is a star. Year after year we see the sun up in the sky, thinking it is brighter than ever, giving us heat and light.



Questions:

Q1: What is the biggest star size?

- A. It's 1,700 times bigger than the Sun.
- B. It's 1,700 times bigger than the earth
- C. The sun is the biggest star.
- D. We don't know about the biggest star.

Q2: What is the colour that is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. white
- B. red
- C. blue
- D. green

Q3: What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Classifying stars according to colour and size
- B. Sizes of the stars
- C. Hidden objects
- D. Star shapes

Q4: What does the pronoun "it" refer to?

- A. Sun
- B. stars
- C. camera
- D. photos

Q5: Why are scientists shooting stars?

- A. for documentary
- B. to study them
- C. to publish them
- D. for fun

Q6: The time we need to shoot a star at night is _____

- A. thirteen seconds.
- B. thirteen minutes.
- C. thirty seconds.
- D. thirty minutes.

Q7: What did not the author use in comparing starts?

- A. colour
- B. shape
- C. size
- D. brightness

Q8: What does the word "sufficient" mean?

- A. enough
- B. almost
- C. just
- D. extremely

Q9: What does the word "brighter" mean?

- A. shinier
- B. dark hole
- C. atmosphere
- D. precise

Q10: What is the nearest meaning for the word “unlikely”?

- A. darkness
- B. mystery
- C. possible
- D. improbable

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٥٣)
<http://qr.daliik.me/12z4l>



Answers:

- Q1: It's 1,700 times bigger than the Sun.
- Q2: green
- Q3: Classifying stars according to colours and size
- Q4: camera
- Q5: to study them
- Q6: thirty seconds.
- Q7: brightness
- Q8: enough
- Q9: shinier
- Q10: improbable

1- Pizza is a common love for Italians and people all around the world. It originated in Italy. You will find **there** a different pizza in each city. Then it was adopted by the different cultures and many other cultures have adapted pizza to their own liking. Even now you will find the frozen pizza sold at supermarkets not only at the restaurants. This is to meet the increased demand.

2- Shakey's pizza is the first franchise pizza chain in the United States. It was founded in Sacramento, California on April 30, 1954.

3- Pizza is considered to be an unhealthy food although it contains many vitamins because it contains high calories.

Questions:

Q1: Why is the pizza a popular dish?

- A. adapt to different cultures.
- B. old dish
- C. healthy food
- D. easy food

Q2: Why is the pizza sold at supermarkets?

- A. to be different
- B. to meet the increasing demand
- C. to be popular
- D. as a result of WWII.

Q3: The pronoun “there” refers to _____

- A. Italy.
- B. France.
- C. Naples.
- D. Paris.

Q4: What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Different cultures
- B. History of Italy
- C. Kinds of pizza
- D. Popularity of pizza

Q5: Why is pizza not healthy?

- A. contains a lot of high calories.
- B. frozen food
- C. contains some vegetables.
- D. easy snacks

Q6: Shaky pizza opened in _____

- A. Paris, 1970.
- B. Italy, 1830.
- C. United States, 1930.
- D. California, 1954.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٥٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4m>



Answers:

- Q1: adapted to different cultures.
- Q2: to meet the increasing demand
- Q3: Italy.
- Q4: Popularity of pizza.
- Q5: contains a lot of high calories.
- Q6: California, 1954.



جائزة الملك فيصل

- 1- The King Faisal Foundation was set up by the sons of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. And now the King's sons' role is to serve as the chairman of the foundation. The Board of Trustees of the Foundation suggests the prize.
- 2- King Faisal International Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference in the following categories: Islamic studies, Arabic Language, Arabic Literature, Science, and Medicine.
- 3- The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award.
- 4- Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award.
- 5- The responsible party for nominating the winners is the secretariat of the award.
- 6- The prize in each of the five categories consists of:
 1. A handwritten certificate.
 2. A commemorative gold medal.
 3. A cash endowment.

Questions:

Q1: What do the sons of King Faisal do to the prize?

- A. They serve as the Secretariat of the award.
- B. They serve as the chairman of king Faisal Foundation.
- C. They nominate the winners.
- D. They handover the prize.

Q2: Who Suggested the prize?

- A. King of Saudi Arabia.
- B. the Board of Trustees of the Foundation
- C. the sons of King Faisal
- D. Political parties.

Q3: How often do they give the prize?

- A. three times per year
- B. two times per year
- C. once a year
- D. once every two years

Q4: In how many fields is the King Faisal International Prize granted?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

Q5: When was the first prize?

- A. in 1979
- B. in 1981
- C. in 1984
- D. in 1986

Q6: Who can nominate a person for the King Faisal International Prize?

- A. ordinary individuals
- B. political parties
- C. islamic institutions, universities and previous winners
- D. the King of Saudi Arabia only

Q7: Who is the responsible party for nominating the winners?

- A. the Secretariat of the award
- B. ordinary individuals
- C. the sons of King Faisal
- D. islamic institutions

Q8: What does the prize consist of?

- A. cash money and a gold medal
- B. cash money, a gold medal and a certificate
- C. only an achievement certificate
- D. only a 24 carat, 200-gram gold medal

Q9: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

- A. the categories of the prize.
- B. the winners of the prize.
- C. King Khalid and King Fahad.
- D. King Faisal's sons

Answers:

Q1: They serve as the chairman of King Faisal Foundation.

Q2: the Board of Trustees of the Foundation

Q3: once a year

Q4: 5

Q5: in 1979

Q6: islamic institutions, universities and previous winners

Q7: the Secretariat of the award

Q8: cash money, a gold medal and a certificate

Q9: the winners of the prize.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٥٧)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z4n>



1- Pigeons are incredibly complex and intelligent birds and they are highly sociable animals. They are often seen in flocks of 20-30 birds.



2- Pigeons build their nests at any place. One day, there was a pigeon building its nest on my balcony. After a few days, the nest created a very bad smell like waste and because of it, I couldn't take my breath. Pigeons are like rats; they eat the fallen food on the ground and make noises when they eat. Pigeons aren't able to see at night that well, which differs from the **nocturnal** birds such as owls.

3- Pigeons were used to carry essential messages during natural disasters. They can survive hard circumstances. Their ability to fly in adverse weather conditions is thought to have saved many human lives.

4- Pigeons are amazing creatures, but we aren't used to having them as pets.

Questions:

Q1: What does paragraph 1 talk about?

- A. Birds
- B. Pigeons
- C. Mixed feelings
- D. Nests

Q2: The word "nocturnal" probably means _____

- A. active at night.
- B. active at day.
- C. owl bird.
- D. fallen food.

Q3: Why does the writer say that pigeons are similar to rats?

- A. They are active at night.
- B. They feed on the fallen food.
- C. They have great eyesight.
- D. They are little animals.

Q4: Why couldn't the writer breathe?

- A. He has an allergy.
- B. Because of the hot weather.
- C. Pigeons smell like trash.
- D. They like fallen food.

Q5: Where do the pigeons build nests?

- A. in any place
- B. in caves
- C. in trees
- D. in houses

Q6: What is not true about pigeons from the following?

- A. They are pets.
- B. They are the symbol of peace.
- C. They were messengers.
- D. They make noises when they eat.

Q7: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

- A. the ability to live in all circumstances or conditions.
- B. impressive memorials to pigeons.
- C. carrying essential messages.
- D. unprecedented floods.

Answers:

- Q1: Pigeons
- Q2: active at night.
- Q3: They feed on the fallen food.
- Q4: Pigeons smell like trash.
- Q5: in any place
- Q6: They are pets.
- Q7: the ability to live in all circumstances or conditions.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٥٩)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z4o>



الحرب العالمية الثانية

1- World War II **occurred** during the years 1939 - 1945. It was a war that involved virtually every part of the world and cost the most deaths ever. More than 25 million of the dead were from the military. What made World War II different than other wars was that it caused more destruction. And it was costly too; the cost of World War II was more than three wars before.

2- The threat of the vast combined German army, navy and air force, also enabled Hitler to occupy Austria and Czechoslovakia without any blood-bath. They used advanced weapons that enabled them to shatter the whole city easily. Almost 80 years ago, the weather stopped the Nazi war, because the temperature was about -40 degrees.

3- After the war, people were busy with problems. The first necessary reform was providing people with food. This time while all the world was thinking of how they can build the country again; it was a very good chance for committing crime and breaking the law.

Questions:

Q1: How long did World War II last?

- A. 5 years
- B. 6 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 3 years

Q2: When did the World War II begin?

- A. in 1939
- B. in 1945
- C. in 1914
- D. in 1933

Q3: How many militaries were killed in World War II?

- A. 40 million
- B. 50 million
- C. 25 million
- D. 50 billion

Q4: World War II differs from other wars because _____

- A. more destruction happened.
- B. leaders were different.
- C. cross frontiers.
- D. shorter than the other wars.

Q5: What is the cost of World War II?

- A. need more money.
- B. more than three wars before
- C. around 10 million
- D. less than World War I

Q6: Why were weapons more destructive?

- A. Because destruction happened.
- B. Because they were chemical weapons.
- C. cross frontiers
- D. Because they used advanced weapons.

Q7: Why did World War II end in the winter?

- A. Because of the number of deaths.
- B. Because it was cold.
- C. Hitler doesn't like land invasion.
- D. Because of heavy rain.

Q8: After the war, people were _____

- A. busy with problems.
- B. sad because of the number of deaths.
- C. losing the desire to live.
- D. ready for an upcoming war.

Q9: What was the first reform after the end of war?

- A. stop committing crimes.
- B. build more factories.
- C. build new cities.
- D. provide food for people.

Q10: After the end of the war, which of the following increased?

- A. more distractions
- B. rebuilding the world
- C. travelling abroad
- D. crime and breaking the law

Q11: What does the word "occur" mean?

- A. happen
- B. lost
- C. destroy
- D. ready for an upcoming war

Answers:

Q1: 6 years

Q2: in 1939

Q3: 25 million

Q4: more destruction happened.

Q5: more than three wars before

Q6: Because they used advanced

weapons.

Q7: Because it was cold.

Q8: busy with problems.

Q9: provide food for people.

Q10: crime and breaking the law

Q11: happen

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٦)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4p>



قناة السويس

1- The idea of connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea is as old as the pharaohs. About 150 years ago. The canal, helped the europeans and the British ships to trade with India. A canal through the Isthmus of Suez would cut the journey from Great Britain to India by 6,000 miles.

2- A French company led by Ferdinand de Lesseps made a deal with Egypt to build the Suez Canal in Port Saeed, which is called man-made harbour. The Egyptian ruler, Ismail, celebrated the opening of the Suez Canal by building a huge palace in Cairo. If we compared this new building with Suez Canal, we will find it extremely inexpensive. Ismail invited royalty from around the world to a celebrate in honour of the new canal.

Questions:

Q1: Suez Canal connects between _____

- A. two seas.
- B. two channels.
- C. two rivers.
- D. two lakes.

Q2: To whom was the opening of the Suez Canal important?

- A. Egyptian
- B. Europeans
- C. kings
- D. all the world

Q3: What is the nationality of the project manager?

- A. English
- B. French
- C. German
- D. Egyptian

Q4: Port Saeed is _____

- A. Man-made harbour.
- B. Suez harbour.
- C. British harbour.
- D. Port Saeed canal.

Q5: If we compared the new building with Suez Canal then the palace is _____

- A. extremely expensive.
- B. extremely inexpensive.
- C. extremely huge.
- D. extremely important.

Answers:

- Q1: two seas.
- Q2: Europeans
- Q3: French
- Q4: Man-made harbour.
- Q5: extremely inexpensive.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٦٣)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z4q>



 **الحجامة**

1- Hijaamah is the profession of cupping in which a cup is used to collect the blood and a lancet is used by the cupper to make a surface wound. And this instrument must be clean and sanitized.

2- Cupping has been known since ancient times. It helps to treat some diseases and energize the body. Cupping is recommended to be done once a year or more.

3- The first documented uses are found in the teachings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. According to Muhammad al-Bukhari, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) approved of the Hijaamah (cupping) treatment. We use it to remove the toxin from our body as toxin is the main cause of headache.

Questions:

Q1: What type of injury is needed for cupping?

- A. surface wound
- B. wet cupping only
- C. cupping therapy
- D. big cuts

Q2: According to paragraph 1, which of these things is needed?

- A. bandages
- B. towels
- C. old instruments
- D. clean instruments

Q3: What are the benefits of cupping?

- A. energize our body.
- B. heal the wounds.
- C. just habit
- D. no benefits

Q4: Is it recommended to have cupping?

- A. Yes, it's recommended by prophet Muhammad.
- B. not recommended in early ages
- C. not recommended in this century
- D. recommended recently

Q5: What is the reason of headache?

- A. cupping
- B. lancet
- C. toxin
- D. hajm

Q6: When is it recommended to do cupping?

- A. once a month or more
- B. once a year or more
- C. twice in a year
- D. every two months

Answers:

- Q1: surface wound
- Q2: clean instruments
- Q3: energize our body.
- Q4: Yes, it's recommended by prophet Muhammad.
- Q5: toxin
- Q6: once a year or more

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٦٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4r>



انواع الدم

1- There are four basic blood types in the ABO typing system:

- Type A blood and Type B blood have antigens and make antibodies to fight each other.
- Type AB blood.
- Type O blood doesn't have either type of antigen.

2- Blood type is **inherited**. It is passed genetically from your parents. And to donate your blood, all other donors and recipients must be safely **compatible**.

3- Donating or receiving blood is complicated .Type O blood, since it doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type, can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood. Type AB, on the other hand, does not create antibodies for either antigen, can receive blood from all four types, but can but can only donate to other AB recipients.

Questions:

Q1: Blood group _____ has no antigens.

- A. (A)
- B. (O)
- C. (AB)
- D. (B)

Q2: The underlined word "inherited" in paragraph 2 probably means _____

- A. donate blood.
- B. take type.
- C. same eye color.
- D. taken from parents.

Q3: Type (O) blood can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood because it _____

- A. doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type.
- B. has A antigens.
- C. has B antigens.
- D. has AB antigens.

Q4: The blood type that can receive blood from all four types, but can only donate to AB recipients is called _____

- A. (O).
- B. (A).
- C. (B).
- D. (AB).

Q5: What does the word "compatible" mean?

- A. donate
- B. match
- C. different
- D. receiver

Q6: What is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. talk about the ABO blood type.
- B. talk about AB blood type.
- C. talk about O blood Type.
- D. talk about donating or receiving blood.

Answers:

- Q1: (O)
- Q2: taken from parents.
- Q3: doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type.
- Q4: (AB)
- Q5: match
- Q6: talk about the ABO blood type.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٦٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4s>





السلطان بييري رايس

- 1- Ahmed Mohiuddin Perry, better known as Perry Reese, was an Ottoman admiral, navigator, geographer and mapmaker.
- 2- Perry Reese is primarily known for his maps and **charts** collected in his Kitab Albahriah (The book of Navigation), a book that contains detailed information on navigation which will help ships sea travel. He gave this book to Sultan Selim I in 1525.
- 3- He gained fame as a **cartographer** when a small part of his first world map (prepared in 1513) was discovered in 1929 at the Topkapı Palace in Istanbul.

Questions:

Q1: What fields did Perry Reese contribute in?

- A. chemistry
- B. biology
- C. geography and navigation
- D. literature

Q2: What was the scientist's job?

- A. map maker
- B. ship maker
- C. sailor
- D. geologist

Q3: The author of The Book of Navigation is _____

- A. Sultan Selim.
- B. Perry Reese.
- C. Turkish scientists.
- D. group of sailors.

Q4: What does the book talk about?

- A. Sultan Selim
- B. The Turkish way
- C. Perry Reese
- D. Ships Sea travel

Q5: When did he give Kitab Albahriah to the Sultan?

- A. in 1513
- B. in 1525
- C. in 1500
- D. in 1517

Q6: What does the word "cartographer" mean?

- A. mapmaker
- B. sailor
- C. navigator
- D. geographer

Q7: What is the nearest meaning of the word "chart"?

- A. map
- B. sailor
- C. book
- D. navigate

Answers:

- Q1: geography and navigation
Q2: map maker
Q3: Perry Reese.
Q4: Ships Sea travel
Q5: in 1525
Q6: mapmaker
Q7: map

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٦٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4t>



الملح

- 1- According to a 700-year-old epic, while fighting the giants, a great princess dropped her ring into a salt mine at the battlefield at Marmaros in Hungary. After victory, on her way back home, she stopped at Weiliczka and told her servants to dig a well. Instead of water, salt was discovered and in the first lump of salt, which was taken out, princess' ring was found.
- 2- The story was mentioned in different cultures in different ways. Although the **legend** is a story but it is true that for over seven centuries, salt has been mined from the rock below the town of Weiliczka.
- 3- The constant danger made the miners deeply religious and chapels were constructed underground where church services were held. After a chapel was destroyed by fire in 1960, miners were not allowed to take wooden statues into the mine, so they began to carve sculpture from rock salt.
- 4- Nowadays visitors are shown how salt was mined long ago. **They** can also see pretty green lakes, and chapels with beautiful carvings.

Questions:

Q1: What is the type of the first paragraph?

- A. epic
- B. tale
- C. fiction
- D. mystery

Q2: What kind of the story is section 2?

- A. realistic
- B. romantic
- C. fantasy
- D. drama

Q3: Why did the queen ask the servants to dig a well?

- A. to discover salt
- B. to dig a mine
- C. to bring her some water
- D. to look for her ring

Q4: The best title of the passage could be _____

- A. blessed Kinga's Ring.
- B. The Story of the Discovery of Salt.
- C. Chapels Underground.
- D. Rock Salt Sculptures.

Q5: Where did they find the queen's ring?

- A. in an old salt mine
- B. in a heap of salt
- C. in a sand pile
- D. in the lakes

Q6: What does the word "legend" mean?

- A. a mine
- B. an epic
- C. a tale
- D. a biography

Q7: Miners began to carve sculptures from rock salt because they were _____

- A. easy to burn.
- B. safer than wood.
- C. destructive
- D. more dangerous.

Q8: The underline pronoun "They" in paragraph 4 refers to _____

- A. miners.
- B. chambers.
- C. lakes.
- D. visitors.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٧)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4u>



Answers:

- Q1: epic
- Q2: realistic
- Q3: to bring her some water
- Q4: The Story of the Discovery of Salt.
- Q5: in a heap of salt
- Q6: a tale
- Q7: safer than wood.
- Q8: visitors.

تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا



المسواك

1- Miswak is a teeth cleaning twig made from a twig of the Salvadora persica tree (known as arak in Arabic), a traditional alternative to the modern toothbrush.

2-. It has then been proved by more than 200 studies that miswak is better than toothbrushes. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended the use of the miswak.

3- Dr. Rami Mohammed Diabi discussed the effects of miswak on health, and especially its anti-addiction effects on smokers. Miswak is also contributing to the fight against desertification thereby affecting our environment and the global climate.

4- The use of the miswak is frequently advocated in the hadith by Prophet Mohamed. The situations where using miswak is recommended are before religious practice, on Fridays, before sleeping and after waking up.

5- There is also a toothpaste made from miswak. However, it is not a true alternate practice of using miswak in its original shape and in the masnoon way.

Questions:

Q1: We bring Miswak from _____

- A. South Asia.
- B. Arak tree.
- C. Europe.
- D. North America.

Q2: The results of more than 200 studies on miswak and ordinary toothbrushes proved that _____

- A. toothbrushes are much better than miswak.
- B. miswak is much better than toothbrushes.
- C. they are the same in results.
- D. neither is good for teeth.

Q3: The main idea of paragraph 3 is _____

- A. Dr. Rami Diabi has spent 17 years in his research.
- B. the effects of miswak on health and environment.
- C. the World Health Organization.
- D. the effects of miswak on smokers only.

Q4: Paragraph 4 talks about _____

- A. where and when miswak is recommended to be used.
- B. using miswak before saying prayers.
- C. using miswak on Fridays before sleeping and after waking up.
- D. using miswak when experiencing hunger or thirst.

Q5: Who suggested using Miswak?

- A. Prophet Mohamed
- B. WHO
- C. DR Rami Mohamed
- D. Health organization

Q6: The last paragraph mentions that the toothpaste made from miswak extract _____

- A. has the same effect of miswak.
- B. is not a true alternate practice of using miswak in its original shape.
- C. is preserved in vacuum bags.
- D. is made by some companies, such as Al Khair and Al Falah.

Answers:

- Q1: Arak tree.
- Q2: miswak is much better than toothbrushes.
- Q3: the effects of miswak on health and environment.
- Q4: where and when miswak is recommended to be used.
- Q5: Prophet Mohamed
- Q6: is not a true alternate practice of using miswak in its original shape.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٧٣)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4v>





1- Edison ended three months of official schooling. Edison recalled later, My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I am **blessed**.

2- Edison developed hearing problems at an early age. The cause of **it** was attributed to a short time of scarlet fever during childhood and recurring untreated middle ear infections. But Edison believed that was a feature advantage. Because of the deafness he became fascinated with technology and science. One night, while he was working, he started fire. The next morning Edison was fired.

3- Thomas Edison's most important invention was the electric light bulb. He is often credited with the creation of the first industrial research laboratory.

4- After Edison's demonstration of the telegraph, Edison was not sure that his original plan to sell it for \$4,000 was right, so he asked Western Union to make a **bid**. He was surprised to hear them offer \$10,000 which he gratefully accepted.

Questions:

Q1: What is the best title for this passage?

- A. How Edison left school and got educated at home
- B. How his teachers described him as a confused boy
- C. Edison the Great Inventor
- D. How he disappointed his mother

Q2: What was his opinion of his infection?

- A. a feature advantage
- B. a miracle
- C. an obstacle
- D. a mistake

Q3: What is the main reason that made him a scientist?

- A. intelligent
- B. deafness
- C. failure
- D. education

Q4: Why was he fired from his work?

- A. Because he was deaf.
- B. Because he started a fire.
- C. Because he was lazy.
- D. Because he wasn't educated.

Q5: What is the invention that made him famous most?

- A. the light bulb
- B. the phonograph
- C. the carbon stick
- D. the new experimenting

Q6: What does the pronoun "it" refer to?

- A. Edison
- B. his mother
- C. his teacher
- D. his deafness



Q7: What does the word "bless" mean?

- A. grateful
- B. bad
- C. added
- D. failed

Q8: What does the word "bid" mean?

- A. offer
- B. prize
- C. invention
- D. money

Answers:

- Q1: Edison the Great Inventor
- Q2: a feature advantage
- Q3: deafness
- Q4: Because he started a fire.
- Q5: the light bulb
- Q6: his deafness
- Q7: grateful
- Q8: offer

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٧٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4w>



الام الكورية

1- Language is what distinguishes humans from animals. It is our way to communicate with each other. Humans start to learn their language when they are born. Language is not just spoken words; it is the carrier of our culture, thoughts, feelings and identity. We never face a problem when we are at our homeland. However, when people emigrate to another country, the conflict of language between the generations starts because the second generation is not interested in learning their native language and thus lose their identity

2- The problem is so evident when people emigrate to America. Many immigrants that came from different countries to succeed in the States suffer in a lot of areas such as getting a job and trying to speak English. That's why they want their children to speak English, not only at school, but also at home in order to become more successful. Because of this situation, their children lose their ethnic identity and even worse: they ignore their parents whose English is not very good.

3- For example, my aunt, who has been living in Chicago for fifteen years, has three children and they were all born in the States. The eighteen year old daughter speaks English as a native speaker and she speaks Korean very well too. She has no problem talking with her parents, but she still doesn't understand Korean jokes, and some times there are some misunderstandings. The second daughter is fourteen years old, and she doesn't want to speak Korean. My aunt often gets upset with her because she is very Americanized and they cannot understand each other. Even when my aunt punishes her, this daughter does not understand what my aunt is talking about. I felt sympathy for my aunt whenever my fourteen years old cousin said, "Mom, what is your problem?" The third child is a twelve year old son. He speaks English to his parents and My aunt can't speak Korean with him or with the second daughter. He also has a problem in communicating with his parents. My aunt is trying to teach him to speak both languages very well, but it is very hard for him because he speaks English all day and does not understand why he should learn to speak Korean.

4- I think most immigrants are trying to preserve their native language in their new country, but this doesn't help very much in getting a good job. My aunt didn't teach Korean to her children in order to help them succeed in the U.S. Though the second generation is born in the new country, they often get confused about their identity because they look different from others, and also if they visit their parent's country, they will probably feel different from other people there too. My cousins told me that when they visited Korea a few years ago, they felt different from other Koreans. They could even feel it just strolling around the street because they wore different clothes and walked differently.



5- We must realize that language is important and valuable for many reasons. Immigrants should make an effort not to be ignored by their children and to make their children understand their heritage by teaching them the parents' language. This is very important, not only for the harmony of the family, but also in helping the second generation establish their identity.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. The importance of languages
- B. The importance of forgetting one's native language
- C. The importance of speaking native language
- D. Speaking more than one language is a must

Q2: What is the meaning of the word "suffer" in the text?

- A. tired
- B. sleepy
- C. have problems
- D. enjoy

Q3: What is the cause of miscommunication between parents and their kids?

- A. Unlike the parents, the children prefer to speak their native language.
- B. They couldn't adapt to life in America.
- C. 1st generation Americans
- D. They hated their parents.

Q4: How many languages can the 18-year-old girl speak?

- A. two, English and Korean
- B. English
- C. Korean
- D. three languages

Q5: Who does the mother talk Korean to?

- A. Her youngest son
- B. Her younger daughter
- C. Her eldest daughter
- D. All her children

Q6: What is NOT a reason of the 14-years-old daughter's problem with her mother?

- A. She does not love her mother.
- B. She doesn't want to speak Korean.
- C. She is very Americanized.
- D. She is Losing her ethnic identity.

Q7: What does the word "Americanized immigrants" mean?

- A. People who speak and act like Americans.
- B. People are used to speaking their native language.
- C. those who stick to their identity especially in America
- D. They wore different clothes and walked differently from Americans.

Q8: What does "they" mean in paragraph (3)?

- A. all the siblings
- B. The daughters
- C. The first daughter
- D. the second daughter and her mom

Q9: What is true about the youngest child?

- A. He wants to go back to Korea.
- B. He doesn't speak Korean at all.
- C. He doesn't know English.
- D. He speaks Korean to his sisters

Q10: What is NOT true according to the third paragraph?

- A. The writer felt sympathy for his aunt.
- B. The author's aunt and her children are Koreans living in Chicago.
- C. The second-generation immigrants are eager to learn their parents' native language.
- D. Immigrants usually have many problems between the first and the second generations.

Q11: Which of the following is NOT true in the passage?

- A. Native language is important to keep one's identity.
- B. American friends will not see them as Korean American.
- C. The younger child Has a problem communicating with his parents.
- D. They wore different clothes and walked differently from other teens in Korea.

Q12: Why did the aunt try to teach her kids how to speak Korean?

- A. to help them establish a Korean identity
- B. to be more successful
- C. to travel to Korea
- D. They want their children to speak different languages.

Answers:

- Q1: The importance of languages
- Q2: have problems
- Q3: 1st generation Americans
- Q4: two, English and Korean
- Q5: Her eldest daughter
- Q6: She does not love her mother.
- Q7: People who speak and act like Americans
- Q8: the second daughter and her mom
- Q9: He doesn't speak Korean at all.
- Q10: The second-generation immigrants are eager to learn their parents' native language.
- Q11: American friends will not see them as Korean American.
- Q12: to help them establish a Korean identity

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٦٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx72>



الدلافين

1- Welcome to the dolphin's park. Today we will have fun together and will know everything about dolphins.

2- Known for their playful behaviour, they are as smart, and the evolution of their larger brains is surprisingly similar to humans. That's why they avoid eating animals. Dolphins are part of the family of whales. They are very social, living in groups.

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following is true for dolphins?

- A. They avoid eating fish.
- B. They have many colours.
- C. They are smart.
- D. They are aggressive.

Q2: Why dolphins avoid eating animals?

- A. Because they are very smart.
- B. Because they don't like it.
- C. Because they have a brain.
- D. Because they have different colours.

Q3: The welcome phrase in the first paragraph is directed to _____

- A. visitors watching dolphins.
- B. people who attend the museum.
- C. people who come to see the fish.
- D. people who love strange creatures.

Q4: What are they explaining?

- A. explaining how dolphins eat and breathe like mammals
- B. explaining dolphins' city
- C. explaining how dolphins suck up water
- D. explaining how dolphins hunt, and risk of drowning

Answers:

- Q1: They are smart.
- Q2: Because they are very smart.
- Q3: visitors watching dolphins.
- Q4: explaining dolphins' city

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٧٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4y>



- 1- The King Fahd Causeway is a series of bridges and causeways connecting Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. It began in 1968, and construction began in 1981 and continued until 1986, when it was officially opened to the public.
- 2- The idea of building a bridge linking the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Eastern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was born out of King Saud's wish in 1954.
- 3- In 1965, the desire to construct the causeway began to take form officially when Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the Prime Minister of Bahrain visited King Faisal the king of Saudi Arabia.
- 4- The four-lane road is 25 km (16 miles) long and approximately 23 m wide, and was built using 350,000 m³ of concrete along with 47,000 metric tons of reinforced steel.
- 5- On 8 July 1981 The agreement was signed to start construction on the maritime causeway.
- 6- On 26 November 1986, the causeway was officially inaugurated, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and , Emir of the State of Bahrain Shaikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifah, with the **latter** consenting to naming the bridge King Fahd Causeway.

Questions:

Q1: Paragraph 2 mainly talks about _____

- A. the importance of the Eastern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- B. why Bahrain is important to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- C. how the idea of building the bridge was born in 1954.
- D. why King Saud visited Bahrain in 1954.

Q2: Who was the King of Saudi Arabia in 1965?

- A. King Saud
- B. King Khalid
- C. King Faisal
- D. King Fahad

Q3: The agreement to start construction on the maritime causeway was signed in _____

- A. 1968.
- B. 1883.
- C. 1986.
- D. 1981.

Q4: The causeway was officially inaugurated in _____

- A. 1968.
- B. the 19th century.
- C. 1981.
- D. 1986.

Q5: The word "latter" in paragraph 6 refers to _____

- A. the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques.
- B. king Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia.
- C. Shaikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifah.
- D. November 1986.

Q6: The four-lane road is _____

- A. 16 Miles long and approximately 23 meters wide.
- B. 25 miles long and approximately 23 miles wide.
- C. 16 Miles long and approximately 25 km wide.
- D. 23 Meters wide and 47,000 meters long.

Answers:

Q1: how the idea of building the bridge was born in 1954.

Q2: King Faisal

Q3: 1981.

Q4: 1986.

Q5: Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifah.

Q6: 16 miles long and approximately 23 meters wide.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٨٠)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z4z>



نوم الحيوانات

- 1- Animals have many different ways of sleeping. Some animals sleep in groups for warmth. Lions, monkeys and penguins are a few animals that sleep in groups.
- 2- Snakes don't really sleep. They can't close their eyes and they can't even blink. Moreover, horses and cows sleep with their eyes open, as well as they don't have any other choice.
- 3- Elephant's sleep in groups. The young elephants get inside the circle and lie down and sleep. But the larger elephants sleep standing up. Horses, also, sleep standing as well as Flamingoes which sleep standing on just one of their two legs.
- 4- Most animals sleep at night, but some **nocturnal** animals like bats sleep during the day.

Questions:

Q1: Examples of animals that sleep in groups to get warm are _____

- A. lions, penguins and monkeys.
- B. elephants, lions and squirrels.
- C. penguins, lions and snakes.
- D. elephants, flamingoes and monkeys.



Q2: Examples of animals that sleep standing are _____

- A. bats and lions.
- B. flamingos and monkeys.
- C. squirrels and baboons.
- D. horses and large elephants.

Q3: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about the animals that sleep _____

- A. during day.
- B. for warmth.
- C. for protection.
- D. on trees.

Q4: The word "nocturnal" probably means _____

- A. active at night.
- B. active at day.
- C. bats.
- D. dry.

Q5: The best title for the passage is _____

- A. why animals sleep.
- B. how and where animals sleep.
- C. what animals eat.
- D. nocturnal animals.

Q6: Which sentence about snakes is right?

- A. They don't really sleep.
- B. They close their eyes.
- C. They can blink.
- D. They are nocturnal animals.

Q7: How do cows and horses sleep?

- A. always close their eyes.
- B. never open their eyes.
- C. usually open their eyes.
- D. nearly close their eyes.

Answers:

Q1: lions, penguins and monkeys.

Q2: horses and large elephants.

Q3: for protection.

Q4: active at night.

Q5: how and where animals sleep.

Q6: They don't really sleep.

Q7: usually open their eyes.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٨٢)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z50>



البت وامها

1- A little girl had been shopping with her mom in Wal-Mart. She must have been 6 years old, this beautiful red-haired, freckle-faced image of innocence. It was raining heavily outside.

2- The little girl asked her mom to run under the rain but her mom said no. Because the mom was afraid that her girl would get soaked. Then the girl said "Don't you remember? When you were talking to Daddy about his illness, you said, 'If God can get us through this, he can get us through anything!'"

3- Then the mom took the girl and went out under the rain. We all stood watching, smiling and laughing as they darted past the cars and through the puddles. **They** got soaked. But they were followed by a few people who screamed and laughed like children all the way to their cars.

Questions:

Q1: What were the people doing in the mall?

- A. shopping
- B. avoiding the rain
- C. bringing food
- D. walking

Q2: Why didn't the mother go out with her daughter?

- A. The people were watching rain.
- B. There was heavy rain outside.
- C. People stood there under the awning.
- D. People were waiting outside.

Q3: Why did the mom prevent her little girl from playing in the rain at the beginning?

- A. She was afraid cars might hit her.
- B. It's the nature of mothers to take care of their kids.
- C. She was afraid that her girl would get soaked.
- D. (B + C)

Q4: The pronoun "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____

- A. the mother and her little girl.
- B. the crowd.
- C. puddles.
- D. cars.

Q5: After the mother and the little girl ran through the rain, _____ people followed them.

- A. many
- B. a lot of
- C. a small number of
- D. most shoppers

Answers:

Q1: shopping

Q2: There was heavy rain outside.

Q3: (B + C)

Q4: the mother and her little girl.

Q5: a small number of

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٨٤)

<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z51>



الشخصيات A&B

1- Type A and Type B are two types of personalities. Type A tends to compete with other people more than work **individually**. Also, they don't sleep for enough hours and this may cause sudden death. So, type A personalities need to calm down.

2- There are some major differences between type A and B personalities. Type B personality people are always chilled out while type A personalities tend to rush in doing things. Type B people are equally hardworking as type A personalities, but they do not mind losing. Type A tends to get destructive while type B tends to get productive. And most people come in the middle between A & B.

3- It's important to remind ourselves that our goal in life is to balance between work and leisure.

Questions:

Q1: Reducing sleep can cause _____

- A. tension.
- B. heart disease.
- C. sudden death.
- D. hypertension.

Q2: Where are most people between A & B?

- A. in the side of Type A
- B. in the side of Type B
- C. in the middle
- D. We don't know.

Q3: The underlined word "Individually" most probably means _____

- A. separated.
- B. together.
- C. stressed.
- D. impatient.

Q4: Type A is different from type B in _____

- A. rushing in doing things.
- B. making friends.
- C. food type.
- D. clothing style.

Q5: What is our goal in life?

- A. focus on working hard
- B. try to sleep less
- C. regular meditation
- D. balance between work and leisure

Answers:

- Q1: sudden death.
- Q2: in the middle
- Q3: separated.
- Q4: rushing in doing things.
- Q5: balance between work and leisure

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٨٦)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z52>



بركان فيزوف

1- Vesuvius ("Vesuvio" in Italian) is probably the most famous and dangerous volcano on Earth. The first eyewitness of a volcanic eruption that has been preserved has come to us from Vesuvius, and that was why it was named like this. In 79AD, after a century long slumber, the volcano woke up with a terrifying power in an eruption that buried several Roman towns under several metres of ash. That's why it's known to be the strongest volcano.

2- The main cause of the eruption is that the collision of tectonic plates led to the rush of molten rock and hot water to flow.

Questions:

Q1: Vesuvius volcano was called so _____

- A. because it is an Italian word meaning dangerous.
- B. because it was a terrifying power.
- C. because in Italian it means the most famous.
- D. by the name of Vesuvius who was the first eyewitness of the volcano.

Q2: The passage says that Vesuvius volcano erupted after it slept for _____

- A. 79 years.
- B. 500,000 years.
- C. 100 years.
- D. 2 centuries.

Q3: Why was it the strongest volcano?

- A. It erupted after a very long period.
- B. It's a big volcano.
- C. Because of the hot weather.
- D. Because of the molten rock.

Q4: What is the cause of the volcano eruption?

- A. collision of tectonic plates
- B. long lasting phases of dormancy
- C. Earth's most dangerous volcanoes
- D. Because of the name of the mountain.

Answers:

- Q1: by the name of Vesuvius who was the first eyewitness of the volcano.
- Q2: 100 years.
- Q3: It erupted after a very long period.
- Q4: collision of tectonic plates

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٨٨)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z53>



تاريخ صناعة الورق

- 1- The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, which contains tiny fibres, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.
- 2- The first man-made material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plants, flattened them, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, they made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.
- 3- Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy (tough) inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibres. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved into a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.
- 4- Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.
- 5- Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods were discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

Questions:

Q1: According to the text, which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

- A. tree bark
- B. tree wood
- C. plant starch
- D. fibrous material

Q2: The word "them" in paragraph 2 refers to _____

- A. ancient Egyptians.
- B. writing materials.
- C. papyrus stems.
- D. paper.

Q3: According to paragraph 2, what did the early Egyptians use to make their writing material?

- A. mulberry bark
- B. wood pulp
- C. bamboo
- D. papyrus

Q4: According to the text, the first real paper was made in _____

- A. China.
- B. Egypt.
- C. France.
- D. Samarkand.

Q5: Which sentence in paragraph 3 contains a word meaning "to strike repeatedly, especially with a hand or a tool"?

- A. sentence No. 2
- B. sentence No. 3
- C. sentence No. 5
- D. sentence No. 6

Q6: According to the text, who introduced the paper-making process to Europe are _____

- A. Ts'ailun.
- B. the Arabs.
- C. the Spanish.
- D. Chinese traders.

Q6: What is this passage about?

- A. The making of paper
- B. The use of paper
- C. The Chinese inventions
- D. The Impact of Arabs on Europe

Answers:

Q1: fibrous material

Q2: papyrus stems.

Q3: papyrus

Q4: China.

Q5: sentence No.3

Q6: the Arabs.

Q7: The making of paper

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٦٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx70>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصحح ولا لا 🤖

اضغط هنا





تسريب المياه

- 1- The damage you described in your letter on 7 July has now been inspected.
- 2- Faults in the wiring appear to have been caused by dripping water from the floor above.
- 3- I am quite willing to arrange for the surface to be replaced, but we will have to charge you for the materials and work involved. If I may, I would like to suggest that you instruct your staff to use trolleys when shifting heavy containers.
- 4- I am sorry about the **inconvenience** you have experienced and will tell the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

Questions:

Q1: The above passage is _____

- A. reply to a complaint.
- B. reply to an enquiry.
- C. work order.
- D. complaint.

Q2: According to paragraph 2, the problems with wiring were caused by _____

- A. the old wires.
- B. leaking water.
- C. the new wires.
- D. the electrical contractor.

Q3: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?

- A. The damaged floor surface will be replaced free of charge.
- B. The floor surface needs to be inspected every year in July.
- C. Staff needs to be instructed about how to treat the floor.
- D. Durafloor needs to be replaced every six months.

Q4: According to paragraph 3, the floor problems were caused by _____

- A. poor workmanship.
- B. normal wear and tear.
- C. the use of faulty material.
- D. the employees working in that area.

Q5: The word "inconvenience" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. time pressure.
- B. coincidence.
- C. bad luck.
- D. trouble.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٩)
<http://qr.dalilik.me/12z55>



Answers:

- Q1: reply to a complaint.
- Q2: leaking water.
- Q3: Staff needs to be instructed about how to treat the floor.
- Q4: the employees working in that area.
- Q5: trouble.



الحياكة والكروشيه

1- Knitting has been around for a very long time. Scholars think it was probably invented in the Middle East around the fifth century CE, and then it spread to other parts of the world. It can be done by hand, or by a device called a knitting machine that mechanizes the function of pulling threads through loops to create stitches. Machines can be round or horizontal and use many steel needles mounted on a frame called a needle bar. They can be small or large circular machines that take up an entire room.

2- Some of us enjoy knitting, while others prefer crocheting. The beauty of both is that you can really connect with the yarn and the pattern for the project, and the end result is truly a personalized labor of love. The meditative act of repeating stitching is one that tends to be very relaxing and mentally stimulating, too. The techniques and tools are different from one to another, but both of them require practice in order to excel in skill.

3- Weaving Machines give you more production by less effort. Although machines are much faster, hand weaving gives you personalized products, hence it is great for smaller projects, decorations, and repairs. You can choose exactly where the stitches go, the length of the stitches, and exactly how you want to attach fabric. It takes a lot of effort and skills to produce handmade textile which can be seen with the progress of the woven item. That's why the handmade things are more valuable. Handmade socks are the ultimate gift of love. Crochet socks are fabulous! Gone are the days when socks were only knitted. There are lots of fabulous crocheted sock patterns to explore. Gloves, too, can be knitted and crocheted. There is a wide range of amazing patterns for weaving gloves.

Questions:

Q1: What is a good title for this passage?

- A. The appreciation of fabrics
- B. The history of fabrics
- C. The patterns of fabrics
- D. Selling fabrics

Q2: What is not mentioned about the knitting?

- A. history of crochet
- B. history of knitting
- C. the weaving machines
- D. repetition of stitches

Q3: What is the meaning of word "function"?

- A. process
- B. services
- C. actions
- D. task

Q4: What is the difference between crochet and knitting?

- A. the wool
- B. method
- C. number of stitches
- D. the patterns

Q5: What's the difference between handwoven fabrics and machine made fabrics?

- A. Machine made fabrics are made a lot faster.
- B. They are of better quality.
- C. There is no difference.
- D. The handmade fabrics are cheaper.

Q6: Why do people prefer handicrafts or handmade?

- A. Because it is faster to make.
- B. Because they choose the design themselves.
- C. Because the materials are different.
- D. Because they see the efforts being made in front of them.

Q7: Which statement is not true about paragraph (3)?

- A. Knitting is the only way socks and gloves can be made.
- B. Both gloves and socks can be woven.
- C. Handmade socks are a great gift.
- D. Woven gloves have many patterns to choose from.

Answers:

- Q1: The appreciation of fabrics
- Q2: history of crochet
- Q3: process
- Q4: method
- Q5: Machine made fabrics are made a lot faster.
- Q6: Because they see the efforts being made in front of them.
- Q7: Knitting is the only way socks and gloves can be made.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٥٦٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/1dx71>



- 1- If you ask your grandparents how they got their food, they might have a different answer than you think. Why is this? It's because agriculture has changed throughout history.
- 2- In the past, farmers would have to do fieldwork by hand or with horse drawn equipment. This work would take a long time to be completed, which meant that farms were smaller. Horses were not very fast, and since they were animals, they would get tired and need rest to recover from their hard work.
- 3- Nowadays, farmers use technology to make advances in producing more food for a growing world. Better technology has allowed farmers to feed more people.
- 4- Today, most farmers use tractors and other motorized equipment to help with field work. These machines still need to be taken care of because they can break down.

Questions:

Q1: Farms were smaller because _____

- A. farmers would have to do hard field work by hand.
- B. horses were not very fast and they would get tired.
- C. work would take a long time to be completed.
- D. all of the above are correct.

Q2: The underlined pronoun "they" in Paragraph No. 2 refers to _____

- A. animals.
- B. horses.
- C. farmers.
- D. farms.

Q3: The main idea of Paragraph 3 is _____

- A. more people work on farms to feed their families.
- B. how technology contributed to the increase of food production.
- C. The development of farming throughout history.
- D. farmers used technology to feed 19 persons every day.

Q4: The underlined verb "break down" in the last paragraph probably means _____

- A. stop working.
- B. run for longer periods.
- C. move much faster.
- D. take care of.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٩٥)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z57>



Answers:

- Q1: all of the above are correct.
- Q2: horses.
- Q3: how technology contributed to the increase of food production.
- Q4: stop working.



برامج التواصل

Percentage of Watching Social Media Programs			
Social Media	Men	Women	Total
LinkedIn	20%	6%	26%
Twitter	44%	3%	47%
Instagram	60%	18%	78%

Questions:

Q1: Which program do women use the least?

- A. LinkedIn.
- B. Twitter.
- C. Instagram
- D. YouTube.

Q2: Which program do people use the most? (men and women)?

- A. Instagram.
- B. Twitter.
- C. LinkedIn.
- D. YouTube.

The Time People Spend on social media		
Social Media	Men	Women
Facebook	1 – 3 hours	1 – 3 hours
Twitter	1 – 2 hours	1 – 4 hours
Instagram	1 – 2 hours	1 – 5 hours
YouTube	1 hour	2 hours

Q3: How long do most men use social media?

- A. 1 – 2 hours.
- B. 1 – 3 hours.
- C. 1 – 4 hours.
- D. 1 – 5 hours.

Q4: How long do most people use social media?

- A. 1 – 2 hours.
- B. 1 – 3 hours.
- C. 1 – 4 hours.
- D. 1 – 5 hours.

Answers:

- Q1: Twitter.
- Q2: Instagram.
- Q3: 1 – 3 hours.
- Q4: 1 – 5 hours.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٩٧)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z58>



حقل شيبه

1- Shaybah oil field in Saudi Arabia, is located approximately 40 kilometres from the northern edge of the Rub' Al-Khali Desert. It is about 10 kilometres south of the border to Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, which is a straight line drawn in the desert.

2- Shaybah was developed for the purpose of exploiting the Shaybah oilfield. It was established by Saudi Aramco. All materials were transported the 800 kilometres from Dhahran to Shaybah by road.

3- However the Ghawar oil field is the largest oil field in the world, holding over 70 billion barrels. Ghawar is able to produce 5 million barrels of oil per day.

4- When established, the Shaybah oil field had estimated reserves of over 14 billion barrels of crude oil and 25 trillion cubic feet of gas.

5- As of January 2007, Saudi Arabia's proven reserves were estimated at 259.9 billion barrels, comprising about 24% of the world total. 85% of Saudi oil fields found have not produced oil yet.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?

- A. Importance of Shaybah oil field to Saudi Aramco
- B. Where Shaybah oil field is located
- C. Why Saudi Aramco discovered the Shaybah oil field
- D. The weather in the Shaybah oil field area

Q2: The underlined pronoun "it" in paragraph 2 refers to _____

- A. Shaybah.
- B. Saudi Aramco.
- C. 1990.
- D. Shaybah oil field.

Q3: How far is it from Dhahran to Shaybah Oil Field?

- A. 800 km.
- B. 1000 km.
- C. 650 km.
- D. 638 km.

Q4: According to paragraph 5, Saudi Arabia has about _____ of the world oil reserves.

- A. half
- B. quarter
- C. one-fifth
- D. one- third

Q5: If we compare the reserves of oil in the oil fields of Shaybah and Ghawar, we notice that _____

- A. Shaybah oil field has more reserves than Ghawar.
- B. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have little oil.
- C. Ghawar oil field has more reserves of oil than Shaybah.
- D. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have the same reserves.

Answers:

- Q1: Where Shaybah oil field is located
- Q2: Shaybah.
- Q3: 800 km
- Q4: quarter
- Q5: Ghawar oil field has more reserves of oil than Shayba.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٢٩٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z59>



جزر الهاواي

1- Hawaii is made up entirely of a **pile** of islands. The chain of islands or archipelago formed one by one. Hawai'i island is the biggest and youngest island in the chain, built from five volcanoes. The largest one is called Mauna Loa. **It** is the largest shield volcano on Earth. The oldest member of the Hawaiian archipelago still above water, Kure Atoll, formed about 30 million years ago.

2- If any new island formed, this would cause a volcanic.

3- **Tsunamis** may also initiate in the Hawaiian Islands. They are giant waves caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the sea.

Questions:

Q1: The author in paragraph 1 talks about _____

- A. The volcanoes of island.
- B. History of earthquakes.
- C. Tsunamis.
- D. Lava.

Q2: How did the islands form at the surface of the water?

- A. one by one less than 30 million years
- B. one by one more than 30 billion years
- C. all of them together during millions of years
- D. all of them together less than 30 million years

Q3: What can cause a volcanic eruption?

- A. climate changes
- B. more Earthquakes
- C. forming new islands
- D. pollutions

Q4: The word "it" refers to _____

- A. an earthquake.
- B. a volcano.
- C. an island.
- D. an ocean.

Q5: The word "Tsunami" means _____

- A. great waves.
- B. volcanoes.
- C. earthquakes.
- D. climate.

Q6: The word "pile" means _____

- A. a group of islands.
- B. a pacific plate.
- C. a stack.
- D. a hotspot.

Answers:

- Q1: The volcanoes of the island.
- Q2: one by one less than 30 million years
- Q3: forming new islands
- Q4: a volcano.
- Q5: great waves.
- Q6: a stack.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣.١)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z5a>



اللغة العربية الفصحى

1- The term Classical Arabic (CA) refers to Fus'ha Arabic based on Quranic Arabic. Towards the end of the Abbasid dynasty rule, deviations started to appear. Classic Arabic has underwent some changes including the addition of dots and supplementary diacritics (tashkeel) by Abu al-Aswad al Du'ali, Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi, and other scholars.

2- Modern Standard Arabic (MSA): Modern Standard Arabic is the form of Arabic used in modern day media, including TV channels and prints.

3- Classical Arabic can be easily found in Quran and Hadith (quotes from prophet Mohamad).

Questions:

Q1: Classical Arabic (CA) _____

- A. was also known as Fus'ha Arabic.
- B. was based on Quranic Arabic.
- C. was exposed to deviations towards the end of the Abbasid dynasty rule.
- D. (A+B+C)

Q2: The changes that the Classical Arabic (CA) underwent included _____

- A. adding only dots.
- B. adding dots and tashkeel (diacritics).
- C. adding only tashkeel.
- D. none of the above.

Q3: The form of Arabic used in modern day media, including TV channels, and prints is called _____

- A. classical Arabic.
- B. diglossia phenomenon in Arabic.
- C. spoken Arabic.
- D. Modern Standard Arabic.

Q4: Classical Arabic can be easily found _____

- A. in Quran and Hadith.
- B. on TV channels, and prints.
- C. in online newspapers and magazines.
- D. in spoken Arabic.

Q5: The best title for this passage could be _____

- A. Classical Arabic.
- B. Differences between Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic.
- C. Spoken Arabic.
- D. Modern Standard Arabic.

Answers:

- Q1: (A+B+C)
- Q2: adding dots and tashkeel (diacritics).
- Q3: Modern Standard Arabic.
- Q4: in Quran and Hadith.
- Q5: Differences between Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣.٣)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z5b>





التصوير الفوتوغرافي

1- In 1694, a philosopher named Wilhelm Homberg discovered that light darkened certain chemicals. That discovery helped others to begin creating photographs.

2- In 1826, the first photograph was taken using a polished metal plate and an oil called bitumen, which reacts to light. Photographic technology then advanced quickly, and ways of taking and developing pictures became cheaper and easier. Photography studios began to pop up in urban areas.

3- In 1900, George Eastman invented the Brownie camera; a small portable camera which was easy to use. Though colour photography was invented in the late 1800, color film didn't take off until the 1950s.

Questions:

Q1: Wilhelm Homberg lived in the _____ century.

- A. 16th
- B. 18th
- C. 17th
- D. 15th

Q2: The main idea of paragraph 2 is that _____

- A. The first photograph was taken by the French inventor Nicéphore Niépce.
- B. How photography developed and advanced quickly and became a profession.
- C. Why photography studios began to pop up in urban areas.
- D. Oil called bitumen reacts to light.

Q3: The Brownie camera was _____

- A. easy to use and to carry.
- B. invented in 1826.
- C. to be used by professionals.
- D. big and heavy.

Q4: If somebody lived in 1956, he _____

- A. could have had only black and white photos.
- B. could have used a digital camera.
- C. could have used the YouTube.
- D. could have had colored photo.

Q5: The main idea of the passage is _____

- A. How photography developed from the past until now.
- B. Photography in the 20th century.
- C. How the pinhole camera was invented.
- D. How photography was 1000 years ago.

Answers:

- Q1: 17th
 Q2: How photography developed and advanced quickly and became a profession.
 Q3: easy to use and to carry.
 Q4: could have had colored photos.
 Q5: How photography developed from the past until now.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣.٥)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z5c>





الحيوانات البحرية السامة

1- A creature is considered poisonous if it contains toxins stored in them that cause harm when eaten. A creature is considered venomous if there are specialized mechanisms to physically deliver the toxins. For example, a pufferfish is poisonous when eaten.

2- In Animal Planet's (Most Extreme: Venom) program, marine creatures made up half the list of the top ten most venomous creatures. These include the box jellyfish, stonefish, blue-ringed octopus, cone shells and sea snakes. All of these, other than the box jellyfish, can be found in Malaysian waters.

3- These creatures are not naturally aggressive toward humans. It is only when our presence and behaviour threaten and provoke them that they act in self-defense.

Questions:

Q1: The first paragraph explains the ____

- A. meaning of venomous marine creatures only.
- B. meaning of poisonous marine creatures only.
- C. difference between venomous creatures and poisonous ones.
- D. meaning of the term protected species.

Q2: You probably get poisoned if you eat this kind of fish ____

- A. box jellyfish.
- B. stonefish.
- C. cone shells.
- D. pufferfish.

Q3: The top most marine venomous creatures are ____ kinds.

- A. 2
- B. 10
- C. 5
- D. 7

Q4: One of these marine venomous creatures can't be found in the Malaysian Waters ____

- A. the box jellyfish.
- B. the blue-ringed octopus.
- C. the cone shells.
- D. the sea snakes.

Q5: Marine venomous creatures ____

- A. are aggressive toward humans.
- B. attack humans if threatened and they act in self-defense.
- C. go out of their ways to attack humans.
- D. love human beings.

Answers:

- Q1: difference between venomous marine creatures and poisonous ones.
- Q2: pufferfi.
- Q3: 5
- Q4: the box jellyfish.
- Q5: attack humans if threatened and they act in self-defence.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٠٧)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z5d>



ترجمة القرآن

1- Translating the Quran has always been problematic and difficult. The Quranic text cannot be translated into another language or form. Furthermore, an Arabic word may have many meanings depending on the context, making an accurate translation even more difficult.

2- The Samanid king, Mansur ordered a group of scholars from Khorasan to translate the Tafsir Al-Tabari, originally in Arabic, into Persian. In 1936, translations in 102 languages of the Quran were known. In 2010, the Quran was presented in 112 languages.

3- Alexander Ross offered the first English version in 1649 based on the French translation. There have been numerous translations by Muslims.

4- The English translators have sometimes favoured archaic English words and constructions over their conventional equivalents; for example: using **thou** which means You.

Questions:

Q1: It was thought that it was difficult to translate the Quran into another language because _____

- A. Arabic language is difficult and problematic.
- B. Arabic word may have many meanings depending on the context.
- C. it's extremely difficult to make an accurate translation of the Holy Quran.
- D. (B+C).

Q2: Paragraph 2 mainly talks about translating the Quran _____

- A. into many languages.
- B. into Persian.
- C. in the 10th and 12th centuries.
- D. in 1936 and 2010.

Q3: The first translation of the Quran into English was from _____

- A. Arabic.
- B. French.
- C. Persian.
- D. Russian.

Q4: If you are reading an English translation for the Quran, and you see the word "thou", you understand that it means _____

- A. they.
- B. she.
- C. we.
- D. you.

Answers:
Q1: (B+C)
Q2: into many languages.
Q3: French.
Q4: you.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣٠٩)
<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z5e>



تحدي التركيز

راجع معاي

(القطع العشر الاخيرة)

خليني اشوفك اتدربت وانت مصصح ولا لا 🙄

اضغط هنا



الباندا مي لان

1- Mei Lan is a male giant panda. He was born at Zoo Atlanta in Atlanta, Georgia. Originally identified by zoo staffers as female, Mei Lan was determined to be male by staff in China at the Chengdu Research Base of Panda Breeding. Mei Lan was relocated to Chengdu, China according to the contract in 2010.

2- The Chinese started teaching it languages, to help Mei Lan adapt more quickly to his new life, by recruiting a language teacher via the Internet. Now Mei Lan lives at a zoo in Atlanta, Georgia

Questions:

Q1: The giant panda Mei Lan was _____

- A. born in Chengdu, China.
- B. born on February 4, 2010.
- C. thought to be male by zoo staffers in Atlanta.
- D. determined to be male by staff in China.

Q2: Mei Lan was born in the USA, but according to the contract, he belongs to _____

- A. Georgia.
- B. USA.
- C. China.
- D. Atlanta.

Q3: Why did the Chinese teach the panda the language?

- A. to feel like they are at home
- B. to be educated
- C. to listen to the orders
- D. to act like humans

Q4: Who taught them the language?

- A. a zookeeper
- B. a teacher
- C. a research center
- D. parents

Q5: Where does Mei Lan live?

- A. in Georgia
- B. in Chengdu
- C. in California
- D. in China

Answers:

- Q1: determined to be male by staff in China.
- Q2: China.
- Q3: to feel like they are at home
- Q4: a teacher
- Q5: in Georgia

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣١١)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z5f>



الربع الخالي

- 1- My name is Betrom Thomas and I travelled with a group of scientists on a Saudi Aramco run trip to Shaybah on 4th October.
- 2- The field we visited is located in the middle of Rub' al-Khali Desert. It was quite amazing for us to see such a huge number of birds live there.
3. The region has a hot desert climate typical of the larger Arabian Desert. Daily maximum temperatures can reach as high as 51 °C, but temperature drops to zero degrees Celsius on winter nights. It's known that Ghawar, the largest oil field in the world, extends southward into the northern parts of the Empty Quarter.

Questions:

Q1: What did Betrom Thomas do?

- A. went home.
- B. visited Shaybah Oil field.
- C. missed the travel to Shaybah Oil field.
- D. went to Aramco.

Q2: Where is the location of Shaybah Oil field?

- A. in the center of Rub' al-Khali Desert
- B. in the Ghawar field
- C. Emirates
- D. in Dhahran

Q3: Why were the scientists amazed when they visit Shaybah Oil field?

- A. how birds live there
- B. the weather
- C. the Annual rainfall
- D. the width of the desert

Q4: What is the temperature at night?

- A. 47C.
- B. 51C.
- C. 0C.
- D. 10C.

Q5: Which is the bigger field?

- A. Ghawar
- B. Shaybah
- C. Rub' al-Khali
- D. Desert

Answers:

- Q1: visited Shaybah Oil field.
- Q2: in the center of Rub' al-Khali Desert.
- Q3: how birds live there
- Q4: 0C.
- Q5: Ghawar

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣١٣)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z5g>



قطار الملاهي

1- 600 years ago, roller coaster pioneers would have never imagined the advancements that have been made to create the roller coasters of today. Roller coasters have a long, fascinating history. The direct **ancestors** of roller coasters were monumental ice slides. A roller coaster was built based on physics' fundamental principles.

2- Roller coasters were popular in Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries. But it didn't work in France because the warmer climate of France tended to melt the ice. Since 1817, there has been a great development of the roller coaster industry. The Russians made the first roller coaster where the train was attached to the track. The French continued to expand on this idea, coming up with more complex tracks.

Questions:

Q1: What does "ancestors" mean?

- A. predecessors
- B. the new generations
- C. grandchildren
- D. slides

Q2: What's the relation between roller coasters and physic?

- A. Both are fast and fun.
- B. They are built based on physics' fundamental principles.
- C. There is no relationship between them at all.
- D. Physics is the science of ice.

Q3: Why didn't the French use ice and used wax, instead?

- A. Because France is warmer than Russia.
- B. Ice suits France's weather better.
- C. Wax is cheaper.
- D. Ice would break into pieces.

Q4: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. It talks about the invention of roller coasters.
- B. It describes the use of roller coasters in the harsh weather of Russia.
- C. It talks about their dangers and potential risks.
- D. It talks about the development of the roller coaster industry.

Answers:

- Q1: predecessors
- Q2: They are built based on physics' fundamental principles.
- Q3: Because France is warmer than Russia.
- Q4: It talks about the development of the roller coaster industry.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣١٥)

<http://qr.dalil.me/12z5h>



 العملات

- 1- People named their coins after many things like their weight. For example, The English pound is **derived** from the Latin pondo meaning pound. So is the Spanish **peso which** means light weight.
 - 2- Another way of naming coins was the metals of which they were composed. Thus, the nickel is made of nickel.
 - 3- Location sometimes plays an important role in the naming of some coins. The word thal means valley in German. Then by 1600, the spelling was changed into dollar.
 - 4- Most of the coins have their names from Latin such as the word riyal. Its Latin word is regalis, meaning royal.
 - 5- The Kuwaiti dinar is the most expensive with an exchange rate of 3.32 dollars for one dinar.
-

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following was not used to derive the name of the coin?

- A. material
- B. weight
- C. place
- D. names of kings

Q2: What does the word “derived” mean?

- A. originated
- B. composed
- C. minted
- D. mined

Q3: What is the origin of the word “peso”?

- A. Spanish
- B. Italian
- C. Latin
- D. Greek

Q4: What does the underlined pronoun “which” refer to?

- A. lira
- B. pondo
- C. pound
- D. peso

Q5: What is the meaning of “peso”?

- A. light weight
- B. pound
- C. valley
- D. gold

Q6: What is Nickel’s name derived from?

- A. its weight
- B. Latin
- C. its material
- D. the location it was minted

Q7: Which of the following is a German word?

- A. pondo
- B. thal
- C. libra
- D. ringgit

Q8: What is the origin of the word "Dollar"?

- A. Germany
- B. America
- C. Australia
- D. Ancient Egypt

Q9: What is the origin of riyal?

- A. Spanish- royal
- B. Latin – regalis
- C. British -royal
- D. Greek – Riyal

Q10: What is the most expensive currency?

- A. Bahraini Dinar
- B. USD dollar
- C. Iranian Riyal
- D. Kuwaiti Dinar

Answers:

- Q1: names of kings
- Q2: originated
- Q3: Latin
- Q4: peso
- Q5: light weight
- Q6: its material
- Q7: thal
- Q8: Germany
- Q9: Latin – regalis
- Q10: Kuwaiti Dinar

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣١٧)
<http://qr.daliik.me/12z5i>



السفن العربية

1- Lateen sails were developed by the Arabs, then adopted in the Eastern Mediterranean. Lateen sails played an important role in the history of navigation as links. **They** were the transitional phase between square sails and fore-and-aft sails.

2- A lateen sail is a triangular sail set on a long yard mounted at an angle on the mast, and running in a fore-and-aft direction.

3- The effective use of Latin sails by Arabs caused its rapid spread throughout the Mediterranean, contributing significantly to the revival of medieval commerce. **This improvement**, proves the important role Arabs played in the European civilization.

Questions:

Q1: What does the pronoun, "they", the first paragraph, refer to?

- A. lateen sails
- B. square sails
- C. fore-and-aft sails
- D. the Europeans

Q2: What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. critique
- B. persuasion
- C. description
- D. narrative

Q3: "This improvement" refers to _____

- A. civilization.
- B. ships.
- C. square sailboats.
- D. Arab Latin sails.

Answers:

Q1: lateen sails

Q2: description

Q3: Arab Latin sails.

شوف الترجمة وشرح الإجابة (صفحة ٣١٩)

<http://qr.dalilk.me/12z96>





قسم الجرامر



قسم الجرامر

قسم الجرامر يعتبر ثاني أكبر قسم في اختبار الستيب بعد قسم استيعاب المقروء من حيث عدد الأسئلة التي عليك تجاوبها في الاختبار. والأسئلة تيجي متنوعة وعليك تعرف ايش القاعدة الصح التي يختبرك فيها في كل سؤال.

أسئلة عادي عن القواعد والأزمنة زي كذا

سؤال عن الأزمنة

Q2: The windows _____ broken yesterday.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. are
- D. is

أسئلة عن التحليل الكتابي زي كذا

سؤال التحليل الكتابي

Q1: Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- A. Mr. Ali my teacher, is a professional programmer.
- B. Mr. Ali my teacher is a professional programmer.
- C. Mr. Ali, my teacher, is a professional programmer.
- D. Mr. Ali my teacher is, a professional programmer.

يتكون اختبار الجرامر من أسئلة متنوعة عن قواعد الجرامر، وأسئلة عن التحليل الكتابي.



كان قبل فترة يجي قسم الجرامر منفصل لجزئين، أول جزء بيكون ٣٠ سؤال عبارة عن أسئلة متنوعة في القواعد، والقسم الثاني بيكون ١٠ أسئلة في التحليل الكتابي. لكن دحين بيجي الاختبار عبارة عن قسم واحد يتكون من ٤٠ سؤال منوع بين القواعد والتحليل الكتابي.

التحليل الكتابي في الستيب



التحليل الكتابي ينقسم إلى خمس أنواع:

١. أسئلة علامات الترقيم:

هذي باختصار كل علامات الترقيم اللي عليك تعرفها.

علامات الترقيم

COLON

بعد القول وشبيهه وبين الشيء وأقسامه.

Samuel plays three sports: volleyball, soccer, and tennis.

FULL STOP

في نهاية الجملة التي تم معناها.

I'm waiting for the day you'll be back.

EXCLAMATION MARK

في نهاية الجملة التعجب او دهشة.

Yes, You will come with me!

QUESTION MARK

في نهاية السؤال.

How much paper will they need?

COMMA

بين جملتين بينهما حرف عطف - بين اقسام الشيء.

She is a clever, healthy woman.

٢. أسئلة الكابيتال والسمول:

يعني تكبير وتصغير الحروف، ودا الشرح يوضحها ليك بالتفصيل.

متى تكتب الحرف كابيتال؟	أمثلة
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • في بداية كل جملة 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bunnies are cute.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • في بداية الاسم العلم • الاسم العلم لي اسم شخص أو مكان أو شيء معروف 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saudi Arabia • Jeddah • Monday • Mohammed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • استخدمه مع الضمير المنكلم المفرد 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I live in Riyadh. • Ahmed and I ate apples.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • في الكلمات الأولى والمهمة • في العناوين 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Expectations • The Right to Write • The Shadow of the Wind
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • في بداية أي كلمة عادية. إلا إذا كانت اسم شخص أو علم 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dog • pizza • house • movie
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • في بداية الكلمات غير المهمة زي أدوات التكبير والتعريف وحروف الجر 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the • a • an • of • in • at

٣. أسئلة الفهم:

عبارة عن جملة تقرأها ومن الاختيارات الموجودة راح تختار ايش معنى الجملة اللي فهمته، أو يكون مطلوب منك تختار تكلمة للجملة مناسبة حسب فهمك.

٤. أسئلة الترتيب:

بيكون عندك جمل قصيرة أو كلمات وأنت عليك ترتيبها على حسب حدوثها أو الجرامر الصحيح لها.

٥. أسئلة تحديد الخطأ في الجملة:

في هذي الأسئلة بيكون عندك خط تحت الكلمات في الجملة وأنت عليك تختار الكلمة الخطأ منهم.

دحين عرفت أنه في الاختبار بيكون عندك مجموع الأسئلة ٤٠ سؤال وعليك تجاوبهم في خلال ٣٠ دقيقة. وهنا تيجي صعوبة الاختبار لأنه عندك ٤٥ ثانية فقط عليك تعرف خلالها دا السؤال يختبرك في أي قاعدة بالزبط عشان يمديك تختار الإجابة الصح.

٤٥ ثانية صح وقت مرة ضيق، لكن الحل موجود في تقنية اجدا هي باختصار طريقة حل رهيبية توفر لك الوقت والمجهود، وتساعدك تجيب اكثر أسئلة ممكنة صح في الاختبار لأنه تزود احتمالية أنه تكون اجابتك صح بنسبة ٥٠٪ تقريبا.

وراح أركز لك هنا على أهم القواعد اللي تتكرر في الاختبار الحقيقي، وباقي القواعد ما يحتاج تعرفها أصلا لأنه احتمالية أنه تيجي في الاختبار جدا بسيطة.

فيلا نهجم على التقنيات اللي راح تحل ازمة الجرامر عندك.

تكنيكات صغيرة

وأنت بتجاوب قسم الجرامر سيكون عندك تكنيكات صغيرة تسهل عليك الحل، وعندك تكنيكة الحل الأساسية اللي تساعدك تبعد في الاختبار وتحل أزمة الوقت لأنه باختصار تساعدك توصل لأكبر عدد من الأجوبة صح وتقلل احتمالية الخطأ في أقل وقت ممكن.

حنبداً أول حاجة نتعرف على التكنيكات الصغيرة اللي تعتبر نصايح مهمة تساعدك تحقق درجة أفضل إذا مشيت عليها.

أولاً: أشياء عليك تسويها:

١- حل كل سؤال في ٤٥ ثانية:

القاعدة هنا أنه أول ما يخلص الوقت المخصص للسؤال لا تعطى وقت إضافي تحاول فيه توصل للإجابة الصح، حظ علامة استفهام وروح بسرعة للسؤال اللي بعده، عشان ما يخلص الوقت وأنت لسه باقي عندك أسئلة كثير ما جاوبتها وتضيع على نفسك فرصة إجابة أسئلة كانت أسهل ودرجتها مضمونة.

٢- حل الأسئلة بالترتيب:

اختبار الجرامر مختلف عن اختبار القراءة ما في نوع سؤال معين عليك تجاوبه في البداية، راح تجاوب عادي بترتيب الأسئلة، فلا تضيع وقت وتحاول تقرأ كل الأسئلة في البداية.

٣- ركز على الكلمات الدلالية:

جدا مهم تحدد الكلمات الدلالية في السؤال لأنه حتوضح لك زمن السؤال وتساعدك تتأكد إذا إجابتك صح أو لا.

ثانياً: أشياء عليك لا تسويها:

١- تجاوب من الحفظ:

وأنت بتجاوب السؤال لا تعتمد أنك حافظ ايش الإجابة، عليك تطبق خطوات التكنيكة وتتأكد من إجابتك عشان ما تخبص.

٢- تسبب سؤال فاضي:

كل سؤال يكون عليه درجة كاملة، في حالة أنه خلص الوقت وما قدرت تجاوب كل الأسئلة لا تسبب الأسئلة فاضية واختار أي إجابة حتى لو تخمين، ممكن تكون إجابة بعض الأسئلة صح وما تخسر درجتها.

٣- تدون ملاحظات:

عارف أنه الوقت عندك مرة مرة ضيق، ما يحتاج تضيع وقت إضافي في تدوين الملاحظات طبق التكنيكات وجاوب السؤال مباشرة.

تكنيكة اجدا

في الاختبار الوقت جدا ضيق ولازم تعرف كيف تستغل كل ثانية عندك صح، وكمان وأنت بتجاوب حتلاقي في اختيارات مرة قريبة من بعض إذا جاوبت بسرعة احتمالية أنك تجاوب خطأ حتكون أكبر، عشان كذا تكنيكة اجدا باختصار هي الحل السحري اللي حيخليك تستغل كل ثانية بأفضل طريقة وتجاوب أكبر قدر من الأسئلة صح بأقل احتمالية للخطأ حتى لو ما تعرف أصلا ايش القاعدة اللي يختبرك فيها.



هذي الخطوات الأربعة للتكنيكة بشكل عام ودحين يلا نهجم على التفاصيل وخليني افصل لك خطوة خطوة عبارة عن ايش وكيف تطبقها.

1- (أ) اقرأ الخيارات:

هنا ما راح تقرأ السؤال أول حاجة، راح يكون أول حاجة عليك تقرأها في الاختبار هي الاختيارات، ومن قراءة الاختيارات راح يمديك تتوقع ايش القاعدة اللي بيختبرك فيها السؤال.

مثال على الخطوة الأولى:

Q1: I usually _____ to university

- A. driving
- B. drives
- C. is driving
- D. drive

بعد قراءة الاختيارات راح تبدأ في تطبيق الخطوة الثانية من التكنيكة.

٢- (ج) ضمن الجرامر:

من قراءة الاختيارات عليك تخمن ايش الجرامر اللي بيختبرك فيه السؤال.

مثال على الخطوة الثانية:

Q1: I usually _____ to university

- A. driving
- B. drives
- C. is driving
- D. drive

من الاختيارات هذي يمدك تعرف انه دا السؤال يختبرك في الأزمنة، لأنه عندك في الاختيارات الفعل نهايته ing يدل على الزمن المستمر، و s يدل على الزمن المضارع والفعل في المصدر بدون أي إضافة عليه.

٣- (د) حدد الكلمات الدلالية:

هنا مطلوب منك تحدد الكلمات الدلالية والمهمة في السؤال.

مثال على الخطوة الثالثة:

Q1: I usually _____ to university

- A. driving
- B. drives
- C. is driving
- D. drive

من هذي الكلمة الدلالية usually تقدر تعرف أنه زمن السؤال هو المضارع البسيط لأنه يتكلم عن عادة يسويها.

٤- (ا) استبعد الاختيارات:

هنا عليك تستبعد الاختيارات اللي بعيدة عن السؤال عشان تقلل احتمالية اختيارك اختيار غلط ما يناسب السؤال.

مثال على الخطوة الرابعة:

Q1: I usually _____ to university

- ~~A. driving~~
- ~~B. drives~~
- ~~C. is driving~~
- ✓ D. drive

هنا عرفنا أن زمن السؤال المضارع البسيط، عشان كذا الاختيار الأول والثالث ما ينفعو لأنهم يدلون على الزمن المستمر، ويكون باقي عندك اختيار drives وهو صح في المضارع البسيط لكن نضيف s مع he, she, it بالتالي الإجابة الصح بلا شك تكون drive بدون إضافة s.

معرفة الكلمات الدلالية في السؤال من الخطوات الأساسية في تطبيق تكنيكة اجدا لأنه تساعدك بقوة تتأكد من الزمن الصح للسؤال وبناء عليها يمكنك تستبعد الاختيارات البعيدة الين توصل للإجابة الصح. عشان كذا جمعت لك أهم الكلمات الدلالية اللي تحتاجها في جرامر الستيب، حملها من هنا.

<https://dalilk.link/grammar-words>

بهذي الطريقة نكون ختمنا قسم الجرامر، حتى إذا منت متأكد من الجرامر أو نسيت القاعدة مع تطبيق التكنيكات يكون سهل عليك توصل للإجابة في الوقت بالزبط. والخطوة الجاية اللي عليك تسويها دحين هي التدرج على الجرامر وتطبيق التكنيكات عشان تستعد لاختبارك بقوة، فيلا نهجم.

التدرب على الجرامر

هنا مهني مجرد تدريبات، لكن جمعت لك زبدة بحثي ودراساتي لمئات الأسئلة التي تيجي في اختبار الستيب في مكان واحد. اخترت لك أهم القواعد التي تيجي بكثرة في اختبار الستيب وتجاهلت القواعد الباقية التي ما تيجي كتير عشان ما تتشتت وتضيع وقت ومجهود.

ذاكر القواعد الجاية بنفس الترتيب لأنها مرتبة حسب الأهمية والتكرار في الاختبار، والقاعدة التي منت عارفها وتبغا تشوف شرح عليها حتلاقي في البداية أفضل ٣ شروحات للقاعدة، شوف الشرح الذي تحبه وبعدها ارجع كمل تدرب على الأسئلة.

وبعد كل تدريب سيكون عندك شرح مفصل لإجابة كل سؤال تعرف منه بالزبط ليش اخترنا هذي الإجابة تحديدا عشان يمديك تراجع أخطاءك بطريقة فعالة.

وفي النهاية بعد التدرب على كل القواعد المهمة سيكون عندك اختبارات تجريبية كاملة تحاكي بالزبط الاختبار الحقيقي عشان تتعود على ضغط الاختبار.

الفهرس

الفهرس قابل للنقر للانتقال السريع

رقم الصفحة	Grammar Category	اسم القاعدة
٤١٦	Comparison	المقارنة
٤١٩	Un/Countable Nouns	الأسماء المعدودة / غير المعدودة
٤٢٢	Prepositions	حروف الجر
٤٢٥	Modal Auxiliaries	الأفعال المساعدة
٤٢٨	Present Simple	المضارع البسيط
٤٣١	Present Perfect	المضارع التام
٤٣٤	Present Continuous	المضارع المستمر
٤٣٧	Past Simple	الماضي البسيط
٤٤٠	Past Continuous	الماضي المستمر
٤٤٣	Past Perfect	الماضي التام
٤٤٦	Future Simple	المستقبل البسيط
٤٤٨	Gerund or Infinitive	صيغة الفعل وصيغة المصدر
٤٥٠	Passive Voice	المبني للمجهول
٤٥٣	Pronouns	الضمائر
٤٥٦	If Clauses	قاعدة IF
٤٥٩	Conjunctions	حروف العطف
٤٦٢	Writing analysis	التحليل الكتابي
٤٦٥	Practice Test 1	اختبار تجريبي ١

Comparison

المقارنة

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: Makkah is _____ than Taif.

- A. as hot
- B. hot
- C. hotter
- D. the hottest

Q2: The last exam was _____ than the first one.

- A. the easiest
- B. easier
- C. as easy
- D. easy

Q3: Russia is _____ than Canada.

- A. as big
- B. the biggest
- C. more big
- D. bigger

Q4: Ahmad is _____ than Khalid.

- A. faster
- B. the fastest
- C. more fast
- D. as fast as

Q5: My mark is _____ than yours.

- A. higher
- B. more higher
- C. high
- D. most high

Q6: Barcelona is the _____ team in the world.

- A. greater
- B. more great
- C. greatest
- D. as great

Q7: All the students study hard, but one of them studies _____ of all.

- A. hardly
- B. the hardest
- C. as hard
- D. harder

Q8: Ayesha is _____ in English among all students.

- A. strong
- B. as strong
- C. the strongest
- D. stronger

Q9: Climbing up the mountain was _____ challenge in my life.

- A. the biggest
- B. bigger
- C. big
- D. the bigger

Q10: London is _____ city I have ever visited

- A. beautiful
- B. more beautiful
- C. the most beautiful
- D. as beautiful

حل التدريبات

س:١ C قاعدة السؤال هي المقارنة عشان than بعد الفراغ. وحسب قاعدة المقارنة لما نقارن بين حاجتين مو متشابهتين، نستخدم adjective+ er+ than لأنه بنقول إن مكة أشد حرارة من الطائف. والصفة هنا هي hot ولما ضفنا الـ er كررنا حرف الـ t لأنها مكونة من cvc (حرف ساكن، متحرك، ساكن) وضمنا الـ er. وما اخترنا A لان as+ adjective+ as تستخدم لمقارنة نفس الاشياء يعني لما أقول الطقس بمكة حرزي الطائف. وما اخترنا D لأنها صفة تفضيل لما نقارن حاجة واحدة بمجموعة وفي التفضيل نستخدم The + adjective + est. وما اخترنا B لأنها صفة ما فيها صيغة مقارنة أو تفضيل.

س:٢ B قاعدة السؤال هي المقارنة عشان وجود than بعد الفراغ. وحسب قاعدة المقارنة لما نقارن بين حاجتين مو متشابهتين، نستخدم adjective + er + than وهنا نقارن بين اختبارين نقول الاختبار دا أسهل من الاختبار الثاني. والصفة هنا: easy ولان حرف الـ y قبله حرف ساكن نحذف حرف الـ y ونضيف ier. وما اخترنا A لأنها صفة تفضيل لما نقارن شيء واحد بمجموعة من ٢ أو أكثر. وما اخترنا C لأن as+ adjective+ as تستخدم لمقارنة نفس الأشياء يعني الاختبارين سهلين زي بعض، وفي السؤال كلمة than مو as. وما اخترنا D لأن easy صفة تصف شيء واحد وما فيها صيغة مقارنة أو تفضيل.

س:٣ D قاعدة السؤال هي المقارنة عشان وجود than بعد الفراغ. وحسب قاعدة المقارنة إذا قارنا بين حاجتين مو متشابهتين، نستخدم adjective + er + than وهنا نقارن بين بلدين (روسيا أكبر من كندا). والصفة هنا هي كلمة big ولما ضفنا الـ er كررنا حرف الـ g لأنها مكونة من cvc (حرف ساكن، متحرك، ساكن) وضمنا الـ er. وما اخترنا C لأننا نضيف كلمة more إذا كانت الصفة مكونة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد. وما اخترنا B لأنها صفة التفضيل وهنا نقارن روسيا بكندا ما نقارن روسيا بباقي الدول. وما اخترنا A لأن as+ adjective+ as تستخدم لمقارنة نفس الاشياء يعني روسيا كبيرة زي كندا ودا مو صح لأنه في السؤال موجود كلمة than مو as.

س:٤: A قاعدة السؤال هي المقارنة عشان وجود than بعد الفراغ. وحسب قاعدة المقارنة لما نقارن بين حاجتين مو متشابهتين، نستخدم (adjective + er + than)، وهنا نقارن بين أحمد وخالد في السرعة (أحمد أسرع من خالد) والصفة هي fast فضعنا الـ er. وما اخترنا B لأن the fastest تستخدم للتفضيل لما نقارن أحمد بباقي الأشخاص مو بشخص واحد وهو خالد. ما اخترنا C لأننا نضيف كلمة more إذا كانت الصفة مكونة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد. وما اخترنا D لأن as+ adjective+ as تستخدم لمقارنة نفس الأشياء يعني سرعة أحمد وخالد متساوية ودا مو صح، لأن الموجود في السؤال هو than مو as.

س:٥: A قاعدة السؤال هي المقارنة عشان وجود than بعد الفراغ. وحسب قاعدة المقارنة لما نقارن بين حاجتين مو متشابهتين، نستخدم adjective + er + than، وهنا نقارن بين درجتني ودرجة شخص تاني (درجتني أعلي من درجتك) والصفة هي high فضعنا الـ er وبعدها than. وما اخترنا B لأننا نضيف كلمة more إذا كانت الصفة مكونة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد. وما اخترنا C لأنها مجرد صفة وما فيها صيغة مقارنة أو تفضيل. وما اخترنا D لأننا نستخدم أسلوب التفضيل most عند المقارنة بين أكثر من شيء.

س:٦: C قاعدة السؤال هي التفضيل بسبب الخيارات ووجود the السؤال. ولأن the greatest تستخدم للتفضيل وهنا نقول إن فريق برشلونة الأفضل بالعالم، يعني قارنا بين فريق برشلونة وجميع فرق العالم. وما اخترنا A لأن ما يمدينا نقول the greater بس نقول greater than عند المقارنة. وما اخترنا B لأننا نستخدم more إذا كانت الصفة مكونة من أكثر من مقطع صوتي واحد وفي صيغة مقارنة والجملة صيغة تفضيل مو مقارنة. وما اخترنا D لأن as+ adjective+ as تستخدم لمقارنة نفس الأشياء يعني فريق برشلونة زي باقي الفرق.

س:٧: B ممكن يكون السؤال عن قاعدة المقارنة أو التفضيل عشان الخيارات، لكن بسبب كلمة all of في السؤال، نعرف أنها قاعدة التفضيل. ولأن the hardest تستخدم للتفضيل وهنا السؤال يقول إن كل الطلاب يكرفو لكن واحد منهم يكرف أكثر. وما اخترنا C لأن as+ adjective+ as تستخدم لمقارنة نفس الأشياء يعني كل الطلاب يكرفو زي بعض. وما اخترنا D لأننا ما نقارن طالبين ببعض لكن نقارن واحد بالكل يعني هي صيغة تفضيل مو مقارنة. وما اخترنا A لأن hardly ظرف ومعناها (بالكاد).

س:٨: C ممكن يكون السؤال عن قاعدة المقارنة أو التفضيل عشان الخيارات، لكن بسبب كلمة all students في السؤال، نعرف أنها قاعدة التفضيل. ولأن the strongest تستخدم للتفضيل وهنا السؤال يقول أن عائشة الأفضل بين كل الطلاب في اللغة الانجليزية. وما اخترنا D لأن إذا اخترنا stronger لازم يجي بعدها than. وما اخترنا B لأن as+ adjective+ as تستخدم لمقارنة نفس الأشياء يعني عائشة زي باقي الطلاب ودا مو صح. وما اخترنا A لأن strong صفة وما فيها صيغة مقارنة أو تفضيل.

س:٩: A ممكن يكون السؤال عن قاعدة المقارنة أو التفضيل عشان الخيارات، لكن بسبب كلمة in my life في السؤال، نعرف أنها قاعدة التفضيل. ولأن the biggest تستخدم للتفضيل وهنا السؤال يقول تسلق الجبل كان من أكبر التحديات بحياتي. وما اخترنا B لأن إذا اخترنا bigger لازم يجي بعدها than حسب قاعدة المقارنة، وفي السؤال ما نقارن بين تحديين. وما اخترنا C لأن big صفة وما فيها صيغة مقارنة أو تفضيل. وما اخترنا D لأن ما يمدينا نقول the bigger ولكن نقول bigger than عند المقارنة بين شيئين.

س:١٠: C ممكن يكون السؤال عن قاعدة المقارنة أو التفضيل عشان الخيارات، ولكن بسبب "ررتها بحياتي" في السؤال، نعرف أنها قاعدة التفضيل. ولأن الجملة صيغة التفضيل (لندن أجمل المدن التي قمت بزيارتها). والصفة beautiful مكونة من ٣ مقاطع صوتية عشان كذا حنطبق قاعدة The+most+adjective. وما اخترنا D لأن as+ adjective+ as تستخدم لمقارنة نفس الأشياء يعني لندن مدينة جميلة زي مدينة ثانية لكن هي مو الأجل. وما اخترنا B لأن more beautiful لازم يجي بعدها than. وما اخترنا A لأن beautiful صفة وما فيها صيغة مقارنة أو تفضيل.

Un/Counable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة / غير المعدودة

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: I want to start _____ company when I grow up.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

Q2: Do you want _____ rice?

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

Q3: Students from our university went on a trip to _____ Red Sea.

- A. the
- B. no article
- C. a
- D. an

Q4: Do you know Mohammad? Yes, he is _____ good person?

- A. the
- B. no article
- C. a
- D. an

Q5: Salah had some extra exercise books so he gave Sammy _____ book to use.

- A. a
- B. no article
- C. the
- D. an

Q6: There was _____ traffic .

- A. many
- B. a
- C. some
- D. few

Q7: There is _____ orange juice in the bottle.

- A. few
- B. any
- C. many
- D. some

Q8: Fathers don't have _____ time for children.

- A. a lot
- B. much
- C. pretty
- D. many

Q9: The research was easy. As a result, only _____ students have questions.

- A. much
- B. a few
- C. a lot
- D. little

Q10: I have _____ of money.

- A. a lot
- B. a many
- C. much
- D. many

حل التدريبات

س١: A استخدمنا أداة التعريف "a" لأنها تستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة اللي مو محددة، ولأن company كلمة مفردة تبدأ بحرف ساكن. وما اخترنا "The company" لأن أداة التعريف the تستخدم مع الأشياء المعروفة أو المذكورة قبل كدا. وما اخترنا أداة التعريف an لأنها تجي مع الحرف المتحرك زي an umbrella.

س٢: D ما حنضيف أي أداة تعريف لأن الاسم "rice" الأرز من الأسماء اللي ما يمدينا عدها عشان كدا ما حنضيف a او an. ما اخترنا the لأنها تجي مع الاسماء المعروفة والمذكورة قبل كدا.

س٣: A اخترنا أداة التعريف "The" لأن أداة التعريف the تجي مع المحيطات والبحار والأنهار زي The Red Sea عشان كدا ما حنختار a/an لأنهم أداة تعميمية مو محددة. وما اخترنا B لأننا نستخدمها مع الأسماء غير المعدودة، وكلمة river اسم معدود.

س٤: C استخدمنا أداة التعريف "a" لأنها تستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة اللي مو محددة وهنا نقول "أنه شخص جيد". وما اخترنا the لأن مو محدد مين الشخص اللي نتحدث عنه. وما اخترنا B لأننا نستخدمها مع الأسماء غير المعدودة وكلمة person اسم مفرد.

س٥: A استخدمنا أداة التعريف "a" لأنها تستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة اللي مو محددة ولأن كلمة book تبدأ بحرف ساكن. وما اخترنا an لأن لازم يجي بعدها حرف متحرك. وما اخترنا the لأن اسم الكتاب مو محدد.

س٦: C استخدمنا "some" لأنها تستخدم مع الأسماء الجمع واللي ما تعد والترافيك (الزحمة) مو معدود وعشان كدا ما اختارنا a. وما اخترنا many/ few لأنها تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة وكلمة traffic مو معدودة.

س٧: D استخدمنا "some" لأنها تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة في الحالة المثبتة، وكلمة عصير البرتقال هي كلمة معدودة. وما اخترنا B لأننا نستخدم any مع النفي أو السؤال. وما اخترنا C لأننا نستخدم "many" مع الأسماء المعدودة (الجمع) فقط. ونستخدم "few" مع الأسماء المعدودة الجمع عشان كذا ما اخترنا A.

س٨: B استخدمنا "much" لأنها تستخدم مع الأسماء اللي ما تعد ونحن نعتبر الوقت مو معدود، وتيجي في السؤال والنفي. وما اخترنا many لأنها تيجي مع المعدود. وما اخترنا a lot لأن يجي معها حرف الجر of.

س٩: B استخدمنا "a few" لأنها تستخدم مع الأسماء اللي تعد زي some. وما اخترنا much/ little لأنها تيجي مع اللي مو معدود. وما اخترنا a lot لأنه لازم يكون معها حرف الجر of.

س١٠: A استخدمنا "a lot" بسبب وجود حرف الجر of في الجملة. ما اخترنا many لأنها تيجي مع المعدود (الجمع). a many خطأ نحوي. وما اخترنا much لأنها تستخدم في النفي والسؤال بشكل عام، وما يجي بعدها of.

Prepositions

حروف الجر

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: I usually go _____ the mall for shopping

- A. to
- B. at
- C. in
- D. for

Q2: My father was born _____ June 22, 1988.

- A. to
- B. at
- C. on
- D. for

Q3: My Family has lived here _____ last March.

- A. since
- B. for
- C. in
- D. by

Q4: The deer was killed _____ the lion.

- A. from
- B. by
- C. in
- D. for

Q5: Sometimes Ahmad goes to school _____ bus.

- A. to
- B. in
- C. by
- D. for

Q6: My father died _____ June.

- A. on
- B. at
- C. in
- D. for

Q7: Tom has lived in this town _____ three years.

- A. for
- B. since
- C. in
- D. at

Q8: I am interested _____ playing football.

- A. in
- B. by
- C. for
- D. is

Q9: What are you doing _____ home?

- A. in
- B. at
- C. to
- D. on

Q10: Khalid always gets up _____ 6 o'clock in the morning.

- A. in
- B. for
- C. at
- D. on

حل التدريبات

س:١ A دائما الفعل يذهب "go" يجي بعده حرف الجر "to" بمعنى يذهب إلى.

س:٢ C لأننا نستخدم حرف الجر "on" قبل الأيام on Sunday أو on June 22nd لأن تاريخ ٢٢ يونيو هو تاريخ يوم، و in مع الشهور June و at تستخدم قبل الأماكن. وما اخترنا D لان for تستخدم بمعنى "لأجل"؛ الهدف. و to تستخدم بمعنى "إلى" عشان كذا ما اخترنا A.

س:٣ A اخترنا "since" لأن معنى "since" "منذ" وتستخدم للتعبير عن نقطة بداية الحدث، يعنى بعد since تجي نقطة بداية الفترة الزمنية في الماضي لتشير إلى استمرارية الحدث من نقطة بدايته إلى الآن و دائما تجي مع الفعل المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر. وفي دا المثال نقطة بداية الحدث هي "last March".

س:٤ B معنى "by" عن طريق أو بواسطة أو من قبل " وتستخدم في زمن المبني للمجهول فيكون معنى الجملة "ماتت الغزالة بواسطة الأسد". ما اخترنا in لأن معناها في و from بمعنى من و for بمعنى لأجل.

س:٥ C تستخدم by مع المواصلات ويكون معناها "عن طريق أو بواسطة" فيكون معنى الجملة " احيانا يذهب أحمد إلى المدرسة باستخدام الباص". ما استخدمنا in لأن معناها في و for معناها لأجل عشان كذا ما اخترنا D. وما اخترنا to لان معناها "لكي".

س:٦ C نستخدم حرف الجر in مع الشهور نقول "in June". و "on" مع الأيام مثلا نقول "on June 22nd". و at تستخدم قبل الأماكن المحددة بالزبط. و for تستخدم بمعنى "لأجل".

س:٧ A في زمن المضارع التام، نحدد فترة زمنية قبل دحين باستخدام for + المدة الزمنية for six years, for a week, for a month, for hours, for two hours.

س٨: A نستخدم أداة الجر in بعد كلمة interested فدايما نقول interested in /by / interested.

س٩: B نستخدم حرف الجر at قبل مكان أو وقت محدد. مثلا نقول I will go to bed at 8 o'clock. Omar will be waiting for me at school. يعني "عمر سيكون منتظرني عند المدرسة" وهي مختلفة عن "in the school" لأنها حتكون "في المدرسة".

س١٠: C نستخدم at قبل وقت محدد أو ساعة معينة. I arrived home at midnight. See you at dinner.

Modal Auxiliaries

الأفعال المساعدة

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: _____ I borrow your pen, please?

- A. Would
- B. Can
- C. Should
- D. Must

Q2: Ali can _____ a car easily.

- A. driving
- B. ride
- C. riding
- D. drive

Q3: Look! Ahmad is in a lot of pain. We _____ call the emergency.

- A. will have
- B. would have
- C. must
- D. could

Q4: Saud _____ be a rich man to buy such an expensive car.

- A. have
- B. must
- C. might
- D. could

Q5: Eating ice cream is bad for my teeth. I _____ eat ice cream any more.

- A. must
- B. don't have
- C. may
- D. shouldn't

Q6: He should _____ vegetables.

- A. eating
- B. eat
- C. ate
- D. eaten

Q7: _____ you meet us at the airport tonight?

- A. Ought
- B. May
- C. Has
- D. Have

Q8: Excuse me, could you _____ me the direction.

- A. showed
- B. showing
- C. to show
- D. show

Q9: Ayesha wasn't able to come to yesterday's meeting. She _____ take her mother to the dentist.

- A. could
- B. must to
- C. had to
- D. would

Q10: She worked hard yesterday and _____ finish everything.

- A. could
- B. can
- C. let
- D. was able to

حل التدريبات

س:١ B كل فعل من الأفعال المساعدة له استخدام مختلف وهنا اخترنا can لأنها الأسلوب مو رسمي زي طالب مع طالب. وما اخترنا should لأنها لإعطاء النصيحة ونستخدم would في الأسلوب الرسمي عشان كذا ما اخترنا A. أما must نستخدمها لما يكون لازم اسوي شيء.

س:٢ D اخترنا drive لأن الفعل يجي في المصدر بعد الفعل المساعد can وما يمدينا نختار فعل مو في المصدر لأن تركيب الجملة سيكون غلط عشان كذا باقي الأفعال اللي تنتهي بـ ing غلط. ما اخترنا لأن معناها يركب دراجة مو للسيارة.

س:٣ C اخترنا must لأنها تدل على الإلزامية فيكون معنى الجملة "أحمد يتألم مرة ولازم نكلم الطوارئ" مو يمدينا نكلم الطوارئ. عشان كذا must حتكون أقوى من باقي الخيارات. والأفعال المساعدة will have /would have تتكلم عن الماضي والجملة تتكلم عن الحاضر، فما يمدينا نستخدمهم.

س:٤ B اخترنا must لأن في الاستنتاج لما نقول "أكيد أنه غني، لأنه ما يمديه يشتري سيارة ثمينة إلا إذا كان غني. عشان كذا اخترنا must. وما اخترنا might and could لأنهم يجو مع الاحتمالية والخيار have خطأ من الأساس لأنه ما يجي مع المفرد، وكمان الفعل be في المصدر والفعل اللي يجي بعد have يكون في الحالة الثالثة.

س:٥ D اخترنا shouldn't لأنها تدل على النصح فيكون معنى الجملة لازم ما تاكل الايس كريم لأنه يضر الاسنان. ما اخترنا may/ must لأنها مو مناسبة لمعنى الجملة. ما اخترنا don't لأنها ينقصها to.

س:٦ B اخترنا eat لأن بعد الفعل المساعد should لازم يكون في المصدر. ما يمدينا نختار أفعال في الماضي أو في المضارع المستمر بعد أفعال المساعدة.

س٧: B اخترنا May لأنه يطلب شيء لسه حيصير في المستقبل. فيكون السؤال معناه "يمدك تقابلني في المطار اليوم؟". ما اخترنا ought لأن يجي بعدها حرف جر to. ما اخترنا have و has لأنه الفعل اللي بعد الفراغ في المصدر، اما have و has يجي بعدهم فعل في الحالة الثالثة.

س٨: D اخترنا show لأن بعد الفعل المساعد could ولازم يكون في المصدر مو في الماضي أو في المضارع المستمر.

س٩: C اخترنا had to لأنها كان لازم تاخذ والدتها لطبيب الاسنان و had to ماضي must. وما اخترنا باقي الخيارات لأنهم ما فيهم صيغة الالزام والضرورة.

س١٠: D اخترنا was able to ومعني الجملة " أنها كرفت أمس عشان كدا قدرت تسوي كل المهام" واخترنا was able to مو could لأنها توضح القدرة على إنهاء المهام، أما could فتقول أنه يمديه يخلصهم بس مو بالضرورة يخلصهم.

Present Simple

المضارع البسيط

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: I usually _____ to university

- A. driving
- B. drives
- C. is driving
- D. drive

Q2: Go and _____ that here.

- A. bringing
- B. to bring
- C. bring
- D. brings

Q3: It's a new scholastic year. Students _____ their classes.

- A. attend
- B. attended
- C. has attended
- D. attends

Q4: I usually visit king Saud library and I _____ there.

- A. has studied
- B. studying
- C. studied
- D. study

Q5: Maryam regularly _____ her class.

- A. has attend
- B. attends
- C. is attending
- D. had attend

Q6: _____ you play many sports?

- A. Have
- B. Has
- C. Are
- D. Do

Q7: My mother _____ eggs for breakfast every morning.

- A. fries
- B. frys
- C. fry
- D. fried

Q8: There is noise outside. _____ that?

- A. Do you hear
- B. you are hearing
- C. are you hearing
- D. you hearing

Q9: I _____ new clothes for winter.

- A. having
- B. have
- C. has been
- D. has

Q10: Does Ali _____ that the final exam is tomorrow.

- A. known
- B. knowing
- C. know
- D. is knowing

حل التدريبات

س١: D زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط لوجود كلمة usually وهي من الكلمات الدلالية عشان كذا اخترنا drive لأن الضمائر I,we,you,they ما تاخذ s مع الفعل.

س٢: C صيغة الجملة أمر والأفعال في الجملة الأمرية تكون في المصدر زي Stand up ,open your book, slow down ,etc.... وكلمة and لازم الفعل اللي يبجي بعدها يكون زي الفعل اللي قبلها.

س٣: A زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط وتدل على عادة وهي ان الطلاب يحضرو فصولهم، يعني الحضور شيء يسوه الطلاب بشكل اعتيادي عشان كذا اخترنا attend مو attends لأن students جمع لا نضيف s للفعل.

س٤: D زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط لوجود كلمة "usually" وهي من الكلمات الدلالية عشان كذا اخترنا study لأن الافعال مع الضمير ا في زمن المضارع البسيط ما يأخذ s مع الفعل ويكون الفعل في المصدر.

س٥: B زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط لوجود كلمة "regularly" وهي من الكلمات الدلالية عشان كذا اخترنا attends لأن الضمائر he,she,it تاخذ s مع الفعل.

س٦: D زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط لأنها تسأل عن عادة عشان كذا اخترنا الأسلوب الاستفهامي للمضارع البسيط وهو Do/Does+ subject + verb (infinitive)....? لأن ما في كلمات دلالية على الماضي البسيط أو المستمر أو أي زمن ثاني، يعني بشكل عام الجملة مضارع بسيط.

س٧: A زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط لوجود كلمة "every" وهي من الكلمات الدلالية، عشان كذا اخترنا fries لأن الافعال اللي تجي مع الضمائر she,he,it نضيف ليها s, es,or ies. وما اخترنا frys لأن الفعل ينتهي بحرف الy وقبلها حرف ساكن، فحذف حرف الy ونضيف ies.

س٨: A الفعل hear من أفعال الحواس وهذي الأفعال ما نضيف ليها ing مثلا ما يمدينا نقول I am فيها ing. hating you / I am understanding you عشان كدا اخترنا that Do you hear and ما اخترنا الخيارات اللي

س٩: B زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط فحنختار have لأنه يجي مع الضمائر I/we/you/they وما اخترنا having لأن لازم يجي قبلها am/is/are و has been في زمن المضارع التام.

س١٠: C اخترنا الجواب know عشان وجود Does في السؤال واللي لازم يجي بعدها فعل في المصدر .

Present Perfect

المضارع التام

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: I _____ here since 7:00 o'clock.

- A. have been
- B. were
- C. had been
- D. has been

Q2: I _____ lost my pen. Where can I find another one before the exam?

- A. has
- B. am
- C. have
- D. is

Q3: I _____ my friend since I was 10 years old.

- A. know
- B. have known
- C. known
- D. knowing

Q4: Has Ali visited the USA? - No, he _____

- A. has
- B. have not
- C. has not
- D. have

Q5: _____ him lately?

- A. Did you see
- B. Have you seen
- C. Do you see
- D. Had you seen

Q6: Ahmad is in holiday. He _____ to London.

- A. have gone
- B. is go
- C. has gone
- D. has go

Q7: I haven't _____ Saud since he was on holiday.

- A. met
- B. meets
- C. meet
- D. meeting

Q8: Has it _____ raining yet?

- A. stop
- B. stopped
- C. stopping
- D. stops

Q9: She _____ just finished her work.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. have
- D. has

Q10: Have you sent that letter to Mr. John? Yes, I've _____ done that.

- A. still
- B. now
- C. yet
- D. already

حل التدريبات

س:1 A لأن كلمة "since" من الكلمات الدلالية لزمن المضارع التام اللي يدل على حدث صار قبل ساعة أو يوم أو يومين أو شهر ولسه أثره ونتائج موجودة لدهين. والقاعدة Subject + has/have + v (past participle). ويجي الفعل المساعد have مع الضمائر I/we/you/they لكن يجي الفعل المساعد has مع he/she/it.

س:2 C لأن الجملة الثانية تدل على أنه لسه قلمي ضايع وعشان كذا لسه بدور على مكان اشترى منه واحد ثاني، يعنى أثر الضياع موجود لدهين، والقاعدة تكون Subject + has/have + v (past participle). ويجي الفعل المساعد have مع الضمائر I/we/you/they لكن يجي الفعل المساعد has مع he/she/it.

س:3 B لأن كلمة "since" من الكلمات الدلالية لزمن المضارع التام اللي يدل على حدث صار قبل ساعة أو يوم أو يومين أو شهر أو سنوات ولسه أثره ونتائج موجودة لدهين. والقاعدة تكون Subject + has/have + v (past participle). ويجي الفعل المساعد have مع الضمائر I/we/you/they لكن يجي الفعل المساعد has مع he/she/it.

س:4 C صيغة السؤال في زمن المضارع التام has visited فلازم الإجابة القصيرة تكون باستخدام الفعل المساعد /has have، ولأن الفاعل he ياخذ has، ولأن الجملة منفية حضيف not.

س:5 B لأن كلمة "lately" من الكلمات الدلالية لزمن المضارع التام اللي يدل على حدث صار قبل ساعة أو يوم أو يومين أو شهر ولسه أثره ونتائج موجودة لدهين. والقاعدة تكون Subject + has/have + v (past participle).

س:6 C هذي الجملة تدل على زمن المضارع التام اللي يدل على حدث صار قبل ساعة أو يوم أو يومين أو شهر ولسه أثره ونتائج موجودة لدهين. فمعنى الجملة أن "أحمد راح لندن وما رجع لدهين" وتختلف عن "Ahmed has been to London" اللي معناها أن أحمد راح لندن وعاد.

س٧: A لأن الفعل haven't يجي بعده الحالة الثالثة، والحالة الثالثة من فعل meet هي met، والقاعدة تكون (Subject + has/have + v (past participle)).

س٨: B لأن الفعل has لازم يجي بعده الحالة الثالثة من الفعل والتي هي stopped. والقاعدة تكون (Subject + has/have + v (past participle)). ويجي الفعل المساعد have مع الضمائر I/we/you/they لكن يجي الفعل المساعد has مع he/she/it.

س٩: D لأن كلمة "just" من الكلمات الدلالية لزمن المضارع التام اللي يدل على حدث صار قبل ساعة أو يوم أو يومين أو شهر ولسه أثره ونتائج موجودة لحدين. والقاعدة تكون Subject+has/have + v (past participle). ويجي الفعل المساعد have مع الضمائر I/we/you/they لكن يجي الفعل المساعد has مع he/she/it.

س١٠: D لأن إجابة السؤال مثبتة اخترنا كلمة already ومعناها أنه سوى العمل بالفعل، فحيكون معني الجملة "أرسلت رسالة إلي جون؟ أيوة، أرسلته بالفعل". ما اخترنا still or now لأنهم يدلون على زمن المضارع المستمر مو التام. وكلمة yet تستخدم مع النفي زي "I haven't sent the letter yet" ومعناها لسه ما أرسلت الرسالة"، وyet دائما تجي في نهاية الجملة أو السؤال.

Present Continuous

المضارع المستمر

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: Saud _____ basketball now because he wants to be a famous player.

- A. are playing
- B. is playing
- C. plays
- D. played

Q2: How about _____ to the theater this Monday?

- A. gone
- B. go
- C. went
- D. going

Q3: Sami _____ football these days.

- A. is not playing
- B. is not played
- C. is play
- D. don't play

Q4: Our boss _____ important employees.

- A. is meeting
- B. met
- C. is meet
- D. meet

Q5: This month, I _____ hard for a big exam.

- A. works
- B. to work
- C. am working
- D. worked

Q6: Maryam is learning English. So, she _____ to find a tutor.

- A. is trying
- B. tried
- C. tries
- D. Try

Q7: A well-known athlete _____ in the park right now.

- A. exercising
- B. exercises
- C. is exercising
- D. exercised

Q8: I _____ my dinner right now.

- A. eat
- B. eating
- C. am eating
- D. is eating

Q9: Wendy is _____ Paul to get up now.

- A. saying
- B. said
- C. telling
- D. telling to

Q10: Look at Ahmad. He _____

- A. studied
- B. studies
- C. study
- D. is studying

حل التدريبات

س:١ B زمن الجملة هو المضارع المستمر لوجود كلمة "now" وهي من الكلمات الدلالية للزمن وعشان كذا حنطبق قاعدة المضارع المستمر am/is/are + verb + ing. ما اخترنا Played لأنها زمن ماض بسيط.

س:٢ D بعد about لازم يجي اسم، ولما نكون اسم من الأفعال، نضيف ing، ونستخدم هذي الصيغة لاقتراح فكرة أو مشاركة رأي شخص. ما اخترنا باقي الخيارات لأن ما ينتهو ب ing.

س:٣ A زمن الجملة هو المضارع المستمر لوجود كلمة "these days" والتي تدل على أن الحدث مستمر في هذي الايام وعشان كذا طبقنا قاعدة المضارع المستمر am/is/are + verb+ ing.

س:٤ A حنستخدم في هذي الجملة زمن المضارع المستمر لأنه يدل على حدث يصير دحين و is meet خطأ نحوي.

س:٥ C زمن الجملة هو المضارع المستمر لوجود كلمة "This month" وهي من الكلمات الدلالية، عشان كذا الزمن حنطبق قاعدة المضارع المستمر am/is/are + verb + ing فيكون معني الجملة "اكرف دا الشهر عشان الاختبار".

س:٦ A زمن الجملة هو المضارع المستمر لوجود is learning وعشان كذا الحدين يصيرو في نفس الوقت فما يمدينا نختار tries لأنها في المضارع البسيط اللي نستخدمه في حالة الروتين والعادات وما يدل على حدث يصير دحين. ما اخترنا tried لأنها في الماضي، و try يجي مع الضمائر I/we/you/they.

س:٧ C زمن الجملة هو المضارع المستمر لوجود كلمة "now" وهي من الكلمات الدلالية للزمن وعشان كذا حنطبق قاعدة المضارع المستمر am/is/are + verb + ing. ما اخترنا exercising لأن الفعل المساعد is هو موجود.

س:٨: C زمن الجملة هو المضارع المستمر لوجود كلمة "now" وهي من الكلمات الدلالية للزمن عشان
كدا حتطبق قاعدة المضارع المستمر am/is/are + verb + ing.

س:٩: C اخترنا الإجابة telling لأن بعدها مفعول به وهي فعل متعدي (يجي بع مفعول به) وعشان كدا ما
اخترنا saying لأن ما يجي بعده مفعول به. ما اخترنا telling to لان to ما تجي مع tell.

س:١٠: D زمن الجملة هو المضارع المستمر لوجود كلمة "Look" وهي من الكلمات الدلالية عشان كدا
حنطبق قاعدة المضارع المستمر am/is/are + verb + ing والضمائر he/she/it تاخد is. ما اخترنا studied
لأنها في الماضي و studies في المضارع البسيط عشان كدا ما اخترنا B.

Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: Ahmad _____ eat last night because he wasn't hungry.

- A. don't
- B. didn't
- C. isn't
- D. doesn't

Q2: The windows _____ broken yesterday.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. are
- D. is

Q3: Ahmad was thirsty after exercising, so he _____ a bottle of water.

- A. drank
- B. is drinking
- C. drinks
- D. was drinking

Q4: I _____ my job two days ago.

- A. am losing
- B. lose
- C. lost
- D. am lost

Q5: I didn't _____ on holiday last summer.

- A. went
- B. going
- C. have gone
- D. go

Q6: They _____ in Madina yesterday.

- A. arrive
- B. are arrived
- C. arrived
- D. arriving

Q7: Last year, Maryam _____ her book novel.

- A. have published
- B. published
- C. has published
- D. publishing

Q8: We _____ dinner at an Italian restaurant last night.

- A. having
- B. have had
- C. have
- D. had

Q9: _____ three Khalids in my French class last year.

- A. There had been
- B. There were
- C. There was
- D. There have been

Q10: _____ they go to Emman's party yesterday?

- A. Did
- B. Does
- C. Were
- D. Do

حل التدريبات

س:١ B لوجود كلمة last فإن زمن الجملة في الماضي المنفي وعشان كذا اخترنا did not مو باقي الاختيارات لأنهم في زمن المضارع.

س:٢ A كلمة yesterday من الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط. ولأن كلمة windows جمع حنختار were مو was (he/she/it +was - we/you/they +were).

س:٣ A زمن الجملة هو الماضي البسيط لوجود الفعل was عشان كذا الخيار سيكون بين or drank was drinking بس الإجابة مو was drinking لأنه ماضي مستمر نستخدمه إذا كان الحدث طويل، وشرب اازاة مويه ما يحتاج وقت طويل، وحنستخدم الماضي البسيط لأننا نوصف أحداث صارت وما نركز على الوقت.

س:٤ C لوجود كلمة ago وهي من الكلمات الدالية لزمن الماضي البسيط عشان كذا حنختار تصريف فعل lose بالماضي وهو lost. ما اخترنا am lost لأن المعنى حيتغير وحتكون "أنا ضائع"! ولأنها مضارع بسبب am، وlost حتكون صفة.

س:٥ D زمن الجملة هو الماضي البسيط لوجود كلمة last لكن هو في صيغة النفي وعشان كذا استخدمنا قاعدة النفي في الماضي فحتكون did not+ verb infinitive والفعل لازم يكون بالمصدر فالإجابة "go".

س:٦ C لوجود كلمة yesterday وهي من الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط حنختار تصريف فعل arrive في الماضي البسيط arrived لأن باقي الافعال في زمن المضارع، و arriving بدون فعل مساعد حيتكون اسم بمعنى الوصول.

س٧: B لوجود كلمة Last وهي من الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط حنختار تصريف الفعل publish في زمن الماضي published. ما اخترنا has published لأن الجملة حتكون في المضارع التام وكلمة yesterday مو من الكلمات الدالية لزمن المضارع التام. وكلمة publishing بدون الفعل المساعد حتصير اسم بمعنى النشر.

س٨: D لأن كلمة last من الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط حنختار تصريف الفعل have في الماضي وهو من الافعال الشاذة had. ما اخترنا have had لأنها في زمن المضارع التام.

س٩: B لأن كلمة last من الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط والفاعل هنا Three Kalids يعني جمع حنختار There were مو There was فمعني الجملة "كان في ٣ طلاب باسم خالد السنة الماضية".

س١٠: A لأن كلمة yesterday من الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط وصيغة الجملة استفهامية يعني إجابته نعم أو لا، فنختار Did مو Were. كان يمدينا نختار Were إذا كان تركيب الجملة ? Were they at Emman's party yesterday

Past Continuous

الماضي المستمر

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: We _____ football when Ali fell down.

- A. was playing
- B. were playing
- C. are playing
- D. played

Q2: What were you doing at 9 o'clock?

- A. I am reading.
- B. I read a book.
- C. I have read a book.
- D. I was reading a book.

Q3: My brother and sister _____ playing cards at 12 AM yesterday.

- A. are
- B. was
- C. were
- D. is

Q4: _____ you still working when you slept last night?

- A. Were
- B. Are
- C. Was
- D. Is

Q5: In the morning today, I _____ driving to work when I saw an accident.

- A. am
- B. was
- C. were
- D. is

Q6: We _____ sleeping when the robber came.

- A. was
- B. don't
- C. weren't
- D. are

Q7: Why _____ he having lunch at 4pm?

- A. was
- B. does
- C. were
- D. do

Q8: Was he _____ his homework when you went home?

- A. doing
- B. do
- C. done
- D. does

Q9: Snow _____ lightly. Suddenly a reindeer appeared.

- A. fall
- B. was falling
- C. is falling
- D. were fall

Q10: They _____ TV when I arrived.

- A. were watching
- B. were watched
- C. watched
- D. have watched

حل التدريبات

س:١ B لوجود كلمة "when" وهي من الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي المستمر. ولأن زمن الماضي المستمر يستخدم للتحدث عن أفعال واحداث استمررو لفترة زمنية محددة في الماضي. فالجملة تقول "طاح أحمد لما كنا نلعب كرة القدم" والاستمرارية صارت في الجزء الأول من الجملة (اللعبة) عشان كذا حنستخدم subject + was/were + verb + ing, والفعل المساعد were لأنه يجي مع ضمائر الجمع (we, they, you) اما الفعل المساعد (was) يجي مع ضمائر المفرد (he, she, it, I). وحسب قاعدة when تكون الجملة past continuous + when + past simple.

س:٢ D السؤال في زمن الماضي المستمر عشان "were you doing" ولأن الاجابة لازم تكون بنفس الصيغة اخترنا I was reading a book فيكون فيها صيغة استمرارية "كنت اقرأ كتاب". ما اخترنا " I am reading" لأنها في المضارع والسؤال في الماضي.

س:٣ C لأن كلمة yesterday تدل على زمن الماضي واخترنا الفعل المساعد were لأنه ذكر وقت محدد في الماضي (الساعة ١٢ بالليل كنا نلعب). Were تيجي مع ضمائر الجمع (we, they, you) و " My brother and sister" جمع يعني الضمير they.

س:٤ A كلمة last night تدل على زمن الماضي، لكن when you slept تدل على أنه كان لسه يشتغل لما نام، عشان كذا اخترنا الفعل المساعد were في صيغة السؤال لأنه يجي مع ضمائر الجمع (we, they, you).

س:٥ B اخترنا الفعل المساعد was لأنه يجي مع ضمائر المفرد (she, he, it, I) ولأن زمن الجملة ماض لأن كلمة "In the morning" تدل على احداث صارت بالفعل في الصباح، ودا يدل أنه احنا دحين إما بعد الظهر أو بالليل، ما اخترنا am/is لأنهم في زمن المضارع.

س٦: C كلمة came تدل أن الجملة تتعامل مع أحد ازمنة الماضي، ومن كلمة when عرفنا أنها في الماضي المستمر، ولأنه الفعل بعد الفراغ فيه ing يبقى لازم نختار بين was/weren't، وحنختار weren't لأن الفاعل we.

س٧: A زمن الجملة فيه استمرارية عشان الفعل having فحنستخدم الفعل المساعد was لأنه يجي مع ضمائر المفرد (he, she, it, I). ما اخترنا does لأن الجملة في الماضي مو الحاضر والفعل اللي يجي بعد does لازم يكون في المصدر زي " why does he have " .

س٨: A زمن الجملة هو الماضي لوجود صيغة الاستفهام Was عشان كدا حنستخدم الفعل doing لأن was لازم يجي بعدها الفعل + ing زي I was eating/ She was sleeping .

س٩: B لأننا نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن حدث حيصير وهو ظهور الغزال، عشان كدا اخترنا was falling . ما اخترنا is falling لأن is في المضارع مو الماضي.

س١٠: A لأن زمن الماضي المستمر يستخدم للتحدث عن أفعال وأحداث استمرو لفترة زمنية محددة. وحسب قاعدة الماضي المستمر فإن when يجي قبلها الفعل في الماضي المستمر ويجي بعدها الماضي البسيط + when + past simple (was/were+v+ing) ما اخترنا were watched لأن الجملة حتكون مبنية للمجهول.

Past Perfect

الماضي التام

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: Khalid _____ already finished his homework by the time I got home.

- A. has
- B. had
- C. having
- D. have

Q2: I met Tom last month. We _____ each other since we graduated from college.

- A. meet
- B. haven't met
- C. hadn't met
- D. met

Q3: After I _____, I discovered that I forgot my keys at work.

- A. had left
- B. have leaved
- C. Have left
- D. leave

Q4: When I arrived, they hadn't _____ the game yet.

- A. finish
- B. finishes
- C. finishing
- D. finished

Q5: I _____ my homework before the match began.

- A. do
- B. have done
- C. will do
- D. had done

Q6: We _____ finished eating dinner when the bell rang.

- A. had not
- B. not had
- C. have not
- D. would had not

Q7: Had they _____ to her before you saw her?

- A. spoke
- B. spoken
- C. spoked
- D. speak

Q8: I had never _____ her before.

- A. seeing
- B. see
- C. seen
- D. saw

Q9: We arrived just on time, but the train _____ already left.

- A. having
- B. have
- C. had
- D. has

Q10: When Sarah was at the zoo, she thought she _____ there before, but she hadn't.

- A. has been
- B. had be
- C. had been
- D. have been

حل التدريبات

س:١ B لوجود كلمة by + فعل ماضى، لازم نستخدم الماضى التام فى القسم الثانى من الجملة، ومعناها بالوقت اللي وصلت فيه البيت، كان خالد ختم واجباته (قبل وصولي). ونستخدمه إذا بغينا نوضح أى حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثانى، وقاعدته subject + had + past participle فما يمدينا نستبدل had بأي فعل مساعد ثانى.

س:٢ C يعبر زمن الماضى التام عن حدث أقدم من الماضى البسيط، ونستخدمه إذا بغينا نوضح أى حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثانى، وقاعدته had + v (past participle) وحسب قاعدة Since حتكون الجملة past perfect + since + past simple. وفكرة الجملة إنني شفت خالد الشهر الماضى، وكنا مو شايفين بعض، من وقت ما تخرجنا.

س:٣ A يعبر زمن الماضى التام عن حدث أقدم من الماضى البسيط، ونستخدمه دايمًا إذا بغينا نوضح أى حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثانى، وقاعدته had + v (past participle) وحسب قاعدة After حتكون الجملة After + past perfect + past simple.

س:٤ D لان الفعل Hadn't قبل الفراغ فلازم يكون الفعل فى الحالة الثالثة. ويعبر زمن الماضى التام عن حدث أقدم من الماضى البسيط، ونستخدمه إذا بغينا نوضح أى حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثانى، وقاعدته had + v (past participle).

س:٥ D لأن المباراة صارت بالماضى، والواجب صار قبل المباراة، يعنى قبل الماضى، وزمن الماضى التام يعبر عن حدث أقدم من الماضى البسيط، ونستخدمه إذا بغينا نوضح أى حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثانى، وقاعدته had + v (past participle) وحسب قاعدة before حتكون الجملة past perfect + before + past simple.

س٦: A معنى الجملة أن بدأ العشاء قبل ما الجرس يرن بفترة وما خلصو عشاهم لما رن الجرس، ولان زمن الماضي التام يعبر عن حدث أقدم من الماضي البسيط، ونستخدمه دائما اذا بغينا نوضح أي حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثاني، وقاعدته (had + v (past participle) وحسب قاعدة when تكون الجملة .past perfect + when + past simple

س٧: B يعبر زمن الماضي التام عن حدث أقدم من الماضي البسيط، ونستخدمه إذا بغينا نوضح أي حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثاني، وقاعدته (had+v (past participle) وحسب قاعدة before تكون الجملة .past perfect + before + past simple

س٨: C يعبر زمن الماضي التام عن حدث أقدم من الماضي البسيط، ونستخدمه إذا بغينا نوضح أي حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثاني، وقاعدته (had + v (past participle).

س٩: C معنى الجملة أنه ما طلّعنا بالقطار مع اننا وصولنا في معادنا لأن القطار كان طلع لما وصلنا. ولان زمن الماضي التام يعبر عن حدث أقدم من الماضي البسيط، ونستخدمه إذا بغينا نوضح أي حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثاني، وقاعدته (had + v (past participle).

س١٠: C يعبر زمن الماضي التام عن حدث أقدم من الماضي البسيط، ونستخدمه إذا بغينا نوضح أي حدث صار الأول وايش الحدث الثاني، وقاعدته (had + v (past participle).

Future Simple

المستقبل البسيط

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: She is _____ cook tomorrow since she is sick.

- A. going
- B. won't
- C. will
- D. not going to

Q2: What are you _____?

- A. go to buy
- B. going to buy
- C. will buy
- D. going buy

Q3: I don't _____ swim today.

- A. think I
- B. think I'm
- C. thinking
- D. think I will

Q4: When _____ back from school tomorrow?

- A. have you come
- B. had you come
- C. will you come
- D. are you going

Q5: I _____ visit my grandmother next Friday.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. will
- D. is

Q6: I think it _____ be cloudy tomorrow.

- A. is
- B. will probably
- C. start
- D. probably

Q7: Jack said, "I _____ come tomorrow".

- A. would
- B. were
- C. was
- D. will

Q8: He _____ arrive on time.

- A. will
- B. is
- C. not
- D. are

Q9: Will your folks _____ before Tuesday?

- A. leaving
- B. leave
- C. leaves
- D. leaved

Q10: We _____ get there until after dark.

- A. will
- B. won't
- C. would
- D. wouldn't

حل التدريبات

س:١ D نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط عشان نوضح معلومات عن المستقبل أو نتنبأ بشكوك ممكن تصير في المستقبل. ويستخدم مع القرارات اللي ناخدها في المفاوضات وللوعود في المستقبل عشان كذا حنستخدم صيغة المستقبل *will + verb* أو *am/is/are going to + verb infinitive*، وبسبب وجود *is* يمدينا نختار إما A أو D، لكن الخيار الأول مو كامل، يبقى لازم نختار D لأن الصيغة هي (*is going to*). ما اخترنا *going* لأن الجملة ناقصها *to* وما نقدر نستخدم *going* بدون *to*، والمعنى سيكون متناقض.

س:٢ B بسبب وجود *are*، ما حنختار *will*. الخيار A غلط لأنه لازم تكون *going* مو *go*. الخيار D خطأ لأن *to* مو موجودة بعد *going*.

س:٣ D ما حنختار C لأن لازم بعد الفعل المساعد *don't* يجي فعل في المصدر. ولان الفعل في المصدر بعد الفراغ ما حنختار B لأن بعد *am* لازم الفعل ينتهي بـ *ing*. ولأن *think* تسبق *will*، فالجواب D.

س:٤ C لان كلمة *tomorrow* من الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل فزمن الجملة هو المستقبل البسيط، فما حنختار A أو B. الخيار D غلط لأن ناقصه الفعل *to come*.

س:٥ C الخيار الوحيد المناسب واللي ياخذ فعل في المصدر هو *will*.

س:٦ B وجود *think* يدل على المستقبل، ولان الفعل *be* في المصدر، والفعل الوحيد اللي يجي بعده الفعل في المصدر من الاختيارات هو *will*.

س:٧ D كلمة *tomorrow* تدل على المستقبل، والفعل الوحيد اللي يدل على المستقبل هو *will*.

س:٨ A لان الفعل بعد الفراغ في المصدر معناها انه الجواب الوحيد المناسب هو *will*.

س:٩ B لازم يكون الفعل بعد *will* في المصدر، يعني الخيار الوحيد المناسب هو B.

س:١٠ B زمن الجملة مستقبل، فحنختار بين A, B لكن *until* معناها أنه الحدث ما اكتمل إلا بعد المسا، عشان كذا حنستخدم المنفي *won't*.

Gerund or Infinitive

صيغة اسم الفاعل وصيغة المصدر

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: _____ carefully is important.

- A. Driving
- B. Drove
- C. I drive
- D. Drive

Q2: In my opinion, _____ money for expensive things is bad.

- A. to spending
- B. spending
- C. spend
- D. spent

Q3: I like _____ movies so much.

- A. watching
- B. watched
- C. watches
- D. have watched

Q4: Ali enjoys _____ Arabic stories.

- A. reads
- B. read
- C. to read
- D. reading

Q5: I'm interested in _____ English.

- A. learning
- B. learned
- C. learnt
- D. learn

Q6: She told me _____ the prescription.

- A. take
- B. to take
- C. that I take
- D. which take

Q7: Elder people need _____ checkup regularly.

- A. to get
- B. get
- C. was getting
- D. getting

Q8: Ahmad decided _____ at home today.

- A. staying
- B. to stay
- C. stay
- D. to staying

Q9: Ali, Omar and Khalid are friends. They seem _____ together everywhere.

- A. to going
- B. go
- C. going
- D. to go

Q10: It is economical _____ your money on cheap things.

- A. spent
- B. spend
- C. to spending
- D. to spend

حل التدريبات

س:1 A كلمة Driving معناها "القيادة" ومعنى الجملة "القيادة بانتباه مهمة". ما يمدينا نختار لأن الفعل إذا كان في أول الجملة سيكون في صيغة الأمر، و is فعل أساسي في الجملة فما يمدينا نختار أي فعل ثاني للجملة.

س:2 B كلمة spending معناها "الإنفاق" والجملة معناها "إنفاق المال على أشياء غالية سيء" ما اخترنا spend لأنه فعل واحد محتاجين اسم (فاعل للجملة). وما اخترنا to spending لأن to يأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر ف لازم يكون to spend.

س:3 A الفعل like لازم يجي بعده verb + ing مثال I like eating noodles . الأفعال "love", "like" and "hate" غالبا يجي بعدها الفعل مضاف إليه . ing

س:4 D الفعل enjoy لازم يجي بعده gerund (كمفعول به) فيكون المعني "علي يستمتع بقراءة القصص العربية".

س:5 A حرف الجر in دائما يجي بعده verb + ing (gerund) مثال I'm interested in talking in Public.

س:6 B الأفعال زي tell, told, say, said, decide, decided, see, seemed, need, needed, want, wanted يجي بعدهم to + الفعل في المصدر وهذي قاعدة ما تتغير زي: I decided to travel tomorrow. I need to have some rest. I wanted to say sorry to him.

س:7 A الأفعال زي tell, told, say, said, decide, decided, see, seemed, need, needed, want, wanted يجي بعدهم to + الفعل في المصدر وهذي قاعدة ما تتغير.

س:8 B الأفعال زي tell, told, say, said, decide, decided, see, seemed, need, needed, want, wanted يجي بعدهم to + الفعل في المصدر وهذي قاعدة ما تتغير .

س:9 D الأفعال زي tell, told, say, said, decide, decided, see, seemed, need, needed, want, wanted يجي بعدهم to + الفعل في المصدر وهذي قاعدة ما تتغير .

س:10 D بعد it is + adjective يجي to + الفعل في المصدر. ما يمدينا نختار to spending لأن to يجي بعدها الفعل في المصدر. ما اخترنا spent لأنها في الماضي.

Passive Voice

المبني للمجهول

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: The robber _____ by the police last night.

- A. caught
- B. was caught
- C. is caught
- D. caught

Q2: Ahmad makes breakfast while lunch _____ by his wife.

- A. making
- B. make
- C. is made
- D. makes

Q3: The box _____ from recycled paper.

- A. making
- B. was made
- C. make
- D. made

Q4: Jeddah _____ on the west side of Saudi Arabia.

- A. locate
- B. locating
- C. is located
- D. located

Q5: Why don't you eat sweets that _____ by my father in Paris?

- A. has bought
- B. were bought
- C. have bought
- D. had bought

Q6: His heart problems _____ by smoking .

- A. were caused
- B. had caused
- C. was caused
- D. causing

Q7: The holy mosque _____ for hundreds years.

- A. had been visiting
- B. is visited
- C. visited
- D. has been visited

Q8: Rolls-Royce cars _____ by a British company.

- A. are making
- B. are made
- C. made
- D. making

Q9: Students _____ expected to write a long story.

- A. don't
- B. will
- C. not
- D. are not

Q10: I was _____ by my messy hair style.

- A. embarrass
- B. is embarrassing
- C. embarrassed
- D. embarrassing

حل التدريبات

س:١ B زمن الجملة هو الماضي البسيط لوجود كلمة last وهي من الكلمات الدلالية للماضي، ولأن اللص ما مسك الشرطة لكن تم القبض عليه نستخدم المبنى للمجهول، وقاعدة المبنى للمجهول في الماضي هي was / were + past participle. عشان كذا حنختار B.

س:٢ C زمن الجملة هو المضارع البسيط، ولكن لأن الغداء ما بيسوى شيء، فلازم نحطها بالمبنى للمجهول، وقاعدة المبنى للمجهول في المضارع تكون am/is / are + past participle. عشان كذا حنختار C فيكون معنى الجملة "يحضر أحمد الفطور لكن الغداء تسويه زوجته".

س:٣ B الجملة مبنية للمجهول لأننا ما نعرف مين هو الفاعل ما في أي ضمير أو اسم. عشان كذا حنختار B لأنها الوحيدة اللي مبنية للمجهول حسب القاعدة was/were+ past participle.

س:٤ C اخترنا is located لأنه الفعل في اللغة الإنجليزية يجي مبنى للمجهول بعد الأماكن لأن الناس هم اللي يختاروا المكان اللي يسوو فيه المبنى.

س:٥ B الجملة بالمبنى للمجهول لأن الحلويات ما اشترت، الاب اللي اشتراها، ولأن زمن الجملة هو الماضي البسيط وقاعدة المبنى للمجهول في الماضي was / were + past participle. عشان كذا حنختار B.

س:٦ A قاعدة المبنى للمجهول في الماضي was / were + past participle. عشان كذا حنختار were مو لأن كلمة problems جمع.

س:٧ D لوجود كلمة for فالجملة مبنية للمجهول في المضارع التام والقاعدة has/have + been + past participle. عشان كذا حنختار D. معنى الجملة "تم زيارة المسجد المقدس من مئات السنين".

س:٨ B السيارات ما يمديها تسوي شيء، فالجملة بالمبنى للمجهول، وزمن الجملة هو المضارع البسيط وقاعدة المبنى للمجهول في المضارع am/is / are + past participle. عشان كذا حنختار B.

س٩: D لأن زمن الجملة هو المضارع البسيط والخيار B في المستقبل ولازم تكون will be expected، و not مو فعل فلازم تكون students are not، ولان الفعل بعد الفراغ بالحالة الثالثة، فما ينفع نختار A لأن ما يمدينا نختار don't لأن الفعل اللي يجي بعده لازم يكون في المصدر.

س١٠: C زمن الجملة هو الماضي البسيط لوجود كلمة was، ولأن شعره اللي مو مرتب أخرج، نستخدم قاعدة المبني للمجهول في الماضي was / were + past participle عشان كذا حنختار C.

Pronouns

الضمائر

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: Ali saw _____ in the mirror.

- A. I'm
- B. he
- C. himself
- D. herself

Q2: I cut _____ while cooking.

- A. myself
- B. mine
- C. I
- D. me

Q3: That is the guy _____ father founded the company.

- A. which
- B. that
- C. who
- D. whose

Q4: The man _____ I met last night was happy.

- A. which
- B. who
- C. whom
- D. whose

Q5: The student is preparing for his project. _____ author's books do you recommend?

- A. that
- B. which
- C. whose
- D. who

Q6: My mother and _____ will finish shopping and then take taxi.

- A. me
- B. myself
- C. mine
- D. I

Q7: _____ is a carpenter.

- A. He
- B. I
- C. We
- D. They

Q8: _____ key is this? It is mine

- A. Who
- B. What
- C. Which
- D. Whose

Q9: When the movie actress entered the room, everyone turned and looked at _____ !

- A. hers
- B. herself
- C. her
- D. she

Q10: Don't take this book. It's _____

- A. mine
- B. he
- C. her
- D. she

حل التدريبات

س:١ C لأن الضمائر الانعكاسية تنعكس على الفاعل، زي لما تقول "جرحت نفسي " I have hurt myself." ولأن الضمير الأساسي في الجملة هو he اللي يعود على "علي" ويعني "هو" ومعنى الجملة (علي شاف نفسه في المرآة). ما اخترنا I'm لأن ما يمدينا نقول (علي شاهدني في المرآة). ما اخترنا he لأنه ضمير فاعل، يعني يجي قبل الفعل مو بعده. ما اخترنا herself بمعنى "هي" لأنها مو صح مع الضمير المذكر.

س:٢ A لأن الضمير الأساسي في الجملة هو I يعني "أنا" والضمائر المنعكسة لازم الضمير يتكلم عن نفس الفاعل فحكيون معنى الجملة (جرحت نفسي وانا اطبخ). ما اخترنا mine (لأن معناها ملكي وتجي في آخر الجملة). ما اخترنا I لأن الضمير مكانه قبل الفعل والفراغ بعد الفعل. ما اخترنا me لأنه ضمير المفعول به وما له علاقة بالفاعل، ما ينعكس عليه.

س:٣ D كل الاختيارات ضمائر وصل وهي توضح معلومة عن الفاعل في الجملة الأساسية. واخترنا whose لأنها توضح ان الشيء يخص شخص (دا هو الولد اللي والده انشأ الشركة). ما اخترنا which لأنها تستخدم مع الأشياء مو الأشخاص. ما اخترنا Who لأنها تدل على الفاعل، يعني لازم يكون بعدها فعل. ما اخترنا That لأنها بتحل محل which / who.

س:٤ C كل الاختيارات ضمائر وصل وهي توضح معلومة عن الفاعل في الجملة الأساسية. واخترنا whom لسببين: الأول لأنها للعاقل، والثاني لأنه بعدها جملة (فاعل وفعل I met).

س:٥ B الاختيارات ممكن تكون ضمائر وصل أو أدوات استفهام (ما عدا that)، ولأن الجملة الثانية سؤال، فالاختيارات أدوات استفهام. واخترنا which لأنها نستخدمها لما نختار بين شيئين أو شخصين.

س:٦ D الفراغ هنا فاعل مو مفعول به فالجملة تقول "أنا وأمي" عشان كذا حنختار الضمير I لأنها فاعل. الضمير me مفعول به ويجي بعد الفعل. الضمير myself يجي بعد الفعل لما يكون الفاعل I. والضمير mine يدل على الملكية.

س:٧ A الضمير اللي ياخذ is هو he. ما اخترنا I لأنه تاخذ am، أما we/they يحتاجون are.

س٨: D كل الاختيارات هي أدوات استفهام، واخترنا whose لأنها تسأل عن ملكية المفتاح، فالسؤال " المفتاح حق مين؟" والاجابة " المفتاح حقي". أداة الاستفهام who تعني من، و what تعني ماذا، و Which تعني أي.

س٩: C كل الاختيارات هنا ضمائر ولكن اخترنا her لأنها ضمير نصب وجر، يعني يجي بعد الفعل كمفعول به أو بعد حرف الجر كاسم مجرور، فيكون معني الجملة " لما دخلت الممثلة الغرفة التفت لها الكل " كلمة "لها" تتكون من حرف جر "اللام" والضمير الذي يعود على الممثلة.

س١٠: A الفراغ هنا يحتاج ضمير ملكية من غير اسم، فمعنى الجملة "ما تاخذ دا الكتاب. دا حقي".

If Clauses

قاعدة If

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: If we _____ the water, it evaporates.

- A. heats
- B. heat
- C. heating
- D. heated

Q2: Ahmed will fail the subjects _____ he studies hard.

- A. unless
- B. if
- C. until
- D. though

Q3: If I go to Paris, I _____ visit Eiffel Tower.

- A. would
- B. be
- C. been
- D. will

Q4: If we get up in time, _____ the train.

- A. we caught
- B. we had caught
- C. we'll catch
- D. we are catching

Q5: If I _____ a doctor, I _____ treat people for free.

- A. was / will
- B. am / will
- C. were / will
- D. were / would

Q6: If Saeed _____ well, he would get this job.

- A. has done
- B. have done
- C. does
- D. did

Q7: If you _____ the quiz, you would answer it.

- A. have understood
- B. understood
- C. understand
- D. are understanding

Q8: If they _____ enough money, they would have built a villa.

- A. have had
- B. have
- C. had had
- D. had

Q9: I didn't have a lot of money. If I had _____ enough money, I would have donated it to the poor.

- A. has
- B. having
- C. had
- D. have

Q10: I didn't mean to lie. If I _____ met him, I _____ told him the truth.

- A. had / would have
- B. have / will
- C. have / would have
- D. have / would

حل التدريبات

س:1 B لأنها حالة الـ zero conditional وتعبر عن الحقائق ومعنى الجملة (إذا سخنت المويه راح تتبخر) وفي هذي الحالة الجملتين سيكونون في زمن المضارع البسيط، وما اخترنا heats وهو بالمضارع لأن الفاعل ما ياخذ s بالمضارع.

س:2 A كلمة unless معناها (إذا ما) فيكون معنى الجملة (حيرسب احمد إذا ما كرف). ما اخترنا until لأن معناها (حتى). ما اخترنا though لأن معناها (بالرغم من).

س:3 D لأنها حالة الـ first Conditional وهي تستخدم لوصف معين ممكن يصير في المستقبل ويتكون من if + present simple, will+ infinitive ومعنى الجملة سيكون "إذا رحنا باريس حوزو برج ايفل".

س:4 C لأنها حالة الـ first Conditional وهي تستخدم لوصف معين ممكن يصير في المستقبل ويتكون من if + present simple, will+ infinitive (إذا وصلنا بالموعد حيمدينا نلحق القطار).

س:5 D في حالة الاستحالة الضمائر he, she, it ياخذو الفعل were مو was وحتكون الجملة من if+ (past simple, would+ verb (infinitive). ومعنى الجملة لو كنت طبيب، كنت تعالج الناس مجاناً، بس أنا مو طبيب وما بعالج الناس مجاناً، يعني "مستحيل اصير طبيب دحين".

س:6 D لأنها حالة الـ second conditional وهي تستخدم لوصف معين مستحيل يصير دحين وصعب يصير في المستقبل، زي I were younger, I would be a wrestler ، ويتكون من if + past simple, would+ infinitive ومعنى الجملة (لو كان سعيد كرف كان ممكن يتوظف، لكن هو ما كرف وعشان كذا ما راح يتوظف).

س:7 B لأنها حالة الـ second conditional وهي تستخدم لوصف معين مستحيل يصير دحين وفي بعض الأحيان مستحيل يصير في المستقبل ويتكون من if + past simple, would+ infinitive ومعنى الجملة (إذا فهمت الاختبار يمديني اجاب، لكني ما فهمته ومو عارف أجابه).

س:٨: C لأنها حالة الـ Third Conditional وهي تستخدم لوصف موقف معين في الماضي ما صار لكننا
يـمـدـيـنـا نتخيل نتيجة الموقف إذا صار ويتكون من if + past perfect, would+have +past participle
ومعنى الجملة (لو كان معاهم فلوس كافية كان ممكن يبنو فيلا لكن ما كان معاهم فلوس كافية
وعشان كذا ما بنو فيلا).

س:٩: C لأنها حالة الـ Third Conditional وهي تستخدم لوصف موقف معين في الماضي ما صار لكننا
يـمـدـيـنـا نتخيل نتيجة الموقف إذا صار ويتكون من if + past perfect, would+have +past participle
ومعنى الجملة (لو كان معاي فلوس كثيرة كان ممكن اتبرع للفقراء، لكن ما كان معي، فما تبرعت).

س:١٠: A لأنها حالة الـ Third Conditional وهي تستخدم لوصف موقف معين في الماضي ما صار لكننا
يـمـدـيـنـا نتخيل نتيجة الموقف إذا صار ويتكون من if + past perfect, would+have +past participle
ومعنى الجملة (لو كان يمديني اقباله كنت قولت له الحقيقة).

Conjunctions

حروف العطف

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: _____ I finish work, I will go home.

- A. While
- B. Where
- C. Which
- D. When

Q2: When I _____ him, he was sleeping.

- A. call
- B. calls
- C. called
- D. calling

Q3: When I _____ in cairo, I _____ my family.

- A. am arriving / called
- B. arrived / calling
- C. arrived / called
- D. arriving / called

Q4: I broke my pen _____ I was doing my homework.

- A. which
- B. when
- C. while
- D. where

Q5: Ali's phone was broken, _____ he took it to the repair shop.

- A. so
- B. but
- C. because
- D. too

Q6: Ahmed is still thinking of becoming a manager _____ he failed the test.

- A. but
- B. even unless
- C. even though
- D. so

Q7: Neither Frank _____ Tom graduated this year.

- A. so
- B. either
- C. nor
- D. also

Q8: France played well, _____ Germany won the match.

- A. and
- B. because
- C. but
- D. so

Q9: Children will sleep as soon as the neighbors _____ left.

- A. has
- B. have
- C. had
- D. were

Q10: Be sure that you clean your hands _____ having your lunch.

- A. because
- B. until
- C. before
- D. during

حل التدريبات

س:١ D معنى الجملة لما يخلص دوامي حروح البيت. ما يمدينا نختار while لأنه معناه بينما وما تيجي في دا السياق.

س:٢ C لأن حسب قاعدة when لازم يجي بعده فعل في الماضي البسيط والجملة الثانية ماض مستمر when + past simple, past continuous وتدل إلى استمرارية فعل والفعل الثاني قطع الحدث.

س:٣ C تستخدم قاعدة when في الماض البسيط للترتيب بين الأحداث مع وجود تسلسل زمني فيكون معنى الجملة لما وصلت القاهرة (الحدث الأول) اتصلت بعائلتي (الحدث الثاني).

س:٤ C نستخدم قاعدة While مع الماضي البسيط والمستمر لما يكون في حدث يصير وحدث ثاني يقطعه Past simple+ while + past continuous.

س:٥ A لأن الرابط so معناه (لذلك) فيكون معنى الجملة (جوال علي اتكسر عشان كدا ارسله إلى مركز الصيانة) والرابط but معناه لكن ونستخدمه للتعبير عن فكرتين مختلفتين. والرابط because معناه بسبب وبالجملة ما فيها أي سبب لكسر الهاتف. و too معناه (أيضاً).

س:٦ C (أحمد لسه بي فكر يصير مدير بالرغم من رسوبه في الاختبار) فالجملة فيها تناقض والخيار B خطأ لأن ما في رابط اسمه even unless والخيار D خطأ لأن so معناها لذلك وتعطي النتيجة لحدث ما.

س:٧ C Neither..nor دائما يجو مع بعض ونستخدمهم لما نتكلم عن حدثين ما صارو الاتنين بمعنى (لا دا صار ولا الثاني) عكس Either...or نستخدمهم في جملة واحدة للمقارنة بين حدثين احتمال واحد منهم يصير مثال: Either you go to school or stay at home. عشان كذا المعنى الصحيح للجملة "لا فرانك اتخرج ولا توم دا العام".

س:٨ C لأن الرابط but يجي مع فكرتين متضادتين. ومعنى الجملة أن فرنسا لعبت كويس في المباراة لكن ألمانيا فازت.

س٩: B نستخدم قاعدة as soon as مع المضارع التام لما نتكلم عن المستقبل زي السؤال (حينام الأطفال مباشرة بعد ما الجيران طلعو. ولأن كلمة neighbors جمع ما يمدينا نستخدم الفعل has معها.

س١٠: C لأن الرابط before معناه قبل فيكون معنى الجملة (أتأكد من نظافة يديك قبل الأكل) ما نقول because (بسبب الأكل) وما نقول during (أثناء الأكل) وما نقول until (حتى الأكل).

Writing analysis

التحليل الكتابي

اضغط على الايقونة لمشاهدة الشرح



الشرح ٣



الشرح ٢



الشرح ١

Q1: Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- A. Mr. Ali my teacher, is a professional programmer.
- B. Mr. Ali my teacher is a professional programmer.
- C. Mr. Ali, my teacher, is a professional programmer.
- D. Mr. Ali my teacher is, a professional programmer.

Q2: Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- A. Ahmad, Khalid, Saud are my best friends.
- B. Ahmad, Khalid and Saud are my best friends.
- C. Ahmad, Khalid and Saud, are my best friends.
- D. Ahmad, Khalid, Saud, are my best friends.

Q3: Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

- A. We had a trip to the red sea with mr. Hassan, who is our teacher, last month.
- B. We had a trip to the Red Sea with Mr. Hassan, who is our teacher, last month.
- C. We had a trip to the Red sea with Mr. Hassan, who is our teacher, last month.
- D. We had a trip to the Red Sea with Mr. hassan, who is our teacher, last month.

Q4: Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

- A. This Summer, my family will travel to Paris the whole vacation.
- B. This Summer, my Family will travel to Paris the whole vacation.
- C. This summer, my family will travel to Paris the whole vacation.
- D. This summer, my family will travel to paris the whole Vacation.

Q5: Choose the correct word order:

- 1- First, his mother wakes him up early to pray Al-Fajr prayer.
- 2- Finally, he checks his bag and leaves around 6:30.
- 3- Ahmad's life is very busy.
- 4- Then, the he has his breakfast.

- A. (3-1-4-2)
- B. (3-4-2-1)
- C. (4-3-1-2)
- D. (4-1-3-2)

Q6: Choose the correct word order:

- 1 - All my family members couldn't sleep well.
- 2- Our AC now is cold and works well.
- 3- The next day, my father called the mechanic
- 4- Last night the AC stopped working at home.

- A. (1-2-3-4)
- B. (4-3-2-1)
- C. (4-3-1-2)
- D. (4-1-3-2)

Q7: _____ because he is always busy.

- A. Mohamed has not visited his mother for a long time
- B. His mother is sick, so he should see her
- C. Her vision improved her condition and became even better when she took the medicine
- D. Mohamed did not visit his mother for a long time

Q8: Ayesha and Ahmad have a house in Makkah. They have invited their grandparents because ____

- A. They want to see a new place.
- B. They don't have enough money because they always give it to the poor people.
- C. They have to because there is no enough money with them.
- D. They are need an accommodation in Makkah to perform Al Hajj.

Q9: Identify the incorrect underline word or words

The Alaskan malamute used extensively for pulling sleds, is closely related about the wolf.

- A: used
- B: for pulling
- C: closely
- D: about

Q10: Identify the incorrect underline word or words

My father he gave that watch to me after I graduated from high school.

- A: he
- B: graduated
- C: to me
- D: high school

حل التدريبات

س:١: C لأنها جملة اعتراضية ودايما تجي بين فصيلتين وتوضح معلومة إضافية عن الشيء أو الشخص الذي نتكلم عنه ليوضح للقارئ فكرة شاملة مفصلة. فمثلا في المثال نتكلم عن أستاذ علي ونبغى نقول معلومة اضافية عنه فنحط , my teacher , بين فاصلتين للتوضيح وبعد كذا اقول أنه مبرمج محترف.

س:٢: B لأن من قواعد الفاصلة إذا كانت في ٣ كلمات أو أكثر في جملة تعداد نحط فاصلة بين كل كلمة، أما الفاصلة قبل كلمة and اختيارية.

س:٣: B لأن في الجملة last month، We had a trip to the Red Sea with Mr. Hassan, who is our teacher, last month. البحر الاحمر Red Sea ومستر حسن Mr. Hassan من الأسماء الخاصة عشان كذا لازم نكتبها بحروف كبيرة ولفظ Mr. لقب ولزام نكتبه بحرف كبير.

س:٤: C في الجملة كلمة summer مو مكتوبة بحرف كابيتال لأن فصول السنة مو من الاسماء الخاصة المميزة اما في الخيار الأخير، بالرغم من أنه summer مكتوبة بحرف صغير (سمول)، إلا أنه Paris مكتوبة بحرف صغير ودا خطأ لأنها من الأسماء الخاصة عشان كدا لازم نكتبها بحرف كابيتال.

س:٥: A لأن التسلسل يعرض اللي يصير في حياة أحمد بالترتيب. العنوان يجي الأول وهو Ahmad's life is very busy. ويصلي الفجر وبعدها يفطر ويخرج الساعة ستة ونصف.

س:٦: D لأنها تتكلم عن تسلسل الأحداث أمس. بالأول تعطل المكيف وبسببه ما نامت العائلة كويس وبعدها بلغو الخبير عشان يصلحه واشتغل المكيف.

س:٧: A لأن جملة Mohamed has not visited his mother for a long time مرتبطة بباقي الجملة محمد ما يمديه يزور أمه بسبب انشغاله أما باقي الخيارات مو مرتبطة بالجملة الثانية وما لها معني، أما الجملة الأخيرة فهي ما تتكلم عن الوضع الحالي، تتكلم عن الماضي، والماضي ما له علاقة بالحاضر، لأنه يمكن يكون تغير وصار يزورها.

س:٨: A لأن الجملة الاساسية تقول عائشة وأحمد عندهم بيت في مكة واستضافو جدودهم لأنهم بيغو يزورو مكان جديد. والاختيار D غلط لأن ما يمدينا نقول They are need an accommodation لازم They are in need for an accomodation.

س:٩: D لأن الفعل related لازم يجي بعده حرف الجر to فيكون related to the wolf. ومعنى الجملة: يستخدم حيوان الملاموت في الاسكا على نطاق واسع لسحب الزلاجات وهو مرتبط بفصيلة الذئاب).

س:١٠: A لأن ما يمدينا نقول My father he لأن الضمير هو يعود على My father ودا غلط في تركيب الجملة (أبي اعطاني هذي الساعة) وما نقول أبي هو اعطاني هذي الساعة. وكلمة high school بشكل عام ما تكتب بحروف كابيتال إلا في حالة أننا كنا نتكلم عن مدرسة معينة زي Dalilk High School for Boys.



اختبار تجريبي ١

Q1: Be sure that you clean your hands _____ eating your lunch.

- A. because
- B. until
- C. before
- D. during

Q2: if we get up in time, _____ catch the train.

- A. we caught
- B. we had caught
- C. we'll catch
- D. we are catching

Q3: The holy mosque _____ for hundreds years.

- A. had been visiting
- B. is visited
- C. visited
- D. has been visited

Q4: Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

- A. This Summer, my family will travel to Paris the whole vacation.
- B. This Summer, my Family will travel to Paris the whole vacation.
- C. This summer, my family will travel to Paris the whole vacation.
- D. This Summer, my family will travel to paris the whole vacation.

Q5: France played well, _____ Germany won the match.

- A. and
- B. because
- C. but
- D. so

Q6: Ali, Omar and Khalid are friends. They seem _____ together everywhere.

- A. to going
- B. go
- C. going
- D. to go

Q7: Ahmad was thirsty after exercising, so he _____ a bottle of water.

- A. drank
- B. is drinking
- C. drinks
- D. was drinking

Q8: Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- A. Mr. Ali my teacher, is a professional programmer.
- B. Mr. Ali my teacher is a professional programmer.
- C. Mr. Ali, my teacher, is a professional programmer.
- D. Mr. Ali my teacher is, a professional programmer.



Q9: Has Ali visited the USA? - No, he _____

- A. has
- B. have not
- C. has not
- D. have

Q10: The last exam was _____ than the first one.

- A. the easiest
- B. easier
- C. as easy
- D. easy

Q11: He should _____ vegetables.

- A. eating
- B. eat
- C. ate
- D. eaten

Q12: Choose the correct word order:

- 1- All my family members couldn't sleep well.
- 2- Our AC now is cold and start working.
- 3- Next day my father called the mechanic
- 4- Last night AC stopped working at home

- A. (1-2-3-4)
- B. (4-3-2-1)
- C. (4-3-1-2)
- D. (4-1-3-2)

Q13: What are you _____?

- A. go to buy
- B. going to buy
- C. will buy
- D. going buy

Q14: I _____ my homework before the match began.

- A. do
- B. have done
- C. will do
- D. had done

Q15: The deer was killed _____ the lion.

- A. from
- B. by
- C. in
- D. for



Q16: Identify the incorrect underline word or words

My father he gave that watch to me after I graduated from high school.

- A. he
- B. graduated
- C. to me
- D. high school

Q17: That is the guy _____ father founded the company.

- A. which
- B. that
- C. who
- D. whose

Q18: Sami _____ football these days.

- A. is not playing
- B. is not played
- C. is play
- D. don't play

Q19: Salah had some extra exercise books so he gave _____ book to Sammy to use.

- A. a
- B. no article
- C. the
- D. an

Q20: Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- A. In 1993, Fahad and Faisal went to the UK, to study English language.
- B. In 1993. Fahad and faisal went to the UK to study English language.
- C. In 1993, Fahad, Faisal went to the Uk to study english language.
- D. In 1993, Fahad and Faisal went to the UK, to study english language.

Q21: I usually visit king Saud library and I _____ there.

- A. has studied
- B. studying
- C. studied
- D. study

Q22: Was he not _____ his homework when you went home? \?

- A. doing
- B. do
- C. done
- D. does

Q23: Eating ice cream is bad for my teeth, I _____ eat ice cream any more.

- A. must
- B. don't have
- C. may
- D. shouldn't



Q24: Choose the correct order to make the following sentence into a paragraph:

- 1- Put soap onto your wet hands.
- 2- Turn on the faucet and wet your hands.
- 3- Rub your hands together
- 4- Rinse your hands and dry them with a towel.
- 5- Turn the faucets off

- A. (2-1-3-5-4)
- B. (2-1-3-4-5)
- C. (3-2-1-4-5)
- D. (1-2-3-4-5)

Q25: Khalid always gets up _____ 6 o'clock in the morning.

- A. in
- B. for
- C. at
- D. on

Q26: Look at Ahmad. He _____

- A. studied
- B. studies
- C. study
- D. is studying

Q27: I'm interested in _____ English.

- A. learning
- B. learned
- C. learnt
- D. learn

Q28: I _____ lost my pen, where can I find another one before the exam?

- A. has
- B. am
- C. have
- D. is

Q29: Identify the incorrect underline word or words:

The teacher instructed the students to be at time for class tomorrow or else stay late.

- A. instructed
- B. to be
- C. at time
- D. stay

Q30: _____ you play many sports?

- A. Have
- B. Has
- C. Are
- D. Do



Q31: Excuse me, could you _____ me the direction.

- A. showed
- B. showing
- C. to show
- D. show

Q32: Do you want _____ rice?

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. no article

Q33: Which of the following sentences is correctly capitalized?

We will have dinner at an:

- A. Indian Restaurant
- B. Indian restaurant
- C. indian restaurant
- D. indian Restaurant

Q34: Last year, Maryam _____ her book novel.

- A. have published
- B. published
- C. has published
- D. publishing

Q35: Tom has lived in this town _____ three years.

- A. for
- B. since
- C. in
- D. at

Q36: Identify the incorrect underline word or words:

Yara and I enjoy writing letters to our friends and to help others.

- A. I
- B. our friends
- C. to help
- D. writing

Q37: The student is preparing for his project. _____ author's books do you recommend?

- A. that
- B. which
- C. whose
- D. who

Q38: I didn't have a lot of money. If I had _____ enough money, I would have donated it to the poor.

- A. has
- B. having
- C. had
- D. have



Q39: Ayesha and Ahmad have a house in Makkah they invited their grandparents because

- A. they want to perform Al Hajj but they don't have enough money.
- B. they don't have enough money because they always give it to the poor people.
- C. they have to because there is no enough money with them.
- D. they are need an accommodation in Makkah to perform Al Hajj.

Q40: When I _____ in cairo, I _____ my family.

- A. am arriving / called
- B. arrived / calling
- C. arrived / called
- D. arriving / called

حل اختبار تجريبي ا

Q1: C. before

Q2: C. we'll catch

Q3: D. has been visited

Q4: C. This summer, my family will travel to Paris the whole vacation.

Q5: C. but

Q6: D. to go

Q7: A. drank

Q8: C. Mr. Ali, my teacher, is a professional programmer.

Q9: C. has not

Q10: B. easier

Q11: B. eat

Q12: D. (4-1-3-2)

Q13: B. going to buy

Q14: D. had done

Q15: B. by

Q16: A. he

Q17: D. whose

Q18: A. is not playing

Q19: A. a

Q20: A. In 1993, Fahad and Faisal went to the UK, to study English language.

Q21: D. study

Q22: A. doing

Q23: D. shouldn't



Q24: B. (2,1,3,4,5)

Q25: C. at

Q26: D. is studying

Q27: A. learning

Q28: C. have

Q29: C. at time

Q30: D. Do

Q31: D. show

Q32: D. no article

Q33: B. Indian restaurant

Q34: B. published

Q35: A. for

Q36: C. to help

Q37: B. which

Q38: C. had

Q39: A. They want to perform Al Hajj but they don't have enough money.

Q40: C. arrived / called



قسم الاستماع



قسم الاستماع

الاستماع هو أول قسم راح تختبره في الستيب، ويكون عبارة عن ٢٠ سؤال عليك تجاوبهم في خلال ٢٥ دقيقة. هو أصغر قسم في الاختبار عكس قسمي القراءة والجرامر لكن يحتاج يكون تركيزك جدا قوي عشان يمديك تسمع المقطع بتركيز وتقرأ الأسئلة وتختار الإجابة الصح.

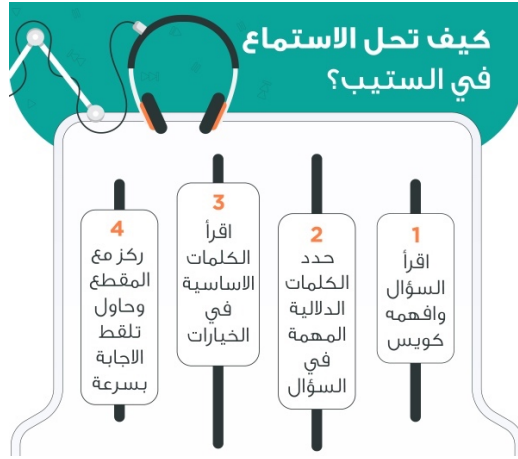
المقاطع اللي راح تسمعها تكون دائما طرفين يتكلمو مع بعض وما حتكون صعبة من ناحية التراكيب اللغوية والكلمات المستخدمة، لكن هو عبارة عن مهارة استماع تحتاج تكون متعود على الاستماع وفهم الموضوع من خلال السمع فقط بدون قراءة.

في القراءة تكون متعود أنه تقرأ براحتك وتوقف على الكلمة اللي منت فاهمها وتحاول تخمن ايش معناها من السياق، لكن الاستماع حتسمع مرة واحدة أشخاص يتكلمو بسرعة وعليك تفهم الموضوع وتخمن إجابة السؤال بدون ما ترجع تسمع اللي فاتك مرة ثانية ودا التحدي الحقيقي في قسم الاستماع.

في الاختبار حيكون عندك ١٥ ثانية لقراءة كل سؤال قبل ما يشتغل المقطع، يعني إذا المقطع عليه سؤالين حيكون عندك ٣٠ ثانية كاملة لقراءة الأسئلة، صدقني ١٥ ثانية مهني قليلة دا الوقت من ذهب راح تستغله ويحل لك أزمة قسم الاستماع من خلال تطبيق تقنية استغلال الوقت.

تكنيكة استغلال الوقت

في الاستماع ما حيمديك وأنت بتسمع المقطع تقرأ السؤال وتفهمه وتحله، كدا راح تتشتت وممكن تفوتك الإجابة وأنت بتسمع بسبب التشتت فمخك لازم يكون عارف ايش بالزبط المعلومة المطلوب منك تعرفها، عشان لما تسمع المقطع تكون جاهز بس تلقط الإجابة من خلال الكلام. وهنا يجي دور تكنيكة استغلال الوقت.



هذي التكنيكة تتكون من ٤ خطوات أساسية جدا مهم تطبيقها في خلال وقت قراءة الأسئلة سواء كان ١٥ ثانية أو اكثر، حيعتمد الوقت على عدد الأسئلة اللي عليك تجاوبها.

١- اقرأ السؤال وافهمه كويس:

اقرأ السؤال حبة حبة وحاول تخمن ايش موضوع السؤال أو الفكرة الأساسية اللي يسألك عنها.

٢- حدد الكلمات الدلالية:

بعد قراءة السؤال حدد الكلمات الدلالية المهمة اللي تساعدك تلقط الإجابة بسرعة وأنت بتسمع.

Q1: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

A. at a birthday party.

B. at a school.

C. at a park.

D. At a bus.

في دا السؤال يبغى يعرف فين المحادثة صارت، هذي خلاصة السؤال اللي تحتاج تركز عليها وتلقطها وأنت بتسمع باقي الكلام وهو مهم تعرفه.

٣- حدد الكلمات الأساسية في الاختيارات:

Q1: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

A. at a birthday party.

B. at a school.

C. at a park.

D. At a bus.

وأنت بتقرأ الاختيارات لا تقرأ كل الجملة، عليك تحدد بس الكلمة الأساسية أو الدلالية خاصة إذا كانت الاختيارات طويلة.

٤- ركز مع المقطع والقط الإجابة الصح:

وأنت بتسمع المقطع احتمال يذكر لك اختيارين بشكل يلخبط يعني يقول أنا كنت حاجي الموعد الساعة ٧ لكن كان الطريق زحمة فوصلت الساعة ٨ فالإجابة حتكون ٨، مع أنه قال الاثنين فأنت عليك تكون مرة مركز وتلقط الإجابة الصح فيهم.

هذي باختصار تكنيكة استغلال الوقت، في البداية طبيعي تحس الموضوع صعب ويأخذ منك وقت طويل ممكن ٢٠ أو ٣٠ ثانية، لكن مع الاستمرار في التدرج حيمديك تطبق تكنيكة في خلال ١٥ ثانية بالزبط وحتكون جاهز أول ما يبدأ المقطع الصوتي تهجم وتحل على طول.

تكنيكات صغيرة

بالإضافة لتطبيق تقنية استغلال الوقت، سيكون عندك تكنيكات صغيرة تساعدك تستغل كل ثانية عندك وتبدع أكثر في حل قسم الاستماع.

أولاً: أشياء عليك تسويها:

١- استغل ترتيب الأسئلة:

الأسئلة في الاختبار دائماً تيجي مرتبة، يعني ما راح يجاوب سؤال رقم ٤ قبل سؤال رقم ١، عشان كذا وأنت بتسمع المقطع الصوتي خليك مركز على ترتيب الأسئلة لأنه حينتقل بسرعة بين الأسئلة، فإذا سمعت كلمة من الكلمات الدلالية في السؤال الثاني اعرف أنه فاتك السؤال الأول وعليك تكمل.

٢- ركز على إعادة الصياغة:

وأنت بتسمع المقطع الصوتي ممكن يقول الإجابة أو المعلومة المحددة في السؤال لكن بصياغة مختلفة، فعليك تكون مركز عشان تعرف أنه هذي نفس الإجابة اللي تحتاجها.

٣- استبعد الاختيارات:

وأنت بتسمع المقطع خلي تركيزك تلقط الكلمات الدلالية، ولما تحس أنه قال الإجابة أو قرب منها عليك تقارن وتحط عينك على الاختيارات الموجودة واستبعد بشكل سريع بعيونك الاختيارات اللي ما ذكرت أو ذكرها وغير الاختيار عشان يمديك توصل للإجابة الصح أسرع وتقل احتمالية الخطأ.

ثانياً: أشياء عليك لا تسويها:

١- تدون ملاحظات:

في الاستماع راح يتكلم بسرعة وما راح يتعاد الشريط مرة ثانية، ما يحتاج تشتت نفسك وتكتب ملاحظات أفضل أنه تخلي كل تركيزك مع المقطع الصوتي وعيونك على السؤال عشان تلقط الإجابة.

٢- تقرأ الاختيارات:

أنت عندك فقط ١٥ ثانية، خلي تركيزك خلالها على السؤال مو الاختيارات عشان يمديك تحدد الكلمات الدلالية وتلقط الإجابة وأنت بتسمع.

٣- تحقد على السؤال:

إذا فاتك سؤال خلاص اسحب عليه وكمل، لا تحقد على السؤال وتجلس تحاول تتذكر ايش كانت الإجابة عشان ما تفوتك أسئلة أكثر بسبب عدم تركيزك مع المقطع الصوتي.

التدرب على الاستماع

هذه الخلاصة باختصار في قسم الاستماع فهو قد كذا صعب، لكن يحتاج منك تركيز وتدريب وراح يمديك تجيب درجة حلوة في دا القسم.


ولأنه التدرب عمود أساسي من الأعمدة الخمسة في مذاكرة الستيب، راح تبدأ دحين في التدرب بشكل عملي على مواضيع قريبة من المواضيع اللي راح تيجي في الاختبار وبنفس الصعوبة تقريبا والأسئلة موجودة.

كل اللي عليك تسويه تسمع وتدريب وإذا لقيت الموضوع صعب وإذا غلطت هنا يجي الجزء الكبير أنك تعيد المقطع مرة ثانية وتشوف النص حقه وتتعلم من أخطائك، وصدقني مع الاستمرار حتلاقي نتائج رهيبة.

طريقة التدرب:

ومهم تتدرب بنفس طريقة الاختبار الحقيقي، وهذه الخطوات حتساعدك تحاكي طريقة الاختبار فمهم تسويها.

- ١- حط مؤقت ١٥ ثانية واقرا فيها الأسئلة على السريع.
- ٢- حدد الكلمات الدلالية في السؤال.
- ٣- خلي تركيزك أنك تلقط الإجابة الصح.
- ٤- لا توقف المقطع الصوتي وجاوب كأنه اختبار حقيقي.
- ٥- راجع أخطائك واتعلم منها.
















المستوى البسيط  المقاطع قابلة للنقر للانتقال السريع

المقطع الصوتي	Practice Name	اسم التدريب	رقم التدريب
	Restaurant Order	الطلب من مطعم	١
	Hotel Reservations	حجز الفندق	٢
	New Friends	أصدقاء جدد	٣
	Physical Therapy	علاج بدني	٤
	Immigration and Customs	الهجرة والجمارك	٥
	Bookstore Shopping	متجر بيع الكتب	٦
	Train Tickets	تذاكر القطار	٧
	Homestay in the USA	الإقامة مع عائلة امريكية	٨
	Voicemail	البريد الصوتي	٩
	Clothing Styles	ستايل الملابس	١٠
	Tokyo Travel Guide	دليل طوكيو السياحي	١١
	Family Relationships	العلاقات الأسرية	١٢
	A Fun Day	يوم ترفيهه	١٣
	Nice to Meet You	سعيد بلقائك	١٤
	Happy Birthday	عيد ميلاد سعيد	١٥

تدريبات الاستماع

المستوى المتوسط 🐱

المقاطع قابلة للنقر للانتقال السريع

المقطع الصوتي	Practice Name	اسم التدريب	رقم التدريب
	Pizza Delivery	توصيل البيتزا	١
	Travel on Sky Airlines	السفر على طيران سكاي	٢
	College Textbooks	كتب الجامعة	٣
	Career Search	البحث الوظيفي	٤
	Computer Jobs	وظائف الكمبيوتر	٥
	Grocery Shopping	البقالة	٦
	English Language Center	مركز اللغة الإنجليزية	٧
	Our Family Roots	جذور عائلتنا	٨
	Running Shoes	حذاء الجري	٩
	TV Guide	دليل التلفاز	١٠
	Medical Advice	نصيحة طبية	١١
	Water Conservation	المحافظة على المياه	١٢
	Jewelry Store	متجر للمجوهرات	١٣
	New York Travel	رحلة نيويورك	١٤
	Barbecue Party	حفلة شواء	١٥

دحين كل شيء كنت تحتاجه لاختبار الستيب وما كان واضح ليك صار عندك، من تطوير لغة، تأسيس، خطة مذاكرة، كلمات، تكنيكات، أمثلة وشرح. ختمت لك الموضوع بالكامل في مكان واحد.

وأنت عليك تبدأ وتستمر ولا توقف، ابغى تكون اليوم بدايتك الفعلية لخطة المذاكرة وصدقني
حتوصل!

اتمنى ليك التوفيق من القلب.. وحتظرك تبشرني بتحقيق طموحك 

من لا يشكر الناس لا يشكر الله..
شكرا لك استاذ عبدالرحمن من القلب.
ما كنت متوقعة ازيد درجتني قد كذا صراحة..
ارتفعت من درجة ٦٦ إلى ٨٥ لأن مذاكرتي ما كنت مره بدأت قبل
الاختبار ب اسبوعين واعتمدت بس على ملف القرامر والاستماع
والقراءة ومو كله كمان، بس حرفيا الاختبار ما خرج عنهم يا
نفسه يا نفس الفكرة باسلوب ثاني 🥰

ريما