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مدونة المناهج السعودية https://eduschool40.blog الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية في المملكة العربية السعودية

ENGLISH APTITUDE TEST

STUDENT INFORMATION FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

The results of the Admission/Placement Exam determine which undergraduate students may register for credit courses, i.e., those numbered 100 and above. Students who have not achieved the minimum score required on this test will be placed in remedial courses, which are non-credit and numbered 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	15 questions		
Total number of questions:	85 items		
Time:	60 minutes		

Part I: Grammar

- A. Objective: To test students' knowledge of general, basic English grammar
- B. Contents:

Grammatical items, including:

1. Articles

<u>Example</u>	I watched a great match last night.			_ exciting match ended in a draw.		
	(a)	A	(c)	The		
	(b)	Any	(d)	An		

English Topics

			s: all tenses, active/passive			
<u>Example</u>		Most	cars in the Middle East	iı	n Japan.	
		(a)	is made		(c)	made
		(b)	are made		(d)	make
	3.	Use o	of negatives			
<u>Example</u>		Adna	n like doing h	is homev	vork.	
		(a)	is not	(c)	do no	ot
		(b)	not	(d)	does	not
	4.	Word	d order: questions, negativ	es, indire	ect quo	tations
<u>Example</u>		Whie	h of the following sentences	s is correc	rt?	
		(a)	When you will be going to	o the libra	ary?	
		(b)	When will you be going to	o the libra	ıry?	
		(c)	When will be you going to	o the libra	ary?	
		(c) (d)	When will be you going to When going will you be to			
	5.	(d)		o the libra	ary?	relative
Example	5.	(d) Pron	When going will you be to	o the libra essive, re	ary? flexive,	
Example	5.	(d) Pron	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, poss	o the libra essive, re	ary? flexive,	
Example	5.	(d) Pron Pleas	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, posse e give the scissors to me	o the libra essive, re	ary? flexive, are o	n the table.
Example		(d) Pron Pleas (a) (b)	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, posse e give the scissors to me It	o the libra essive, re	ary? flexive, are o (c)	n the table. Them
Example Example		(d) Pron Pleas (a) (b) Prep	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, posse e give the scissors to me It Its	o the libra	rry? flexive, are o (c) (d)	n the table. Them They
		(d) Pron Pleas (a) (b) Prep	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, posse e give the scissors to me It Its ositions	o the libra	rry? flexive, are o (c) (d)	n the table. Them They
		(d) Pron Pleas (a) (b) Prep Kuwa	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, posse e give the scissors to me It Its ositions ait's National Day is celebra	o the libra	rry? flexive, are o (c) (d)	n the table. Them They _ February 25 every year
	6.	(d) Pron Pleas (a) (b) Prep Kuwa (a) (b)	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, posse e give the scissors to me It Its ositions at on	o the libra	erry? flexive, are o (c) (d) (c)	n the table. Them They _ February 25 every year in
Example	6.	(d) Pron Pleas (a) (b) Prep Kuwa (a) (b) Adje	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, posse e give the scissors to me It Its ositions ait's National Day is celebra at on ctives	o the libra	erry? flexive, are o (c) (d) (c)	n the table. Them They _ February 25 every year in
	6.	(d) Pron Pleas (a) (b) Prep Kuwa (a) (b) Adje	When going will you be to ouns: subject, object, posse e give the scissors to me It Its ositions at on	o the libra	erry? flexive, are o (c) (d) (c)	n the table. Them They _ February 25 every year in

8	8. Adve	erbs				
<u>Example</u>	He h	He had to run to catch his flight.				
	(a)	quicker	(c)	quickest		
	(b)	quick	(d)	quickly		
9	9. Geru	ınds				
<u>Example</u>	is a simple but effective form of exercise.					
	(a)	Walk	(c)	Walking		
	(b)	To walk	(d)	Walks		
1	10. Sequ	ence of tenses				
<u>Example</u>	If Ma	riam has time, she	a short bre	ak.		
	(a)	takes	(c)	took		
	(b)	will take	(d)	has taken		
1	11. Subo	ordinate clauses: r	elative, adverbial, noun			
<u>Example</u>	I rea	I read the book the professor recommended.				
	(a)	what	(c)	who		
	(b)	which	(d)	whose		
Part II: Vo	cabular	<u>v</u>				
A. C)bjective	:				
Т	o test stu	idents' knowledge	of common vocabulary w	vords		
B. C	contents:					
V	'ocabula	ry from the Ministr	y of Education English te	xtbooks		
Examples						
1. The story	v Susan t	old is	No one believes it.			

1. The story Susan told is ______. No one believes it.

- (a) uncertain (c) credible
- (b) certain (d) incredible

2. The	e newsp	aper some organized c	some organized crime in Kuwait recently.		
	(a)	composed	(c)	reported	
	(b)	adopted	(d)	attended	
3. The	e Sereng	geti National Park in Africa is one of	the larg	est nature in the world.	
	(a)	economies	(c)	reserves	
	(b)	stores	(d)	seashores	
4. Hai	tham w	as hungry, so he went to the superma	ırket an	d bought some	
	(a)	food	(c)	air	
	(b)	fire	(d)	water	
5. The	e office	furniture looks so old and	; it r	needs to be replaced immediately.	
	(a)	worn	(c)	painted	
	(b)	drawn	(d)	furious	
<u>Part I</u>	A. Ob To B. Co 1.	ading Comprehension jective: test students' ability to read and undentents: Identifying the topic of a passage		short texts	
	2.	Recognizing the main idea of a para	agraph		

- 3. Recognizing details
- 4. Identifying vocabulary in context
- 5. Making inferences and drawing conclusions

<u>Example</u>

The tree that produces the fruit from which we get olive oil was first cultivated in Syria about 6,000 years ago. Olive trees have a life span of 300 to 400 years and grow to a height of 6 meters, or 20 feet. They produce fruit varying from green to black. However, olive oil is only made from green olives, and its taste and color depend on the type of olive, the location, and the weather.

To get the best quality olive oil, the fruit must be **harvested** at its best stage of ripeness and pressed within 72 hours. The best harvesting method is picking by hand, but this requires the work of many people. This also makes the oil expensive. Handpicking prevents the bruising or marking of the fruit during the picking process. Bruised or damaged fruit increase the acidity of the oil, giving it a sharper taste. This makes the oil a bit cheaper.

Examples

Identifying the topic of a passage

- 1. The best title for this passage is _____
 - (a) Green and Black Olives
 - (b) Olive Oil
 - (c) The History of the Olive
 - (d) How to Harvest Olives

Recognizing the main idea of a paragraph

- 2. The passage mainly discusses the _____
 - (a) varieties of olives from which oil is produced
 - (b) areas where olives are produced
 - (c) factors that affect the quality of the oil
 - (d) effects of bruised fruit on the oil

Recognizing details

3. Which of the following affects the quality of olive oil?

- (a) the price of the oil
- (b) the method of harvesting
- (c) the age of the trees
- (d) the height of the trees

Identifying vocabulary in context

4. In paragraph 2, <u>harvested</u> is similar in meaning to ______.

- (a) handled
- (b) ripened
- (c) picked
- (d) pressed

Making inferences and drawing conclusions

5. From paragraph 2, it can be concluded that hand-picking olives ______.

- (a) is an expensive process
- (b) produces cheap oil
- (c) bruises the fruit
- (d) requires few people