

قسم القراءة

قسم القراءة من أكبر الأقسام في اختبار الستيب، يتكون الاختبار من ٩ إلى ١٣ قطعة ويتنوع شكل هذي القطعة بين

قطع قصيرة تكون عبارة عن فقرتين إلى أربع فقرات.

1- Some years ago a college professor took a well-organized speech and scrambled it by randomly changing the order of its sentences. He then had a speaker deliver the original version to one group of listeners and the scrambled version to another group. After the speeches, he gave a test to see how well each group understood what they had heard. Not surprisingly, the group the heard the original, unscrambled presentation scored much higher than the other group.

2- A few years later, two professors repeated the same experiment at another school. But instead of testing how well the listeners understood each speech, they tested to see what effects the speeches had on the listeners' attitudes toward the speakers. They found that people who heard the well-organized speech believed the speaker to be much more competent and trustworthy than did those who heard the scrambled speech.

قطع تكون عبارة عن جملة أو عبارة واحدة.

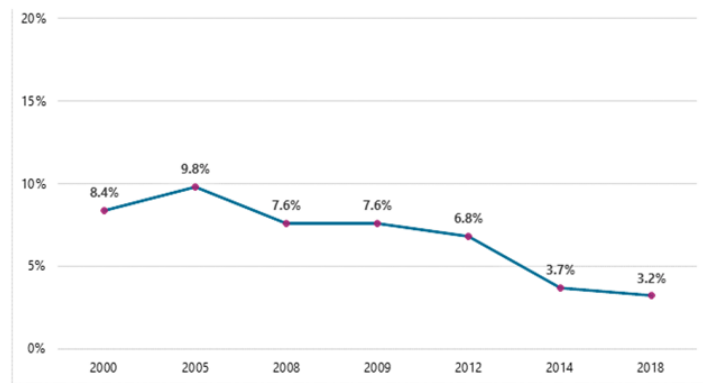
Bacteria are single-celled organisms. They usually cause diseases.

قطع على شكل عبارة تحذيرية فقط.



قطع على شكل رسوم بيانية.

The graph below shows the health coverage throughout the years. Look at it and answer the questions.



وقطع طويلة اللي اكثر من ٤ فقرات، تقريبا من ٤ إلى ٦ فقرات.

1- The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, contains tiny fibres, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

2- The first man made material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plants, flattened **them**, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

3- Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE (Common Era- Anytime in that year) by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy (tough) inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibres. This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out. After that, the soft mat of paper was moved into a smooth, flat surface to dry. Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.

4- Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain. Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

5- Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods were discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

هذا بالنسبة لشكل القطع اللي حتشوفها في الاختبار، لكن المشكلة اللي راح تواجهك في دا القسم هي الوقت، حيكون عندك ٤٠ سؤال عليك تجاوبهم خلال ٦٠ دقيقة بالزبط، يعني عندك فقط دقيقة ونص لحل كل سؤال، حيكون الوقت مررة ضيق لقراءة القطعة وفهمها وقراءة الأسئلة واستيعابها والإجابة عليها.

لا تخاف الموضوع مهو قد كدا معقد لأنه في حل سحري اسمه التكنيكات، باختصار التكنيكات حتساعدك تستغل كل دقيقة عندك بشكل مرة كويس وتجاوب كل الأسئلة في أقل وقت وبأقوى درجة.

تكنيكات صغيرة

وأنت بتجاوب قسم القراءة سيكون عندك تكنيكات صغيرة تسهل عليك الحل، وعندك تقنية الحل الأساسية اللي تساعدك تبعد في الاختبار وتحل أزمة الوقت لأنه باختصار بسببها راح تجاوب صح بدون ما تضيع وقتك في قراءة وفهم كل القطعة.

وحنبدأ أول حاجة نتعرف على التكنيكات الصغيرة اللي تساعدك توازن وقتك بين الأسئلة عشان تضمن أعلى درجة.

أولاً: أشياء عليك تسويها:

١- حل كل سؤال في دقيقة ونص:

إذا خلص الوقت بليز لا تجلس تفكر ايش ممكن تكون إجابة السؤال، حط علامة استفهام وروح بسرعة للسؤال اللي بعده، عشان ما يخلص الوقت وأنت لسه باقي عندك أسئلة كتير ما جاوبتها.

٢- ابدأ بأسئلة المعنى والضمائر:

في الصفحات الجاية راح تعرف أنواع الأسئلة اللي تيجي في قسم القراءة ومنها أسئلة المعنى والضمير، عليك تجاوب هذي الأسئلة أول حاجة وبعدها باقي الأنواع لأنه مكانها واضح في القطعة - مكتوبة بولد وتحتها خط - وتساالك عن شيء جدا محدد في القطعة ما تحتاج تقرأ كل القطعة عشان تجاوبها.

٣- ابحث عن مرادف الكلمة.

في الاختبار غالبا ما راح يجيب نفس الكلمة الموجودة في القطعة ويكررها في السؤال، ولكن راح يجيب لك مرادف للكلمة، عليك تشوف السؤال وتبحث عن مرادف الكلمة في القطعة وراح توصل للإجابة.

ثانياً: أشياء عليك لا تسويها:

١- تقرأ كل القطعة:

في الاختبار ما ينفع تقرأ كل القطعة بنفس طريقة قراءة الجرائد وإلا راح يضيع نص الوقت وأنت بس تقرأ القطع اللي قدامك.

٢- تجاوب من الحفظ:

وأنت بتجاوب السؤال لا تعتمد أنك حافظ ايش الإجابة عليك تروح للقطعة وتؤكد من إجابتك مرة ثانية عشان ما تخبص.

٣- تسبب سؤال فاضي:

كل سؤال يكون عليه درجة كاملة، في حالة أنه مرة الوقت خلص وما قدرت تجاوب كل الأسئلة لا تسبب الأسئلة فاضية واختار أي إجابة، حتى لو تخمين، ممكن يكون حظك حلو وتكون إجابة بعض الأسئلة صح وما تخسر درجتها.

٤- تدون ملاحظات:

عارف أنه الوقت عندك مرة مرة ضيق، ما يحتاج تضيع وقت إضافي في تدوين الملاحظات طبق التكنيكات وروح جابوب السؤال مباشرة.

٥- تجاوب من معلوماتك العامة:

إجابة السؤال الصح تعتمد على ايش مكتوب في القطعة مو على أساس معلوماتك العامة، لا تشوف السؤال وتجاوب من كيسك بدون الرجوع للقطعة وإلا ممكن تخسر درجة سؤال على الفاضي.

٦- تحرك لسانك وأنت بتقرأ:

لأنه هذي الطريقة تخليك تتشتت وتضيع وقت اكثر وأنت بتقرأ، خلي دايمًا القراءة بعيونك. كذا نكون خلصنا التكنيكات الصغيرة وراح نبداً في تقنية الحل الأساسية اللي هي تقنية اسما.

تكنيكة اسما

اتفقنا أنه الوقت في الاختبار جدا ضيق وعليك تستغل كل دقيقة صح، وتكنيكة اسما هي الحل السحري اللي حيخليك تستغل كل دقيقة عندك وتجاوب أكبر قدر من الأسئلة صح بدون ما تقرأ وتفهم كل حاجة في القطعة. وهي عبارة عن أربع خطوات:



هذي الخطوات الأربعة للتكنيكة بشكل عام ودحين يلا نهجم على التفاصيل وخليني أفصل لك خطوة خطوة عبارة عن ايش وكيف تطبقها.

ا- (أ) أول سطر:

اقرأ أول سطر في كل فقرة من القطعة ومن خلال فهمك للجمل الأولى خمن عن ايش تتكلم هذي القطعة، وحتكون هذي الخطوة جدا سهلة إذا ذاكرت الأسئلة المتوقعة راح تعرف هذي الأسئلة من أي قطعة بالزبط وممكن تكون قد تدربت عليها من قبل.

مثال على الخطوة الاولى:

- 1- King Faisal International Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference. The foundation awards prizes in the following categories: Service to Islam, Islamic studies, Arabic Language and Literature, Science, Medicine.
- 2- The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award.
- 3- In 1986, that prize was co-awarded to Ahmed Deed at and French Holocaust denier Roger Garaud. Each year, the selection committees designate subjects in Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, and Medicine. Selected topics in Islamic Studies category are aimed at highlighting areas of importance in Muslim societies. Arabic Literature topics relate to specialized areas within the discipline. Topics in Medicine are supposed to reflect current areas of international concern. The Science category covers a broad range of subcategories e.g. physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology.
- 4- Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award. Nominations from ordinary individuals or political parties are not accepted. The nominee or nominated institution(s) must be known for their leading practical or intellectual role in the service of Islam and Muslims.
- 5- Nominated works must be published, benefit mankind and enrich human knowledge. Winners of the Prize for category "Service to Islam" are chosen directly by the respective selection committee. For other prize categories, preselection by peer selection by peer reviewers is carried out, which is followed by scrutiny of the works of worthy nominees by selected referees of each discipline.

هنا من قراءة أول سطر حتقدر تعرف أنه هذي القطعة تتكلم عن جائزة الملك فيصل، ما راح تقرأ أي شيء إضافي وراح تطبق الخطوة الثانية.

٢- (س) سؤال:

في هذي الخطوة راح تقرأ السؤال بتركيز وتحدد الكلمات الدلالية أو المهمة في السؤال اللي حتساعدك توصل للإجابة.

مثال على الخطوة الثانية:

Q5: When was the first prize?

- A. In 1979.
- B. In 1981.
- C. In 1984.
- D. In 1986.

هنا الكلمة المهمة when و First تحتاج بس تاريخ أول، حتى كلمة جائزة مهني كلمة دلالية لأنه أصلاً كل القطعة تتكلم عن الجائزة.

٣- (م) مكان الإجابة:

هنا راح تدور مكان الإجابة في القطعة على السريع، الين توصل لكلمة دلالية تعرف منها أنه هنا مكان الإجابة حتقرأ فقط هذي الجملة اللي فيها الإجابة بتركيز وراح تعرف الحل الصح بسرعة بدون ما تقرأ كل القطعة.

مثال على الخطوة الثالثة:

2- The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award.

هنا لقيت الكلمات الدلالية First يعني أول، وكلمة Prize was awarded يعني جائزة منحت، معناه أنا وصلت للجملة اللي فيها الإجابة، كملت قراءة بتركيز لقيت التاريخ اللي هو ١٩٧٩، لكن لسه لا تتسرع وتجاوب بدون تطبيق الخطوة الرابعة

٤- (أ) استبعد الاختيارات:

بعد ما وصلت لمكان الإجابة جدا مهم تعطي ه ثواني إضافية للتأكد ١٠٠٪ أنه هذي الإجابة الصح، وراح يمديك تتأكد عن طريق استبعاد الاختيارات اللي ما تناسب السؤال والإجابة اللي شاكك أنها صح حط عندها علامة استفهام الين تتأكد من صحتها، هذي الخطوة من جد حتوفر لك على الأقل ه إجابات كنت حتجاوب عليها غلط وأنت محسب أنها صح بسبب التسرع.

مثال على الخطوة الرابعة:

Q5: When was the first prize?

- ☒ A. In 1979. ?
- ☐ B. In 1981.
- ☐ C. In 1984.
- ☐ D. In 1986.

هذي تكنيكة اسما تكنيكة باختصار حتسهل لك وتبسّط لك الحل كله في أربع خطوات، راح تطبق هذي الخطوات في كل سؤال عندك ومع الاستمرار في التدريب اكيد حتلاقي نتائج واضحة.

ودحين راح نهجم على الموضوع اللي بعده اللي هو أنواع أسئلة القراءة. حتعرف مع بعض كل أنواع الأسئلة اللي راح تشوفها في الاختبار وراح تعرف كيف تحل كل سؤال بشكل مفصل.

أنواع الاسئلة في القراءة

دحين خلاص صار عندك خلفية قوية ايش هو قسم القراءة في اختبار الستيب، وايش التكنيكات اللي حتساعدك بقوة في حل دا القسم، لكن لسه باقي تعرف ايش أنواع الأسئلة اللي حتشوفها في الاختبار وكيف راح تتعامل مع كل سؤال من هذي الأسئلة.

مهما اختلف شكل القطع في الاختبار ما راح تشوف غير ه أنواع محددة من الأسئلة ما يجي غيرها، وهي:

- ١- أسئلة المعنى
- ٢- أسئلة الضمير
- ٣- أسئلة المعلومة
- ٤- أسئلة الموضوع
- ٥- أسئلة الرأي

وفي الاختبار ما راح تبدأ تجاوب الأسئلة لكل فقرة حسب الترتيب في الاختبار، راح تبدأ تجاوب بالترتيب حسب نوع الأسئلة، يعني ما راح تجاوب أول حاجة السؤال الأول في القطعة، راح تجاوب أول حاجة أسئلة المعنى والضمير بغض النظر عن دا السؤال رقم كم في القطعة، وبعدها تجاوب باقي أنواع الأسئلة.

Q1: What does far-fetched mean?

- A. Expected to happen.
- B. Predicted.
- C. Easy to get.
- D. Difficult to believe.

Q2: Why is the liquid part orange?

- A. It contains water.
- B. It contains oil.
- C. It contains Vitamin A.
- D. It contains cholesterol.

Q3: What does the pronoun "it", second paragraph, refer to?

- A. Unknown substance.
- B. Egg yolk.
- C. Milk.
- D. Fat.

Q4: Where did they find the strange substance?

- A. In the yolk.
- B. In the egg white.
- C. In the shell.
- D. In fruit.

Q5: What does the nearest meaning of the word "classify"?

- A. Reference.
- B. Source of cholesterol.
- C. Substance.
- D. Classify into groups.

Q6: What does the nearest meaning of the word "Consummated"?

- A. Extract.
- B. Concluded.
- C. Essential.
- D. Substance.

مثلا في هذي القطعة دا راح يكون الترتيب الصحيح لحل الأسئلة، جدا مهم تمشي مع دا الترتيب راح يوفر لك وقت رهيب.

ودحين خريني أقلك كل نوع سؤال عبارة عن ايش وكيف راح تجاوبه في الاختبار.

١- أسئلة المعنى:

في دا النوع من الأسئلة راح يسألك ايش معنى كلمة معينة في القطعة، أول ما تشوف كلمة mean تعرف أن هذي هي اسئلة المعنى.

Q3: What does "risk" mean?

- A. Success.
- B. Opportunities.
- C. Danger.
- D. Adventure.

وهنا عليك تروح تقرأ الجملة اللي فيها هذي الكلمة عشان يمديك تعرف ايش معناها في السياق، وحتى إذا منت متأكد من معناها ١٠٪ راح يمديك تخمن ايش أقرب معنى من خلال السياق، وبتطبيق تقنية اسما راح تكون مرة قريب من معرفة الإجابة الصح حتى وأنت ما تعرف المعنى حرقيا.

خلينا نجاب مع بعض على السؤال اللي فوق **What does "risk" mean?**

1- If you're serious about establishing your own business, there are some different factors to consider. Firstly, it is **crucial** to write a business plan. Your business plan is a strategic document that outlines a business' aims for the future, as well as how you're hoping to achieve them. When you write a business plan, you should give answers to important questions such as What does your business need to get off the ground? and Who are your customers? If written clearly, **they** will be your roadmap for business success, focusing on areas such as finances, operational issues, and marketing. A good business plan with all the correct and accurate answers can help you to identify **risk**, forecast sales, and highlight opportunities to reach new customers.

حتبدأ تطبق خطوات تقنية اسما:

الخطوة الأولى: اقرأ أول سطر من القطعة، القطعة تتكلم عن تأسيس البزنس.

1- **If you're serious about establishing your own business**, there are some different factors to consider. Firstly, it is **crucial** to write a business plan. Your business plan is a strategic document that outlines a business' aims for the future, as well as how you're hoping to achieve them. When you write a business plan, you should give answers to important questions such as What does your business need to get off the ground? and Who are your customers? If written clearly, **they** will be your roadmap for business success, focusing on areas such as finances, operational issues, and marketing. A good business plan with all the correct and accurate answers can help you to identify **risk**, forecast sales, and highlight opportunities to reach new customers.

الخطوة الثانية: اقرأ السؤال

Q3: What does "risk" mean?

- A. Success.
- B. Opportunities.
- C. Danger.
- D. Adventure.

هذا سؤال يبغى يختبرك عن معنى هذه الكلمة "risk"

الخطوة الثالثة: مكان الإجابة

1- If you're serious about establishing your own business, there are some different factors to consider. Firstly, it is **crucial** to write a business plan. Your business plan is a strategic document that outlines a business' aims for the future, as well as how you're hoping to achieve them. When you write a business plan, you should give answers to important questions such as What does your business need to get off the ground? and Who are your customers? If written clearly, **they** will be your roadmap for business success, focusing on areas such as finances, operational issues, and marketing. **A good business plan with all the correct and accurate answers can help you to identify risk**, forecast sales, and highlight opportunities to reach new customers.

في أسئلة المعنى والضمير راح يحدد لك فين بالزبط الكلمة اللي يبغها، عليك تروح عند الكلمة مكان الإجابة وتبدأ تقرأ الجملة اللي فيها الكلمة وتحاول تخمن ايش ممكن يكون المعنى الصح من خلال السياق.

هنا في الجملة يقلك أنه خطة البيزنس الجيدة مع كل الأجوبة الصحيحة والدقيقة راح تساعدك لتحديد حاجة معينة (خمن ايش ممكن يكون المعنى) وخليها في مخك وابدأ طبق الخطوة الرابعة.

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات

هنا عليك تستبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح.

Q3: What does "risk" mean?

- ~~A. Success.~~
- ~~B. Opportunities.~~
- ☒ C. Danger.
- ~~D. Adventure.~~

هنا من خلال فهمك للسياق راح تعرف أنه الإجابة الصح هي C لأنه مهم قبل البيزنس الشخص يحدد ايش المخاطر اللي ممكن تواجهه، وكلمة risk معناها الحرفي مخاطرة وكلمة danger معناها خطر.

٢- أسئلة الضمير:

في دا السؤال راح يسألك الضمير اللي في الجملة يشير إلى إيش أو الى مين بالزبط، وزي أسئلة المعنى حتلاقي الضمير محدد في القطعة وتحت خط ما راح تبحث عنه كثير.

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to ____

- A. plants.
- B. humans.
- C. pests.
- D. animal species.

هذا سؤال يبغى يختبرك عن الضمير "they" يشير إلى إيش في الجملة، خرينا نجاب دا السؤال مع بعض.

1- Hunting is the practice of seeking, pursuing and capturing, or killing wildlife or feral animals. People tend to over hunt animals for different purposes, but this causes a lot of issues. Today, some types of animals are endangered. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face extinction. When animal species go extinct, **they** are gone forever, and this can cause a lot of issues.

2- The most common reasons for people to kill animals are to remove predators dangerous to humans or domestic animals and eliminate pests and nuisance animals that damage crops or spread diseases. But even killing these harmful animals is very dangerous as it affects the food chain for all living creatures. Consider the food chain as all the plant and animal species create intricate webs of wildlife, with all the species dependent on one another it becomes important for our planet to survive and thrive.

Questions:

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to ____

- A. plants.
- B. humans.
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- D. animal species.

مرة ثانية حتبدأ تطبق خطوات تقنية اسما:

الخطوة الأولى: حتقرأ أول سطر وتضمن عن إيش تتكلم هذي القطعة، واضح أنها تتكلم عن صيد الحيوانات بطريقة غير قانونية. إذا تذكر الأسئلة المتوقعة كان في قطعة عن الصيد الجائر، فمن تخميني للجملة خمنت القطعة.

1- **Hunting is the practice of seeking, pursuing and capturing, or killing wildlife or feral animals.** People tend to over hunt animals for different purposes, but this causes a lot of issues. Today, some types of animals are endangered. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face extinction. When animal species go extinct, **they** are gone forever, and this can cause a lot of issues.

2- **The most common reasons for people to kill animals are to remove predators dangerous to humans or domestic animals and eliminate pests and nuisance animals that damage crops or spread diseases.** But even killing these harmful animals is very dangerous as it affects the food chain for all living creatures. Consider the food chain as all the plant and animal species create intricate webs of wildlife, with all the species dependent on one another it becomes important for our planet to survive and thrive.

الخطوة الثانية: تقرأ السؤال وهنا ما راح تحدد الكلمات الدلالية لأنه يسأل عن شيء أصلاً محدد وواضح اللي هو الضمير.

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to ____

- A. plants.
- B. humans.
- C. pests.
- D. animal species.

الخطوة الثالثة: روح على مكان الضمير في القطعة واقرأ من بداية الجملة قبل الضمير، ما راح تقرأ أبدا إيش مكتوب بعد الضمير، لأن الضمير يشير إلى اللي كان قبله.

1- **Hunting is the practice of seeking, pursuing and capturing or killing wildlife or feral animals.** People tend to over hunt animals for different purposes, but this causes a lot of issues. Today, some types of animals are an endangered species. This means there are very few animals of that kind left on Earth. The animals could face extinction. **When an animal species goes extinct, they are gone forever, and this can cause a lot of issues.**

هنا في الجملة يقلك عندما تنقرض أنواع من الحيوانات (وبعدها الضمير) تتوقع إلى إيش يشير؟ لحظة لا تجاوب قبل ما تطبق الخطوة الرابعة.

Q1: The pronoun "they" in paragraph (1) refers to ____

- ~~A. plants.~~
- ~~B. humans.~~
- ~~C. pests.~~
- ☒ D. animal species.

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح. حتلاقي الإجابة الصح هي D ومذكورة نفسها قبل الفعل they.

٣- أسئلة المعلومة:

في هذي الأسئلة راح يسألك عن معلومة معينة في القطعة، مثلاً يسألك ليش والد تشارلي اشترى له سيارة، وهنا عليك تروح القطعة وتدور فين بالزبط هذي المعلومة.

Q1: Why did Charles' father buy a car for his son?

- A. as a birthday present
- B. as a reward for passing his exams
- C. Because he asked for it.
- D. to help him with his chores

لكن طريقة الإجابة على هذا السؤال تختلف حسب ما إذا كانت القطعة قصيرة ولا قطعة طويلة.

أولاً بالنسبة للقطع القصيرة:

عشان يمديك توصل للإجابة الصح عليك تدور مكان الإجابة على السريع في القطعة كلها، راح تبحت بعينوك بسرعة الين تلاقي كلمة من الكلمات الدلالية في السؤال وتقرأ هذي الجملة اللي فيها الكلمة الدلالية في القطعة بتركيز وراح توصل للإجابة.

خلينا نشوف مثال مع بعض

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- A. pressurized by water.
- B. largely made of lignin.
- C. made of water.
- D. used for medical purposes.

دا السؤال وعلينا نبدأ ندور ايش المعلومة الصح حسب المذكور في القطعة.

Herbs are a widely distributed and widespread group of plants. What other plant would take the football, rugby, hurling, bicycles, drought, flood, general abuse and be chopped back constantly to the ground throughout the year. And through all this, it is pretty uncomplaining and asking for very little if anything in return. Herbs are largely made of lignin which are grass plant cells. These cells are usually put under water pressure which makes the Herbs strong and sturdy. That's why herbs can make strong fibers and can be stepped on or torn without dying quickly.

Questions:

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- A. pressurized by water.
- B. largely made of lignin.
- C. made of water.
- D. used for medical purposes.

يلا نبدأ بالخطوة الأولى من تقنية اسما

Herbs are a widely distributed and widespread group of plants. What other plant would take the football, rugby, hurling, bicycles, drought, flood, general abuse and be chopped back constantly to the ground throughout the year. And through all this, it is pretty uncomplaining and asking for very little if anything in return. Herbs are largely made of lignin which are grass plant cells. These cells are usually put under water pressure which makes the Herbs strong and sturdy. That's why herbs can make strong fibers and can be stepped on or torn without dying quickly.

من قراءة أول سطر في القطعة راح نلاقي أنه هذي القطعة تتكلم عن الأعشاب.

الخطوة الثانية: دحين راح نقرأ السؤال ونحدد الكلمات الدلالية.

Questions:

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- A. pressurized by water.
- B. largely made of lignin.
- C. made of water.
- D. used for medical purposes.

هنا لاحظ ما اخترنا herbs لأنه هي كل القطعة أصلاً تتكلم عن الأعشاب لكن نحتاج أنها قوية لأنه خليتها تكون ايش؟ دا اللي نحتاج نبحت عنه.

الخطوة الثالثة: هنا عليك تروح لمكان الإجابة بأنه تبحث سريعاً بعينوك عن الكلمات الدلالية في القطعة التي توصل.

Herbs are a widely distributed and widespread group of plants. What other plant would take the football, rugby, hurling, bicycles, drought, flood, general abuse and be chopped back constantly to the ground throughout the year. And through all this, it is pretty uncomplaining and asking for very little if anything in return. Herbs are largely made of lignin which are grass plant cells. These cells are usually put under water pressure which makes the Herbs strong and sturdy. That's why herbs can make strong fibers and can be stepped on or torn without dying quickly.

كدا وصلنا لمكان الإجابة في القطعة في الجزء اللي تحت خط بالأحمر، لكن لسه حنطبق الخطوة الرابعة من تقنية اسما.

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال التي ما توصل للإجابة الصح.

Questions:

Q1: Herbs are strong because their cells are _____

- ☒ A. pressurized by water.
- ☐ B. largely made of lignin.
- ☐ C. made of water.
- ☐ D. used for medical purposes.

بعد خطوة الاستبعاد حتناكد أنه الإجابة الصح هي A لأنه يقول في القطعة أنه الخلايا عادة ما يضعوها تحت ضغط الماء ودا بيخلي الأعشاب أقوى.

ثانياً بالنسبة للقطع الطويلة:

هنا حكون طريقة الحل شوية مختلفة عن اللي تعودت عليه، لأنه القطعة طويلة تتكون من أكثر من فقرة، وأنت تبغا تبحث عن معلومة معينة ولسه منت عارف فين ممكن تكون الإجابة. والحل أنه تقرأ السطر الأول من كل فقرة وتخمن الإجابة ممكن تكون موجودة في أي من الفقرات، والفقرة اللي تحس أنه فيها الإجابة إبدأ ابحت فيها عن الكلمات الدلالية التي توصل للإجابة.

يلا نشوف مثال مع بعض:

Q5: How do ants get food?

- A. by smell
- B. by pheromones
- C. with their eyes
- D. by touch

دا السؤال يسأل عن معلومة معينة في القطعة، ودحين حنبحت موجودة الإجابة في أي فقرة؟

الخطوة الأولى: راج نقرأ أول جملة ونخمن عن إيش تتكلم هذي القطعة.

- 1- **Did you know that there are about 8000 species of ants?** They can be found worldwide but are especially common in hot climates. They basically live in organized groups called colonies. It is because of ants, like their relatives, bees and wasps, are said to be social insects.
- 2- **When we think of intelligent members of the animal kingdom, the creatures that spring immediately to mind are monkeys.** But in fact, the social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently complex to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, we exhibit the world of ants that has come in for considerable scrutiny lately, and the idea that ants demonstrate sparks of cognition has not been certainly rejected by those involved in these investigations. Many types of ant prey on the eggs and larvae of other annoying household insects such as flies and help to keep the house clean.
- 3- **Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch.** This helps them to get food by smell. The use of pheromones as chemical signals is more developed in ants. Like other insects, ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae. The paired antennae provide information about the direction and intensity of scents. Ants also recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.
- 4- **All ants have different characteristics.** If you look at ants' eyes, they are not like ours. Ants have compound eyes with many eyes, called ommatidia. An ant uses its three pairs of jointed legs to move. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in color. Red ants can live up to 20 to 30 days. There is a type of nocturnal ants that is predominantly black, although the red color distinguishes it and its activity is less during the day. This species lives in houses, palms, caves and wells. There is another type of ants called meat ants. It protects the nest and feeds on plant matter. Each type of ant has different characteristics in terms of color, types of food, and even the enemies
- 5- **Ants hatch from eggs as legless larvae.** The queen is the only female in the colony which can lay eggs. The other females are worker ants which build the nest, collect food and tend to the larvae. The large females, known as soldier ants, defend the colony. The function of the male ant is to mate with the queen. Only the queen and male ants have wings which are used during the mating ritual. Soon after mating, the male ant dies. The fertilized queen pulls off her wings and leaves to establish a new colony. Ant colonies live in nests consisting of numerous chambers connected by tunnels. Some ants colonize under tree trunks or live-in mounds built of sticks and leaves. Some others secretly live together in nests of leaves. They are also found under rocks or live underground.

عرفنا من الجملة الأولى أنه هذي القطعة راج تتكلم عن النمل، يلا نبدأ في الخطوة الثانية اللي هي تحديد الكلمات الدلالية في السؤال.

Q5: How do ants get food?

- A. by smell
- B. by pheromones
- C. with their eyes
- D. by touch

واضح من السؤال أنه نبغى نعرف كيف يحصل النمل على الأكل، وعشان تعرف عليك تطبق الخطوة الثالثة وتحدد فين مكان الإجابة.

الخطوة الثالثة: دحين عليك تحدد عن إيش تتكلم كل فقرة من خلال قراءتك للجملة الأولى:

- 1- **Did you know that there are about 8000 species of ants?** They can be found worldwide but are especially common in hot climates. They basically live in organized groups called colonies. It is because of ants, like their relatives, bees and wasps, are said to be social insects.
- 2- **When we think of intelligent members of the animal kingdom, the creatures that spring immediately to mind are monkeys.** But in fact, the social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently complex to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, we exhibit the world of ants that has come in for considerable scrutiny lately, and the idea that ants demonstrate sparks of cognition has not been certainly rejected by those involved in these investigations. Many types of ant prey on the eggs and larvae of other annoying household insects such as flies and help to keep the house clean.
- 3- **Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch.** This helps them to get food by smell. The use of pheromones as chemical signals is more developed in ants. Like other insects, ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae. The paired antennae provide information about the direction and intensity of scents. Ants also recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.
- 4- **All ants have different characteristics.** If you look at ants' eyes, they are not like ours. Ants have compound eyes with many eyes, called ommatidia. An ant uses its three pairs of jointed legs to move. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in color. Red ants can live up to 20 to 30 days. There is a type of nocturnal ants that is predominantly black, although the red color distinguishes it and its activity is less during the day. This species lives in houses, palms, caves and wells. There is another type of ants called meat ants. It protects the nest and feeds on plant matter. Each type of ant has different characteristics in terms of color, types of food, and even the enemies.
- 5- **Ants hatch from eggs as legless larvae.** The queen is the only female in the colony which can lay eggs. The other females are worker ants which build the nest, collect food and tend to the larvae. The large females, known as soldier ants, defend the colony. The function of the male ant is to mate with the queen. Only the queen and male ants have wings which are used during the mating ritual. Soon after mating, the male ant dies. The fertilized queen pulls off her wings and leaves to establish a new colony. Ant colonies live in nests consisting of numerous chambers connected by tunnels. Some ants colonize under tree trunks or live-in mounds built of sticks and leaves. Some others secretly live together in nests of leaves. They are also found under rocks or live underground.

١- الفقرة الأولى يعطي مقدمة عن أنواع النمل.

٢- هنا شكله راح يقارن بين القروء والنمل.

٣- الفقرة الثالثة راح تتكلم عن طرق تواصل النمل مع بعض.

٤- راح تتعمق الفقرة الرابعة في شخصيات النمل.

٥- حيثكلم عن النمل اللي لسه دونه خرج من البيضة اللي هي تسمى يرقات.

من خلال قراءة الجملة الأولى من كل فقرة ما أتوقع راح يتكلم عن الأكل في أول فقرة لأنه لسه بيعطي نبذة عن الموضوع، والفقرة الثانية يقارن بين القروء والنمل يعني ما لها أي علاقة أنه يذكر الأكل فيها.

الفقرة الثالثة يتكلم عن طرق التواصل، احتمال تكون هنا لأنه أصلاً النمل يمشي في مجموعات للحصول على الطعام وبالتالي لازم يكون في طريقة للتواصل بينهم لتنسيق عملية البحث عن الطعام وحمله إلى جحورهم. يلا نبدأ نبحث في هذي الفقرة ونشوف

- 3- **Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch.** This helps them to get food by smell. The use of pheromones as chemical signals is more developed in ants. Like other insects, ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae. The paired antennae provide information about the direction and intensity of scents. Ants also recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.

صح وصلنا تقريبا لمكان الإجابة، ودحين راح نطبق آخر خطوة ونتأكد من الإجابة الصح.

Q5: How do ants get food?

- ☒ A. by smell
- ☒ B. by pheromones
- ☒ C. with their eyes
- ☒ D. by touch

بعد خطوة الاستبعاد تتأكد أنه الإجابة الصح هي A لأنه يقول في القطعة أنه تساعدكم في الحصول على الطعام من خلال الرائحة.

ع- أسئلة الموضوع:

هنا راح يسألك عن ايش الموضوع الرئيسي لفقرة من الفقرات اللي عندك أو يسألك عن موضوع القطعة كلها.

هنا يسأل عن موضوع فقرة من الفقرات

Q3: The main idea of paragraph 3 is _____

- A. how people all over the world share their home, experience,
- B. why the global community is 14 million people.
- C. the spirit of generosity is important.
- D. couchsurfing is not a good idea.

هنا يسأل عن موضوع القطعة كلها

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- A. the advantages of dates.
- B. how and where dates grow.
- C. why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- D. how dates improve eyes health.

وفي دا النوع من الأسئلة كمان حيكون عندك طريقتين للحل حسب ما إذا كان السؤال يسألك عن فقرة معينة ولا يسأل عن كل القطعة.

أولاً إذا يسألك عن موضوع فقرة معينة:

في دا النوع من الأسئلة راح تقرأ أول سطر وآخر سطر في الفقرة وعليك تخمن ايش الفكرة الكبيرة للموضوع اللي يتكلم عنه مو الفكرة الفرعية.

يلا نحل مثال مع بعض.

Q9: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

- A. the categories of the prize.
- B. the winners of the prize.
- C. King Khalid and King Fahad.
- D. King Faisal's sons

في دا السؤال يسألك ايش اللي يتكلم عنه موضوع الفقرة الثالثة.

راح نطبق الخطوة الأولى أنه نقرأ أول جملة وتخمن عن ايش تتكلم هذي القطعة.

1- The King Faisal Foundation was set up by the sons of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. And now the King's sons' role is to serve as the chairman of the foundation. The Board of Trustees of the Foundation suggests the prize.

من قراءة الجملة الأولى نلاحظ أنه القطعة تتكلم عن مؤسسة الملك فيصل.

الخطوة الثانية: اقرأ السؤال وحدد الكلمات الدلالية.

Q9: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

- A. the categories of the prize.
- B. the winners of the prize.
- C. King Khalid and King Fahad.
- D. King Faisal's sons

وفي دا السؤال ما في كلمات دلالية لأنه واضح يسأل عن موضوع الفقرة الثالثة.
الخطوة الثالثة: مكان الإجابة.

2- King Faisal International Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference in the following categories: Islamic studies, Arabic Language, Arabic Literature, Science, and Medicine.

3- The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award.

4- Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award.

5-The responsible party for nominating the winners is the secretariat of the award.

6- The prize in each of the five categories consists of:

1. A handwritten certificate.
2. A commemorative gold medal.
3. A cash endowment.

في مكان الإجابة راح تقرأ أول وآخر جملة من الفقرة المطلوبة وتخمن إيش الفكرة الكبيرة اللي تتكلم عنها الفقرة.
من قراءة أول وآخر جملة لاحظ أنه تكلم عن أشخاص استلمو الجائزة، ودحين علينا نروح للخطوة الرابعة للتأكد من الإجابة.

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح.

Q9: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

- ☒ A. the categories of the prize.
- ☒ B. the winners of the prize. ?
- ☒ C. King Khalid and King Fahad.
- ☒ D. King Faisal's sons

بعد استبعاد الاختيارات حتلاقي الإجابة الصح B لأنه كل القطعة كانت تعدد اللي فازو بالجائزة.

ثانيا إذا يسألك عن موضوع القطعة كلها:

في دا النوع من الأسئلة راح تكون زي أسئلة المعلومة، بمعنى راح تقرأ الجملة الأولى من كل فقرة عشان تكون فكرة عن إيش تتكلم كل القطعة.

يلا نحل مثال مع بعض.

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- A. The advantages of dates.
- B. How and where dates grow.
- C. Why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- D. How dates improve eyes health.

هنا يسألك القطعة كلها تتكلم عن إيش؟ دحين حنطبق خطوات تقنية اسما الين نوصل للإجابة الصح.

1- Dates, are one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on a date palm tree. Dates grow in large bunches on the top of the palm trees, which thrive in hot climates. The fruits range in size from 1 to 3 inches and range in color from pale yellow to a dark red brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested.

الخطوة الأولى: واضح من الخطوة الأولى انه يتكلم عن التمر.

الخطوة الثانية: عليك تقرأ السؤال

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- A. The advantages of dates.
- B. How and where dates grow.
- C. Why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- D. How dates improve eyes health.

واضح من السؤال انه يسأل عن ايش موضوع القطعة.

الخطوة الثالثة: هنا راح تقرأ الجملة الأولى من كل فقرة وتضمن الفكرة الكبيرة اللي يتكلم عنها.

1- **Dates, are one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on a date palm tree.** Dates grow in large bunches on the top of the palm trees, which **thrive** in hot climates. The fruits range in size from 1 to 3 inches and range in color from pale yellow to a dark red brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested.

2- **To describe the advantages of dates in a few words,** it is good to quote them as an essential part of one's diet, so that it can be considered as a balanced diet. Dates are composed of various fats, sugar, vitamins, and minerals, which our body requires. Arabs, for example, eat dates along with milk making it more beneficial. However, a few of its advantages are described below. Although dates are rich in providing strength to everybody, but during the last months of pregnancy the advantages are doubled as dates strengthen muscles of the uterus.

3- **Dates also strengthen a weak heart Dates are rich in fibers and one can easily digest them.** Researchers showed that dates can also be helpful in curing certain abdominal diseases including abdominal cancer. Normally, it is observed that one may feel hungry if sugar levels are reduced in the body irrespective of the condition of the stomach. Dates can well serve the purpose because these provide energy. Some other advantages of eating dates include treating constipation, preventing night blindness and improving eyes' health.

١- الفقرة الأولى بيعطي مقدمة عن التمر.

٢- هنا راح يعدد مميزات التمر.

٣- الفقرة الثالثة شكله راح يتكلم عن فوائد التمر للقلب.

من خلال قراءة الجملة الأولى من كل فقرة أتوقع الفكرة الكبيرة هي قد ايش التمر مفيد.

وراح نتأكد من الإجابة بعد تطبيق الخطوة الرابعة من تقنية اسما.

Q1: The passage mainly talks about _____

- ☒ A. The advantages of dates.
- ☒ B. How and where dates grow.
- ☒ C. Why Arabs eat dates with milk.
- ☒ D. How dates improve eyes health.

دا السؤال اسميه الفخ لأنه بس تقرأ الخيارات حتقول ايوة اتكلم عن هذا وعن هذا وتختار على طول، لكن انتبه أنه المعلومة اللي ذكرت نصيا بالزبط في القطعة هذي غلط مهني الإجابة الصح لأنها فكرة جزئية مهني فكرة عامة وأنت عليك تختار الفكرة العام.

وفي دا السؤال راح تلاقى أنه الفكرة العامة هي فوائد التمر، صح في الفقرة الأولى اتكلم عن فين وكيف ينمو التمر لكن مو كل القطعة تدور حولها، وكمان ليش العرب يأكلو التمر مع الحليب أكيد بسبب أنه له فائدة، معناه هذي كمان فكرة فرعية، ونفس الشيء لآخر اختيار كيف يحسن التمر صحة العين هو كمان فكرة فرعية للفكرة العامة اللي هي فوائد التمر.

هـ - أسئلة الرأي:

دا السؤال يشبه سؤال المعلومة لكن ممكن يكون أصعب شويتين منه لأنه يسأل ايش الكاتب يقصد؟ أو ايش رأي الكاتب؟ لكن الخبر الحلو أنه دا النوع من الأسئلة نادرا ما بييجي. خرينا نشوف كيف يكون شكل السؤال مع بعض.

Questions:

Q2: What is the author's opinion about Kutenai language website?

- A. critical
- B. satirical
- C. discouraging
- D. supportive

يلا نبدأ في تطبيق خطوات تقنية اسما.

1- For more than 10,000 years, the ununaxa people, also known as the Kootenai, have occupied a traditional territory that spans what is now known as southeastern British Columbia, Southwestern Alberta, and parts of Washington, Idaho and Western Montana.

2- Their language, the Kutenai language is the native language of the Kutenai people of Montana and Idaho in the United States and British Columbia in Canada. Ktunaxa is a language isolate, meaning that it is one of a kind and unrelated to any other language in the world. Currently it is in danger of becoming extinct, with fewer and fewer fluent elders living within the community. The Ktunaxa people have now taken the initiative to combine the existing knowledge passed down from their elders and apply it to modern technology, to preserve the language and ensure that it survives.

3- In 1969, the Kutenai language was spoken by 446 registered Indians in Canada. As of 2012, the Ktunaxa people in Canada are working on a language revitalization effort. Tribal councils from the separate communities of the Ktunaxa nation have contributed a selection of different material. It includes audio recordings, words, phrases and even games for younger generations of Kutenai archived at the online Aboriginal language database FirstVoices.com. Although it is an online catalogue of the indigenous languages of North America, it is open for the public for free. As of November 2017, the Ktunaxa webpage had 2500 words and 1114 phrases archived, stories and songs recorded, a language learning app available, and First Voices tutor. The FirstVoices Tutor provides lessons and practices in the given language.

4- The Ktunaxa Language app, accessible for iOS devices, It is a Ktunaxa dictionary which uses the audio recordings of words and phrases, and provides flashcards with audio, of the vocabulary found on the FirstVoices website. The Ktunaxa nation aims to target younger generations with the FirstVoices materials to teach fluency in the Kutenai language.

الخطوة الأولى: اقرأ أول سطر، حتلاقي القطعة تتكلم عن اللغة وتطورها

الخطوة الثانية: اقرأ السؤال وحدد الكلمات الدلالية

Q2: What is the author's opinion about Kutenai language website?

- A. critical
- B. satirical
- C. discouraging
- D. supportive

هنا الكلمات الدلالية المهمة في السؤال رأي المؤلف في هذي اللغة. يلا نهجم على الخطوة الثالثة.

الخطوة الثالثة: دور مكان الإجابة

الخطوة الرابعة: استبعد الخيارات اللي ما لها علاقة بالسؤال الين ما توصل للإجابة الصح.

حتلاقي الإجابة الصح هي D

وكدا نكون ختمنا قسم القراءة وعرفت بالزبط ايش هي تقنية اسما، وكيف تتعامل مع كل نوع سؤال من أسئلة القراءة.

ودحين صار وقت التدريب، ابغاك تبدأ تطبق بنفسك كل اللي تعلمته عن قسم القراءة عشان تكون مستعد بقوة للاختبار.

التدرب على القطع الكاملة

مذاكرة التكنيكات جدا مهمة وتساعدك تعرف ايش اللي عليك تسويه بالزبط عشان تحقق أعلى درجة في الاختبار، لكن مذاكرة التكنيكات نظريا فقط ما تكفي، ما ينفع يكون تطبيق التكنيكات لأول مرة يوم الاختبار الحقيقي، والسبب أنه هذي طرق حل جديدة للاختبار منت متعود عليها.

تخيل أول يوم تسوق دراجة في حياتك ايش اللي حيصير؟

في البداية لازم تطيح وتحكون سواقة الدراجة جدا بطيئة منت عارف كيف توازن نفسك وتمشي بسرعة، لكن بعد التدرب كم مرة حتلاقي سرعتك صارت مرة أفضل وتحكمك في الدراجة سهل عليك، نفس الشيء بالنسبة لتطبيق التكنيكات لأول مرة في الاختبار الحقيقي، إذا ما تدربت من قبل اللي حيصير أحد السيناريوهات هذي:

١- ما حتتذكر التكنيكة وراح تلاقى نفسك مضطر تقرأ كل القطعة عشان يمديك تحل وبالتالي حتضيع وقت رهيب ما حيمديك تلحق على ضغط الوقت.

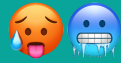
٢- حتحاول تطبيق التكنيكة لكن بسبب أنه تسويها لأول مرة حتلاقي نفسك بطيء منت عارف كيف توصل للإجابة بسرعة.

والحل أنه تبدأ يلا دحين في التدرب لا تسحب عليه، وعشان أسهل لك الموضوع أكثر حتلاقي القطع اللي تدرب عليها موجودة عندك في الصفحة الجاية.

عندك مجموعة من القطع الطويلة وعليها أسئلة، تحاكي بالزبط تجربة الاختبار الحقيقي. وعند كل قطعة أضفت لك بالزبط الوقت اللي عليك تعطيه لحل كل تدريب بناء على عدد الأسئلة الموجودة على كل قطعة. حاول قد ما تقدر تزيط المؤقت وتلتزم بالوقت اللي عندك.

حتلاقي هذي التدريبات شبيهة جدا بصعوبة، طول وشكل الاختبار الحقيقي لكن مهني بالضرورة أسئلة أو مواضيع متوقعة في الاختبار، لأنه هدفي منها أنه تتعود على ضغط الاختبار الحقيقي بالزبط. وبعد الاختبار يمديك تراجع أخطائك وتشوف ليش إجابتك كانت غلط.

ودحين يلا جهز قهوتك واهجم.



الشخصيات A&B

وقت التدريب: ٨ دقيقة ⏰

1- Type A and Type B are two types of personalities. Some very prominent characteristics are seen in type A people and that is the reason why they are so easily identified. If you see someone freaking out because they are made to wait, even if the wait is for just couple of minutes, you have most probably encountered a type A person! People having a type A personality, are always in a hurry and impatience seems to be their middle name! Time urgency is seen clearly in their personality. They speak fast, walk fast and are constantly aware of the running time.

2- Another peculiar type A personality trait is that they cannot tolerate slow speaking people and they usually end up completing sentences for them! Other special characteristics of type A personality people are that they get upset over small things easily and are also short tempered. When they get really angry, they can be very rude. So, it is better not to provoke these stress junkies! They are rightly called 'stress junkies' for they get stressed out easily. They have high ambitions and they can overcome competition to achieve their goal. They also tend to compete with other people more than work individually.

3- Type A people are said to have greater chances of suffering from hypertension and heart diseases. This is obviously because of their 'stress junkie' nature. Also, they don't sleep for enough hours and this may cause sudden death. So, type A personalities need to calm down. Meditation and breathing exercises prove to be helpful for this personality type. This was about type A personality description. Now let's take a look at type B personality.

4- There are some major differences between type A and B personalities. The biggest difference is that type B personality people are always chilled out! They are mostly calm and composed and in contrast to type A personalities, type B people are never in a hurry! They are the ones who will start talking when they are standing in a line, and by the time their turn comes, they will have made friends. They will always be thinking about others' problems and always lend a helping hand. They are equally hardworking as type A personalities, but they do not mind losing. So, you won't have competition from a type B in office! They also do not get stressed easily and if ever they become stressed, they usually become more productive. Type A tends to get destructive while type B tend to get productive. And most people come in the middle between A & B.

5- Because of their happy go lucky nature, type B personalities do not face much of health problems. Speaking about sports, type A and type B personalities in sports are quite different from each other as their unique qualities reflect in their game as well. Type A are perfectionists so they always aim to win and can also be dominating. On the other hand, type B personalities are relaxed and they play for entertainment rather than for winning. It's important to remind ourselves by our goal in life is that to balance between work and leisure.

Questions:

Q1: Reducing sleep can cause _____

- A. tension.
- B. heart disease.
- C. sudden death.
- D. hypertension.

Q2: Where are most people between A & B?

- A. in the side of type A
- B. in the side of type B
- C. in the middle
- D. We don't know.

Q3: The underlined word "Individually" most probably means _____

- A. separated.
- B. together.
- C. stressed.
- D. impatient.

Q4: Type A is different from type B in _____

- A. rushing in doing things.
- B. making friends.
- C. food type.
- D. clothing style.

Q5: What is our goal in life?

- A. focus on working hard
- B. try to sleep less
- C. regular meditation
- D. balance between work and leisure

Answers:

Q1: sudden death.

Q2: in the middle

Q3: separated.

Q4: rushing in doing things.

Q5: balance between work and leisure



وقت التدريب: ١٢ دقيقة

1- In school, the young Edison's mind often wandered, and his teacher was overheard calling him addled. This ended Edison's three months of official schooling. Edison recalled later, "My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I am blessed and had something to live for, someone I must not disappoint." His mother taught him at home. Much of his education came from reading R.G. Parker's School of Natural Philosophy and The Cooper Union.

2- Edison developed hearing problems at an early age. The cause of it has been attributed to a short time of scarlet fever during childhood and recurring untreated middle ear infections. But Edison was believed that is a feature advantage. Because of the deafness he became fascinated with technology and science. Edison sold candy and newspapers on trains, and sold vegetables to supplement his income. He also studied qualitative analysis, and conducted chemical experiments on the train until an accident prohibited further work of the kind. In 1866, at the age of 19, Edison moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where, as an employee of Western Union, he worked at the Associated Press Bureau news wire. Edison requested the night shift, which allowed him plenty of time to spend at his two favourite pastimes reading and experimenting. Eventually, the latter pre-occupation cost him his job. One night in 1867, he started fire, he was working with a lead acid battery when he spilled sulfuric acid onto the floor. It ran between the floorboards and onto his boss's desk below. The next morning Edison was fired.

3- Thomas Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931) was an American inventor and businessman. He developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and the most important invention was the electric light bulb. He was one of the first inventors to apply the principles of mass production and large-scale teamwork to the process of invention, and because of that, he is often credited with the creation of the first industrial research laboratory.

4- Edison was a prolific inventor, holding 1,093 US patents in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. More significant than the number of Edison's patents, are the impacts of his inventions, because Edison did not only invent things, his inventions established major new industries world-wide, notably, electric light and power utilities, sound recording and motion pictures. Edison's inventions contributed to mass communication and, in particular, telecommunications. These included a stock ticker, a mechanical vote recorder, a battery for an electric car, electrical power, recorded music and motion pictures.

5- Edison's major innovation was the first industrial research lab, which was built in Menlo Park (today named Edison in his honour). After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison was not sure that his original plan to sell it for \$4,000 to \$5,000 was right, so he asked Western Union to make a bid. He was surprised to hear them offer \$10,000 (\$208400 in today's dollars) which he gratefully accepted. After many experiments, first with carbon filaments in the early 1880s and then with platinum and other metals, in the end Edison returned to a carbon filament. The first successful test was on October 22, 1879; it lasted 13.5 hours. Edison continued to improve this design and by November 4, 1879, filed for U.S. patent 223,898 (granted on January 27, 1880) for an electric lamp using a carbon filament or strip coiled and connected to platinum contact wires.

Questions:

Q1: What is the best title for this passage?

- A. How Edison left school and got educated at home
- B. How his teachers described him as a confused boy
- C. Edison the Great Inventor
- D. How he disappointed his mother

Q2: What was his opinion of his infection?

- A. a feature advantage
- B. a miracle
- C. an obstacle
- D. a mistake

Q3: What is the main reason that made him a scientist?

- A. intelligent
- B. deafness
- C. failure
- D. education

Q4: Why was he fired from his work?

- A. Because he was deaf.
- B. Because he started a fire.
- C. Because he was lazy.
- D. Because he wasn't educated.

Q5: What is the invention that made him famous most?

- A. the light bulb
- B. the phonograph
- C. the carbon stick
- D. the new experimenting

Q6: What does the pronoun "it" refer to?

- A. Edison
- B. his mother
- C. his teacher
- D. his deafness

Q7: What does the word "bless" mean?

- A. grateful
- B. bad
- C. addled
- D. failed

Answers:

- Q1: Edison the Great Inventor
- Q2: a feature advantage
- Q3: deafness
- Q4: Because he started a fire.
- Q5: the light bulb
- Q6: his deafness
- Q7: grateful
- Q8: offer

Q8: What does the word "bid" mean?

- A. offer
- B. prize
- C. invention
- D. money



وقت التدريب: ١١ دقيقة

1- In the Kingdom, radio is quite popular. The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949 when airwaves were filled with the recitation of Holy Quran that won the hearts of millions across the Kingdom. In earlier decades, large wooden box radios were owned by the rich. Later, transistor radios reached masses. Now, radio in Saudi Arabia has been completely reshaped by the various private players as all of them entered the sector after the government opened up licenses to them.

2- In the new digital era, TV cellular technology and social media dominate the field of information and entertainment. Yet radio stations in Saudi Arabia have persevered. Many broadcasters thought that time for radio is over with the introduction of social media. However, the reality is quite different. Many listeners tune in to online radio stations nowadays. A large number of radio listeners tune in while driving. Broadcast experts say that radio listenership consists of more than 60 percent in vehicles. Over 70 percent of the listeners are men. The lions' share of listeners is young. Saudi Radio has a prominent role in the Kingdom. The station traditionally broadcasts Quran reading, Islamic lectures, news and entertainment. In 1994, MBC FM has made significant inroad into Saudi listeners.

3- In 2011 five new FM stations were allowed to operate and expected to have an audience of 25 million. There were few English stations among them. And all the FM stations are targeting youth and offering variety of info and entertainment programs. As a number of stations grows and the competition stiffens, the content of broadcasts has become questionable with some broadcasters. The most important broadcast is the Urdu one, the survey shows a large number of listeners turn the radio to Urdu channel at 3 PM. The competition leads to attempts monopolize music and barring others from broadcasting it. Saudi-based radio programs have received a wide acceptance, not only in the Kingdom but also across the Arab world.

4- Apart from drivers, a vast majority of people who work in remote areas cannot access satellite television while at the job. They are also unable to read newspapers, so they depend on radio service. Print media reach an educated audience in an office environment. Radio reaches across deserts in all parts of the Kingdom.

Questions:

Q1: Which sentence is true from the following?

- A. A lot of people listen to the radio in their cars.
- B. 60% of listeners are listening while driving vehicles.
- C. 70% of listeners are women.
- D. Government didn't open up licenses to private players.

Q2: We infer that less than _____ of women listen to the radio in Saudi Arabia.

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 60%
- D. 70%