

by one building
 k-building syndrome; the
 per, and ceiling tiles in
 in natural products

30. This is based on the belief that students are not born with identical ability. Because they are not exactly the same. The underlined word is closest in meaning to.
- Not identical
 - not the same
 - The same
 - Students
31. Of course, one drawback, or disadvantage, is that students experience exhaustion. The underlined word is closest in meaning to.
- advantage
 - disadvantage
 - exhaustion
 - students
32. In the United States, each state determines its own curriculum. The fifty states decide on their own curricula. The underlined word is closest in meaning to.
- Curriculum
 - each state
 - decide
 - United States
33. The topic of a paragraph is
- a word or a noun phrase
 - one or two sentences
 - main idea
 - skimming
34. The word 'Global' is closest in meaning to
- work or energy
 - list of people
 - worldwide
 - whole
35. The word 'achieve' is closest in meaning to
- courses
 - topics
 - disadvantage
 - get or reach
36. The word 'effort' is closest in meaning to
- energy or work
 - self-control
 - world-wide
 - think about

Paragraph B:

Then what causes sick-building syndrome in an office building or school where people don't smoke or burn oil, wood, or gas? Experts have discovered several sources of sick-building syndrome; among these are mold and bacteria, synthetic products, and lack of **ventilation** — the movement of fresh air into and out of the building. In many buildings, rain has leaked in and causes water damage to walls and carpets. This allows mold and bacteria to grow. Air conditioning systems are another place where mold and bacteria can grow. **Synthetic** (that is, man-made) products such as paint, carpeting, and furniture can be found in all offices and schools. These products release **toxic** (poisonous) chemicals into the air. Perhaps the most common cause of sick-building syndrome, however, is lack of ventilation. Most modern office buildings are tightly sealed; in other words, the windows don't open, so fresh air doesn't enter the building. In a building with mold, bacteria, or toxic chemicals, lack of ventilation makes the situation more serious.

Paragraph C:

There are several solutions to the problem of sick-building syndrome; the most important of these is cleaning the building. First, of course, experts must determine the specific cause in any one building. Then workers probably need to take out carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles in order to remove mold and bacteria. After taking **them** out, **they** need to clean out the air conditioning system and completely rebuild the system of ventilation. They should remove synthetic products and bring in natural products, instead, if they are available.

21. What is the main idea of paragraph A?

- the indoor pollution that causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses
- The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking
- They use chemicals for cleaning
- carbon monoxide from cars in the garage can enter the house

22. What is the main idea of paragraph B?

- In many buildings, rain has leaked in and causes water damage to walls and carpets
- Most modern office buildings are tightly sealed
- Experts have discovered several sources of sick-building syndrome; among these are mold and bacteria, synthetic products, and lack of ventilation
- Synthetic (that is, man-made) products such as paint, carpeting, and furniture can be found in all offices and schools

23. What is the main idea of paragraph C?
- experts must determine the specific cause in any one
 - There are several solutions to the problem of sick-buildings, but the most important of these is cleaning the building
 - workers probably need to take out carpets, wallpaper, in order to remove mold
 - They should remove synthetic products and bring in natural products
24. The pronoun 'They' in paragraph A refers to
- cigarettes
 - oil, wood, or gas
 - chemicals
 - the people who live there
25. The pronoun 'Them' in paragraph A refers to
- products
 - chemicals
 - we
 - these
26. The pronoun 'Them' in paragraph C refers to
- Carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles.
 - Workers
 - Mold
 - Bacteria
27. The pronoun 'They' in paragraph C refers to
- Carpets, wallpaper, and ceiling tiles.
 - Workers
 - Mold
 - Bacteria
28. What is the meaning of 'Ventilation' in paragraph B?
- Mold and bacteria
 - Synthetic products
 - the movement of fresh air into and out of the building
 - rain has leaked in and causes water damage
29. What is the meaning of 'Synthetic' in paragraph B?
- Man-made
 - Paint
 - Furniture
 - Schools
30. What is the meaning of 'Toxic' in paragraph B?
- bacteria
 - chemicals
 - poisonous
 - products

النموذج D

9. What does the word 'overpopulation' mean?
- a. -(noun) when the population is too high; too many people in one place
 - b. -(adjective) when the population is around one million
 - c. -(verb) to fill a place
 - d. -(noun) when the population is too low; few people in one place

10. Create an adjective/noun phrase by matching the word 'old-' with one of the following answers:

- a. -fashionly
- b. -fashion
- c. -fashioned
- d. -dreaming

11. Create an adjective/noun phrase by matching the word 'dream-' with one of the following answers:

- a. -job
- b. -dream
- c. -way
- d. -drive

12. Create an adjective/noun phrase by matching the word 'cell-' with one of the following answers:

- a. -job
- b. -phone
- c. -drive
- d. -sleep

13. Create an adjective/noun phrase by matching the word 'technology-' with one of the following answers:

- a. -fashion
- b. -opening
- c. -dream
- d. -field

The phrase 'City life' consists of:

- a. -Noun + adjective
- b. -Verb + Noun
- c. -Noun + Noun
- d. -Noun + verb

The phrase 'Social Studies' consists of:

- a. -Adjective + Noun
- b. -Adjective + Adjective
- c. -Noun + Noun
- d. -Verb + Noun

المراجع D

1. The phrase 'in a similar way' is a:
 - a. -noun phrase
 - b. -verb phrase
 - c. -prepositional phrase
 - d. -infinitive phrase
2. The phrase 'to eat food' is a:
 - a. -noun phrase
 - b. -verb phrase
 - c. -prepositional phrase
 - d. -infinitive phrase
3. What is the part of speech of the word 'offensive',
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
 - c. Adjective
 - d. Adverb
4. What is the part of speech of the word 'psychologist',
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
 - c. Adjective
 - d. Adverb
5. What is the part of speech of the word 'player',
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
 - c. Adjective
 - d. Adverb
6. What is the part of speech of the word 'information',
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
 - c. Adjective
 - d. Adverb
7. What does the word 'overcrowded' mean?
 - a. -a noun that refers to a place with too many people
 - b. -an adjective that refers to a place with too many people
 - c. -a noun that refers to a place with few people
 - d. -an adjective that refers to a place with few people
8. What does the word 'overestimate' mean?
 - a. -(Noun) to give a correct estimate
 - b. -(verb) to give an estimate that is reasonable
 - c. -(verb) to give an estimate that is too high
 - d. -(noun) to give an estimate that is too low

What does

- a. -(no
- b. -(a
- c. -(v
- d. -(c

10. Create followi

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

11. Cre the

12.

النموذج D

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- a. -(noun) when the population is too high; too many people in one place
 - b. -(adjective) when the population is around one million
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 - d. -(noun) when the population is too low; few people in one place

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- a. -Adjective + Noun
- b. -Adjective + Adjective
- c. -Noun + Noun
- d. -Verb + Noun

16. The phrase 'Especially interesting' consists of:
a. -Noun -Noun
b. -Adverb -Adjective
c. -Adverb -Noun
d. -Adverb -Adverb

17. The prefix (un-) (e.g. unfair) means:
a. -together
b. -not
c. -result
d. -before

18. The prefix (mis-) (e.g. mistaken) means:
a. -back
b. -with
c. -first
d. -wrong

19. The prefix (pre-) (e.g. preschool) means:
a. before
b. together
c. alone
d. back

20. The prefix (in-) (e.g. inappropriate) means:
a. -with
b. -not
c. -without
d. -again

Read the following paragraphs and then answer questions (21-30)

Sick building syndrome

Paragraph A:
Although most common in office buildings and schools, the indoor pollution causes sick-building syndrome can also occur in houses. Imagine a typical home. The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking and heating. They might smoke cigarettes, pipes, or cigars. They use chemicals for cleaning. There are hundreds of products made of plastic or particleboard—that is, an inexpensive kind of board made of very small pieces of wood held together with a chemical. These products give off chemicals that we can't see, but we do breathe them. In some homes, carbon monoxide from cars in the garage can enter the house. And in many areas, the ground under the building might send a dangerous gas called radon into the home. The people in the house are breathing in a "chemical soup."

45. The suffix '-tion' is used to create:
- Nouns
 - Verbs
 - Adjectives
 - Adverbs
46. The suffix '-ist' is used to create:
- Nouns
 - Verbs
 - Adjectives
 - Adverbs
47. The suffix '-ent' is used to create:
- Nouns
 - Verbs
 - Adjectives
 - Adverbs
48. The suffix '-ful' is used to create:
- Nouns
 - Verbs
 - Adjectives
 - Adverbs
49. The phrase 'Best friend' is a:
- noun phrase
 - verb phrase
 - prepositional phrase
 - infinitive phrase
50. The phrase 'spend money' is a:
- noun phrase
 - verb phrase
 - prepositional phrase
 - infinitive phrase

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