







Answer all the following questions:

- 1. The volume of a cylinder of the height 15 cm and diameter 8 cm is equal to
 - 1. $60 \pi cm^3$ 2. $240 \pi cm^3$ 3. $120 \pi cm^3$ 4. $225 \pi cm^3$
- 2. For each m > n, where n and m are integer, which of the following is always true
 - 1. $\frac{m}{2} > \frac{n}{2}$ 2. mn > 0 3. |m| > |n| 4. $m^2 > n^2$
- 3. The map $f: N \to N$, with f(x) = 3x + 3, where N is natural number, is
 - 1. Injective 2. Surjective 3. Bijective 4. Not Injective
- 4. Let X be the set of prime numbers between 0 and 10, and Y be the set of even numbers between 0 and 10, then $X \cap Y = \dots$
 - **1.** $\{1,2,3,5,7\}$ **2.** $\{2\}$ **3.** $\{1,3,5,7\}$ **4.** $\{1,2\}$
- 5. If $f(x) = e^{2 \ln x}$, then f'(2) is equal to _____: 1. 2 2. 0 3. 4 4. $2 \ln 2$
- 6. The equation of the tangent line to the graph of $x = y^2 4y$ at (0,4) is ----1. $y = \frac{1}{4}x - 4$ 2. $y = 4x - \frac{1}{4}$ 3. y = 4x - 4 4. $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 4$
- 7. $\lim_{x \to 0} x \cot 5x =$ 1. 1 2. zero 3. $\frac{1}{5}$ 4. 5
- 8. Odd functions are symmetric about

 x-axis
 y-axis
 Origin

 9. If 3x² 8x + k = 0 has two equal roots, then k is equal to

 ¹⁶/₃
 4. -¹⁶/₂

16.If z is 20% of 80, what is 3% of z

- 4. 0.48 **1.** 0.048 **2.** 16 **3.** 0.16
- 17. The value of k so that the function $f(x) = x^3 k x$ has critical point at x =1 is

٠

4. 3 3. -3 2. 2 1. 1

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Answer all the following questions:

- 1- A ball is released from a height H, if it takes T second to reach the ground at what height is the ball after $(\frac{T}{2})$ second will be.
 - 1. $\frac{H}{2}$ 2. $\frac{H}{4}$ 3. $\frac{3H}{4}$ 4. No answer
- 2- The work done to compress an ideal gas from volume 1 Litter to 0.25 Litter at pressure of 2X10⁵ N/m².
 - 1. 75 J 2. 150 J 3. 200 J . No answer
- 3- A simple pendulum A of length 100 cm and another simple pendulum B of length 400 cm. The ratio between the periods of A to the period of B is.
 - **1.** 4: 1 **2.** 1:4 **3.** 2:1 **4.** 1:2
- 4- 1 kg block slides with uniform acceleration on a horizontal surface for 5.0 second. The block's kinetic energy decreases from 50 J to 32 J, during this time the average speed of the block is:
 1.9 m/s
 2.6 m/s
 3.10 m/s
 4. No answer
- 5- The change in linear momentum of an object is always in the same direction as the:

 Velocity of the object 	Displacement of the object
--	--

3. Average speed of the object 4. The average acceleration of the object

- 6- Which of the following wavelength of a light beam will free photoelectrons when the light beam strike a metal surface which has a work function 5 ev. (hc=12400 ev.A⁰)
 1. 4960 A⁰
 2. 2480 A⁰
 3. 1240 A⁰
 4. No answer A⁰
- 7- A particle travels at constant speed in circular path of radius R. If the particle makes one complete tripe around the entire circle, what is the magnitude of the displacement for this tripe.

1. πR 2. $2\pi R$ 3. zero 4. No answer

- 8- For a negative point charge. The electric field vector
 - 1. Circle the charge 2. Point radially toward the charge.

3. Point radially away from the charge 4. No answer

صام العام - العام الجامعي 2019/2020م. Page 4 of 7 اسم المادة : فيزياء.. الاسم: رقم التنسيق: رقم دخول الاختبار 9- Induced electric current due to changing magnetic flux can be explained by 3. Ampere's Law 4. Ohm's Law 2. Faraday's Law 1. Gauss's Law 10- An object is placed at 20 cm in front of a concave mirror. The resulting image 4 times larger than the object, what is the distance of the image from the mirror. 4.40 cm 3.60 cm 2. 50 cm 1.80 cm 11- A person needs to accelerate an object upward uniformly, if the force exerted by the person is F and the weight of the object is W. Which one of the following choices is true for the force? 4. No Answer 3. F > W**2.** F < W1. F = w12-A radio station broadcasts its signal at frequency of 1000 MHz. What is the wavelength of station's signal? 4.30 cm 3.30 mm 2.30 m 1.3 km 13- A proton moves in circular orbit in uniform magnetic field B. A helium nucleus moves in circular orbit in the same magnetic field. If both of them experiences the same magnetic force during its motion, what is the ratio of the speed of the helium nucleus to the speed of the proton? 4.1:2 3.2:1 2.1:4 1.4:1 14-Three resistors each of which has 3 ohm resistance. They are connected in series with a 12V battery. The voltage across each resistors is: 4.3V 3.6V 2.12 V 1.4 V

15- Two copper wires have the same cross-section area. Wire A is twice as long as wire B. There

are related by:

1. $R_A = R_B$ 2. $R_A = 4 R_B$ 3. $R_A = 2R_B$ 4. No answer16- An Inductor is connected to alternating voltage source of frequency f. If the frequency of the

source is doubled, the inductive reactance of the inductor will

1. increase by factor of 2	2. not change
	increase by factor of 4
3. decrease by factor of 2	4. mereuse of race

17-At what frequency would the reactance of a 10.0 μF capacitor equal that of 1.0 mH inductor?

1.2 kHz	2. 1.59 kHz	3.3 KHz	4. no answer
1. 2 KHZ	and here a second		

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Page 5 of 7	Engli	اسم المادة : sh	
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PART ONE: Reading Comprehension

Read the passage below and, then, answer the questions (35-41) that follow:

The difference between a liquid and a gas is obvious under the conditions of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an open container and fills it to the level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but tends to diffuse throughout the space available; it must therefore be kept in a closed container or held by a gravitation field, as in the case of a planet's atmosphere. The distinction was a prominent feature of early theories describing the phases of matter.

In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be "dissolved" in a vapor without losing its identity. And another theory held that the two phases are made up of different kinds of molecules: liquidons and gasons. The theories now prevailing take a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquids and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent structure, and they both flow readily. They are fluids.

The fundamental similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly apparent when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. Suppose a closed container partially filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid expands, or in other words becomes less dense; some of it evaporates. In contrast, the vapor above the liquid surface becomes denser as the evaporated molecules are added to it. The combination of temperature and pressure at which the densities become equal is called the critical point. Above the critical point the liquid and the gas can no longer be distinguished; there is a single, undifferentiated fluid phase of uniform density.

1 - According to the passage, in the nineteenth century some scientists viewed liquidons and gasons as _____

- fluids 1.
- different types of molecules
- 2 According to the passage, which of the following is the best definition of the critical point?
 - When the temperature and the pressure are raised
 - When the container explodes
- 3 It can be inferred from the passage that the gases of the Earth's atmosphere are contained by _____.
 - a closed surface
 - its critical point
- 4 Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - 1. The Properties of Gases and Liquids
 - New Containers for Fluids 3.

- 2. heavy molecules
- dissolving particles
- 2. When the pressure and temperature are combined
- When the densities of the two phases are equal 4.
- 2. the field of space
- 4. the gravity of the planet
- The Beginnings of Modern Physics 2.
- High Temperature Zones on the Earth 4.

5 - According to the passage, the difference between a liquid and a gas under normal conditions on Earth is that the liquid _____.

- is affected by changes in pressure
- is considerably more common
- 6 The word "it" in sentence 3 of paragraph 3 refers back to _____.
 - the liquid surface
 - the evaporated molecules

- forms a free surface 2.
- has a permanent structure 4.
- 2. the liquid
- the vapor 4.

العام - العام الجامعي 2019/2020م. Page 6 of 7	اختبار المفاضلة - جميع التخصصات - النظار اسم المادة : English	PAT.E
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7 - According to the passage, what happens when the t liquid?	mperature is increased in a closed container ho	lding a
1. The liquid and gas phases become more similar.	The container expands.	
3. The liquid evaporates out of the container.	4. The liquid and the gas become less dense.	
PART TWO: Grammar & Vocabulary		
Select the best answer for each of the items (42-5)) in the following:	
8 - Many new buildings built in our town last ye	r.	
1. had	2. were	
3. did	4. are	
9 - We thought they be late.	N. S.	
1. would	2. will	-
3. can	4. shall	
10 - to transform means to		
1. build	make difficult	
3. cross	4. change	
11 fuel that is used today is a chemical form of	solar energy.	
1. Most of	2. Most	
3. Almost the	4. The most	

12 - He failed the test _____ he had studied hard.

- 2420 PM (MM) (M2)
- 1. in spite of
- 3. although
- 13 What are you doing? I _____ reading a book.
 - 1. was

And Million

- 3. have been
- 14 ____ he cannot afford a car, he rides a bicycle.
 - 1. Unless
 - 3. Because
- 15 Donald smokes. He _____ for five years.
 - 1. is smoking
 - 3. smoked

- 2. as well as
- 4. because
- 2. is
- 4. am
- 2. Whereas
- 4. Though
- 2. has smoked
- 4. has been smoking

16 - Many modern architects insist on _____ materials native to the region that will blend into the surrounding landscape.

- 1. use
- 3. using

- 2. the use
- 4. to use

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Page 4 of 7	ي 2019/2020م.	- العام الجامع	ختبار المفاضلة - جميع التخصصات - النظام العام اسم المادة : فيزياء.	1	PAT.7
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16 - كرة اسقطت من السكون من ارتفاع ص ، اذا كان الزمن الذي تلخذه الكرة للوصول الى الارض هو (ز) عند اى ارتفاع ستكون الكرة يحد زمن (زُبَي) :

- $\frac{\Delta u}{r}$.2. $\frac{\Delta u}{r}$.2. $\frac{\Delta u}{r}$.3. $\frac{\Delta u}{r}$.4. $\frac{\Delta u}{r}$
- 17 الشغل المبذول لضغط غاز مثالي من حجم ١ لتر الى ٢٥ . لتر عد ضغط ٢ ٣٠ تيوتن /متر ٢ . فان مقدار الشغل المبذول على الفازهو:
 - ٥٧ جول
 ٩٧ جول
 ٢٠٠ جول
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PART ONE: Reading Comprehension

Read the passage below and, then, answer the questions (35-41) that follow:

The difference between a liquid and a gas is obvious under the conditions of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an open container and fills it to the level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but tends to diffuse throughout the space available; it must therefore be kept in a closed container or held by a gravitation field, as in the case of a planet's atmosphere. The distinction was a prominent feature of early theories describing the phases of matter.

In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be "dissolved" in a vapor without losing its identity. And another theory held that the two phases are made up of different kinds of molecules: liquidons and gasons. The theories now prevailing take a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquids and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent structure, and they both flow readily. They are fluids.

The fundamental similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly apparent when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. Suppose a closed container partially filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid expands, or in other words becomes less dense; some of it evaporates. In contrast, the vapor above the liquid surface becomes denser as the evaporated molecules are added to it. The combination of temperature and pressure at which the densities become equal is called the critical point. Above the critical point the liquid and the gas can no longer be distinguished; there is a single, undifferentiated fluid phase of uniform density.

1 - According to the passage, which of the following is the best definition of the critical point?

- 1. When the densities of the two phases are equal
- 3. When the temperature and the pressure are raised
- When the container explodes
- 4. When the pressure and temperature are combined
- 2 According to the passage, in the nineteenth century some scientists viewed liquidons and gasons as _____.
 - 1. dissolving particles
 - 3. fluids
- 3 The word "it" in sentence 3 of paragraph 3 refers back to _____.
 - 1. the vapor
 - 3. the liquid surface
- 4 According to the passage, what happens when the temperature is increased in a closed container holding a liquid?

4.

- 1. The liquid and the gas become less dense.
- 3. The liquid and gas phases become more similar.
- 2. The liquid evaporates out of the container.
- The container expands.

5 - According to the passage, the difference between a liquid and a gas under normal conditions on Earth is that the liquid _____.

- 1. has a permanent structure
- 3. is affected by changes in pressure

- 2. is considerably more common
- 4. forms a free surface

6 - It can be inferred from the passage that the gases of the Earth's atmosphere are contained by _____.

- 1. the gravity of the planet
- 3. a closed surface

- 2. its critical point
- 4. the field of space

2. different types of molecules

2. the evaporated molecules

heavy molecules

the liquid



12 - 11	vilat are you doing. 1 re	aung a book.
1.	am	2.
3.	was	4.
13 - H	le failed the test he had s	studied hard.
1.	because	2.
3.	in spite of	4.
14 - W	Ve thought they be late.	
1.	shall	2.
3.	would	4.
15 - M	Iany new buildings built	t in our town last year.
1.	are	2.
3.	had	4.
16	he cannot afford a car, h	e rides a bicycle.

3. Unless

1.

Though

Because
 Whereas

have been

although

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	Sturless	5 N 4		a/(a + a) = O(b) = 3

- 4. لا شيء مما سبق 3. ظاØ=(م ب + م م)/م 6 - اطلقت قذيفة من مستوى افقي بزاوية • بسرعة 250 م/ث ،اذا كان اقصى ارتفاع وصلت اليه 550 متر فاذا كانت الجاذبية الارضية 9.81 م/ت2 فإن المدى الافقى سيكون : 4817 .1 4819 .2 4. لا شيء مما سبق 4818 .3 7 - الدائرة التي تقوم بتحويل التيارات المعدلة الى موجات لا سلكية هي دائرة : هوائي الاستقبال 1. الرنين 4. الاهتزاز لاشيء مما سبق 8- اقصر الاطوال الموجية في سلسلة ليمان تعرف: $(2_{i} - 2_{f}) \times (1/i) \times R_{H} = \lambda$ $(2_{ij}) \times 1 - (R_H)/1 = \lambda/1$.1 .2 4. لا شيء مما سبق $(2_{f \cup 1} - 2_{i \cup 1}) \times (1 - R_H) = \lambda / 1$.3 9- يمكن حساب سرعة القمر الصناعي اللازمة لاستمراره في مداره من العلاقة :
 - ج×كتة الارض / نق) ^{0.5}
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 ج×كتة الارض / نق) ^{0.5}
 4. لا شيء مما سبق .

2019/2020م. 2019/2020	ي- العام الجامعي	ية الهندسة - النظام الموازع ياء		PAT.5
رقم دخول الاختبار:	-	رقم التنسيق :	- State State 5	الاسم: م
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main that all sea			د مقداره :	مترده
°180	.2		°45	.1
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د ميكرو امبير كما كانت مقاومة دائرة الباعث تساوي	نيار المجمع 45		دائرة القاعدة المشتركة، كان قيار الباعث ا مقاومة دائرة المجمع تساو 45 كيلواوم ا	
	3650	.2	364	40 .1
	3645	.4	نسيء مما سبق	·Y .3
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	5		الرنين يتم ايجاده من العلاقة :	13 - تردد
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درجة 15 سم احسب قدرة الطالب بوحدة الحصان:	بة وارتفاع كل	، 35 درجة في 15 ثاني		

	0.29	.2	0.27	.1
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:4	لة من العلاقة	مكثف عند اية لحظ	كن حساب شدة التيار المتردد المار في دائرة	- 16 - ي م
ت = ت على ظان ن	.2		ت = ت صغری جتا 🛛 ز	.1
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ان :	زاوية الدور	ند اعلى قيمة عند	وة الدافعة الكهربانية لملف الدينامو تكون ع	<u>1</u> - 17

F-

°270 °70 2. 180° 4. لاشيء مما سبق .1 .3

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صقر .1 .2 6-2- .3 .4 8-6- ص= سھ تے = 05 1. ه (۱+س) .2 3. ه + س سھ .4 =0,.72 -7 171 170 170 .4 1707 .1 70 712 770 .3 حا(أب)= 🚽 فان حا(ألب)= 8- حا(i)= - حا(ب)= + 11 10 11:11 .1 .3 .2 .4

Page 4 of 7	.72010120		- كلية الهندسة - النظام المواز رياضيات.	اسم المادة :	PAT.5
	رقم دخول الاختبار:	- Aller	رقم التنسيق:	- antitic -	لاسم: مع
		اوي:	ضعف عرضه فان محيطه يس	بل مساحته 18متر مربع، و طوله = م	9 - مستطر
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14 - عددان مجموع مربعيهما 97 و الفرق بين مربعيهما 65 هما :



PART ONE: Reading Comprehension

Read the passage below and, then, answer the questions (35-41) that follow:

There are three different kinds of burns: first degree, second degree, and third degree. Each type of burn requires a different type of medical treatment.

The least serious burn is the first degree burn. This burn causes the skin to turn red but does not cause blistering. A mild sunburn is a good example of a first degree burn, and, like mild sunburn, first degree burns generally do not require medical treatment other than a gentle cooling of the burned skin with ice or cold tap water.

Second degree burns, on the other hand, do cause blistering of the skin and should be treated immediately. These burns should be immersed in warm water and then wrapped in a sterile dressing or bandage. (Do not apply butter or grease to these burns. Despite the old wives' tale, butter does not help burns heal but actually increases the chances of infection.) If a second degree burn covers a large part of the body, then the victim should be taken to the hospital immediately for medical care.

Third degree burns are those that char the skin and turn it black or burn so deeply that the skin shows white. These burns usually result from direct contact with flames and have a great chance of becoming infected. All third degree burn victims should receive immediate hospital care. Burns should not be immersed in water and charred clothing should not be removed from the victim as it may also remove the skin. If possible, a sterile dressing or bandage should be applied to burns before the victim is transported to the hospital.

1 - A mild sunburn should be treated by _____.

- 1. removing charred clothing
- 2. getting immediate medical attention
- 4. immersing it in warm water and wrapping it in a ste bandage
- 3. gently cooling the burned skin with cool water

2 - Which of the following is NOT a recommended treatment for third degree burns?

- Immerse in warm water. 1.
- Keep charred clothing on the victim.
- 3 The pronoun "it" in the first sentence of paragraph 4 refers back to _____.
 - 2. charred clothing 1. a third-degree burn
 - the skin 4. 3. infection
- 4 The phrase "old wives' tale" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by ____?
 - 2. ancient story good advice
 - 3. popular belief

5 - The main idea of this passage is best expressed in which sentence?

- Third degree burns are very serious.
- Each type of burn requires a different type of 3. treatment.
- 6 The word "serious" in the first sentence of paragraph 2 means _____.
 - 1. thoughtful
 - 3. dangerous

- 2. hard
- 4. severe

- 2. Apply a sterile bandage.
- Get immediate hospital care. 4.

- 4. lie
- Some burns require medical treatment. 2.
- There are three different kinds of burns. 4.

ID: Exam i ere in the passage does the author describe the characteristics of second-degree burn at the end of paragraph 2 2. at the end of paragraph 3 at the beginning of paragraph 4 4. at the beginning of paragraph	ns?
at the end of paragraph 2 2. at the end of paragraph 3	
	3
at the beginning of paragraph 4 4. at the beginning of paragraph	3
at me oegimme of paragraph	
TWO: Grammar & Vocabulary	
the best answer for each of the items (42-50) in the following.	
ooked dark and heavy it was going to rain.	
although 2. as if	
whereas 4. unless	
your friend like to watch TV in the evening?	
do	
has 4. does	
here you going when I met you last night?	
did 2. are	
do 4. were	
ne of the least effective ways of storing information is learning it.	
how repeat 2. to repeat	
repeat 4. repeating	
e never been to London.	
had 2. have	

1.	had	2.	have
3.	are	4.	were
13 - Ja	amal missed the neighborhood he had grown	n up.	
1.	in which	2.	which
3.	that	4.	in where
14	migrate long distances is well documented.		
1.	That it is birds	2.	Birds that
3.	It is that birds	4.	That birds
15 - SI	ne tennis since she was eight.		
1.	has been playing	2.	is playing
3.	played	4.	plays
16 - to	possess means to		
	TAK STREET AGAINMENT		

be lawful 1.

-

3. disobey

٠

2. have 4. lose



$3-70^{\circ}$.	4-	None of
------------------	----	---------

- 6. The intensity of the alternating current flowing in the capacitor at any time can be calculated from the relation:
 - 2- $i_{inst} = i_{max} \tan \omega t$ 1- $i_{inst} = i_{min} \cos \omega t$. $3 - i_{\text{inst.}} = i_{\text{max}} \sin \omega t$. 4- None of them
- 7. If three capacitors are connected in parallel. Therefore, the total capacitance will be:
 - 1- $1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + 1/C_3$ 2- $C_1 + C_2 + C_3$. 4- None of them $3 - C_1 + C_2 - C_3$.
- 8. The classification of elements in the periodic table for group 3:
 - 2- Sulphur. 1- Selenium. 4- None of them 3- Boron.
- 9. The number of coils in a cathode ray tube deflecting system is:

1- 8.	2- 6.
3- 3.	4- None of them

10. In the common emitter amplification process the difference in the phase angle between the input signal and the output signal equals to:

1-	180 [°] .	•	0	2-	90 °.
3-	60 °.			4-	None of them
	and be found in the same of summary			-	

PAT.E

الأسم:

50



16. The light in a colour T.V. camera is divided into three basic colours by using special mirrors

and:

1- stereos.

3- amplifiers.

2- rectifiers. 4- None of them

17. To calculate the speed of the satellite and its continuation in the orbit from the relation:

1- G × M E.	2
3- (G × M $_{\rm E}$ / r) ^{-0.5} .	4

2- $(G \times M_E / r)^{0.5}$. 4- None of them

Page 3 of 7

الاسم:

PAT.E

12.34

اجب عن كل الاسنله التاليه باختيار الأجابة الصحيحه ثم ظلل الدائره الخاصة بالاجابة في ورقة الإجابة :



1 27 0

6.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{2x} - 9}{e^{x} - 3} dx =$$

1- $e^{2} - 9$
2- $e^{2} + 3$
4- $e^{2} - 9$

8.
$$\log \frac{6}{5} + \log \frac{5}{66} - \log \frac{132}{121} + \log 12 =$$

1- $\log \frac{109}{150}$
2- $\log 1$

2-
$$\log \frac{23}{71} - \log \frac{12}{11}$$

4- $\log \frac{1}{11} - \log 1$

9.
$$y = xe^{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} =$$

1- $e^{x}(1+x)$
2- $1+e^{x}$
4- $xe^{x}+x$

10. focus of parabola X²=12y is

1-	(6,0)	2-	(0,6)
2-	(0,3)	4-	(3,0)

PAT.E

الاسم:

1



1-	5	2-	10
2-	20	4-	15

[-3,3]

[9,-9]

17. doma	ain of $f(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ is	
1-	(9,-9)	2-
2-	(-3,3)	4-

18.4

,2019/2020	ام الجامعي (الموازي- الع	- النظام	ة الهندسة	- 24	ر المفاضلة	اختبا
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اسم المادة : English ...

Name:	ID:	Exam id:

PART ONE: Reading Comprehension

Page 5 of 7

Read the passage below and, then, answer the questions (35-41) that follow:

There are three different kinds of burns: first degree, second degree, and third degree. Each type of burn requires a different type of medical treatment.

The least serious burn is the first degree burn. This burn causes the skin to turn red but does not cause blistering. A mild sunburn is a good example of a first degree burn, and, like mild sunburn, first degree burns generally do not require medical treatment other than a gentle cooling of the burned skin with ice or cold tap water.

Second degree burns, on the other hand, do cause blistering of the skin and should be treated immediately. These burns should be immersed in warm water and then wrapped in a sterile dressing or bandage. (Do not apply butter or grease to these burns. Despite the old wives' tale, butter does not help burns heal but actually increases the chances of infection.) If a second degree burn covers a large part of the body, then the victim should be taken to the hospital immediately for medical care.

Third degree burns are those that char the skin and turn it black or burn so deeply that the skin shows white. These burns usually result from direct contact with flames and have a great chance of becoming infected. All third degree burn victims should receive immediate hospital care. Burns should not be immersed in water, and charred clothing should not be removed from the victim as it may also remove the skin. If possible, a sterile dressing or bandage should be applied to burns before the victim is transported to the hospital.

1 - The word "serious" in the first sentence of paragraph 2 means _____.

1. thoughtful	2.	hard
---------------	----	------

dangerous

severe 4.

PAT.E

2 -	A	mild sunburn should be treated by		
	1.	removing charred clothing	2.	getting immediate medical attention
	3.	gently cooling the burned skin with cool water	4.	immersing it in warm water and wrapping it in a ste bandage
3 -	W	nere in the passage does the author describe the c	haract	teristics of second-degree burns?
	1.	at the end of paragraph 2	2.	at the end of paragraph 3
	3.	at the beginning of paragraph 4	4.	at the beginning of paragraph 3
4 -	W	nich of the following is NOT a recommended trea	tment	for third degree burns?
	1.	Immerse in warm water.	2.	Apply a sterile bandage.
	3.	Keep charred clothing on the victim.	4.	Get immediate hospital care.
5.	Th	e phrase "old wives' tale" in paragraph 3 could h	est be	replaced by?
	1.	good advice	2.	ancient story
	3.	popular belief	4.	lie
6.	- Th	e pronoun "it" in the first sentence of paragraph	4 refe	ers back to
	1.	a third-degree burn	2.	charred clothing
	3.	infection	4.	the skin

موازي- العام الجامعي 2019/2020م. Page 6 of 7	لتظام ال	اختبار المفاضلة - كلية الهندسة - ا اسم المادة : English	PAT.E
Name:	ID:	Exam id:	
7 - The main idea of this passage is best expressed in wh	ich se	ntence?	
 Third degree burns are very serious. 	2.	Some burns require medical treatment.	
3. Each type of burn requires a different type of	4.	There are three different kinds of burns.	
treatment.			
PART TWO: Grammar & Vocabulary			
Select the best answer for each of the items (42-50) in t	he following.	
8 - Where you going when I met you last night?		10	
1. did	2.	are	
3. do	4.	were	
9 - It looked dark and heavy it was going to rain	بر		
1. although	2.	as if	
3. whereas	4.	unless	
10 - We never been to London.			
1. had	2.	have	
3. are	4.	were	
11 migrate long distances is well documented.			
1. That it is birds	2.	Birds that	
3. It is that birds	4.	That birds	
12 - Jamal missed the neighborhood he had grow	n up.		

1.	in which	2.	which
3.	that	4.	in where

13 - One of the least effective ways of storing information is learning _____ it.

- 2. to repeat 1. how repeat
- 4. repeating 3. repeat
- 14 to possess means to _____.

14

- 2. have 1. be lawful 4. lose 3. disobey
- 15 She _____ tennis since she was eight.
 - 2. is playing 1. has been playing 4. plays
 - 3. played

16 - _____ your friend like to watch TV in the evening?

2. is 1. do 4. does 3. has



SECTION 1: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and, then, answer the questions that follow:

Many great inventions are initially greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903 were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaperfolding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the eath of Otto Lilienthal, the brothers' interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for the brothers to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than \$1,000. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion-a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsated wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for 12 seconds, however, and it flew 120 feet.

By 1905, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half - n hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons and hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a sull-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

- 1 The Wrights' interest in flight grew into a/an
 - (A) unimportant thing

(B) financial crisis





ت هامة : اختار اجابة واحده لكل سوال - التظليل يتم بالقلم الاسود أو الازرق الجاف في ورقة الاجابة - عند تظليل اكثر من اجابة تلغى درجة السوال STUDENT NAME : . ID: 2,457

5 - The old tables were pressure on curved surfaces, (A) destroyed (C) multiplied 6 - People thought that the Wright brothers had

(A) acted without thinking (C) been too cautious

and replaced by the first reliable figures for air

(B) invalidated (D) approved

(B) throw away

SECTION II: VOCABULARY

(B) been negatively influenced been mistaken

Choose the item which is closest in meaning to the word between the inverted commas

7 - The rays from the rising sun shiped "splendidly" through our kitchen window. A) quickly (B) slowly (C) badly (D) wonderfully 8 - Dad had no need for the broken air conditioner, so he "discarded" it on the corner by the

(A) look after (C) look for

.

the second state of the second state of the second state

and a first state of the state

-mar a

(D) get back 9 - Because he had such good friends and family, Jack considered himself "fortunate". (A) quickly

```
(B) slowly
   (C) badly
                                                 (D) lucky
10 - Nuclear weapons have had "disastrous" effects on our life .
   (A) wonderful
                                                 (B) harmful
   (C) precious
                                                 (D) useful
SECTION III: STRUCTURE: Choose the best answer
11 - ..... has been here for months.
   (A) Ali and Ahmed
                                                 (B) These women
   (C) Their car
                                                 (D) You
12 - Dinner ...... early last night ?
   (A) cooked
                                                 (B) was cooking
   (C) was cooked
                                                 (D) will cook
13 - When I went to bed last night, I was tired because I ...... for a long time.
```



(A) was working (B) have been working (C) work (D) had been working 14 - Harriet Ionger in Vienna if she had more time. (A) had stayed (B) would stay (C) will stay (D) Has stayed 15 - I trusted him but then he (A) saw me off (B) let me down (C) put me up (D) get me everything ------16 - Did she do her duty? The passive form of this sentence is _____ (A) Did her duty done? (B) Was she doing her duty? (C) Was her duty done? (D) Is her duly done?



$$\begin{array}{c} (-) & 2 \\ (-) & 2 \\ (-) & - & 2 \\ (-$$

-1



and the second second

CITZ TO ANTI CTIME CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR

1791

Fine



Land

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{5} & (-) \\ (-) & \frac{3}{5} & (-) \\ (-) & \frac{4}{5} & (-) \\ (-) & (-)$$

⁶₇± (↔) $\frac{60}{7} \pm (1)$ 7± () $\frac{7}{6} \pm (\Rightarrow)$ 15- مجموعة تعريف الدالة الأسية د(س) = هم هي:]0,+∞[(ب) $]-\infty,+\infty[(i)$]1,+∞[()]-∞,0[(->) - قيمة التكامل $\binom{4}{1}$ (س) $\frac{1}{2}$ دس تكون مساوية: 16 4 (中) 3 (1) $\frac{2}{3}(3)$ $\frac{14}{-2}$ (-2) مشتقة الدالة د(س) = $\frac{1+ir}{2}$ عند النقطة m = 2 تساوي :

10 (1)



Page 1 of 2 اختبار القبول للعام الجامعي2018/2019م. النظام العام.

بهدة : اختار اجابة واحده لكل سؤال - التظليل يتم بالقلم الاسود او الازرق الجاف في ورقة الاجابة - عند تظليل اكثر من اجابة تلغى درجة السؤال رقم دخول الاختبار: 2,457

ي عن جميع الاسئله التاليه باختيار الأجابة الصحيحه ثم ظلل الدائره الخاصة بالاجابة في ورقة الإجابة :

قة الاستله

PAT.9

- 2

- 3

اسقطت حزمة ضونية طول موجها 5893 انجستروم على سطح مهبط من عنصر البوتاسيوم خلية كهروضونية . فإذا كان مقدار جهد الايقاف للإلكتروتات المنبعثة هو 0.36 فولت . احسب دالة الشغل للبوتاسيوم بوحدات (ألكترون فولت) ، علما بان شحنة الالكترون = 1.6 × 1.6 - 21 كولوم ، سبر عة الضور 5 × 10 3 م/ت ، ثابت بلاتك = 0.625 × 10-25 جون . ث ، الانكترون فونت = 1.6 × 1.6 =



ú/27760 .€ اطول الاطوال الموجية في سلسلة ليمان تعرف: -4 $\binom{2}{1} (1 - \frac{2}{1}) \times R_{H} = \lambda/1$ د لا تنبيء مما سبق $(2_{ij}) \times R_H = \lambda/1 \cdot \epsilon$ يمكن حساب الجهد الكهرياتي المتردد بين طرفي ملف حتى عند اية لحظة من العلاقة : - 5 ج=ج عظنی × جا ω ز 9 أ ج تعلقي = حت ن ن تعلقي لا شيء مما سيق $-\frac{1}{2}$ $-\frac{1}{2}$ $+\frac{1}{2}$ $+\frac{1}{2}$ 6 - الدائرة التي تقوم بتحويل التيارات المعدلة الى موجات لا سلكية هي دائرة : الاهتزاز باب الرنين لاشيء مما سبق د. ج. هوائي الاستقبال 7 - تقسيم العناصر في الجدول الدوري للمجموعة السادسة : السيلينيوم الكبريت كل ما سبق ج. التيلوريوم 8 - تعرف السعة كالتالي : فرق الجهد - شحنة المكثف ب. شحنة المكثف + فرق الجهد لا شيء مما سبق. .1 ج. فرق الجهد / شحنة المكثف في طريقة التصغير بالباعث المشترك يكون فرق الطور بين الإشارة الداخلية والإشارة الخارجية مساويا : - 9 °60 .4 °30 . د. لا شيء مما سبق. 000



المتبار القبول للعام الجامعي2019/2018م. النظام العام. PAT : PAT وذينان اجابة واحده لكل سؤال - التظليل يتم بالقلم الاسود او الازرق الجاف في ورقة الاجابة - عند نظليل اكثر من اجابة تلغى درجة السؤال وذينان اجابة واحده لكل سؤال - التظليل يتم بالقلم الاسود او الازرق الجاف في ورقة الاجابة - عند نظليل اكثر من اجابة تلغى درجة السؤال

منت منعته 7 ميكروفاراد يتصل بمصدر تيار متردد قوته الدافعة العظمى 200 فولت وتردده 50 هيرتز . احسب المقاومة :

451 10 ب 450 اوم لاشىء مما سبق 452 109 جم الاشرعة السينية تم اكتشافها عن طريق العالم ونتجن وتتراوح اطوال موجاتها بين :



لجمهورية اليمنية جامعة صنعاع زمن الامتحان: ثلاث ساعات كلية الهندسة التاريخ: 27 -27-2017م دائرة الشنون التعليمية والامتحاثات اختبار القبول والمفاضلة للعام الجامعي 2018/2017م - (نظام عام)

المسبق العلون والمعاصلة للعام الجامعي 2017/2018م - (نظام عام) تعليمات هامية الطالب: - التأكد من اكتمال عدد أوراق الأسبلة (5 أوراق - وجه وظهر) حسب العدد المحدد لكل مادة، (ورقة



 تظليل أكثر من إجابة للسوال الواحد يلغي درجة السؤال نهانيا. يجب أن يكون التظليل بالشكل الحال ا 5/10 3/10



9. الكرة التي حجمها ⁴³¹²/₃ سم⁶ نكون مساحة سطحها مساوية ل:
9. الكرة التي حجمها ⁴³¹²/₃ (D) ² (C) 343 (C) ² (D) ² (A) (A)
10. تمتلك الدالة د(س) = س⁶ - 2m² + س في الفترة [-1،2] نقاط حرجة عندما س تساوي :
10. تمتلك الدالة (A) (B) {4.1} (A)
3/10

. .

تشبية: • تفليل الحتر من اجلبة تلسيال الواحد بلغي درجة السلال نهاتيا • يجب أن بتكون التطليل سلستان [] وليس ايا من الاشتكال [] لو [] لو [] ل 11. المحد السليع في المفتكوت (2 س – عس)² هي: (A) 270 وأس⁶ (B) 273 س⁶ عس⁶ (C) 276 س⁵ عل² (C) 275 س⁵ عل⁶





the same provide and the same provide and the same same same

Charles will to

تنبية: • نظليل اكثر من إحابة للسزال الواحد بلغي درجة السزال نبانيا • يحب أن يكون النظليل بالشكل 🎆 وليس ايا من الاشكال 🔣 أو 🖸 أو 24. أحسب القدرة للمضخة الكهربائية ترفع 2 متر مكعب من الماء الى منزل ارتفاعه 6 امتار خلال 6 دقانق حيث أن كثافة الماء تساوي 1 جم / سم³ و عجلة الجاذبية 9.81 م/ث² : 325 وات. B. 326 وات. C. 327 وات. D. لاشىء مما سېق.



تنبية: * تظليل أكثر من إجابة للسؤال الواحد يلغي درجة السؤال نبانيا * يجب أن يكون التظليل بالشكل ولبس ايا من الاشكال [X] أو []

29. ملف مولد تيار كهر باني متردد على شكل مستطيل طولة 50 سم ، عرضه 0.2 م يتكون من 120 لفة ملفوفة على التوالي ، يدور حول محور مواز لطولة بمعدل 320 دورة في الدقيقة في محال مغناطيسي منتظم احسب كثافة فيضه (تسلا) حيث ان النهاية العظمي للقوة الدافعة الكهربانية



7/10



بين المثني اكثر من إجابة للسؤال المواحد يلغى درجة السؤال لهانها

English Entrance Exam

Select the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each of the questions (35-50) and mark your answers in the answer page.

PART ONE: Reading Comprehension:

Read the following passage and, then, answer the poestions (35-41) that follow: Light is a form of energy. Over the years, physicists have had different ideas about how light behaves. First, some said it acts like a stream of particles. Later, *others* observed that light acts like a wave that can travel through a vacuum, such as outer space. Most recently, the quantum *theory* has stated that it is a combination of both. We see something when an object emits light, reflects light like a mirror, or changes light

passing through it. We see most things by reflection. When you look at your car, what you really see is light reflected from the car. How much light is reflected depends on the surface that the light hits. A smooth white surface reflects more light than a rough black one. On a smooth surface, the angle at which light hits it is the same as the angle at which it is reflected. On a rough surface, these angles are different because the surface *scatters* the weight.

Light waves bend when they pass from one transparent medium to another. This effect is called refraction. Light refraction is made use of most commonly in lenses. Lenses are specially-shaped pieces of glass that refract light exactly. There are two types of lenses. A convex lens is thicker in the middle than at the edges and can make objects look larger. A concave lens is thinner in the middle than at the edges and makes objects look smaller.

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. energy of light C. use of light in lenses

B. refraction of light D. nature of light

36. The word " others" in the first paragraph refers back to:

<u>A.</u> particles <u>C.</u> years

B. ideas . physicists



للجنع

37. The word " theory" in the first paragraph means:

<u>A.</u> scientist C. story

<u>B.</u>idea D. physicist

38. The quantum theory specified that the behavior of light is similar to

<u>A.</u> a wave traveling through a space <u>C.</u> a stream of elements

<u>B.</u> a form of energy D. answers in both "A" and "C"

39. The word " scatters" in the second paragraph means:

A. throws C. gathers

B. collects

تنبية: • تظليل أكثر من إجابة للسوال الواحد يلغي درجة السوال نهانياً • يجب ان يكون التظليل بالمشكل 🎆 وليس ايا من الاشكال 河 او 🔽

40. An object reflects more light when its surface is

A smooth and white

C. rough and black

41. A convex lens and a concave lens differ in

A. their shape

C. materials they are mode of

<u>B</u>, smooth and black <u>D</u>, rough and white

B. size of objects they make



	D. in	
45. If there was no water in this co	ountry, people it forever.	
<u>A.</u> leave	B. will leave	/
C. would leave	D. shall leave	
46. The rain been very heavy b	because nearly all the streams are running.	
A. has	B. have	
C. must have	D. was	
47. The opposite of the word "poli	<u>ite</u> " is	
A. sad	B. ugly	
<u>C.</u> bad	D. rude	
48. Air causes many health pro	oblems to people.	
A. polluted	B. pollute	



D. pollution

49. These apples in the morning, so they should be fresh.

A. were brought C. was brought

50. too many students in this room.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE

A. There're C. They're

B. brought D. are brought

B. There's D. There

END QUESTIONS

10/10



And the second statements in a second statement of the second second statement of the second statement statement statements and the second stateme

the second secon

(أ) ٤ (ب) ٢ (ج) $\frac{1}{7}$ (د) لا شيء مما سبق

ظلل المربع الخاص برقم الإجابة الصحيحة في المكان المحدد للفيزياء في ورقة الإجابة in also الخارجية وأي إجابة هنا لن ينظر اليها عند التصحيح امتحان الفيزياء يمكن حساب التيار (تريني) المار في دائرة المكثف عند اية لحظة من العلاقة : Action) History ج. ت عظمی = ت / جتا ز. ات ان – ت/حتا سن

ب. ت عظمی = ت / جا () ز.
 2. اطلق جسم بسر عة 120 م/ث بزاوية مقدار ها 30 درجة بالاتجاه الافقي . اذا تغيرت الزاوية الى
2
حيث ان عجلة الجاذبية تساوي 10 م /ث ² : ا. 0.33 متر . ب. 0.33 متر /ث.
 مستوى الطاقة لعنصر الجرمانيوم وعنصر السيليكون يحتوي على : مستوى الطاقة لعنصر الجرمانيوم وعنصر السيليكون يحتوي على : ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢
4 وصلت 3 مكثفات سعاتها (2،4،2) ميكروفاراد . احسب السعة الكلية في حالة توصيلها على

التوالي : د. 19\1 .12\11 .5 ب. 10\12. .11\12 .1 تسمى اللوحة التي تتجمع عليها حزم الالكترونات في التلفاز الملون : د. لأشي مما سبق. ج الشاشة ب لوحة الموز ايبك . ا لوحة الخلايا . جهاز يستخدم لقياس شدة التيارات الكهربانية المستمرة الضعيفة التي تمر في الموصلات Harry Halens الكهربانية وهو: . Web the short د. لا شىء مما سېق ج الاومميتر بالاميتر االفولتميتر 7. اذا وصل اللوحان الافقيان في كاشف الذبذبات بمصدر تيار متردد فانهما يولدان مجالا كهربائيا في الاتجاه مما

يجعل النقطة المضيئة تتحرك : ج. في اتجاه مانل. ا. راسيا. د. لاشيء مما سبق. ب افقياً. 8. الخلية الكهروضوئية في التلفاز عبارة عن حبيبة صغيرة من الفضة مغطاه بطبقة من : د. لاشيء مما سبق. ج. البلاستيك. ب. السيزيوم. ا. النحاس.