

English test:

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENGLISH ADMISSION TEST

The purpose of the English admission test is to help to determine your level of ability in English. If you are admitted to the Pre-Medical Program, your result on this test will determine whether or not you need to take additional hours of English in order to improve your level. Therefore, it is very important that you answer as well as you can, so that your result reflects your true ability.

You will receive two test papers. Paper One tests your knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. Paper Two tests your ability in reading. There is a time limit for each of the two papers. You must stop working when the time has finished. You will not be given additional time. Questions that are unanswered are considered incorrect. Therefore, it is important to work quickly. Do not spend too much time on any one question.

### English Entrance Exam for Medical College Candidates

The English test administered to Medical College candidates is a 100 item test consisting of three sections structure (i.e. grammar), vocabulary and reading comprehension. The total time for the exam is 70 minutes. All questions are of the multiple-choice type with a single correct answer and must be answered on a separate answer sheet. Each section of the exam is timed, and students are not allowed to continue working on a section after the time limit has elapsed. Those students finishing before time are not permitted to work ahead but must wait until given instructions to move to the next section. All sections of the exam are intended to test academic English proficiency. A detailed description of each section, including an example, is given below:-

## PAPER ONE: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

**DIRECTIONS:** You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Choose letter A or B or C or D. Then, darken the letter on your answer sheet.

Questions 1–40 are about grammar. Questions 41–80 are about vocabulary.

All questions are multiple choice with (4 choices) items testing

Example:

### PAPER ONE: GRAMMAR

Questions 1–40 are grammar questions. Choose the letter of the one best answer for each question. Then darken the letter of the answer on your answer sheet.

1. Students at school \_\_\_\_\_ books for their courses.  
A. given  
B. give  
 C. are given  
D. gives
2. Those boys look like \_\_\_\_\_ fathers.  
A. his  
B. them  
 C. their  
D. they
3. Classes are sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.  
A. held at  
B. hold on  
C. hold at

①

D. held on

4. At that time, houses \_\_\_\_\_ consisted of two or three rooms.

A. were

B. usually

C. are

D. did

5. He will \_\_\_\_\_ medical studies next year.

A. finish his

B. finishes the

C. finish him

D. finishes his

6. That teacher \_\_\_\_\_ at the university since 1990.

A. teaches

B. taught

C. has taught

D. is taught

7. That young man \_\_\_\_\_ play football.

A. never

B. not

C. is not

D. does not

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ a car when he was 16.

A. have

B. had

C. has

D. having

9. When the woman was injured, an ambulance \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital.

A. took her

- B. takes him
- C. took him
- D. takes her

10. We have to stop the car and buy some petrol because there \_\_\_\_\_ in the tank.

- A. aren't many
- B. isn't much
- C. aren't any
- D. isn't many

11. What color \_\_\_\_\_ car?

- A. is you
- B. your
- C. you are
- D. is your

12. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ is from Canada.

- A. English teachers
- B. teachers English
- C. English teacher
- D. teacher English

13. How many times \_\_\_\_\_ the biology class meet each week?

- A. are
- B. is
- C. does
- D. do

14. He didn't usually \_\_\_\_\_ any tea when he was in America.

- A. drank
- B. drunk
- C. drink

3

D. drinks

15. A young girl who is away from her mother and father for the first time often \_\_\_\_\_.

A. miss her

B. misses them

C. misses her

D. miss them

16. Oxygen and hydrogen \_\_\_\_\_ water.

A. compose

B. composed of

C. are composed of

D. is composed of

17. The homework can be \_\_\_\_\_ in 90 minutes.

A. do

B. done

C. does

D. did

18. Egypt has more people but Saudi Arabia \_\_\_\_\_ larger in area.

A. is more

B. has more

C. more

D. is

19. How many car accidents \_\_\_\_\_ at night?

A. happens

B. do they happen

C. does it happen

D. happen

20. You must \_\_\_\_\_ sell that car.

- A. never
- B. be
- C. are
- D. have

21. Only people and bicycles can cross the bridge because it is \_\_\_\_\_ for cars.

- A. wide enough
- B. too wide
- C. narrow enough
- D. too narrow

22. Of course the mother \_\_\_\_\_ son died was very sad.

- A. her
- B. the
- C. whose
- D. who

23. Do you know when \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. the class starts
- B. does the class start
- C. will the class start
- D. is the class

24. The school that was opened last year \_\_\_\_\_ 1,000 students.

- A. there is
- B. have
- C. there are
- D. has

25. An airplane's doors are always \_\_\_\_\_ before the plane takes off.

- A. close
- B. closes
- C. closing

D. closed

26. The food that she is cooking \_\_\_\_\_ best.

A. the

B. smells the

C. smells the most

D. the most

27. Ali and his family \_\_\_\_\_ to several European countries in 1997.

A. go

B. goes

C. have gone

D. went

28. The books \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.

A. were put

B. put

C. was put

D. puts

29. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ teaches chemistry comes from India.

A. that

B. what

C. usually

D. which

30. My mother bought \_\_\_\_\_.

A. for me some new clothes

B. some new clothes me

C. me some new clothes

D. for some new clothes for me

31. The book \_\_\_\_\_ was very difficult.

A. which read

6

- B. that she read it
- C. which were read
- D. she read

32. When \_\_\_\_\_ penicillin?

- A. was discovered
- B. did Fleming discover
- C. has been discovered
- D. Fleming discovered

33. He ran 5 km although \_\_\_\_\_ already very tired.

- A. was
- B. he had
- C. is
- D. he was

34. I have two brothers. One is older than I am and \_\_\_\_\_ younger.

- A. other is
- B. the other is
- C. another
- D. another is

35. They \_\_\_\_\_ study mathematics when they were in school.

- A. had to
- B. must
- C. have to
- D. were

36. I am driving a friend's car because I couldn't start \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

- A. my
- B. it
- C. mine

7



D. his

37. It is difficult to drive today because of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is raining

B. rain

C. it is raining

D. it rained

38. Several new diseases \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years.

A. found

B. have been found

C. have found

D. find

39. I wouldn't go to medical school if I already \_\_\_\_\_ a medical doctor.

A. will be

B. am

C. were

D. become

40. There is another important difference between a man and a woman \_\_\_\_\_ a larger percentage of a man's body is made up of muscles.

A. is that

B. which is

C. that

D. in that

#### PAPER ONE: VOCABULARY

Questions 41–80 are vocabulary questions. Choose the letter of the one best answer for each blank OR choose the letter of the word which means the same as the underlined word. Then darken the letter of the

answer on your answer sheet.

41. Foods such as bread and rice \_\_\_\_\_ energy for the body.

- A. control
- B. lose
- C. prevent
- D. provide

42 . Most people need about eight hours of sleep every day. A few people, \_\_\_\_\_, need only four hours of sleep.

- A. therefore
- B. hence
- C. on the other hand
- D. because

43 . The primary sources of body energy are starch and sugar.

- A. only
- B. simplest
- C. main
- D. lowest

44 . Hardness is a \_\_\_\_\_ of steel.

- A. property
- B. substance
- C. material
- D. structure

45 . When a substance loses its water content, it becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shallow
- B. filtered
- C. dampened
- D. dehydrated

46 . The \_\_\_\_\_ by which plants make sugar is called photosynthesis.

- A. change
- B. process
- C. device
- D. quality

47 . Dry cloth and paper will \_\_\_\_\_ water.

- A. wet
- B. release
- C. absorb
- D. regulate

48 . The tissues, organs and systems of a body \_\_\_\_\_ the living organism.

- A. consist of
- B. constitute
- C. contain
- D. include

49 . The doctor said that the woman would get well soon because her illness was not \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. heavy
- B. serious
- C. difficult
- D. hard

50 . The door was so \_\_\_\_\_ that the x-ray machine would not go through it.

- A. thin
- B. close
- C. minor
- D. narrow

51 . Before Mohammed repaired the engine, he \_\_\_\_\_ it carefully.

- A. recognized

- B. examined
- C. saw
- D. sighted

52 . Only one little boy \_\_\_\_\_ the accident. Everyone else was killed.

- B. survived
- A. absorbed
- C. consumed
- D. reckoned

53 . The upper part of the leg is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- C. thigh
- A. jaw
- B. scalp
- D. ankle

54 . The girl doesn't feel good. She must be \_\_\_\_\_ a cold.

- A. taking
- B. becoming
- C. getting
- D. holding

55 . Ahmed studies \_\_\_\_\_ midnight. At midnight he goes to bed and sleeps.

- D. until
- A. after
- B. from
- C. on

56 . A rough surface is not \_\_\_\_\_

- B. smooth
- A. hard
- C. flexible

D. rigid

57 . The markings on a thermometer make \_\_\_\_\_

A. a scale

B. extremes

C. a reading

D. a grid

58 . We should be careful to \_\_\_\_\_ fires in the laboratory.

A. produce

B. prevent

C. conduct

D. ignite

59 . For good health, everyone needs \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.

A. almost

B. inadequate

C. excessive

D. sufficient

60 . Out of 200 people, 150 are from Syria. The \_\_\_\_\_ are from Syria.

A. majority

B. equivalent

C. proportion

D. minority

61 . The only metal which is liquid at room temperature is mercury.

Mercury is the \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. generalization

B. likelihood

C. exception

D. acceptance

62 . Plants need a lot of sunshine. They will die if they \_\_\_\_\_ light.

- A. lack
- B. lose
- C. discover
- D. prevent

63 . In the alphabet, the letter B \_\_\_\_\_ the letter A.

- A. follows
- B. ascends
- C. precedes
- D. comes

64 . Variations in the sun's brightness could affect the earth's climate.

- A. Supplies
- B. Rays
- C. Changes
- D. Temperatures

65 . The river has been seriously contaminated.

- A. dried up
- B. diverted
- C. polluted
- D. obstructed

66 . It is invisible from here.

- A. cannot be seen
- B. cannot be divided
- C. can be viewed
- D. cannot be heard

67 . A plant \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight and air to make its food.

- A. consists of
- B. depends on
- C. contains

13

D. includes

68 . On most days, Sara is late for class. Sara is \_\_\_\_\_ late for class.

A. occasionally

B. seldom

C. almost

D. frequently

69 . Ali failed the English test three times, but he studied hard and \_\_\_\_\_ he passed.

A. meanwhile

B. because

C. eventually

D. until

70 . As the distance increases, the force decreases. Thus, distance and force are \_\_\_\_\_ proportional.

A. directly

B. conversely

C. equally

D. inversely

71 . What is the source of the problem?

A. origin

B. effect

C. circumstance

D. result

72 .The way an experiment is performed is called the \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. substance

B. condition

C. precaution

D. procedure

73 . Calcium and other minerals are \_\_\_\_\_ in bones for later use.

- A. explored
- B. controlled
- C. stored
- D. supplied

74 . Oil \_\_\_\_\_ friction between moving parts so they can move more easily.

- A. permits
- B. reduces
- C. releases
- D. protects

75 . Mineral elements \_\_\_\_\_ iron (Fe) and sulphur (S).

- A. compose
- B. contain
- C. include
- D. enclose

76 . Dr. Smith's \_\_\_\_\_ is children's diseases.

- A. prescription
- B. specialty
- C. notation
- D. identification

77 . Sugar disappears in hot tea because it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. soluble
- B. solid
- C. sweet
- D. elemental

78 . Waste products are \_\_\_\_\_ from the human body.

- A. stored
- B. eliminated



- C. secreted
- D. distilled

79 . Glands are body structures that \_\_\_\_\_ hormones into the blood. The blood carries these hormones throughout the body.

- A. relieve
- B. restore
- C. remove
- D. release

80 . What do the experts forecast?

- A. deny
- B. declare
- C. prefer
- D. predict

## PAPER TWO: READING COMPREHENSION

**DIRECTIONS:** In this part of the test you are asked to read several paragraphs and to answer questions about what you have read. Each question has four answer choices and you must decide which choice is the correct answer: A or B or C or D. Begin with number 81 on your answer sheet.

### Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egypt consisted of the desert regions surrounding the Nile. This region was the center of one of the great early civilizations. The civilization was based on farming, particularly the growing of cereals such as wheat, which was used to make bread. The soil near the Nile was very fertile. However, when the Nile flooded, extra water had to be drained away. On the other hand, during the dry parts of the year, the land needed to be irrigated with water from the Nile. Drainage and irrigation necessitated large scale cooperative effort. Because people

had to work together on these projects, they also learned to organize their cities and government.

After about 7,000 years ago, the early Egyptians introduced the use of copper and other metals, the first writing and the first sea-going ships. Until 5,200 years ago, Egypt was divided into two states. The two states were combined by the pharaoh named Menes. During the next thousand years the Egyptians developed a strong system of government. They also began to build the pyramids that can still be seen today.

Egypt began to control areas in other parts of the Middle East about 3,500 years ago but after 500 years it lost control of these areas. The Romans invaded and conquered Egypt about 2,000 ago. Approximately 1,400 years ago, it was conquered by the Arabs at the battle of Heliopolis and became an Islamic country.

81. The Egyptians began to build the pyramids \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

- A. between 7,000 and 5,200
- B. between 5,200 and 4,200
- C. between 3,500 and 3,000
- D. between 3,000 and 1,400

82. Wheat is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a cereal
- B. a kind of bread
- C. a type of farming
- D. a kind of soil

83. The Ancient Egyptians were the first people to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. grow wheat
- B. make bread
- C. use irrigation

D use copper

84. According to the text, the reason the Ancient Egyptians had well-organized governments and cities is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the soil near the Nile was very fertile
- B. the pharaoh Menes united Egypt
- C. the civilization was based on farming
- D. people learned to cooperate by building drainage and irrigation systems

### Insect Anatomy

Insects vary a great deal in structure but certain fundamental aspects of body structure are common to all of them. The body of an insect consists of three main parts: the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head contains the insect's brain, eyes and mouth. It also carries the antennae. The thorax is the central part of the body. It bears the legs and wings. There are three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings. The rear end of the body is the insect's abdomen, which contains its digestive and reproductive organs.

85. Anatomy refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a type of insect
- B. insect antennae
- C. insect diseases
- D. body structure

86. An insect's legs and wings are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. on its head
- B. between its head and its abdomen
- C. behind its thorax
- D. on the part that holds the digestive organs

87. We can understand from the text that an organism that has eight

B

legs \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has only one pair of wings
- B. has a very large abdomen
- C. is not an insect
- D. has a very large thorax

### The Ear

Normal people have two ears. Each ear has four main parts.

- 1] The lobule is outside the skull. It helps to collect sound.
- 2] The outer ear contains the eardrum, which is a thin sheet of skin. Sound waves enter the ear and produce vibrations in the eardrum.
- 3] The middle ear is next to the outer ear. It contains three small bones which transmit vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear.
- 4] The inner ear is next to the middle ear. It contains the cochlea, which is filled with liquid. In this liquid are tiny hairs. They move in response to vibrations of sound.

Their movements are transmitted as nerve signals to the brain, where hearing actually takes place.

88. The bones of the ear are found in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lobule
- B. outer ear
- C. middle ear
- D. inner ear

89. What is the function of the tiny hairs in the cochlea?

- A. They change vibrations to nerve signals.
- B. They produce vibrations in the liquid in the cochlea.
- C. They cause three small bones to move.
- D. They collect sound.

90. Where does hearing really happen?

- A. In the eardrum.

B. In the middle ear.

C. In the tiny hairs of the cochlea.

D. In the brain.

### Alexander Fleming and the Discovery of Penicillin

[1] Alexander Fleming was born on a farm in Scotland in 1881. When he was 13, he went to live with his brother, who was a doctor in London. Because his family was poor, he had to work in an office for five years, but he did not stop studying. Finally, when he was 21, he had enough money to become a student in the medical school of St. Mary's Hospital, a part of London University.

[2] One of Fleming's teachers at St. Mary's was Sir Almroth Wright, who was a famous bacteriologist. He discovered a lot of information about how the blood protects the body from bacteria. He also developed a vaccine that prevented people from getting typhoid fever. This vaccine saved the lives of thousands of people. Wright passed his knowledge and interest in bacteria and disease to his student, Fleming.

[3] During World War I, Fleming worked as an army doctor in France. He saw a large number of men die because of their wounds. In most cases, the wounds did not kill men directly. Instead, the wounds allowed large numbers of bacteria to enter the bodies of the wounded men. These bacteria caused infection and the infection killed the men.

[4] After the war, Dr. Fleming specialized in bacteriology, and in 1924 he replaced his former teacher, Sir Almroth Wright as a professor of bacteriology at St. Mary's Hospital in London. He continued Wright's research. In particular, he was looking for substances which would directly attack harmful bacteria without harming the body itself.

[5] In 1928 he was studying the bacteria that caused a painful skin disease. In order to find out how to deal with these germs, he was growing them on small plates. One day he noticed a small area of mould on one of these dishes. Mould is a common tiny plant-like substance, called fungus, which often grows on old bread or fruit.

Fleming thought that the mould had destroyed his experiment and he would have to throw it away. However, because he was a trained scientist, he looked at the mould under a microscope. It was the very common mould, *Penicillium notatum*. Fleming noticed that the bacteria all around the mould were dead. Because of his trained scientific mind, he began to ask questions. Fleming put some of the mould with more bacteria of the same kind. The germs were destroyed. He tried it on bacteria of other kinds. It stopped the growth of many other germs. He seemed to have discovered a powerful substance that could kill disease-causing bacteria.

[6] There were many more questions still to be answered, however. What was the substance in *Penicillium notatum* that killed germs? Was it possible to isolate it, to prepare it as a separate substance? Would it harm the body or any part of it?

[7] For years, Fleming continued his experiments. He found that the substance killed many different kinds of disease-causing bacteria. He was also able to isolate it and he called it penicillin. However, the substance was very hard to control. Fleming was not able to produce it in such a way that it always had the same effects. It was not until 1940 that two biochemists were able to produce penicillin as a powder with an unchanging character. Soon after this, penicillin began to be used by doctors around the world and it immediately began to save thousands of lives. Penicillin also showed the way to the discovery of many other antibiotics which can kill most of the bacteria which can cause disease.

91. Why didn't Fleming enter medical school until he was 21 years old?

A. He studied at home with his brother, who was a doctor.

B. He lived on a farm, a long distance from any university.

C. He had to work to earn money.

D. He stopped studying when he was 13.

92. We can understand from the Paragraph [2] that a vaccine \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is found in the blood
- B. can stop people from getting a certain disease
- C. is a substance that causes typhoid fever
- D. is a kind of bacteriologist

93. In World War I, why did most wounded men die?

- A. The wounds let bacteria enter their bodies.
- B. The wounds allowed their blood to come out of their bodies.
- C. There were no doctors to help the wounded men.
- D. There were no vaccines at that time.

94. We can understand from Paragraph [5] that germs are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kinds of mould
- B. bacteria which cause disease
- C. bacteria which are dead
- D. small plates

95. Why did Fleming grow germs?

- A. To destroy them.
- B. To study them.
- C. To combine them with mould.
- D. To sell them.

96. How is penicillin different from *Penicillium notatum*?

- A. Penicillin can kill bacteria but *Penicillium notatum* can't.
- B. Unlike *Penicillium notatum*, penicillin is a fungus.
- C. Penicillin is separated from *Penicillium notatum*.
- D. Penicillin is a kind of mould whereas *Penicillium notatum* is a fungus.

97. Why wasn't penicillin given to people to save their lives as soon as it was produced?

- A. It was very expensive.
- B. It couldn't be isolated or prepared as a separate substance.

C. It was a powder.

D. Its effects were changeable.

98. Who developed a method to produce penicillin as a drug which could be used to treat sick people?

A. Sir Almroth Wright

B. Dr. Alexander Fleming

C. Two biochemists

D. Doctors around the world

99. About how many years passed between the discovery of the effects of penicillin and the use of penicillin to prevent death?

A. one

B. four

C. twelve

D. twenty

100. Two advantages of penicillin are mentioned in the text. One advantage is that it saves lives by killing harmful bacteria. What other advantage is given?

A. It helped scientists discover similar drugs.

B. It can also be used to kill viruses.

C. It is very cheap.

D. It comes from a very common mould.

End of English Test

23