

State Of Kuwait
Ministry Of Education
E.L.T General Supervision



دولة الكويت
وزارة التربية
التوجيه الفني العام للغة الإنجليزية

الدورة التدريبية الخاصة باجتياز اختباري
التوفل TOEFL و القدرات الأكاديمية

A TRAINING COURSE FOR TOEFL & Aptitude TEST

إعداد التوجيه الفني العام للغة الإنجليزية

Prepared by :

E.L.T. GENERAL SUPERVISION



العام الدراسي 2007 - 2008

ENGLISH APTITUDE TEST
STUDENT INFORMATION
FOR
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Subject to requirements determined by the results of the Admission/Placement Exam, undergraduate students may register for credit courses, i.e., those numbered 100 and above. Students who have not successfully scored the minimum required score in this test will be placed in Remedial courses which are non-credit and numbered as 098 -099.

Admission/Placement Test Contents:

This General English Test consists of the following parts:

(I)	Grammar	35 Questions	
(II)	Vocabulary	35 Questions	
(III)	Reading comprehension	20 Questions	
	Total Number of questions:	90 Items	Time:60 minutes

Part I - Grammar:

i Objective:

To test student's knowledge of general, Basic English grammar.

ii. Contents:

Grammatical items may include:

1. Articles
2. Subject-verb agreement + there is I there are
3. Use of negatives
4. Word order - questions, negatives, indirect quotes
5. Pronouns - subject, object, possessive, reflexive and relative
6. Prepositions - use of common prep. Phrases.
7. Adjectives + qualifiers
 - + Comparative forms
 - + Few / little
8. Adverbs + comparative forms
9. Gerunds.
10. Infinitives + negatives
11. All verb tenses - all active and passive
12. Sequence of tenses
- 13 All subordinate clauses (relative clause, adverbial clause, noun clause) + connecting words.

Part II- Vocabulary:

i Objective:

To test students' knowledge of common vocabulary words.

ii Contents:

1. Some vocabulary items from high school English textbooks.
2. Items from general English vocabulary.

Part III- Reading comprehension:

i Objective:

To test students' knowledge of common vocabulary words.

ii Contents:

1. Finding the meaning of words in context
2. Finding the main idea of a paragraph
3. Finding the topic of a passage
4. Listing subordinating details
5. Recognizing the importance of some details
6. Making inferences or deductions
7. Using numbers in passages to solve problems

Fill in the blanks with A, An, or (Nothing)

1. There were many dogs in the park. One dog was ___ Dalmatian.
2. Pandas and ___ tigers are both endangered animals.
3. She is wearing ___ blue dress with red earrings
4. Hawaii is ___ island in the Pacific Ocean.
5. Christmas comes once ___ year.
6. ___ ant is ___ insect.
7. The Nile is ___ river.
8. I went to the shop to get ___ bread.
9. He broke ___ glass when he was washing dishes.
10. You should take ___ umbrella.

Fill in the blanks with A, An, or (Nothing)

1. My wife is _____ doctor.
2. My brother is _____ artist.
3. I'm staying with _____ friends.
4. She's a writer. She writes _____ books.
5. I've got _____ car waiting outside.
6. I've got _____ more questions to ask you, if you don't mind.
7. My cousin is married to _____ actor.
8. What _____ wonderful presentation! You were excellent.
9. I've got _____ idea.
10. _____ people would like to talk to you, if you have the time.
11. I love _____ Coke.
12. I lived in Tahiti when I was _____ child.
13. I've seen _____ good films recently. "The Insider" was great.
14. I need to buy _____ new trousers. I'm getting fat!
15. Sue and Vaughan are _____ good writers.
16. They have written _____ new book called "Inside Out".
17. I like all animals but _____ cats are my favourites.
18. However I like _____ cats better than others!
19. You have got _____ really nice eyes.
20. It's the last question. What _____ relief!

Fill in the spaces with A, An, The or Nothing

1. This is ___ easy question.
2. Please speak ___ little louder.
3. May I have your ___ phone number?
4. I have never seen ___ UFO.
5. May I ask you ___ question?
6. David is ___ best student in our class.
7. What is ___ name of the next station?
8. He has ___ my car today.
9. I went to ___ sea during my summer vacation.

Word Order

Choose the most natural order.

1

Do you play every week tennis?

Every week do you play tennis?

Do you every week play tennis?

Do you play tennis every week?

2

I'm going to see him on Monday.

I'm going on Monday to see him.

I'm on Monday going to see him.

I'm going to on Monday see him.

3

Here she has worked for a very long time.

For a very long time she has worked here.

She has worked for a very long time here.

She has worked here for a very long time.

4

I want to speak English fluently really.

I really want to speak English fluently.

I really want to speak English fluently.

I want to speak relly English fluently.

5

Sally took to "The Bistrot" for lunch the auditors.

Sally took the auditors to "The Bistrot" for lunch.

Sally took for lunch the auditors to "The Bistrot".

Sally took to "The Bistrot" the auditors for lunch.

6

He has been in California since February 1997 working.

He has been working since February 1997 in California.

He has since February 1997 been working in California.

He has been working in California since February 1997.

7

Please fill out with the details this form.
Please with your details fill out this form.
Please fill out your details with this form.
Please fill out this form with your details

8

I've heard some interesting information about our competitors.
I've heard about our competitors some interesting information.
I've heard some information interesting about our competitors.
I've some interesting information about our competitors heard.

9

Tom goes to work by car always.
Tom goes always to work by car.
Tom always goes to work by car.
Tom always by car goes to work.

10

I probably won't take the early train tomorrow.
I won't take probably the earky train tomorrow.
Iw on't take the earky train probably tomorrow.
I won't take the probably early train tomorrow.

11

I have always to remind her to send in the figures.
I have to remind her to send always in the figures.
Always I have to remind her to send in the figures.
I always have to remind her to send in the figures.

12

She has spoken never to me about it.
She has spoken to me never about it.
She has never spoken to me about it.
She never has spoken to me about it.

13

I haven't heard anything recently about them.
I haven't heard anything about them recently.
I haven't heard recently anything about them.
I recently haven't heard anything about them.

14

I him met on the plane home.
I met him on the plane home.
I him on the plane home met.
I met on the plane him home.

15

We found the solution to your problem soon.
We soon found the solution to your problem.
We found soon the solution to your problem.
We found the solution soon to your problem.

16

She ever hardly remembers to call.
She remembers hardly ever to call.
She hardly ever remembers to call.
She remembers to call hardly ever.

17

Jim has always been a joker.
Jim has been always a joker.
Jim has been a joker always.
Jim always has been a joker.

18

I would have agreed never to that if I'd known.
I would have agreed to that never if I'd known.
I would never have agreed to that if I'd known.
If I'd known, never would I have agreed to that.

19

I've been many times there.
I've been there many times.
I've there been many times.
I've been many there times.

20

You always are quick to criticise me
You are always quick to criticise me.
You are quick always to criticise me.
You are quick to criticise always me.

Complete the sentences with the right order of the words in brackets.

Place time expressions at the end of the sentences.

1- She is in great form because she goes to the gym every week.

2-I think (likes / Susan / you). _____

3-I can't talk to you because (time / do not have / I / now). _____

4- We are glad that (at home / did not leave / we / our umbrella). _____

5-I will miss him when (to Chicago / moves / he). _____

6- They don't know where (have left / the key / they). _____

7-Ring me if (have / you / a problem). _____

8-I'd like to know why (her holiday / does not spend / she / in France). _____

9- They told him that (wanted to play / they / tennis). _____

10 - He was reading the paper while (she / in the garden / was working). _____

Pronouns

Choose the right personal pronoun to correctly finish this sentence:

1- They have taken the money. Please run after _____.

a- they b- she c- we d- them

2- _____ thought the holiday would be ideal for us.

a- Him b- Her c- We d- Me

3- I was stopped by a woman who wanted to ask _____ the way to the post office.

a- it b- we c- me d- she

4- What is wrong with _____?

a- he b- them c- she d- they

5- Ali and Marcus would like to invite _____ to the party too.

a- you b- I c- they d- she

6- I can't find _____ anywhere.

a- it b- he c- she d- they

7- There is a message for _____ on the pad.

a- he b- she c- you d- they

8- Now you're here, please go with _____.

a- we b- they c- she d- them

9- My jumper doesn't fit anymore. I think I've shrunk _____.

a- he b- she c- it d- I

10- What can _____ do about it?

a- him b- her c- you d- us

THE ROYAL ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

Determiner		Observation		Physical Description		Origin		Material		Qualifier		Noun	
		Size		Shape		Age		Color					
a	beautiful			old		Italian		touring	car				
an	expensive			antique			silver		mirror				
four	gorgeous		long-stemmed		red		silk		roses				
her			short		black				hair				
our		big		old		English			sheepdog				
those			square				wooden	hat	boxes				
that	dilapidated	little						hunting	cabin				
several		enormous		young		American		basketball	players				
some	delicious					Thai			food				

From the choices provided after each sentence select a word or phrase that would correctly complete the sentence.

1. Those are probably the _____ curtains in the store.
fanciest
fanciest
most fanciest
2. Uncle Carl is really _____ man.
an old sweet
a sweet, old
a sweet old
3. The Karmen-Ghia used to be _____ sportscar.
a fine German
a German, fine
a fine, German
4. Everyone was home for the holidays. What could make for _____ Christmas than that?
a merryer
the merriest
a merrier
5. They grew up in _____ house in Mexico City.
a comfortable, little
a little, comfortable
a comfortable little
6. *Diehard* is the _____ movie I've ever seen.
most excited
most exciting
most exciteable
7. Tashonda wanted to take a course with _____ professor.
that interesting new Japanese economics
that Japanese interesting, new economics
that interesting, new, Japanese, economics
8. Of all the mechanics in the shop, Jerzy is surely _____ .
the less competent.
the least competent.
the competestest.

9. In the fall, the valleys tend to be _____ than the hilltops.

foggy

more foggier

foggier

10. My cold is definitely _____ this morning.

worse

worst

worser

What word do you need to complete the sentence?

(few / a few / little / a little)

1. _____ learning is a dangerous thing

2. I've had _____ drinks but I'm not drunk.

3. You won't change her mind so there is _____ use in trying.

4. Michael Cane was born in South London, not the East End. _____ people know that.

5. I need _____ help. I'm a bit stuck.

6. There weren't many people there. Just _____

7. Will you have _____ strawberries? They're very good.

8. Will you have _____ more ice-cream? We might as well finish it.

9. There's _____ point in continuing. We're all too tired.

10. Could you spare me _____ minutes?

11. I don't know if we can fit the cupboard into our house. There's _____ space as it is.

12. All this kitten needs is _____ love and attention.

13. There's _____ I can do about this. It's outside my control.

14. Martin is a good student. He has _____ problems with English.

15. Generally Peter is good but sometimes he has _____ problems.

16. I need to borrow _____ dollars. Can you help me out?

17. We made good time because there was _____ traffic on the road so early in the morning.

18. I think Coventry will win the match but _____ people agree with me.

19. I can only speak _____ words of Chinese.

20. I'm going to give you _____ advice. Study harder!

Order of Adverbs

There is a basic order in which adverbs will appear when there is more than one. It is similar to The Royal Order of Adjectives, but it is even more flexible.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF ADVERBS

Verb	Manner	Place	Frequency	Time	Purpose
Beth swims	enthusiastically	in the pool	every morning	before dawn	to keep in shape.
Dad walks	impatiently	into town	every afternoon	before supper	to get a newspaper.
Tashonda naps		in her room	every morning	before lunch.	

More Notes on Adverb Order

As a general principle, shorter adverbial phrases precede longer adverbial phrases, regardless of content. In the following sentence, an adverb of time precedes an adverb of frequency because it is shorter (and simpler):

- Dad takes a brisk walk before breakfast every day of his life.

A second principle: among similar adverbial phrases of kind (manner, place, frequency, etc.), the more specific adverbial phrase comes first:

- My grandmother was born in a sod house on the plains of northern Nebraska.
- She promised to meet him for lunch next Tuesday.

Bringing an adverbial modifier to the beginning of the sentence can place special emphasis on that modifier. This is particularly useful with adverbs of manner:

- Slowly, ever so carefully, Jesse filled the coffee cup up to the brim, even above the brim.
- Occasionally, but only occasionally, one of these lemons will get by the inspectors.

Some Special Cases

The adverbs *enough* and *not enough* usually take a postmodifier position:

- Is that music loud enough?
- These shoes are not big enough.
- In a roomful of elderly people, you must remember to speak loudly enough.

(Notice, though, that when *enough* functions as an adjective, it can come before the noun:

- Did she give us enough time?

The adverb *enough* is often followed by an infinitive:

- She didn't run fast enough to win.

The adverb *too* comes before adjectives and other adverbs:

- She ran too fast.
- She works too quickly.

If *too* comes after the adverb it is probably a disjunct (meaning *also*) and is usually set off with a comma:

- Yasmin works hard. She works quickly, too.

The adverb *too* is often followed by an **infinitive**:

- She runs too slowly to enter this race.

Another common construction with the adverb *too* is *too* followed by a prepositional phrase — **for + the object of the preposition** — **followed by an infinitive**:

- This milk is too hot for a baby to drink.

Practice on adverbs and adjectives

1. Select the sentence in which *usually* appears in an appropriate position.
 - A. She usually shops for clothes at the local thrift store.
 - B. Usually she shops for clothes at the local thrift store.
 - C. She shops for clothes at the local thrift store usually.
 - D. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

2. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial phrases.
 - A. She leaves the island during the months of December and January after dark.
 - B. She leaves the island after dark during the months of December and January.
 - C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

3. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbs and adverbial phrases.
 - A. Ramonita prays at St. Matthew's Church fervently for her grandmother's recovery.
 - B. Ramonita prays fervently for her grandmother's recovery at St. Matthew's Church.
 - C. Ramonita prays fervently at St. Matthew's Church for her grandmother's recovery.
 - D. Any one of the above is fine.

4. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial phrases.
 - A. Juan made an appointment to see his doctor at two o'clock on the first Thursday of July next summer.
 - B. Juan made an appointment next summer to see his doctor next July at two o'clock on the first Thursday.
 - C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

5. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of modifiers.
 - A. My father was born in Cleveland in the backroom of a bakery.
 - B. My father was born in the backroom of a bakery in Cleveland.
 - C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

6. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of modifiers.
 - A. Dry the car carefully with a soft fluffy towel.
 - B. Dry the car with a soft fluffy towel carefully.
 - C. Carefully dry the car with a soft fluffy towel.
 - D. Either "A" or "C" is fine.

7. Select the most emphatic position for the adverbial modifier of this sentence.
- A. Rarely do we see this kind of talent on a small-town high school baseball team.
 - B. We rarely see this kind of talent on a small-town high school baseball team.
 - C. "A" and "B" are equally emphatic.
8. Select the sentence with the most appropriate order of adverbial modifiers.
- A. He found the golf clubs that his father had used to win the U.S. Open in the car trunk.
 - B. In the car trunk, he found the golf clubs that his father had used to win the U.S. Open.
9. Select the sentence with the most appropriate position for the adjectival modifier.
- A. These miniature roses only grow to be an inch across.
 - B. These miniature roses grow to be only an inch across.
 - C. Either "A" or "B" is fine.

Exercise on Gerunds:

Underline the gerunds or gerund phrases in the following sentences and label how they function in the sentence (subject, direct object, subject complement, object of preposition).

1. Swimming keeps me in shape.
2. Swimming in your pool is always fun.
3. Telling your father was a mistake.
4. The college recommends sending applications early.
5. He won the game by scoring during the overtime period.
6. Her most important achievement was winning the national championship.
7. Going to work today took all my energy.
8. Fighting for a losing cause made them depressed.

Verb Tense Final Test

Cumulative Verb Tense Review

Complete the followings with the appropriate tenses, and answer questions 11-15.

1. When Carol (call) _____ last night, I (watch) _____ my favorite show on television.
2. I (work) _____ for this company for more than thirty years, and I intend to stay here until I retire!
3. Sharon (love) _____ to travel. She (go) _____ abroad almost every summer. Next year, she plans to go to Peru.
4. Thomas is an author. He (write) _____ mystery novels and travel memoirs. He (write) _____ since he was twenty-eight. Altogether, he (write) _____ seven novels, three collections of short stories and a book of poetry.
5. We were late because we had some car problems. By the time we (get) _____ to the train station, Susan (wait) _____ for us for more than two hours.
6. Sam (try) _____ to change a light bulb when he (slip) _____ and (fell) _____.
7. Everyday I (wake) _____ up at 6 o'clock, (eat) _____ breakfast at 7 o'clock and (leave) _____ for work at 8 o'clock. However, this morning I (get) _____ up at 6:30, (skip) _____ breakfast and (leave) _____ for work late because I (forget) _____ to set my alarm.
8. Right now, Jim (read) _____ the newspaper and Kathy (make) _____ dinner. Last night at this time, they (do) _____ the same thing. She (cook) _____ and he (read) _____ the newspaper. Tomorrow at this time, they (do, also) _____ the same thing. She (prepare) _____ dinner

and he (read) _____. They are very predictable people!

9. By this time next summer, you (complete) _____ your studies and (find) _____ a job. I, on the other hand, (accomplish, not) _____ anything. I (study, still) _____ and you (work) _____ in some new high paying job.

10. The students (be, usually) _____ taught by Mrs. Monty. However, this week they (teach) _____ taught by Mr. Tanzer.

11.

Jane talks on the phone.

Bob has been talking on the phone for an hour.

Mary is talking on the phone.

Who is not necessarily on the phone now? _____

12.

I'm going to make dinner for Frank.

I'm making dinner for Judy.

I'll make dinner for Mary.

I make dinner for Ted.

I will be making dinner for Tony.

Who are you offering to make dinner for? _____

13.

Jane left when Tim arrived.

Bob left when Tim had arrived.

Tim arrived when Mary was leaving.

John had left when Tim arrived.

After Tim arrived, Frank left.

Who did not run into Tim? _____

14.

Jane is talking in class.

Bob always talks in class.

Mary is always talking in class.

Whose action bothers you? _____

15.

Jane never left Jamestown.

Bob has never left Jamestown.

Who is still alive? _____

Vocabulary

Choose the best explanation to the underlined words or expressions.

1. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but he was mostly self-educated.

- a. taught himself
- b. born a genius
- c. loved school
- d. thought of himself

2. His natural curiosity soon led him to start experimenting with electrical and mechanical things at home.

- a. experiencing
- b. inventing
- c. making tests and playing with
- d. ignoring

3. He left numerous inventions that improved the quality of life all over the world.

- a. numbered
- b. many
- c. none
- d. modern

4. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

- a. passionately and with great focus
- b. carelessly and with many distractions
- c. hard
- d. problems

1. Sophia Fowler Gallaudet was the deaf wife of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet who founded the first permanent public school for the deaf.

- a. temporary
- b. residential
- c. lasting
- d. important

2. She became a modest, gay, and charming young lady.

- a. humble
- b. modern
- c. cheerful
- d. arrogant

3. Sophia didn't hesitate, and married him in 1821.

- a. plan
- b. want to
- c. take a long time to decide
- d. confide

4. She often met with members of Congress and other prominent men in order to gain support for her goals.

- a. government
- b. promising
- c. not famous
- d. famous and important

5. She helped to obtain funds to found and maintain Gallaudet College.

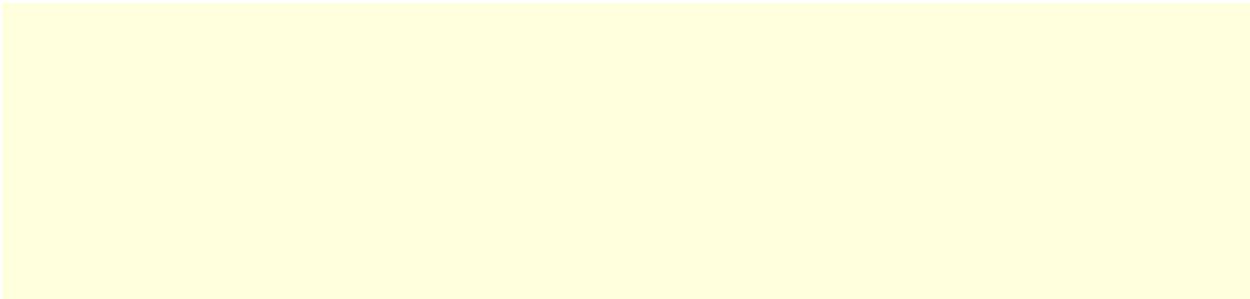
- a. get
- b. order
- c. observe
- d. send

6. Gallaudet has preserved her memory by naming Fowler Hall in her honor.

- a. encouraged
- b. promised
- c. kept alive
- d. ignored

7. Sophia was nineteen years old when her parents learned that a school for the deaf had been founded in Hartford, Connecticut.

- a. located
- b. established
- c. lost
- d. discovered



1. At nights, he huddled in doorways and slept.
 - a. hid
 - b. curled up
 - c. snuck in
 - d. knocked
2. Needless to say, he was a familiar sight on campus.
 - a. common, easily recognizable
 - b. strange
 - c. friendly
 - d. daily, repeated
3. His courtship required letter-writing, therefore, he asked a student in the college to be his private secretary since he was illiterate.
 - a. afraid
 - b. too busy
 - c. unable to read and write
 - d. lazy
4. Douglas actively sought a wife during his life at Gallaudet.
 - a. tried to find
 - b. abandoned
 - c. fought
 - d. needed
5. He spent the entire time working around the docks of Norfolk.
 - a. half
 - b. tiring
 - c. whole
 - d. slow
6. He was very feeble at the time, and sat in a big armchair during the ceremonies.
 - a. loyal
 - b. proud
 - c. strong
 - d. weak
7. He died on February 11, 1936, but he left a legend that would live forever.
 - a. a story that is passed on from the past
 - b. a lie that no one believes
 - c. history in print
 - d. stories for everyone

1. Because John could not talk, he could not tell his parents about his many animal friends in the forest and the exciting things that he saw, but he found another way to express himself. He made figures out of clay.

- a. speak with voice
- b. be quiet
- c. communicate
- d. write his thoughts

2. The bear looked so real. The only thing missing was its growl.

- a. snarl
- b. growth
- c. mouth
- d. talking back

3. Since he needed special education, he was transferred to a school for the deaf at Boulder, Montana.

- a. traveled by train
- b. moved to
- c. kept at
- d. transformed

4. John's work was on exhibit in many places in the country.

- a. sale
- b. loan
- c. walls
- d. display

5. In his lifetime, he literally carved his way to fame.

- a. in action
- b. really
- c. probably
- d. supposedly

6. Many important people bought John's work. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the famous multimillionaire, was one of them.

- a. someone who has many millions of dollars
- b. someone who has a million dollars
- c. someone who gives a lot of money to charity
- d. someone who doesn't care about money

1. The young nurse smiled so cheerfully that the little boy smiled back.

- a. quickly
- b. happily
- c. sweetly
- d. loudly

2. Dr. Richardson told May that the work would be arduous.

- a. interesting
- b. loving
- c. hard
- d. dangerous

3. Dr. Richardson told May that her salary would be very small.

- a. work
- b. room
- c. uniform
- d. pay

4. Only once did she disobey Dr. Richardson's orders.

- a. follow
- b. listen to
- c. not follow
- d. disagree with

5. Dr. Richardson decided to overlook May's disobedience.

- a. not pay attention to
- b. punish
- c. watch
- d. look over

1. Smith initially refused to take part in the Revolution.

- a. never
- b. finally
- c. at first
- d. always

2. The first major battle of the Texas Revolution occurred in February, 1836.

- a. happened
- b. was celebrated
- c. was seen
- d. remembered

3. Meanwhile, in order to cut off the Mexicans' escape, an important bridge was torn down.

- a. Importantly,
- b. In spite of another event,
- c. Because,
- d. While another event was happening,

4. Captain Smith was the leader of General Houston's scouts during the Texas Revolution.

- a. spies
- b. army
- c. club for boys
- d. deaf troop

5. The Texans managed to defend the fort for twelve days.

- a. tried
- b. were able
- c. failed
- d. supervisor

6. Meanwhile, in order to cut off the Mexicans' escape...an important bridge was torn down.

- a. encourage
- b. remove
- c. stop
- d. ignore

1. As a result, he lost both his hearing and his sense of smell.

- a. Because of this,
- b. Except for this,
- c. In spite of this,
- d. Resolution,

2. The scars only made him look more distinguished.

- a. distracted.
- b. injured.
- c. dignified.
- d. intelligent.

3. He entered school, where he excelled in his studies.

- a. enjoyed
- b. succeeded
- c. focused
- d. ignored

4. He was a dedicated teacher; and consequently, was promoted to teach the highest class.

- a. except for this,
- b. retribution,
- c. no matter,
- d. as a result,

5. He was very concerned about the lack of educational opportunities for the deaf.

- a. missing schools
- b. fact that there were no schools
- c. people who weren't allowed to go to school
- d. schools that weren't very good

6. Although he had intended to return to France, he never did.

- a. meant to/planned to
- b. intense
- c. decided to
- d. avoided to

1. "Hoy was ambidextrous; he threw right-handed and batted left-handed."

- a. a very talented player
- b. awkward
- c. confusing to the pitcher
- d. able to use his right and left hands equally well

2. "Los Angeles defeated their opposition."

- a. beat his own team
- b. beat the other team
- c. lost the game
- d. won in spite of the fog

3. "The umpire lifted his right arm to indicate that the pitch was a strike,"

- a. to gesture or sign
- b. to be less confusing
- c. to ignore
- d. to shout

4. "It was a memorable game."

- a. honorable
- b. significant
- c. easy to remember
- d. easy to forget

5. "He caught the ball in spite of the fog."

- a. because of
- b. regardless of
- c. therefore
- d. however

6. "His small stature and speed made him an outstanding base runner."

- a. legs
- b. statue
- c. limp
- d. size

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages and answer the questions below each.

Sophia Fowler Gallaudet was the deaf wife of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who founded the first permanent public school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut. She did not allow her deafness to prevent her from leading a full life. She was educated, raised a family, ran a busy household, and helped to found Gallaudet College.

Sophia Fowler was born deaf near Guilford, Connecticut, on March 20, 1798. At that time, there were no schools for the deaf in America. However, Sophia had a good mind. She used her intellect and learned many skills by watching the people around her. She learned to cook and sew, and became a modest, gay and charming young lady.

Sophia was nineteen years old when her parents learned that a school for the deaf had been founded in Hartford, Connecticut. She entered the school in 1817 and stayed there until the spring of 1821. While she was there, the principal of the school, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet fell in love with her and asked her to marry him. Sophia did not hesitate, and married him in 1821.

As Mrs. Gallaudet, she continued to charm the people she met. She was eager to learn from every social situation. Through her contact with the many visitors to her home, she was actually able to continue her education.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet died in 1851, leaving his wife to make a life without him. However, her eight children did not leave her without support. With the help of her grown children, she continued to keep house for those children that had not yet married.

In 1857, Mrs. Gallaudet's youngest son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, became principal of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf in Washington, D.C. He was only 20 years old at the time, but his ambition was to establish a college for the deaf. His mother shared his dream and work. She often met with members of Congress and other prominent men in order to gain support for her goals. Through them, she helped to obtain funds to found and maintain Gallaudet College.

Mrs. Gallaudet served as matron of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf (now Kendall Demonstration School and Gallaudet College) for nine years. This included two years as head of the department that taught many of the household

skills that she had learned as a child, such as cooking and sewing. She retired only when her health began to fail.

During her last years, Mrs. Gallaudet spent the winters in Washington, D.C., and the rest of the year traveling and visiting her children and grandchildren. She died on May 13, 1877. Gallaudet has preserved her memory by naming Fowler Hall, which was originally a women's dormitory and is now part of the graduate school, in her honor.

1. According to the story, Sophia continued her education after she finished school by:

- a. reading books**
- b. meeting and interacting with people**
- c. being at Gallaudet College**
- d. learning from Thomas Gallaudet**

2. After her husband died, she finished raising her children, and then she:

- a. moved to Washington, D.C.**
- b. spent her winters in Washington and the rest of the year visiting her children and grandchildren.**
- c. became sick.**
- d. Helped her son to establish a college for the deaf.**

3. Sophia studied at the school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut:

- a. for ten years**
- b. from 1817 to 1851**
- c. from 1817 to 1821**
- d. From 1798 to 1803**

4. We can assume from this passage that:

- a. Sophia believed that deaf people should have equal rights to education and employment.**
- b. Sophia thought that deaf people were better off living with a relative who could take care of them and support them.**
- c. Sophia wished that she could have visited deaf schools in Europe.**
- d. Sophia always wanted a dormitory to be named after her.**

Most people don't know the true story of the little boy who came to be known as Douglas Craig. He was found wandering around the streets of Washington, D.C. He could not hear or speak. He did not know his name or how old he was. He had no home. At night, he huddled in doorways and slept. Sometimes people pitied him and gave him food and clothing. If not, he ate what he could find in garbage cans.

It is said that a man named Craig found the little boy and took him to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet at Gallaudet College. Dr. Gallaudet gave him the first name of Douglas, and the last name of Craig, after the man who found him. The little boy became Douglas Craig.

Dr. Gallaudet placed Douglas in the Kendall School, and he stayed there until he was old enough to work. He spent his life working in and around the halls of Gallaudet. Consequently, all of the students who lived on Kendall Green during the days of Douglas Craig knew him. They have told enough stories about him to fill a book.

Douglas grew to become a tall, strong man. He was probably the best "handy man" that Gallaudet had ever had. He had many duties, such as picking up mail at the post office, mowing grass, raking leaves, tending the flower beds, raising and lowering the heavy drop curtain on the stage for plays in the chapel, and carrying notes from the boys to the girls. Clearly, he was a familiar sight on campus.

For years, Douglas lived in a room over the stable which once stood near the Ely Center. He liked to collect junk, and the stable loft was full of old tin bath tubs, bed springs, clothes, and stove pipe hats that other people had given to him. He once raised rabbits, guinea pigs, and white rats in the stable yard.

Douglas actively sought a wife during his life at Gallaudet. It is said that he asked all of the black cooks in the college kitchen to marry him. For a time, he courted a black woman from Baltimore. Since his courtship required letter-writing, and he was illiterate, he had a student in the college act as his "private secretary." Though that relationship did not work out, he did finally marry. Later in life, he married a black deaf woman from Washington. The wedding and reception took place in a church near the college, and most of the college faculty and teachers of the Kendall School were present. Douglas was dressed for the occasion in a full-dress suit with a white tie and white gloves.

The happy couple went to Baltimore for a honeymoon, but the honeymoon only lasted for one day. Their plans were cut short when Douglas' pocketbook containing about \$300 was either lost or stolen.

Douglas never got very far from Washington, D.C. Gallaudet College was his world. He went to Norfolk, Virginia, once on a vacation, but he did not know what a vacation was. He spent the entire time working around the docks of Norfolk. He came home with a pocketful of money, and told everyone that he had a fine vacation.

Douglas' last public duty was to raise the flag to the top of the new flagpole in front of College Hall. He was very feeble at the time, and sat in a big armchair during the ceremonies. He died on February 11, 1936, but left a legend at Gallaudet that would live forever.

1. The main idea of the story is that:

- a. Craig liked women.**
- b. Gallaudet is the best place for an orphan to grow up.**
- c. Craig was an orphan, and no one ever found out exactly what happened to his family.**
- d. Craig, a man with an unusual background, worked at Gallaudet for many years.**

2. It is most likely that Douglas Craig enjoyed working at Gallaudet because:

- a. Gallaudet was a good place to collect junk.**
- b. he found it easy to communicate with people.**
- c. people felt sorry for him so he didn't have to work hard.**
- d. he didn't have a home.**

3. "He did not know what a vacation was." This phrase means:

- a. he did not know what the word "vacation" meant.**
- b. he could not stop working even on a vacation.**
- c. he hated vacations.**
- d. he never took time off from work.**

4. Craig and his new wife's honeymoon did not last long because:

- a. their money was lost or stolen.**
- b. Craig missed Gallaudet and wanted to come back early.**
- c. they spent all their money.**
- d. their baggage and clothing was lost or stolen.**

In Glacier National Park, which is in the Rocky Mountains of Montana, there once roamed a little deaf Indian boy. He loved to wander in the forest, and made friends with the animals who lived there. Since he loved animals, he would observe them intently and learn their habits. This little Indian boy's name was John Lewis Clarke.

John Lewis Clarke's grandfather was a graduate from West Point and a captain in the U.S. Army. He was married to the daughter of a Blackfoot Indian Chief and adopted by the tribe. His son, John Lewis Clarke's father, also married an Indian princess, the daughter of Chief Stands Alone. Sadly, John's grandfather was later killed by Indians of another tribe near Helena, Montana.

John Lewis Clarke was not born deaf. He became ill at a young age with scarlet fever. Though he survived, he could no longer hear the sounds that the forest animals made. He could not hear his Indian friends when they called to him. Scarlet fever had caused him to lose his hearing. His Indian friends gave him the name Cutapuis (Cu-ta-pu-ee) which means, "man who talks not."

Because John could not talk, he could not tell his parents about his many animal friends in the forest and the exciting things that he saw, but he found another way to express himself. He made figures of them out of clay from the river banks. Later, when he was older, he learned to carve things out of wood. He loved to carve animals. With an axe and a pocket knife, he carved a life-sized image of a bear from a cedar trunk. The bear looked so real, the only thing missing was its growl.

When John was old enough to go to school, his parents sent him to the Fort Shaw Indian School. However, since he needed special education, he was transferred to a school for the deaf at Boulder, Montana. He also attended the School for the Deaf at Devil's Lake, North Dakota. When he was older, he enrolled at St. Francis Academy in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he studied wood carving.

While he was still in his teens, John returned to Montana and opened a studio. He began to carve all the animals he had known very well in his childhood, and offer them for sale. He made models of animals out of wood, clay, and stone. He painted pictures using water colors and oils, and did excellent pen and ink drawings. He began to make a name for himself as an artist.

John spent most of his 89 years at his home studio in Glacier Park. Every year when the park season was over, he continued his work in Great Falls, Montana, his second home. Many important people bought John's work. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the famous multimillionaire, was one of them.

John's work was on exhibit in many places in this country. John died on November 20, 1970. In his life-time, he literally carved his way to fame.

1. John probably started to use American Sign Language as soon as:

- a. he became deaf.**
- b. he entered a school for the deaf.**
- c. he could make figures out of clay.**
- d. his Indian friends taught him.**

2. The subject of his artwork was mostly animals. This is most likely because:

- a. the environment he grew up in influenced him.**
- b. he was an Indian.**
- c. it was his way of expressing ideas.**
- d. he did not like people.**

3. "The bear looked so real. The only thing missing was its 'growl.'" This phrase means:

- a. John forgot to add one more thing.**
- b. the bear was missing.**
- c. the bear missed growling.**
- d. the bear looked perfect except that it could not make any sound.**

4. During the course of his education, John attended:

- a. two schools.**
- b. only a residential school for the deaf.**
- c. four different schools.**
- d. a school in Maine.**

The child in the hospital bed was just waking up after having his tonsils taken out. His throat hurt, and he was scared. However, the young nurse standing by his bed smiled so cheerfully that the little boy smiled back. He forgot to be afraid. The young nurse was May Paxton and she was deaf.

May Paxton graduated from the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton near the year 1909. Three years later she went to see Dr. Katherine B. Richardson about becoming a nurse. Dr. Richardson was one of the founders of Mercy Hospital of Kansas City, Missouri. She had never heard of a deaf nurse. Dr. Richardson told May that her salary would be very small and that the work would be arduous. However, May said that hard work did not frighten her. Dr. Richardson was impressed with her, and accepted May as a student nurse.

Dr. Richardson never regretted her decision. In fact, she was so pleased with May's work that she later accepted two other deaf women as student nurses. The first was Miss Marian Finch of Aberdeen, South Dakota, who was hard of hearing. The second was Miss Lillie "Bessie" Speaker of St. Joseph, Missouri. These three were called "the silent angels of Mercy Hospital" during the time they worked there.

May and Marian did not know each other before Marian was hired by the hospital. When Marian first came to the hospital, Dr. Richardson introduced May to Marian. She showed them to the room they were to share. During the next two days, the two girls wrote notes to each other. Finally, other nurses asked Marian if she knew that May was deaf. Marian ran to the bedroom and asked May in sign if she really was deaf. May answered in sign. Then, as the joke sunk in, the two girls burst into laughter.

May was always conscientious about following orders. Only once did she disobey Dr. Richardson. It took a lot of time to care for all the sick children, as a result, Dr. Richardson asked the nurses not to take the time to hold the new babies when they were crying. However, May hated to see the babies cry. When Dr. Richardson was not around, she found time to hold them. This small change helped the nursery to run much more smoothly. When Dr. Richardson discovered what May was doing, she recognized that May's actions had improved the nursery, and decided to overlook May's disobedience.

In spite of their success, none of the girls finished the nursing program. Marian had to go back to South Dakota because of a family problem. Illness forced Bessie to give up her nursing career. May decided to give up nursing for marriage, and married Alexander Benoit.

Dr. Richardson often spoke of her faith in the girls' ability to learn nursing. She wrote to May, "For three years, you have been with us ... It is wonderful to me that no man, woman or child ever, to my knowledge, made a complaint against you ... "

1. May Paxton started working at Mercy Hospital:

- a. in 1909.**
- b. before she graduated from the Missouri School.**
- c. three years after she graduated from the Missouri School.**
- d. three years after she went to see Dr. Richardson.**

2. When May disobeyed Dr. Richardson's orders about holding babies:

- a. Dr. Richardson was very angry.**
- b. Dr. Richardson didn't know because she wasn't there.**
- c. May was fired.**
- d. Dr. Richardson didn't say anything about it.**

3. May and Marian communicated by writing at first because:

- a. they didn't know each other and were shy.**
- b. they were playing a joke on each other.**
- c. neither one of them knew that the other was deaf.**
- d. Marian was a hearing person.**

4. We can guess from this passage that:

- a. May was fond of children and babies.**
- b. May hated her job and left as soon as she could.**
- c. May enjoyed working in the Emergency Room.**
- d. May preferred to work with deaf people.**

One of the largest counties in Texas is named for Captain Erastus "Deaf" Smith, a deaf man. Captain Smith was the leader of General Sam Houston's scouts during the Texas Revolution, the war in which Texas won its freedom from Mexico. The county named in his honor is called Deaf Smith County.

A scout in the days of the Texas Revolution was much like a spy is today. Captain "Deaf" Smith would find out where enemy troops were camped and how many men the enemy had, and he would report to Sam Houston. Even when other people could not see or hear any sign of people or animals, Captain Smith would know where they were. Sometimes he would guide Texas troops through enemy territory without the enemy even knowing they were there.

Erastus Smith was born in New York on April 19, 1787, but went to live in Mississippi when he was 11 years old. He went to Texas for a short time in 1817, and four years later returned to Texas to stay. He wandered over Texas as a surveyor before he volunteered for army service after the start of the Texas Revolution.

Smith married a Mexican woman, and they had four children- three girls and one boy. He spent a lot of time learning the customs, manners, and language of the Mexican settlers. When the Texas Revolution began in 1835, Smith initially refused to take part in it out of respect for his family's heritage. However, after Mexican troops tried to stop him from going to San Antonio to visit his family, he volunteered for service with the Texans. He was made a captain.

The first major battle of the Texas Revolution occurred in February, 1836, at an old fort called the Alamo. Nearly 6,000 Mexican soldiers fought against only 187 Texans. The Texans managed to defend the fort for twelve days, but in the end, all 187 Texans were killed in the battle.

General Houston was very upset by the fall of the Alamo to Mexican General Santa Anna. He sent Captain Smith to get more details. Smith returned bringing with him Mrs. Almeron Dickerson and her 15-month-old baby. Mrs. Dickerson had been the only American woman at the Alamo.

It was the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, that made sure Texas would be free from Mexico. Before the battle, General Santa Anna had received 400 new troops to strengthen his army. However, the troops were tired when they arrived, and Santa Anna ordered a rest period.

Meanwhile, in order to cut off the Mexicans' escape in case General Houston's troops were successful in defeating them, Captain Smith suggested

that an important bridge that had been used by the enemy should be torn down. General Houston agreed. He told Smith to take a group of men armed with axes and do the job.

Then, Houston and 783 Texans made a surprise attack on the 1,000 resting Mexican soldiers. General Santa Anna tried to escape. Wearing only red slippers and a blue dressing gown, he jumped onto a horse and galloped off in the direction of the bridge. But because the bridge was gone, his escape plans were ruined, and he was captured the next day.

During the Battle of San Jacinto, Smith rode back and forth across the field behind the Texans waving his axe to let them know that the bridge was destroyed. He called to the fighters: "The bridge is down! They can't get away! Victory or death!"

Erastus Smith was 49 years old at the time of the Battle of San Jacinto. He died about a year and a half later, on November 30, 1837, at the age of 50.

1. The main idea of this selection is best stated as:

- a. The Battle of the Alamo was an enormous loss for the Americans.
- b. If it weren't for the Texas Revolution, everyone in Texas would be speaking Spanish.
- c. Smith, a deaf man, played an important role in the Texas Revolution.
- d. Smith was a good scout.

2. General Houston was very upset about the fall of the Alamo and "sent Captain Smith to get more details." We can tell from this that:

- a. General Houston trusted Smith to find out important information.
- b. Houston had nothing else that Smith was able to do.
- c. Houston was testing Smith to see if he was any good at his job.

3. Put the following events in the correct order:

- a. The Texas Revolution started, Smith got married, Smith volunteered for service, Mexican troops tried to stop him from seeing his family.**
- b. Smith got married, the Texas Revolution started, Mexican troops tried to stop Smith from seeing his family, Smith volunteered for service.**
- c. Smith got married, the Texas Revolution started, Smith volunteered for service, Mexican troops tried to stop him from seeing his family.**
- d. The Texas Revolution started, Smith volunteered for service, Smith got married, Mexican troops tried to stop him from seeing his family.**

4. At first, Smith refused to take part in the Texas Revolution because:

- a. he was a pacifist and didn't believe in fighting.**
- b. Mexican soldiers stopped him from going to San Antonio.**
- c. he was already a Captain.**
- d. his wife was Mexican, and he didn't want to fight against her people.**

5. The first time Smith visited Texas was in:

- a. 1787**
- b. 1836**
- c. 1817**
- d. 1821**

6. "After Mexican troops tried to stop him from going to see his family, he volunteered for service with the Texans." From this sentence we can assume that:

- a. the only way for him to see his family was for him to become a Captain.**
- b. Smith was angry with the Mexican troops for keeping him from his family.**
- c. The Mexicans stopped him because he was married to a Mexican woman.**
- d. Smith was friends with the Mexican troops who stopped him.**

Read the following passage and fill in the spaces with the appropriate answer.

Should Gallaudet permit students to keep pets in their dorm rooms? Why or why not?

Gallaudet University currently does not allow students to keep pets in their dorm rooms. Exceptions are made only for service animals such as guide dogs and hearing ___1___. These working dogs provide services that benefit their student owners. But other kinds of pets can be ___2___ to students too. Pets should be allowed to live in the dorms because they can help students reduce stress and learn responsibility.

College life is very demanding and students often feel a lot of pressure and tension. Pets could help students relieve ___3___ in many ways. For example, playing with pets could give students a study break. Walking a dog or playing with a cat would allow the students to relax their body and mind. When the students return to their studying, they would feel ___4___ and ready to work again. Pets could also relieve social stress or homesickness. A dog or cat could provide companionship and affection when students have problems with their friends or miss home. Sometimes it is easier to talk to a pet than to a person. Talking about problems helps students figure out ___5___. Pets would have a positive influence on the stress of college life.

College is also a time when students need to learn to be responsible. Caring for pets could help students learn ___6___ in several ways. For example, pets need to be fed and watered on a regular schedule. Some pets also need to be taken out while others need their litter box or cage cleaned. Students would learn to schedule time for these chores between their classes and activities. New students are often used to having their parents do things for them. But parents do not live on college campuses with their children. Therefore, caring for a pet is something students would have to do ___7___. They would learn how to solve problems on their own and how to follow through with their commitments. Having pets would teach students to handle more adult responsibilities.

In conclusion, living with pets would offer many ___8___ to Gallaudet University's students. Pets would help students reduce stress and learn adult responsibility. I believe that Gallaudet should consider changing its policies to allow students to keep pets in their dorm rooms.

1	aids tests people dogs	5	vacations college math solutions
2	harmful boring beneficial exciting	6	responsibility carelessness French irresponsibility
3	stress headaches fun tuition	7	together quickly independently carefully
4	distracted refreshed tired stressed	8	problems credits computers benefits

Part I: Grammar

1. They _____ shopping today.
A. not going B. shall not C. isn't going D. aren't going
2. You _____ watch television.
A. are not B. don't C. haven't D. not
3. The flight _____ tomorrow.
A. left B. were leaving C. has left D. will leave
4. Sarah and Reem _____ usually on time.
A. was B. am C. are D. is
5. I _____ go to work yesterday.
A. didn't B. can't C. don't D. wasn't
6. The apple is _____ than the orange.
A. sweet B. sweeter C. sweetest D. the sweetest
7. When I _____ on the telephone, the doorbell rang.
A. talked B. have talked C. talking D. was talking
8. Speaker A: "Who wants to be the leader?"
Speaker B: "Ahmed _____".
A. do B. is C. does D. was
9. There _____ a celebration next week.
A. be B. is going to C. will D. will be
10. The woman _____ lives next door is from Turkey.
A. who B. which C. whom D. what
11. The teacher said to keep writing _____ the end of the exam.
A. until B. by C. from D. since
12. If we can get a seat on the airplane, we _____ .
A. go B. will go C. have gone D. had gone
13. Please talk _____ because the baby is asleep.
A. quiet B. quietest C. the quietest D. quietly
14. Would you like _____ of coffee?
A. cup B. a cup C. the cup D. any cup

15. Nawal _____ at the Al-Ahli bank for five years.
 A. will be working B. would be working C. have been working D. has been working
16. Many books have _____ from the library.
 A. stole B. stolen C. been stolen D. been stealing
17. Khalid has been waiting for his money _____ August.
 A. from B. since C. in D. on
18. They _____ buy anything new for the coming holiday.
 A. won't B. isn't C. haven't D. aren't
19. That author _____ a new book about history.
 A. writing B. going to write C. goes to write D. is going to write
20. My friend asked if he _____ see me tonight.
 A. ought B. could C. able to D. am able
21. Mona won first prize in the contest. She _____ be very happy!
 A. must B. might C. have to D. going to
22. In the future the sea will _____ as the most important source of food.
 A. use B. used C. be used D. be using
23. Speaker A: "Are you going to work right now?"
 Speaker B: "Yes, I _____."
 A. go B. am C. going D. are
24. The books _____ by the fire.
 A. have destroyed B. had destroyed C. were destroyed D. were destroying
25. You have only _____ time left to finish your test.
 A. a little B. much C. a few D. many
26. Every day Aisha _____ to school at the same time.
 A. go B. goes C. is going D. has gone
27. The last question on the exam was _____ of all.
 A. difficult B. more difficult C. most difficult D. the most difficult
28. They asked me his name after he _____.
 A. is leaving B. had left C. was leaving D. has left
29. I wish you would stop _____ the door open.
 A. leave B. left C. leaves D. leaving

30. I _____ to Tunisia if I had enough money.
A. travel B. am traveling C. traveled D. would travel
31. Jassim found out that he _____ have to pay for everything.
A. would B. ought to C. going to D. are going to
32. I _____ to find my keys all day.
A. will be trying B. might try C. have been trying D. have been tried
33. She isn't _____ today.
A. drive B. drives C. drove D. driving
34. We _____ a good movie last night.
A. saw B. were seeing C. are seen D. have seen
35. You should _____ breakfast this morning. That's why you're hungry now.
A. eat B. ate C. to eat D. have eaten

Part II: Vocabulary

36. During the storm, the loud _____ scared me.
A. lightning B. fog C. thunder D. sunshine
37. You can see many plants and animals in a _____ park.
A. nature B. scenery C. materials D. remains
38. Eman wanted an _____ car because she didn't have much money.
A. unsafe B. inexpensive C. unpopular D. incomplete
39. To get that information, you must _____ in an atlas.
A. hand it in B. write it down C. do it over D. look it up
40. The family is planning a birthday _____ for their youngest daughter.
A. lecture B. notice C. interview D. party
41. My _____ is my aunt's child.
A. uncle B. brother C. cousin D. aunt
42. When Khalid gave the wrong answer in class, he felt _____.
A. embarrassed B. depressed C. comfortable D. fantastic
43. Some people worry that their food might _____ unhealthy chemicals.
A. contain B. memorize C. gather D. receive
44. Food is a _____ in life. Everyone must have it.
A. possibility B. similarity C. ability D. necessity
45. If we want something very much but don't get it, we feel _____.
A. delighted B. charming C. impolite D. disappointed
46. Children look to their _____ for food, shelter, clothes, love, etc.
A. armies B. nations C. parents D. societies
47. I have two credit card applications. I must _____ them out and return them soon.
A. cross B. pick C. throw D. fill
48. When I asked the stranger for directions, I got no _____.
A. decision B. reply C. repetition D. supply
49. Mariam is very _____. She always remembers to call her mother.
A. aggressive B. reliable C. insincere D. creative
50. Children should not be allowed to swim at the _____ end of the pool.
A. wide B. high C. long D. deep

51. A car _____ on the Fourth Ring Road and caused a traffic jam.
A. multiplied B. overheated C. spread D. solidified
52. I was so _____ by that book that I fell asleep.
A. frightened B. interested C. bored D. excited
53. Some people _____ meditation a good way to relieve stress.
A. guarantee B. determine C. influence D. consider
54. Because of the _____ of the Sultan Center, it's usually hard to find parking.
A. equality B. popularity C. safety D. humanity
55. The shop owners wanted to _____ their old shop by remodeling the exterior.
A. supervise B. prevent C. modernize D. destroy
56. Every summer heavy rainfall causes _____ in parts of Asia.
A. floods B. challenges C. droughts D. battles
57. The _____ of oil production requires modern technology.
A. effect B. process C. device D. surface
58. Abdullah was given an award for his outstanding academic achievement. He is an _____ student.
A. exceptional B. economical C. average D. allergic
59. If you attend all your classes and study hard, you should feel _____ about passing your exam.
A. emotional B. glamorous C. confident D. fascinated
60. Sarah is very _____. Not only can she play the piano but she can sing beautifully.
A. energetic B. favorite C. sincere D. talented
61. I could see no _____ in attending the lecture so I didn't go.
A. benefit B. opinion C. advice D. statement
62. There is no _____ to caring for the earth. It's the only place we can live.
A. alternative B. suspense C. evidence D. situation
63. Many students experience _____ before an exam.
A. madness B. cruelty C. anxiety D. sadness
64. A period of one hundred years is called a _____.
A. century B. civilization C. decade D. deadline
65. The _____ sky made me buy an umbrella.
A. humid B. chilly C. windy D. overcast

66. The computer is a modern means of _____.
A. anticipation B. comprehension C. communication D. obligation
67. To be very good at sports, an athlete must _____ every day.
A. avoid B. discuss C. practice D. survive
68. An _____ is someone who writes books.
A. actor B. actress C. anchor D. author
69. That man is a drifter. He has no _____ address.
A. permanent B. obvious C. alternate D. temporary
70. Airports are _____ places, because we usually don't know anyone there.
A. rational B. impersonal C. seasonal D. liberal

Part III: Reading Comprehension

It is only a shiny, yellowish metal, but it is one of the most valuable metals on earth. Since the beginning of time, men have looked for this extremely valuable item, gold.

Gold is soft and easy to form into different objects. If it gets wet, it does not rust like iron or other metals. Acids do not change it. One important reason that gold is so valuable is that it is scarce.

Due to its softness, gold must be combined with other metals to harden it and give it strength. By hardening gold, people can then make coins and jewelry with it. Metals commonly mixed with gold are nickel, platinum and copper. Gold jewelry bears a number and the letter *K*. The *K* stands for karat, which is a measure of the amount of pure gold in the jewelry. Pure gold is 24*K*. Therefore, a necklace which is 14*K* is fourteen parts gold and ten parts other metal.

Many countries utilize gold for certain coins, but this practice is not as common now as it once was. The United States, for instance, stopped making gold coins in 1933.

71. A good title for this reading passage is
 - A. Jewelry and Coins
 - B. A Valuable Metal
 - C. Looking for Gold
 - D. Metals Mixed with Gold

72. The word scarce in line 5 means
 - A. not common
 - B. like other metals
 - C. easy to find
 - D. not shiny

73. If a ring is marked 12*k*, then the percentage of gold in it is
 - A. 12
 - B. 36
 - C. 50
 - D. 75

74. Gold coins were made in the United States until
 - A. 1910
 - B. 1924
 - C. 1933
 - D. 1950

75. Gold is often mixed with other metals to make it
 - A. heavier
 - B. shinier
 - C. stronger
 - D. softer

The Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean in the world. Only the Pacific and the Atlantic are larger. More than one-fifth of all the world's water supply is in the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean touches four different continents. To the south is Antarctica and to the east is Australia. Africa lies to the west and Asia lies to the north. There are several important islands in the Indian Ocean. These include Madagascar, the largest one, which is near Africa, and Sri Lanka, which is near India. There is also a group of islands called Seychelles near the African coast.

The Indian Ocean is extremely important to the countries in Southeast Asia. Strong winds from the Indian Ocean bring warm weather and heavy rains which are necessary for growing food.

76. A good title for this reading selection is
- A. The Indian Ocean
 - B. An Interesting Continent
 - C. Important Islands
 - D. Warm Weather from an Ocean
77. The word supply in line 2 means
- A. liquid or wet
 - B. amount or quantity
 - C. big or large
 - D. clean or clear
78. We may conclude that
- A. India is larger than Antarctica
 - B. Madagascar is larger than Sri Lanka
 - C. The Indian Ocean is larger than the Atlantic Ocean
 - D. Sri Lanka is larger than the Seychelles
79. Sri Lanka lies near
- A. Madagascar
 - B. Africa
 - C. India
 - D. Australia
80. Of all the oceans in the world, the Indian Ocean contains more than
- A. 5 percent of the world's water
 - B. 20 percent of the world's water
 - C. 50 percent of the world's water
 - D. 60 percent of the world's water

Bad weather comes in many different forms. One kind of bad weather is the tornado. It is one of the most destructive of all the storms that we have on the earth.

A tornado is a long cloud which comes down from the sky. It is shaped like a funnel and consists of wind which whirls around and around extremely fast. In fact, the wind can reach a speed of more than nine hundred kilometers per hour. Weather scientists are unable to know exactly when a tornado will occur. Fortunately, the tornado is not usually very big and it does not last long.

There are about two hundred tornadoes annually in the United States, but in some years there are many more. Tornadoes that occur over water are called waterspouts.

81. A good title for this selection is
 - A. Bad Weather
 - B. Dangerous Weather
 - C. The Tornado
 - D. Weather Scientists

82. The word annually in line 7 means
 - A. in one year
 - B. very dangerous
 - C. in a fast way
 - D. in a slow way

83. The author suggests that one good thing about a tornado is that it
 - A. does not last long
 - B. whirls around fast
 - C. does not cause much destruction
 - D. moves slowly

84. Tornadoes over water are called
 - A. water tornadoes
 - B. water funnels
 - C. waterspouts
 - D. water sports

85. The number of tornadoes in the United States in one year is about
 - A. one hundred
 - B. two hundred
 - C. five hundred
 - D. nine hundred

Today we use pens all the time without thinking too much about them. However, there was a time when writing was quite difficult because such instruments did not exist.

From the eighth to the eighteenth century, people wrote with quills. A quill is a bird feather. Most quills were strong goose or swan feathers.

In the 1700s, metal pens were invented. These pens had a metal point, called a nib, which was connected to a wooden holder. Like quills, metal pens had to be dipped in ink quite often in order to write.

The fountain pen, which can be refilled, was invented in 1884 by I. E. Waterman. A fountain pen has a supply of ink in it and permanent steel point. Ink constantly flows to the points so it is unnecessary for the writer to stop writing every few words to dip the pen. This made writing more enjoyable. The ballpoint pens used today were first sold in 1946. They have their own supply of ink inside. However, the ink is somewhat thicker and oilier than regular ink. This pen has a small ball that turns when the pen is moved across a sheet of paper.

86. A good title for this reading passage is
- A. The History of Pens
 - B. About Pens and Pencils
 - C. Ink and Letters
 - D. Ballpoint Pens
87. The word flows in line 9 means
- A. writes
 - B. moves
 - C. costs
 - D. stops
88. The author suggests that metal pens were more similar to
- A. quills
 - B. wooden pens
 - C. fountain pens
 - D. ballpoint pens
89. The first ballpoint pen was sold in
- A. the 1700s
 - B. 1946
 - C. 1884
 - D. 1990
90. A feather writing instrument is a
- A. ballpoint pen
 - B. fountain pen
 - C. metal pen
 - D. quill

عمادة القبول و التسجيل

استمارة التسجيل لاختبارات القدرات الأكاديمية

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