القطع المتوقعة للقراءة

احدث ١٠٠

الاصدار الاول – مايو ٢٠٢٥



القصة ورا هذا الكتيب..

في دا الكتيب جمعت لك احدث ١٠٠ قطعة من القطع المتوقعة للقراءة .. ورتبتها حسب الاهمية عشان ما تضيع وقت ومجهود في قطع كانت مهمة سابقا والان الاختبار ما صار يركز عليها

ودا الكتيب راح يتم تحديثه بشكل مستمر بإذن اللّه لكن مو كل القطع المتوقعة حتكون دايما جديدة.. ولكن راح اركز فقط على احدث **١٠٠** قطعة فطبيعي حتلاقي اشياء متكررة فلا تخاف تقدر تكمل من احدث اصدار بشكل طبيعي

بالتوفيق من القلب 💛 !
وبإذن اللّه تبشرني بتحقيق هدفك

عبد الرحمن حجازي

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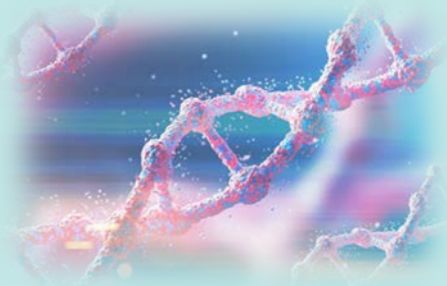
الحمض النووي



Passage A

(1) In 1869 the Swiss scientist Friedrich Miescher, working in Tübingen, Germany, isolated a strange substance from the nuclei of white-blood cells. Thatevent marked the first time DNA was identified as its own molecule in Germany and launched the study of genetics.
(2) Miescher called the material nuclein. Later work showed that nuclein is the main ingredient of DNA, built from a sugar-phosphate backbone and four bases that store information.
(3) By the mid-1900s, understanding DNA's code helped doctors fight inherited illnesses and let plant breeders raise healthier crops, proving that knowledge of genes could aid both medicine and farming. Pioneers even imagined tailoring future drugs to each patient's genes.
(4) These ideas linked tiny molecules to the visible traits of every living thing, preparing the ground for the next breakthroughs.

Passage B

(5) Decades after its first identification as a molecule in Germany, James Watson and Francis Crick revealed DNA's double-helix structure in 1953, showing how genetic codes copy themselves.
(6) Biologists confirmed that the long-studied nucleintruly forms the core of DNA in every species, explaining its stability and power to pass traits on.
(7) With this insight, researchers engineered disease-resistant wheat and developed gene tests that guide precise medical treatments, again linking medicine and farming through the same molecule.
(8) Today, reading an individual genome lets doctors design medicines specifically for that person, a practice called personalised medicine, and gene editing promises even more targeted care.

1-What can we understand from passage A and B about the discovery of DNA?

a) The Swiss first found it.
b) Watson first discovered it.
c) It likely happened in the 1800s.
d) It was identified as a molecule and it happened in Germany.

2-According to passages A and B, what did scientists find out about the make-up of DNA?

a) Nucleinis a key substance.
b) It has a double helix structure.
c) It is another name for white blood cells.
d) The main substance dissolves with alkali, but is unchanged by other acids.

3-According to passages A and B, what fields have been helped by understanding DNA?

a) medicine and engineering
b) medicine and farming
c) law and forensic
d) farming and technology

4-What can we understand about DNA's effect on healthcare from passages A and B?

a) Diseases can be understood fast and treatment costs have reduced.
b) Drugs can be made specifically for individuals.
c) It can lead to lots of effective drugs.
d) It will soon lead to a cure for cancer.

صفحة التعلم

الحمض النووي

Passage A

(1) In 1869 the Swiss scientist Friedrich Miescher, working in Tübingen, Germany, isolated a strange substance from the nuclei of white-blood cells. Q1 That event marked the first time DNA was identified as its own molecule in Germany and launched the study of genetics.

في عام ١٨٦٩، قام العالِم السويسري فريدريش ميشر، أثناء عمله في توبنغن بألمانيا، بعزل مادةغريبة من نوى خلايا الدم البيضاء. ذلك الحدثكان أول مرة يتم فيها التعرف على الحمض النووي كمادة مستقلة في ألمانيا، وقد أطلق دراسة علم الوراثة.

(2) Miescher called the material nuclein. Later work showed that Q2 nuclein is the main ingredient of DNA, built from a sugar- phosphate backbone and four bases that store information.

أطلق ميشر على هذه المادة اسم "نيوكلين". وأظهرت الأبحاث اللاحقة أن النيوكلين هو المكوّن الرئيسي للحمض النووي، ويتكوّن من عمود فقري من السكر والفوسفات وأربع قواعد تخزن المعلومات.

(3) By the mid-1900s, understanding DNA's code helped doctors fight inherited illnesses and let plant breeders raise healthier crops, proving that knowledge of genes could aid both Q3 medicine and farming. Pioneers even imagined tailoring future drugs to each patient's genes.

وبحلول منتصف القرن العشرين، ساعد فهم شيفرة الحمض النووي الأطباء في محاربة الأمراض الوراثية، ومكّن مربي النباتات من إنتاجمحاصيل أكثر صحة، مما أثبت أن المعرفة بالجينات يمكن أن تفيد الطب والزراعة. حتى أن الرواد تخيلوا تصميم أدوية مستقبلية حسب جينات كل مريض.

(4) These ideas linked tiny molecules to the visible traits of Q4 every living thing, preparing the ground for the next breakthroughs.

وقد ربطت هذه الأفكار الجزيئات الصغيرة بالصفات الظاهرة في كل كائن حي،مما مهّد الطريق للاختراقات العلمية القادمة.

Passage B

(5) Decades after Q1 its first identification as a molecule in Germany, James Watson and Francis Crick revealed DNA's double-helix structure in 1953, showing how genetic codes copy themselves.

بعدعقود من أول تعريف للحمض النووي كمادة في ألمانيا، كشف جيمس واتسون و فرانسيس كريك في عام ١٩٥٣ عن البنية الحلزونية المزدوجة للحمض النووي، موضحين كيف تُنسخ الشيفرات الجينية.

(6) Biologists confirmed that the long-studied nucleintruly Q2 forms the core of DNA in every species, explaining its stability and power to pass traits on.

وأكد علماء الأحياء أن النيوكلين، الذي تمت دراسته طويلاً، يشكّل جوهر الحمض النووي في كل الأنواع، مما يفسر ثباته وقدرته على نقل الصفات.

(7) With this insight, researchers engineered disease-resistant wheat and developed gene tests that guide precise medical treatments, again linking Q3 medicine and farming through the same molecule.

وبفضل هذا الفهم،ابتكرالباحثون قمحاً مقاوماً للأمراض وطوروا اختبارات جينيةً تساعدفي توجيه العلاجات الطبية الدقيقة،مرة أخرى رابطين بين الطب والزراعة من خلال نفس الجزيء.

(8) Today, reading an individual genome lets doctors design medicines Q4 specifically for that person, a practice called personalised medicine, and gene editing promises even more targeted care.

واليوم، يتيح تحليل الجينوم الفردي للأطباء تصميم أدوية مخصصة لذلك الشخص،وهو ما يُعرف بالطب المُخصص،كما أن تحرير الجيناتُ يُشير برعاية أكثر دقة.

Answers:

1-What can we understand from passage A and B about the discovery of DNA?

d) It was identified as a molecule and it happened in Germany.

2-According to passages A and B, what did scientists find out about the make-up of DNA?

a) Nucleinis a key substance.

3-According to passages A and B, what fields have been helped by understanding DNA?

b) medicine and farming

4-What can we understand about DNA's effect on healthcare from passages A and B?

b) Drugs can be made specifically for individuals.

الإجابات:

١- ما الذي نفهمه من المقطعين (أ) و(ب) حول اكتشاف الحمض النووي ؟

د) تم تحديده كجزيء، وقد حدث ذلك في ألمانيا.

٢-وفقًا للمقطعين (أ) و(ب)، ما الذي اكتشفه العلماء حول تركيب الحمض النووي؟

أ) النوكلين مادة أساسية.

٣-وفقًا للمقطعين (أ) و(ب)، ما هي المجالات التي استفادت من فهم الحمض النووي؟

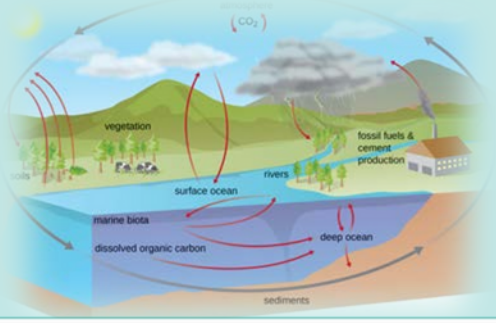
ب) الطب والزراعة.

٤-ما الذي نفهمه من المقطعين (أ) و(ب) حول تأثير الحمض النووي على الرعاية الصحية؟

ب) يمكن صنع أدوية خاصة بالأفراد.

صفحة التدرب

الدورات البيوكيميائية



Biochemical cycles are the repeated movements of chemical elements through living organisms and the environment.
Each cycle, such as the carbon or nitrogen cycle, has a **distinct** path that shows how atoms move from the air, water, and soil into plants and animals and back again.
These cycles **comprise** many linked steps:
photosynthesis brings carbon into plants, respiration returns it to the air, and decomposition recycles nutrients.
Together, they **constitute** the planet's natural system for keeping resources available and life balanced.

Questions:

1-The word"distinct" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
a) different
b) framing
c) small
d) rainy

2-The word "comprise" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
a) create
b) show
c) move
d) contain

3-The word "constitute" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
a) serves
b) stirs
c) forms
d) removes

صفحة التعلم

الدورات البيوكيميائية

Biochemical cycles are the repeated movements of chemical elements through living organisms and the environment.
Each cycle, such as the carbon or nitrogen cycle, has a **distinct** path that shows how atoms move from the air, water, and soil into plants and animals and back again.
These cycles **comprise** many linked steps: photosynthesis brings carbon into plants, respiration returns it to the air, and decomposition recycles nutrients.
Together, they **constitute** the planet's natural system for keeping resources available and life balanced.

الدورات الكيميائية الحيوية هي الحركات المتكررة للعناصر الكيميائية عبر الكائنات الحية والبيئة.
لكل دورة، مثل دورة الكربون أو النيتروجين، مسار مميز يوضح كيفية انتقال الذرات من الهواء والماء والتربة إلى النباتات والحيوانات، ثم العودة إليها.
تتكون هذه الدورات من عدة خطوات مترابطة:
يُدخل التمثيل الضوئي الكربون إلى النباتات، ويعيده التنفس إلى الهواء، ويعيد التحلل تدوير العناصر الغذائية.
وتشكل هذه الدورات معًا النظام الطبيعي للكوكب للحفاظ على توافر الموارد وتوازن الحياة.

Answers:
1-The word "distinct" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
a) different

2-The word "comprise" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
d) contain

3-The word "constitute" in the passage is closest in meaning to.....
c) forms

الإجابات:
١- كلمة "متميز" في المقطع أقرب إلى معنى كلمة .....
أ) مختلف

٢-كلمة "يشتمل" في المقطع أقرب إلى معنى كلمة .....
د) يحتوي

٣-كلمة "يُشكل" في المقطع أقرب إلى معنى كلمة .....
ج) أشكال

صفحة التدرب

الحلول والمشاكل



(1) Everyone faces challenges at some point in life, but not all challenges are the same. Some are small and manageable, while others require what experts call critical thinking and reasoning. These two skills are often used in problem solving, whether at work or in daily situations.

(2) Some people get stressed just hearing the word 'problem', but I don't see it that way. I believe many personal problems have a solution, even if it takes time or help from others. The key is to stay calm and focused, because panic only blocks progress.

(3) One interesting difference between critical thinking and problem solving is in how they work. Problem solving often involves formulas and numbers, while critical thinking usually works with words and logical ideas.

(4) Many people view problems as negative experiences. But I see them more like riddles—challenges that make the brain work and sometimes even feel entertaining. It's like playing a game where the reward is the solution itself.

(5) Whether the problem is emotional, academic, or practical, using a good strategy helps. Evidence shows that people who plan, think clearly, and ask for help usually find better solutions. The most important thing is to believe that every problem has a way forward."

1-What are two expressions that the writer uses for "problem solving"?
a) critical thinking and reasoning
b) problematics and difficulties
c) word data and numerical data
d) puzzles and video games

2-Which of the following is the writer's opinion?
a) Many careers involve problem solving
b) Many personal problems have a solution
c) The word "problem" has different meanings
d) Some problems require knowledge of mathematics

3-What is one difference between critical thinking and problem solving?
a) Problem solving is more enjoyable than critical thinking.
b) Critical thinking requires knowledge of formal math.
c) One uses words while the other uses numbers.
d) One is based on real-world knowledge

4-How is the writer's view of problems different from other people's views?
a) She thinks solving problems requires knowledge of math.
b) She thinks most problems are too complex to solve.
c) She thinks the word problem is difficult to define.
d) She thinks problems can be entertaining.

صفحة التعلم

الحلول والمشاكل

(1) Everyone faces challenges at some point in life, but not all challenges are the same. Some are small and manageable, while others require what experts call critical thinking and reasoning. Q1 These two skills are often used in problem solving, whether at work or in daily situations.

الجميع يواجه تحديات في مرحلة ما من الحياة، لكن ليست كل التحديات متشابهة. فبعضها صغير ويمكن التعامل معه، بينما يتطلب البعض الآخر ما يسميه الخبراء التفكير النقدي والمنطقي. هاتان المهارتان تُستُستخدمان غالبًا في حل المشكلات، سواء في العمل أو في المواقف اليومية.

(2) Some people get stressed just hearing the word 'problem', but I don't see it that way. I believe many personal problems have a solution, even if it takes time or help from others. Q2 The key is to stay calm and focused, because panic only blocks progress.

بعض الناس يشعرون بالتوتر لمجرد سماع كلمة "مشكلة"، لكنني لا أراها بهذه الطريقة. أعتقد أن كثيرًا من المشكلات الشخصية لها حل، حتى وإن احتاج الأمر إلى وقت أو مساعدة من الآخرين. المفتاح هو أن تبقى هادئاً ومركّزًا، لأن الذعر لا يؤدي إلا إلى تعطيل التقدّم.

(3) One interesting difference between critical thinking and problem solving is in how they work. Q3 Problem solving often involves formulas and numbers, while critical thinking usually works with words and logical ideas.

هناك فرق مثير للاهتمام بين التفكير النقدي وحل المشكلات من حيث كيفية عمل كل منهما. حل المشكلات غالبًا ما يتضمن صيغًا وأرقامًا، بينما يعمل التفكير النقدي عادةً بالكلمات والأفكار المنطقية.

(4) Many people view problems as negative experiences. But I see them more like riddles—challenges that make the brain work and sometimes even feel entertaining. Q4 It's like playing a game where the reward is the solution itself.

- كثير من الناس يرون أن المشكلات تجارب سلبية. لكنني أراها مثل الألغاز – تحديات تجعل الدماغ يعمل، وأحياناً تكون ممتعة. إنها مثل لعبة تكون فيها المكافأة هي الحل نفسه.

(5) Whether the problem is emotional, academic, or practical, using a good strategy helps. Evidence shows that people who plan, think clearly, and ask for help usually find better solutions. The most important thing is to believe that every problem has a way forward.

سواء كانت المشكلة عاطفية أو دراسية أو عملية، فإن استخدام إستراتيجية جيدة يساعد كثيرا. تظهر الأدلة أن الأشخاص الذين يخططون، ويفكرون بوضوح، ويطلبون المساعدة، عادةً ما يجدون حلولاً أفضل. الأهم من كل شيء هو الإيمان بأن لكل مشكلة طريقًا نحو الحل.

Answers:

1-What are two expressions that the writer uses for "problem solving"?
a) critical thinking and reasoning

2-Which of the following is the writer's opinion?
b) Many personal problems have a solution

3-What is one difference between critical thinking and problem solving?
c) One uses words while the other uses numbers.

4-How is the writer's view of problems different from other people's views?
d) She thinks problems can be entertaining.

١- ما هما التعبيران اللذان يستخدمهما الكاتب لوصف "حل المشكلات"؟
أ) التفكير النقدي والاستدلال

٢-أي مما يلي يُمثل رأي الكاتب؟
ب) العديد من المشكلات الشخصية لها حل

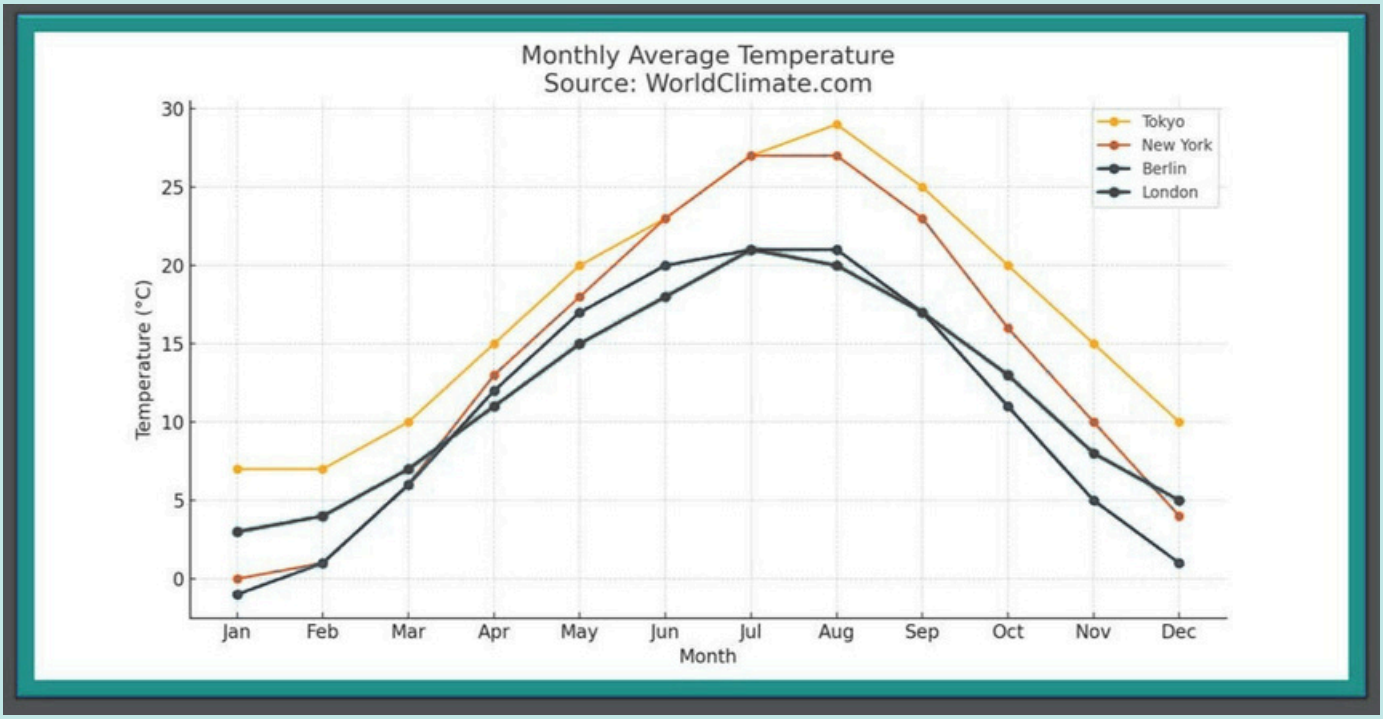
٣-ما الفرق بين التفكير النقدي وحل المشكلات؟
ج) أحدهما يستخدم الكلمات والآخر يستخدم الأرقام

٤-كيف تختلف وجهة نظر الكاتبة للمشكلات عن وجهات نظر الآخرين؟
د) تعتقد الكاتبة أن المشكلات يمكن أن تكون مسلية.

صفحة التدرب

رسم بياني لمتوسط درجات الحرارة





Questions:

1-what is the average temperature of Tokyo in March?

a) 4 ℃
b) 6 ℃
c) 10 ℃
d) 20 ℃

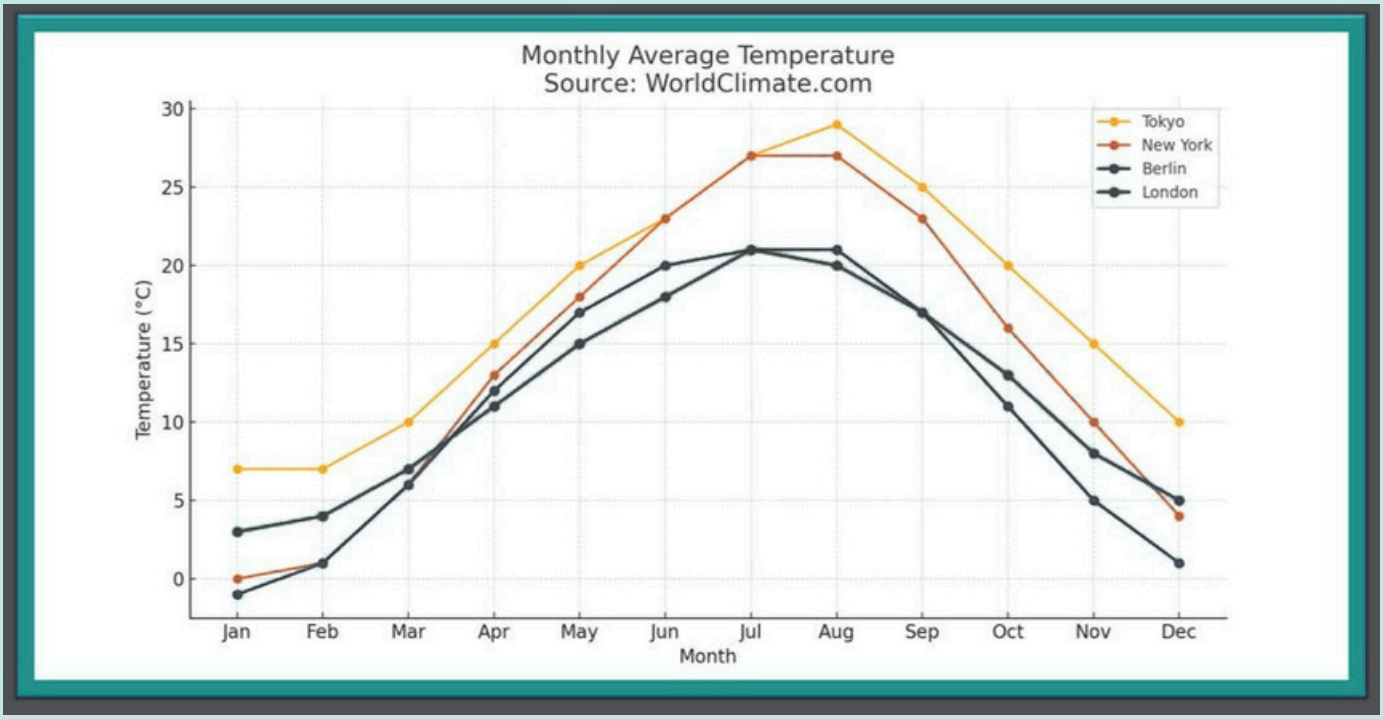
2-In which month was London's temperature the highest?

a) June
b) July
c) August
d) September

صفحة التعلم

رسم بياني لمتوسط درجات الحرارة





Answers:

1. What is the average temperature of Tokyo in March?

   c) 10 ℃

2. In which month was London's temperature the highest?

   b) July

الإجابات:

١–ما هو متوسط درجة الحرارة في طوكيو في مارس؟

ج) ١٠ درجات مئوية

٢–في أي شهر كانت أعلى درجة حرارة في لندن؟

ب) يوليو

صفحة التدرب

التبغ



(1) Tobacco is a leafy plant first grown in the Americas. Its green leaves naturally contain nicotine and other mild alkaloids that can affect the human body.

(2) Cigar makers choose from three main leaf groups called filler, binder and wrapper. The binder and wrapper leaves give each cigar its strength and outside finish.

(3) Today China and the United States harvest the greatest amounts of tobacco, although dozens of smaller nations also grow the crop for export.

(4) Experts say flue-cured and air-cured tobaccos have distinct aromas. The smell is quite different from one style to the other, helping smokers tell one blend from another.

(5) A modern cigarette blend may comprise up to thirty kinds of shredded leaf. Together they contain sugars, oils and tiny particles that guide the final taste.

(6) Although pipes and snuff still exist, cigarettes now constitute the majority of tobacco use worldwide. This habit forms a large part of the global market and shapes many public-health debates.

(7) Medical studies link heavy tobacco use to lung and heart disease. For that reason, many countries print warning labels and raise taxes to limit consumption.

Questions:

1-Which of the following does tobacco contain?

a) nicotine and alkaloids
b) nicotine and corona
c) lath and tabacum
d) alkaloids and panatela

2-What are two types of leaves used for cigars?

a) wrapper and cheroot
b) binder and wrapper
c) corona and binder
d) filler and panatela

3-Which two countries are among the largest growers of tobacco?

a) Spain and Portugal
b) Farnce and the West Indies
c) the United States and France
d) China and the United States

صفحة التعلم

التبغ

(1) Tobacco is a leafy plant first grown in the Americas. Its green leaves naturally contain **Q1 nicotine and alkaloids that can affect the human body.**

التبغ هو نبات ذو أوراق خضراء نُمي لأول مرة في الأمريكيتين. أوراقه الخضراء تحتوي بشكل طبيعي على النيكوتين والقلويدات التي يمكن أن تؤثر على جسم الإنسان.

(2) Cigar makers choose from three main leaf groups called filler, **Q2 binder and wrapper. The binder and wrapper leaves give each cigar its strength and outside finish.**

يختار صانعو السيجار من ثلاث مجموعات رئيسية من الأوراق تُعرف باسم الحشوة، وورقة الربط وورقة الغلاف. أوراق الربط والغلاف تعطي كل سيجار قوته ومظهره الخارجي.

(3) **Q3 Today China and the United States harvest the greatest amounts of tobacco, although dozens of smaller nations also grow the crop for export.**

اليوم تُعد الصين والولايات المتحدة من أكثر الدول حصاداً للتبغ، رغم أن العشرات من الدول الصغيرة الأخرى تزرع المحصول من أجل التصدير.

(4) Experts say flue-cured and air-cured tobaccos have distinct aromas. The smell is quite **Q4 different from one style to the other, helping smokers tell one blend from another.**

يقول الخبراء إن تبغ التجفيف بالدخان وتبغ التجفيف بالهواء لهما روائح مميزة.الرائحة تختلف من نوع لآخر، مما يساعد المدخنين على التمييز بين الخلطات.

(5) A modern cigarette blend may comprise many shredded leaves; together they **Q5 contain sugars, oils and tiny particles that guide the final taste.**

قد يحتوي مزيج السيجارة الحديثة على العديد من الأوراق المفرومة؛ وهي مجتمعة تحتوي على سكريات وزيوت وجزيئات صغيرة تُحدد الطعم النهائي.

(6) Although pipes and snuff still exist, cigarettes now constitute the majority of tobacco use worldwide. This habit **Q6 forms a large part of the global market and shapes many public-health debates.**

رغم أن الغليون والنشوق لا يزالان موجودين، تشكل السجائر الآن النسبة الأكبر من استهلاك التبغ حول العالم. وهذه العادة تشكل جزءاً كبيراً من السوق العالمي وتؤثر في العديد من نقاشات الصحة العامة.

(7) Medical studies link heavy tobacco use to lung and heart disease. For that reason, many countries print warning labels and raise taxes to limit consumption.

تشير الدراسات الطبية إلى أن الاستخدام المفرط للتبغ مرتبط بأمراض الرئة والقلب. ولهذا السبب، تضع العديد من الدول ملصقات تحذيرية وتفرض ضرائب للحد من الاستهلاك.

Answers:

1-Which of the following does tobacco contain?

a) nicotine and alkaloids

2-What are two types of leaves used for cigars?

b) binder and wrapper

3-Which two countries areamong the largest growers of tobacco?

d) China and the United States

الإجابات:

١–أيّ مما يلي يحتوي عليه التبغ؟

أ) النيكوتين والقلويدات.

٢–ما نوعا الأوراق المستخدمان في السيجار؟

ب) المادة الرابطة والغلاف.

٣–ما الدولتان اللتان تُعدّان من أكبر مُزارعي التبغ؟

د) الصين والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

صفحة التدرب

مخلفات الفضاء



(1) Old rockets, loose bolts, and silent satellites now spin round Earth faster than a rifle bullet. Engineers from many nations are already pooling their ideas to solve the growing problem.

(2) At a recent summit, space agencies set a new rule: any fresh satellite may stay in orbit for only five years before it must begin its return journey. This limit should stop the sky from filling up with dead machines.

(3) Makers fit today's spacecraft with a tiny extra engine. After that, the craft fires downward, burns in the upper air, and avoids drifting inside the atmosphere for decades.

(4) Giant radars track more than forty-thousand pieces of metal. A single nut could puncture a solar panel, so flight directors plan avoidance moves each week.

(5) Nets, robotic arms, and ground-based lasers are being tested as well to grab older junk. These tools might clean the busiest traffic lanes and keep future missions safe.

(6) The Italian Space Agency warns that action must be swift; delay could turn low-Earth orbit into a shooting gallery. It says cooperation must speed up before that nightmare becomes real.

Questions:

1-What does the passage say about the problem of "space junk"?
a) limit travel
b) Earth garbage
c) damages atmosphere
d) many countries are working to find a solution

2-How will countries prevent the increase of "space junk"?
a) by reducing the time equipment can stay in space
b) bring trash down
c) fewer missions
d) fewer tools

3-Why does the writer use the phrase "After that" in paragraph (3)?
a) show stay time
b) show bad build
c) show tools won't stay in atmosphere
d) compare atmospheres

4-Which word can replace "as well" in paragraph (5)?
a) therefore
b) though
c) still
d) too

5-What does the Italian Space Agency think about space junk?
a) need 25 yrs
b) small pieces worst
c) needs fast solution
d) destroying atmosphere

صفحة التعلم

مخلفات الفضاء

(1) Old rockets, loose bolts, and silent satellites now spin round Earth faster than a rifle bullet. **Q1 Engineers from many nations are already pooling their ideas to solve the growing problem.**

صواريخ قديمة، ومسامير مفكوكة، وأقمار صناعية صامتة تدور الآن حول الأرض بسرعة تفوق سرعة رصاصة. المهندسون من عدة دول بدأوا بالفعل بتوحيد أفكارهم لحل هذه المشكلة المتزايدة.

(2) At a recent summit, space agencies set a new rule: **Q2 any fresh satellite may stay in orbit for only five years before it must begin its return journey.** This limit should stop the sky from filling with dead machines.

في قمة حديثة، وضعت وكالات الفضاء قاعدة جديدة: لايجوز لأي قمر صناعي جديد البقاء في المدار لأكثر من خمس سنوات قبل أن يبدأ رحلة عودته. ويهدف هذا الحد إلى منع امتلاء السماء بالآلات الميتة.

(3) Makers fit today's spacecraft with a tiny extra engine. **Q3 After that, the craft fires downward, burns in the upper air, and avoids drifting inside the atmosphere for decades.**

يُزوَّد مركبات الفضاء الحديثة بمحرك إضافي صغير. بعد ذلك، تطلق المركبة دفعة نحو الأسفل، وتحترق في طبقات الجو العليا، وتتجنب الانجراف داخل الغلاف الجوي لعقود.

(4) Giant radars track more than forty-thousand pieces of metal. A single nut could puncture a solar panel, so flight directors plan avoidance moves each week.

تقوم رادارات ضخمة بتعقّب أكثر من أربعين ألف قطعة معدنية. صامولة واحدة فقط يمكن أن تُحدث ثقبًا في لوح شمسي، لذلك يخطط مدراء الرحلات لمناورات تجنب الاصطدام كل أسبوع.

(5) Nets, robotic arms, and ground-based lasers are being tested **Q4 as well to grab older junk.These tools might clean the busiest traffic lanes and keep future missions safe.**

يتم حاليًا اختبار الشباك، والأذرع الروبوتية، والليزرات الأرضية أيضًا لالتقاط الحطام الفضائي القديم.وقد تُساهم هذه الأدوات في تنظيف أكثر المسارات ازدحامًا وحماية المهمات المستقبلية.

(6) **Q5 The Italian Space Agency warns that action must be swift; delay could turn low-Earth orbit into a shooting gallery.** It says cooperation must speed up before that nightmare becomes real.

تحذّر وكالة الفضاء الإيطالية من أن اتخاذ الإجراءات يجب أن يكون سريعًا؛ فأي تأخير قد يحولّ المدار المنخفض للأرض إلى ساحة إطلاق نار. وتقول إن التعاون يجب أن يتسارع قبل أن يتحول هذا الكابوس إلى واقع.

Answers:

1-What does the passage say about the problem of "space junk"?

d) many countries are working to find a solution

2-How will countries prevent the increase of "space junk"?

a) by reducing the time equipment can stay in space

3-Why does the writer use the phrase "After that" in paragraph (3)?

c) show tools won't stay in atmosphere

الإجابات:

١-ماذا يقول النص عن مشكلة "النفايات الفضائية"؟

د) تعمل العديد من الدول على إيجاد حل.

٢-كيف ستمنع الدول زيادة "النفايات الفضائية"؟

أ) بتقليل مدة بقاء المعدات في الفضاء

٣-لماذا استخدم الكاتب عبارة "بعد ذلك" في الفقرة (٣)؟

ج) يُظهر أن الأدوات لن تبقى في الغلاف الجوي..

صفحة التدرب

جزيرة سانت لوسيا



(1) St. Lucia rises from the Caribbean Sea like a green fortress of nature. Dense rain-forests climb the sides of two volcanic peaks, the Pitons, while hidden waterfalls tumble into clear pools. Travelers soon learn that the island's true wealth is found in its many natural sights.

(2) Despite such dramatic scenery, fewer than two hundred thousand people call the island home, and even the capital, Castries, keeps a friendly, small-town feel.

(3) Near Soufrière, visitors smell sulphurbefore they see the steam. Bubbling hot pools and mineral springs whisper that the island still contains living fire under its surface.

(4) Black-sand beaches ring the coast, and warm trade winds bring rain that feeds banana plantations. Rivers cut narrow valleys, offering fertile land and postcard views.

(5) Put together, these mountains, coasts, and volcanic wonders show how geography shapes almost every story told about St. Lucia.

1-What is one important idea related to St. Lucia's landscape that the writer mentions?
a) It has luxury resorts.
b) It has Japanese settlers.
c) It has a variety of cultures.
d) It has many natural attractions.

2-What is one important idea related to St. Lucia's population that the writer mentions?
a) The population is mostly Amerindians.
b) Its settlers are from the Middle East.
c) It has a small number of people
d) It is a small island.

3-What does the writer want to show by the example of hot pools and springs?
a) geothermal activity
b) resort attractions
c) a mixed landscape
d) reasons settlers came.

4-What is the main topic of the passage?
a) St. Lucia's tourism
b) St. Lucia's history
c) St. Lucia's culture
d) St. Lucia's geography

صفحة التعلم

جزيرة سانت لوسيا

(1) St. Lucia rises from the Caribbean Sea like a green fortress of nature. Dense rain-forests climb the sides of two volcanic peaks, the Pitons, while hidden waterfalls tumble into clear pools. Q1 Travelers soon learn that the island's true wealth is found in its many natural sights.

ترتفع جزيرة سانت لوسيا من بحر الكاريبي كأنها حصن أخضر من الطبيعة.تتسلّق الغابات المطيرة الكثيفة جوانب قمتين بركانيتين تُعرفان باسم بيتونز، بينما تتدفق شلالات خفية إلى برك صافية.سرعان ما يكتشف المسافرون أن الثروة الحقيقية للجزيرة تكمن في مناظرها الطبيعية المتنوعة.

(2) Despite such dramatic scenery, Q2 fewer than two hundred thousand people call the island home, and even the capital, Castries, keeps a friendly, small-town feel.

ورغم هذا المشهد الخلاب، يسكن الجزيرة أقل من مئتي ألف شخص، وحتى العاصمة "كاستريس" تحتفظ بجو بلدة صغيرة ودودة.

(3) Near Soufrière, visitors smell sulphurbefore they see the steam. Q3 Bubbling hot pools and mineral springs whisper that the island still contains living fire under its surface.

بالقرب من بلدة سوفريير، يشتم الزوار رائحة الكبريت قبل أن يروا البخار. برك المياه الساخنة والنابيع المعدنية المتدفقة تهمس بأن النار لا تزال حيّة تحت سطح الجزيرة.

(4) Black-sand beaches ring the coast, and warm trade winds bring rain that feeds banana plantations. Rivers cut narrow valleys, offering fertile land and postcard views.

تحيط الشواطئ ذات الرمال السوداء بساحل الجزيرة، وتجلب الرياح التجارية الدافئة الأمطار التي تغذي مزارع الموز. تشقّ الأنهار وديانًا ضيقة، مما يوفّر أرضًا خصبة ومناظر خلابة تصلح للبطاقات البريدية.

(5) Q4 Put together, these mountains, coasts, and volcanic wonders show how geography shapes almost every story told about St. Lucia.

عند جمع هذه الجبال والسواحل والعجائب البركانية معًا، نرى كيف أن الجغرافيا تشكّل تقريبًا كل قصة تُروى عن سانت لوسيا.

1-What is one important idea related to St. Lucia's landscape that the writer mentions?

d) It has many natural attractions What is one

2-important idea related to St. Lucia's population that the writer mentions?

d) It is a small island.

3-What does the writer want to show by the example of hot pools and springs?

a) geothermal activity

4-What is the main topic of the passage?

d) St. Lucia's geography

١-ما هي الفكرة المهمة المتعلقة بمناظر سانت لوسيا الطبيعية التي ذكرها الكاتب؟

د) تزخر سانت لوسيا بالعديد من المعالم الطبيعية.

٢-ما هي الفكرة المهمة المتعلقة بسكان سانت لوسيا التي ذكرها الكاتب؟

د) إنها جزيرة صغيرة.

٣-ما الذي يريد الكاتب إظهاره من خلال مثال المسابح والينابيع الساخنة؟

أ) النشاط الحراري الأرضي.

٤-ما هو الموضوع الرئيسي للنص؟

د) جغرافية سانت لوسيا.

صفحة التدرب

التونة والسلمون



(1) Atlantic salmon are famous for their long journey from cool northern rivers to the wide Atlantic Ocean and back again. Although people sometimes talk about “kinds” of Atlantic salmon, scientists agree there is really just one species that follows this route each year.

(2) After spending one to three years at sea, the adult fish swim home. Unlike their bigger Pacific cousins, an Atlantic salmon that finishes this trip usually weighs about ten pounds—light enough for a strong person to lift but heavy enough to impress any angler.

(3) Tuna tell a very different size story. There are several tuna species, yet none grow larger than the mighty bluefin tuna, which can reach the length of a small car and the weight of a grand piano.

(4) Whether tiny or titanic, both tuna and salmon supply people with lean protein and valuable omega-3 fats. Because of that, chefs rely on these travellersof the sea to create dishes that support both taste and health.

Questions:

1-How many types of Atlantic salmon are there?

a) one b) six
c) seven
d) ten

2-How much does the Atlantic salmon usually weigh?

a) 25 lb
b) 12 lb
c) 10 lb
d) 6 lb

3-Which of the following is the largest species of tuna?

a) yellowfin
b) longtail
c) black
d) bluefin

صفحة التعلم

التونة والسلمون

(1)Atlantic salmon are famous for their long journey from cool northern rivers to the wide Atlantic Ocean and back again. Although people sometimes talk about “kinds” of Atlantic salmon, **Q1 scientists agree there is really just one species that follows this route each year.**

يشتهر سمك السلمون الأطلسي برحلته الطويلة من الأنهار الباردة في الشمال إلى المحيط الأطلسي الواسع ثم ورغم أن الناس أحيانًا يتحدثون عن "أنواع" من السلمون الأطلسي، يتفق العلماء على أن هناك نوعًا العودة مجدداً. واحداً فقط يتبع هذا المسار كل عام.

(2) After spending one to three years at sea, the adult fish swim home. Unlike their bigger Pacific cousins, **Q2 an Atlantic salmon that finishes this trip usually weighs about ten pounds—light enough for a strong person to lift but heavy enough to impress any angler.**

بعد أن يقضي من سنة إلى ثلاث سنوات في البحر، يسبح السمك البالغ عائداً إلى موطنه.وعلى عكس أبناء عمومته الكبار من سلمون المحيط الهادئ، فإن سمكة السلمون الأطلسي التي تكمل هذه الرحلة عادةً ما تزن حوالي عشرة أرطال — وهو وزن يمكن لشخص قوي أن يحمله، لكنه لا يزال كافيًا لإبهار أي صيّاد.

(3) Tuna tell a very different size story. There are several tuna species, yet none grow larger than the mighty **Q3 bluefin tuna, which can reach the length of a small car and the weight of a grand piano.**

أما سمك التونة فيحكي قصة مختلفة تمامًا من حيث الحجم.فهنالك عدة أنواع من التونة، ولكن لا شيء منها ينمو ليكون أكبر من تونة البلوفين العملاقة، والتي يمكن أن يصل طولها لطول سيارة صغيرة ووزنها لوزن بيانو كبير.

(4) Whether tiny or titanic, both tuna and salmon supply people with lean protein and valuable omega-3 fats. Because of that, chefs rely on these travellersof the sea to create dishes that support both taste and health.

سواء كانت صغيرة أو ضخمة، فإن كلاً من التونة والسلمون يقدمان للناس بروتيناً خفيفًا ودهون أوميغا-٣ المفيدة.ولهذا السبب، يعتمد الطهاة على هذه الأسماك "الرحّالة في البحر" لتحضير أطباق تجمع بين الطعم والفائدة الصحية.

Answers:

1-How many types of Atlantic salmon are there?

a) one

2-How much does the Atlantic salmon usually weigh?

c) 10 lb

3-Which of the following is the largest species of tuna?

d) bluefin

الإجابات:

١-كم عدد أنواع سمك السلمون الأطلسي؟

أ) نوع واحد

٢-ما هو وزن سمك السلمون الأطلسي عادةً؟

ج) ١٠ أرطال

٣-أيٌّ مما يلي هو أكبر أنواع التونة؟

د) سمكة الزعانف الزرقاء

صفحة التدرب

النظام الاقتصادي المختلط



(1) A mixed economic system is one in which both the government and private sectors play significant roles in the economy. For example, the economy of the United States is a mixed one, where the private sector is larger than in most other systems. This means that while businesses operate freely in most industries, the government still intervenes in certain areas to ensure stability and fairness.

(2) One of the key benefits of a mixed economic system is that it combines the advantages of both capitalism and socialism. This allows for economic growth and innovation through private enterprise while providing safety nets and public services through government involvement. In this way, mixed economies strive to balance economic freedom with social welfare.

(3) Public sector services like health care and postal services are examples of areas where the government takes responsibility. These are often areas that are not profitable for private companies but are essential for the community. By managing such services, governments ensure that everyone has access to them, regardless of their income or social status.

(4) In many countries with mixed economies, governments provide essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. These services are funded by taxes and are considered critical for societal well-being. On the other hand, the private sector often drives innovation and efficiency, supplying a wide range of goods and services to the population.

Q1:What Important Idea about US economy does the writer mention in paragraph (1)?

a) It'sbased onmodern capitalist ideas.
b) It provides some basic services to the people.
c) It includes both the State and Federal government.
d) It's a mixed one with the private sector bigger than average.

Q2: What important idea about mixed economic system does the writer mention in paragraph 2?

a) It bringstogether the benefits of two systems.
b) Private companies provide necessary services.
c) The government is able to save and invest.
d) Economic freedom is limited.

Q3: What are health care and postal services an example of?

a) Services that account for 45% the UK's gross domestic product.
b) Services where workers receive good pensions.
c) Services that are provided by the public sector
d) Services where workers have to work hard.

Q4: What is the main idea of the passage?

a) The public sector is growing in some countries.
b) The services of the private sector.
c) The mixed economic system.
d) The economy of the USA.

صفحة التعلم

النظام الاقتصادي المختلط

(1) A mixed economic system is one in which both the government and private sectors play significant roles in the economy.**(Q1) For example, the economy of the United States is a mixed one, where the private sector is larger than in most other systems.** This means that while businesses operate freely in most industries, the government still intervenes in certain areas to ensure stability and fairness.

(١) النظام الاقتصادي المختلط هو نظام تلعب فيه الحكومة والقطاع الخاص أدوارًا مهمة في الاقتصاد. على سبيل المثال، اقتصاد الولايات المتحدة هو نظام مختلط حيث القطاع الخاص أكبر مقارنة بمعظم الأنظمة الأخرى. هذا يعني أنه بينما تعمل الشركات بحرية في معظم الصناعات، لا تزال الحكومة تتدخل في بعض المجالات لضمان الاستقرار والعدالة.

(2) **(Q2) One of the key benefits of a mixed economic system is that it combines the advantages of both capitalism and socialism.** This allows for economic growth and innovation through private enterprise while providing safety nets and public services through government involvement. In this way, mixed economies strive to balance economic freedom with social welfare.

(٢) إحدى الفوائد الرئيسية للنظام الاقتصادي المختلط هي أنه يجمع بين مزايا كل من الرأسمالية والاشتراكية. يتيح ذلك تحقيق النمو الاقتصادي والابتكار من خلال المشاريع الخاصة مع تقديم شبكات الأمان والخدمات العامة من خلال تدخل الحكومة. بهذه الطريقة، تسعى الاقتصادات المختلطة لتحقيق توازن بين الحرية الاقتصادية والرفاهية الاجتماعية.

(3) Public sector services like health care and postal services are examples of areas where the government takes responsibility. **(Q3) These are often areas that are not profitable for private companies but are essential for the community.** By managing such services, governments ensure that everyone has access to them, regardless of their income or social status.

(٣) خدمات القطاع العام مثل الرعاية الصحية وخدمات البريد هي أمثلة على المجالات التي تتحمل فيها الحكومة المسؤولية. غالبًا ما تكون هذه مجالات غير مربحة للشركات الخاصة لكنها ضرورية للمجتمع. من خلال إدارة هذه الخدمات، تضمن الحكومات حصول الجميع عليها بغض النظر عن دخلهم أو وضعهم الاجتماعي.

(4) In many countries with mixed economies, governments provide essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. These services are funded by taxes and are considered critical for societal well-being. On the other hand, the private sector often drives innovation and efficiency, supplying a wide range of goods and services to the population.

(٤) في العديد من الدول ذات الاقتصادات المختلطة، تقدم الحكومات خدمات أساسية مثل الرعاية الصحية والتعليم والبنية التحتية. يتم تمويل هذه الخدمات من خلال الضرائب وتعتبر ضرورية لرفاهية المجتمع. من ناحية أخرى، يدفع القطاع الخاص الابتكار والكفاءة، ويوفر مجموعة واسعة من السلع والخدمات للسكان.

Answers:

Q1: What Important Idea about US economy does the writer mention in paragraph (1)?
d)It's amixed onewiththeprivatesectorbigger than average.

Q2: What important idea about mixed economic system does the writer mention in paragraph 2?
a) It brings together the benefits of two systems.

Q3: What are health care and postal services an example of?
c) Services that are provided by the public sector

Q4: What is the main idea of the passage?
c) The mixed economic system.

س١: ما هي الفكرة المهمة حول الاقتصاد الأمريكي التي ذكرها الكاتب في الفقرة (١)؟
د) إنه اقتصاد مختلط حيث يكون القطاع الخاص أكبر من المتوسط.

س٢: ما هي الفكرة المهمة حول النظام الاقتصادي المختلط التي ذكرها الكاتب في الفقرة ٢؟
أ) يجمع بين فوائد نظامين.

س٣: ما هي أمثلة على الرعاية الصحية والخدمات البريدية؟
ج) الخدمات التي يقدمها القطاع العام

س٤: ما الفكرة الرئيسية للمقطع؟
ج) النظام الاقتصادي المختلط.

صفحة التدرب

الضغط



(1) Many people today feel **overloaded** with their daily responsibilities, whether at work, school, or home. The constant demand for multitasking and meeting deadlines can create an intense sense of pressure, making it difficult for individuals to find balance in their lives. This state of feeling overwhelmed often leads to increased stress levels, which, if not managed, can negatively affect one's mental and physical health.

(2) When individuals encounter stress, their bodies often activate what is known as the **fight or flight response**. This natural reaction occurs when a person perceives danger or a challenging situation. Their heart rate speeds up, muscles tense, and hormones are released, preparing the body to either confront the issue or escape from it. This automatic response is essential for survival but can become harmful if triggered too frequently in everyday situations.

(3) Stress does not affect everyone in the same way. Some people might feel energized and motivated to tackle problems, while others may feel drained and exhausted. Prolonged exposure to stress can lead to serious health problems, including heart disease, anxiety, and depression. Finding effective ways to manage stress, such as exercise, mindfulness, or talking to a trusted friend, can make a big difference.

(4) The human body is equipped with several stress-related hormones, including cortisol, adrenaline, and noradrenaline. These hormones play a vital role in regulating stress responses and maintaining energy levels during tough times. However, if the body produces too much cortisol, **it** can lead to fatigue, weight gain, and a weakened immune system. Managing stress effectively helps keep these hormones balanced and the body healthy

(5) Despite the challenges stress presents, it can sometimes be a motivator for positive change. When used constructively, stress can encourage people to set goals, overcome obstacles, and grow personally or professionally. The key lies in recognizing when stress becomes harmful and taking proactive steps to reduce its impact. By developing healthy coping mechanisms, individuals can turn stress into a force for growth rather than a source of harm.

Questions:

Q1: The word "overloaded" in paragraph (1), is closest in meaning to:

A, Feeling NOT listenedto
B. Feeling NOT supported
C. Feeling under pressure
D. Feeling overweight

Q2: What does the expression 'fight or flight response' used in paragraph (2) mean?

A. Staying in a dangerous situation orfacing it.
B. Getting away from a dangerous situation very quickly.
C. The ways a dangerous situation changes with stress.
D. The ways a person's body reacts to a dangerous situation.

Q3: The word "it" in paragraph (4) refers to:

A. Body
B. Cortisol
C. Adrenaline
D. Noradrenaline

صفحة التعلم

الضغط

(1) Many people today feel overloaded with their daily responsibilities, whether at work, school, or home. **(Q1) The constant demand for multitasking and meeting deadlines can create an intense sense of pressure**, making it difficult for individuals to find balance in their lives. This state of feeling overwhelmed often leads to increased stress levels, which, if not managed, can negatively affect one's mental and physical health.

(١) يشعر الكثير من الناس اليوم بأنهم مرهقون بسبب مسؤولياتهم اليومية، سواء في العمل أو المدرسة أو المنزل. إن الطلب المستمر على تعدد المهام والوفاء بالمواعيد النهائية يمكن أن يخلق إحساسًا شديدًا بالضغط، مما يجعل من الصعب على الأفراد العثور على التوازن في حياتهم. هذه الحالة من الشعور بالإرهاق غالبًا ما تؤدي إلى زيادة مستويات التوتر، والتي إذا لم يتم التحكم فيها، يمكن أن تؤثر سلبًا على الصحة النفسية والجسدية للفرد.

(2) When individuals encounter stress, their bodies often activate what is known as the fight or flight response. **(Q2) This natural reaction occurs when a person perceives danger or a challenging situation.** Their heart rate speeds up, muscles tense, and hormones are released, preparing the body to either confront the issue or escape from it. This automatic response is essential for survival but can become harmful if triggered too frequently in everyday situations .

(٢) عندما يواجه الأفراد التوتر،غالبًا ماتنشط أجسادهم ما يُعرف باستجابة الكر أو الفر. تحدث هذه الاستجابة الطبيعية عندما يشعر الشخص بالخطر أو يواجه موقفًا صعبًا. حيث يزداد معدل ضربات القلب، وتتوتر العضلات، وتُفرز الهرمونات، مما يجهز الجسم لمواجهة المشكلة أو الهروب منها. هذه الاستجابة التلقائية ضرورية للبقاء، ولكنها قد تصبح ضارة إذا تم تنشيطها كثيرًا في المواقف اليومية.

(3) Stress does not affect everyone in the same way. Some people might feel energized and motivated to tackle problems, while others may feel drained and exhausted. Prolonged exposure to stress can lead to serious health problems, including heart disease, anxiety, and depression. Finding effective ways to manage stress, such as exercise, mindfulness, or talking to a trusted friend, can make a big difference.

(٣) لا يؤثر التوتر على الجميع بنفس الطريقة. فقد يشعربعض بالنشاط والتحفيز لمواجهة المشكلات،بينما يشعر الآخرون بالإرهاق والتعب. يمكن أن يؤدي التعرض المطول للتوتر إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة، بما في ذلك أمراض القلب والقلق والاكتئاب. يمكن أن تحدث فرقًا كبيرًا طرق التحكم الفعّالة في التوتر، مثل ممارسة الرياضة أو التأمل أو التحدث إلى صديق موثوق.

(4) The human body is equipped with several stress-related hormones, including cortisol, adrenaline, and noradrenaline. **(Q3) These hormones play a vital role in regulating stress responses and maintaining energy levels during tough times.** However, if the body produces too much cortisol, it can lead to fatigue, weight gain, and a weakened immune system. Managing stress effectively helps keep these hormones balanced and the body healthy.

(٤) الجسم البشري مزودبعدة هرمونات مرتبطة بالتوتر،بما في ذلك الكورتيزول والأدرينالين والنورأدرينالين. تلعب هذه الهرمونات دورًا حيويًا في تنظيم استجابات التوتر والحفاظ على مستويات الطاقة في الأوقات الصعبة. ومع ذلك، إذا كان الجسم ينتج الكثيرمن الكورتيزول، فقد يؤدي ذلك إلى الإرهاق وزيادة الوزن وضعف الجهاز المناعي. التحكم الفعّال في التوتر يساعد في الحفاظ على توازن هذه الهرمونات وصحة الجسم.

(5) Despite the challenges stress presents, it can sometimes be a motivator for positive change. When used constructively, stress can encourage people to set goals, overcome obstacles, and grow personally or professionally. The key lies in recognizing when stress becomes harmful and taking proactive steps to reduce its impact. By developing healthy coping mechanisms, individuals can turn stress into a force for growth rather than a source of harm.

(٥) على الرغم من التحديات التي يقدمها التوتر، إلا أنه يمكن أن يكون أحيانًا محفزًا للتغيير الإيجابي. عند استخدامه بشكل بناء، يمكن للتوتر أن يشجع الناس على تحديد الأهداف، وتجاوز العقبات، والنمو على المستوى الشخصي أو المهني. يكمن السر في التعرف على متى يصبح التوتر ضارًا واتخاذ خطوات استباقية لتقليل تأثيره. من خلال تطوير آليات التأقلم الصحية، يمكن للأفراد تحويل التوتر إلى قوة للنمو بدلاً من مصدر للضرر.

Answers:

Q1: The word "overloaded" in paragraph (1), is closest in meaning to:

C. Feeling under pressure

Q2: What does the expression 'fight or flight response' used in paragraph(2) mean?

The ways a person's body reacts to a dangerous situation

Q3: The word "it" in paragraph (4) refers to:

A. Body

س١: كلمة "مثقلة" بالفقرة اهي الأقرب في معناها إلى:

ج. الشعور بالضغط .

س٢: ماذا تعني عبارة "القتال أو الهروب" المستخدمة في الفقرة ٢؟

د. الطرق التي يتفاعل بها جسم الإنسان مع المواقف الخطيرة.

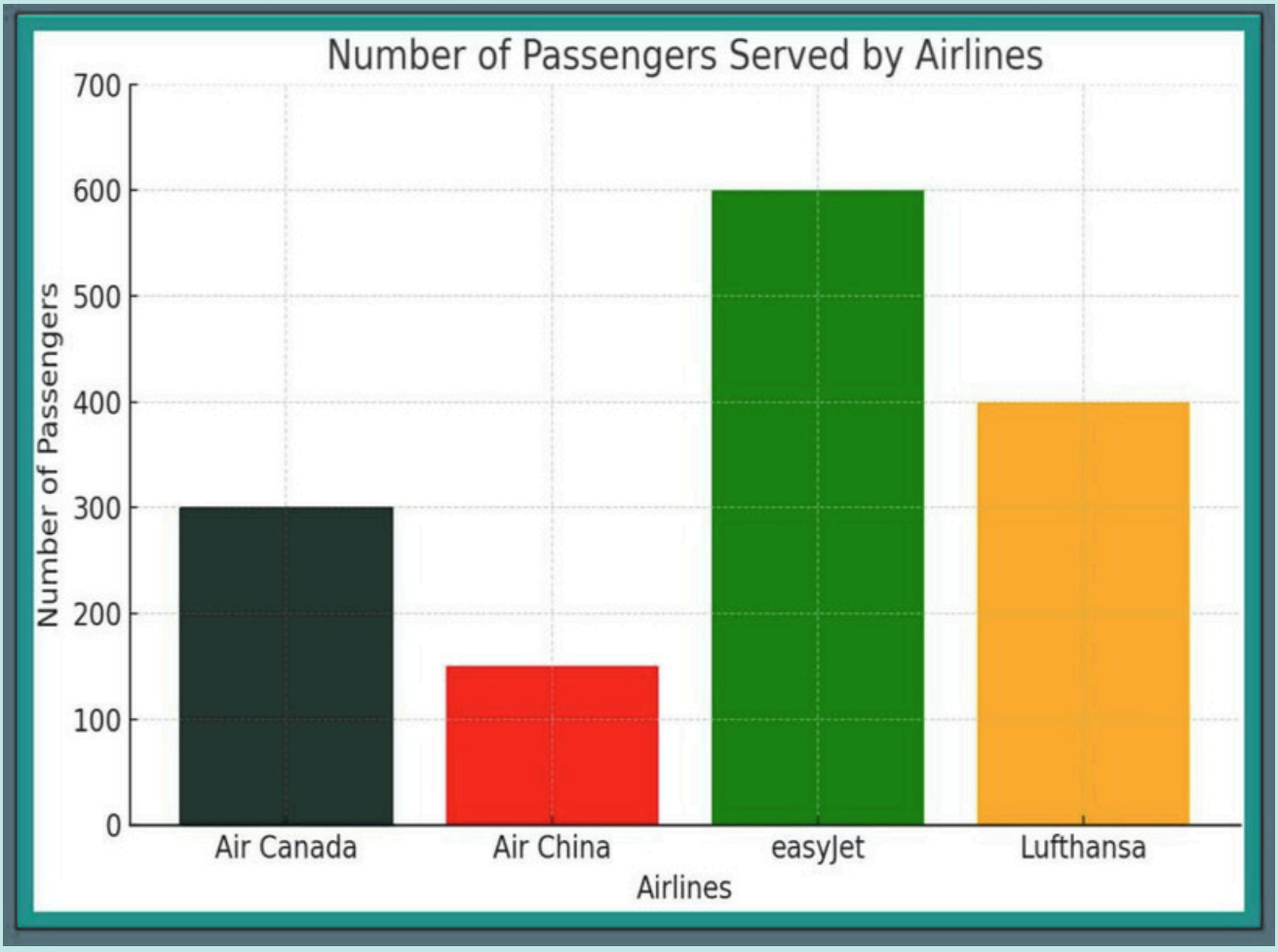
س٣: تشير الكلمة الواردة في الفقرة ٤ لـ :

أ. جسم

صفحة التدرب

الطيران





Questions:

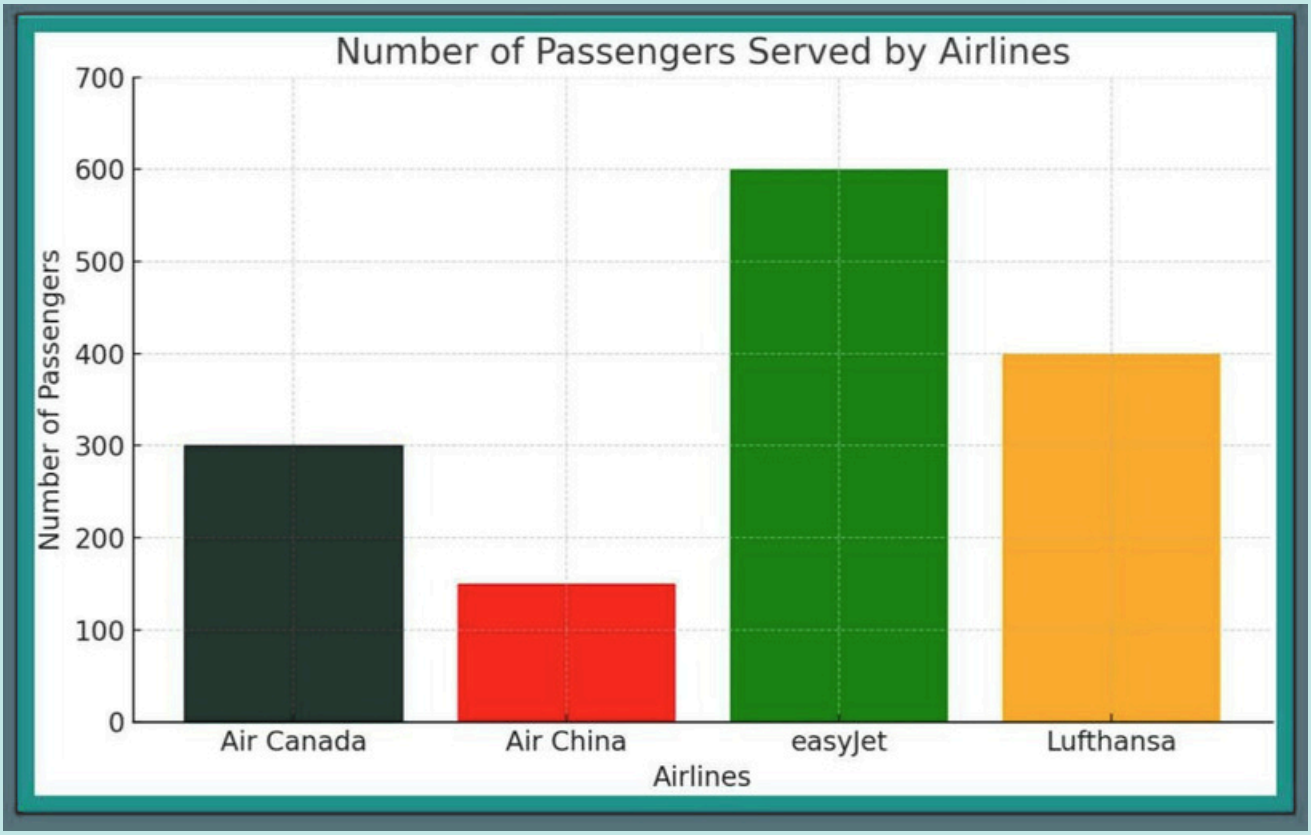
Q1: According to the graph, which airline served the fewest number of passengers?

A. Air Canada
B. Air China
C. easyJet
D. Lufthansa

صفحة التعلم

الطيران





Answers:

Q1: According to the graph, which airline served the fewest number of passengers?

B. Air China

س١: حسب الرسم البياني ما هي شركة الطيران التي خدمت أقل عدد من الركاب؟

ب- الطيران الصيني

صفحة التدرب

الزلزال



(1) Earthquakes are natural disasters that occur when the Earth's crust suddenly shifts, releasing enormous amounts of energy. These seismic activities can cause buildings to collapse, roads to crack, and infrastructure to be severely damaged. People living in earthquake-prone areas often experience fear and anxiety because of the unpredictability of these events.

(2) During an earthquake, it is crucial to remain calm and act quickly to protect yourself. Experts advise individuals to find the safest route to exit the building immediately if possible. In this scenario, making sure to move away from walls, windows, and heavy objects can significantly reduce injuries. Staying outside, away from structures that might collapse, is the safest course of action. While helping others is important, prioritizing your safety is key in such dangerous moments.

Questions:

Q1: According to Paragraph (2), what is the best advice in the event of an earthquake?

A. Try to save someone else'slife as well as your own

B. Make sure that no heavy weight have fallen on top of you.

C. Try to get out of the building as quickly as possible.

d. Stay inside and wait until the earthquake has finished

صفحة التعلم

الزلزال

(1) Earthquakes are natural disasters that occur when the Earth's crust suddenly shifts, releasing enormous amounts of energy. These seismic activities can cause buildings to collapse, roads to crack, and infrastructure to be severely damaged. People living in earthquake-prone areas often experience fear and anxiety because of the unpredictability of these events.

(١) تعتبر الزلازل كوارث طبيعية تحدث عندما تتحرك قشرة الأرض فجأة، مما يطلق كميات هائلة من الطاقة. يمكن لهذه الأنشطة الزلزالية أن تسبب انهيار المباني، وتشقق الطرق، وتضرر البنية التحتية بشكل كبير. غالبًا ما يشعر الأشخاص الذين يعيشون في المناطق المعرضة للزلازل بالخوف والقلق بسبب عدم إمكانية التنبؤ بهذه الأحداث.

(2) During an earthquake, it is crucial to remain calm and act quickly to protect yourself. **(Q1) Experts advise individuals to find the safest route to exit the building immediately if possible.** In this scenario, making sure to move away from walls, windows, and heavy objects can significantly reduce injuries. Staying outside, away from structures that might collapse, is the safest course of action. While helping others is important, prioritizing your safety is key in such dangerous moments.

(٢) أثناء الزلزال، من الضروري الحفاظ على الهدوء والتصرف بسرعة لحماية نفسك. ينصح الخبراء الأفراد بإيجاد أسرع طريق للخروج من المبنى على الفور إذا أمكن. (١- في هذه الحالة، فإن التأكد من الابتعاد عن الجدران والنوافذ والأشياء الثقيلة يمكن أن يقلل بشكل كبير من الإصابات.) إن البقاء في الخارج، بعيداً عن الهياكل التي قد تنهار، هو المسار الأكثر أمانًا. بينما يعد مساعدة الآخرين أمرًا مهمًا، فإن إعطاء الأولوية لسلامتك هو الأمر الأساسي في مثل هذه اللحظات الخطرة.

Answers:

Q1: According to Paragraph (2), what is the best advice in the event of an earthquake?

C. Try to get out of the building as quickly as possible.

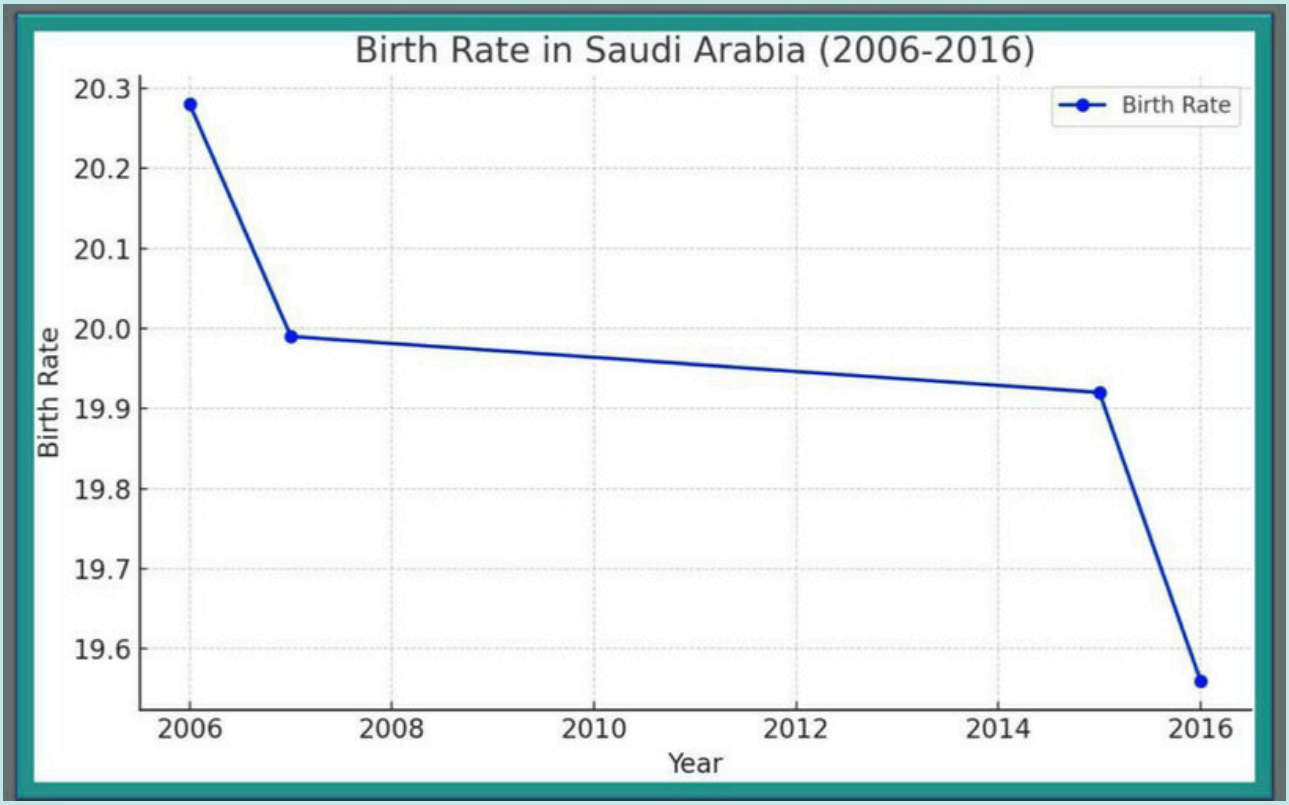
س١: حسب الفقرة ٢ ما هي افضل نصيحة في حال وقوع زلزال؟

ج. حاول الخروج من المبنى بأسرع ما يمكن.

صفحة التدرب

عدد المواليد السنوية في السعودية





Questions:

Q1: what was the birth rate in Saudi Arabia in 2015?

A. 19.56 B. 19.92
C. 99 .19
D. 20.28

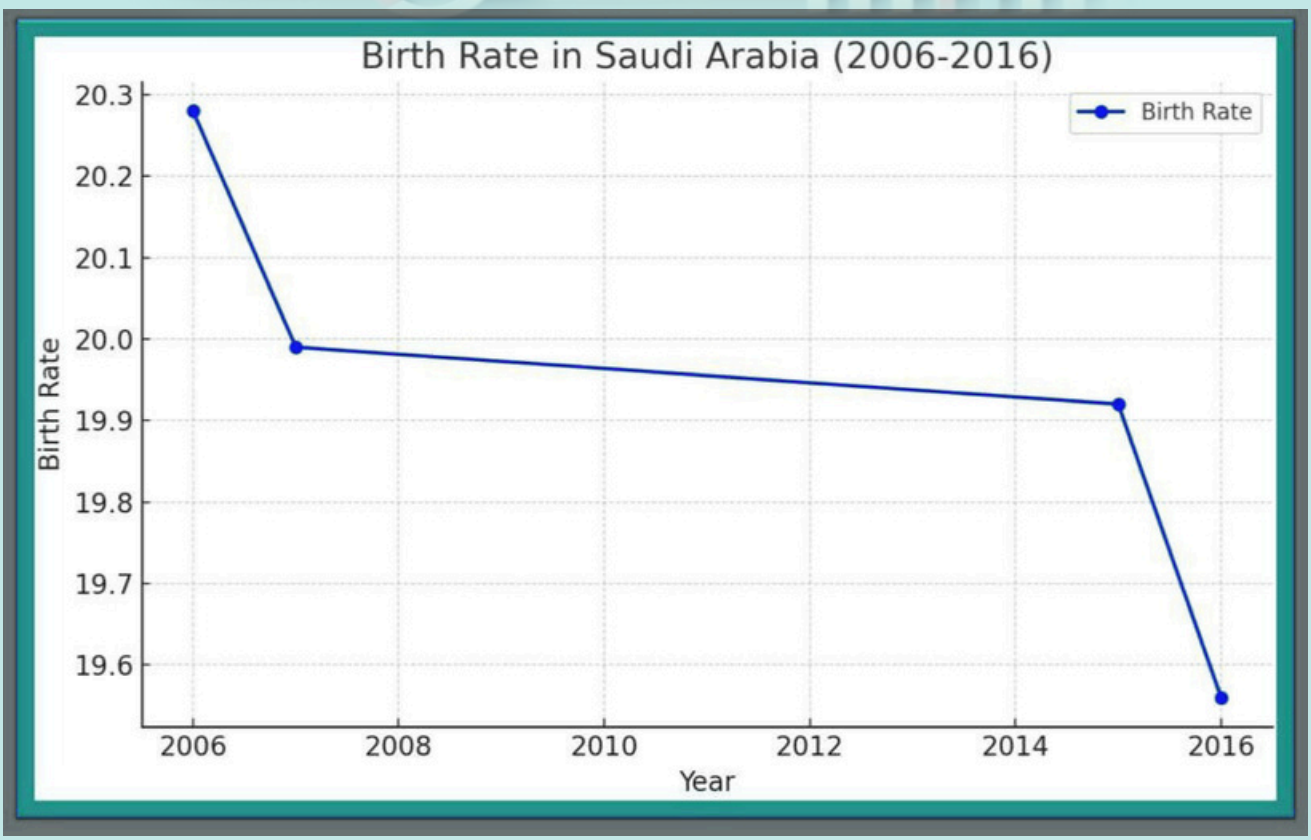
Q2: what year was the highest birth rate in Saudi Arabia?

A. 2006
B. 2007
C. 2015
D. 2016

صفحة التعلم

عدد المواليد السنوية في السعودية





Answers:

Q1: what was the birth rate in Saudi Arabia in 2015?

B. 19.92

Q2: what year was the highest birth rate in Saudi Arabia?

B. 2006

س١: كم كان معدل المواليد في السعودية عام ٢٠١٥؟

ب- ١٩.٩٢

س٢: في أي عام كان أعلى معدل مواليد في المملكة العربية السعودية؟

ب- ٢٠٠٦

صفحة التدرب

الأوروبيون في أستراليا



(1) The arrival of Europeans in Australia began in 1788 when British settlers landed in New South Wales. They established a colony, marking the start of significant changes for the continent. Prior to their arrival, Australia had been home to diverse groups of Indigenous peoples who had lived there for tens of thousands of years. The settlers brought new technologies and farming practices, but their presence also led to dramatic shifts in the region's history.

(2) Before Europeans arrived, Australia was inhabited by Indigenous peoples who had developed unique cultures, languages, and lifestyles.These Indigenous communities lived in harmony with their environment, relying on their deep understanding of the land for survival. They passed down their knowledge and traditions through generations, forming a connection with the land that shaped their identity.

(3) The European settlement brought challenges for Indigenous peoples, including displacement and loss of access to their traditional lands. New diseases introduced by the settlers, such as smallpox, had devastating effects on Indigenous populations. Over time, these disruptions led to significant changes in their way of life. Today, efforts are being made to acknowledge the impact of European settlement and celebrate the rich cultural heritage of Indigenous Australians.

Questions:

Q1: The word "Inhabited" in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to...

a) Encouraged
b) occupied
c) remained
d) troubled

Q2: The word "Indigenous" in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.

a) Average
b) foreign
c) native
d) rare

صفحة التعلم

الأوروبيون في أستراليا

(1) The arrival of Europeans in Australia began in 1788 when British settlers landed in New South Wales. They established a colony, marking the start of significant changes for the continent. Prior to their arrival, Australia had been home to diverse groups of Indigenous peoples who had lived there for tens of thousands of years. The settlers brought new technologies and farming practices, but their presence also led to dramatic shifts in the region's history.

(١) بدأ وصول الأوروبيين إلى أستراليا في عام ١٧٨٨ عندما هبط المستوطنون البريطانيون في نيو ساوث ويلز. أنشأوا مستعمرة، مما شكل بداية تغييرات كبيرة للقارة. قبل وصولهم، كانت أستراليا موطنًا لمجموعات متنوعة من السكان الأصليين الذين عاشوا هناك لعشرات الآلاف من السنين. جلب المستوطنون تقنيات وممارسات زراعية جديدة، لكن وجودهم أدى أيضًا إلى تغييرات دراماتيكية في تاريخ المنطقة.

(2) Before Europeans arrived, Australia was inhabited by Indigenous peoples who had developed unique cultures, languages, and lifestyles.These Indigenous communities lived in harmony with their environment, relying on their deep understanding of the land for survival. They passed down their knowledge and traditions through generations, forming a connection with the land that shaped their identity.

(٢) قبل وصول الأوروبيين، كانت أستراليا مأهولة بالسكان الأصليين الذينطوروا ثقافات ولغات وأساليب حياة فريدة. عاش هؤلاء السكان الأصليون في انسجام مع بيئتهم، معتمدين على فهمهم العميق للأرض من أجل البقاء. نقلوا معرفتهم وتقاليدهم عبر الأجيال، مما شكل ارتباطًا بالأرض الذي كان جزءًا أساسيًا من هويتهم.

(3) Before Europeans arrived, Australia was (Q1)inhabited by Indigenous peoples who had developed unique cultures, languages, and lifestyles.(Q2)These Indigenous communities lived in harmony with their environment, relying on their deep understanding of the land for survival. They passed down their knowledge and traditions through generations, forming a connection with the land that shaped their identity.

(٣) جلب الاستيطان الأوروبي تحديات للسكان الأصليين، بما في ذلك التهجير وفقدان الوصول إلى أراضيهم التقليدية. كان للأمراض الجديدة التي جلبها المستوطنون، مثل الجدري، تأثيرات مدمرة على السكان الأصليين. مع مرور الوقت، أدت هذه الاضطرابات إلى تغييرات كبيرة في أسلوب حياتهم. اليوم، تُبذل الجهود للاعتراف بتأثير الاستيطان الأوروبي والاحتفاء بالتراث الثقافي الغني للسكان الأصليين الأستراليين.

Answers:

Q1:The word "Inhabited" in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to...

b)Occupied

Q2: The word "Indigenous" in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.

c) native

س١: كلمة "مأهولة" في الفقرة (٢) هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى...

ب) احتلال

س٢: كلمة "أصلي" في الفقرة (٢) هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى..

ج) أصلي

صفحة التدرب

التفكير الحسابي



1-Computational thinking is a problem-solving method that focuses on breaking down challenges into smaller, more manageable parts. The phrase "legs on a table" is often used to emphasize the importance of solid foundations in problem-solving. Just like a table relies on its legs for stability, solving problems requires strong and reliable techniques.

2-Complex problems are not always obvious from the start. They may appear as smaller issues or remain hidden beneath layers of information. Identifying these problems requires clear thinking and attention to detail, which is one of the main purposes of computational thinking.

3-To address such challenges, structured approaches are necessary. Just like a computer, solving complex problems involves following specific steps in a logical order. This ensures that every part of the issue is examined and addressed in a systematic way.

4-One of the most important aspects of computational thinking is the ability to break down large problems into smaller parts for analysis. This process involves identifying patterns, simplifying tasks, and creating clear instructions. It mirrors the way computers process information, helping people manage difficult tasks more effectively.

Questions:

Q1: What idea does the phrase "legs on a table" repeat?

a) Key techniques
b) Important details
c) Smaller problems
d) Possible solution

Q2: Which one of the following is the writer's opinion?

a) Complex problemsare difficult to show at first.
b) Computational thinking allows people to solve complex problems.
c) Problem solving requires focusing on the important information only.
d) Pattern recognition involves breaking down a complex problem and developing rules to solve it.

Q3: What can we understand about complex problems from the passage?

a) The best way to deal with complex problems is by focusing on the important information only.
b) Computers need to follow certain steps when dealing with complex problems.
c) People often ask for expert advice when dealing with complex problems.
d) Computers are better than humans at solving complex problems.

Q4: What can we understand about computational thinking from the passage?

a) It refersto the way a computer breaks down a complex problem intosmaller parts.
b) It is a special skill that program typically develop over time.
c) It describes a way in which we can handle complex issues.

صفحة التعلم

التفكير الحسابي

1- Computational thinking is a problem-solving method that focuses on breaking down challenges into smaller, more manageable parts. **Q1 The phrase "legs on a table" is often used to emphasize the importance of solid foundations in problem-solving.** Just like a table relies on its legs for stability, solving problems requires strong and reliable techniques.

١-التفكير الحسابي هو طريقة لحل المشكلات تركز على تقسيم التحديات إلى أجزاء أصغر وأكثر قابلية للإدارة. غالباً ما تُستخدم عبارة "أرجل الطاولة" لتسليط الضوء على أهمية الأسس القوية في حل المشكلات. تمامًا كما تعتمد الطاولة على أرجلها للاستقرار، يتطلب حل المشكلات تقنيات قوية وموثوقة.

2-Complex problems are not always obvious from the start. **Q2 They may appear as smaller issues or remain hidden beneath layers of information.** Identifying these problems requires clear thinking and attention to detail, which is one of the main purposes of computational thinking.

المشكلات المعقدة ليست دائمًا واضحة من البداية. قد تظهر على شكل قضايا أصغر أو تظل مخفية تحت طبقات من المعلومات. يتطلب التعرف على هذه المشكلات تفكيرًا واضحًا واهتمامًا بالتفاصيل، وهو أحد الأهداف الرئيسية للتفكير الحسابي.

3-To address such challenges, structured approaches are necessary. **Q3 Just like a computer, solving complex problems involves following specific steps in a logical order.** This ensures that every part of the issue is examined and addressed in a systematic way.

٣-لمعالجة مثل هذه التحديات، تكون الأساليب المنظمة ضرورية. تمامًا مثل الكمبيوتر، يتضمن حل المشكلات المعقدة اتباع خطوات محددة بترتيب منطقي. يضمن ذلك فحص كل جزء من المشكلة ومعالجته بطريقة منهجية.

4-**Q4 One of the most important aspects of computational thinking is the ability to break down large problems into smaller parts for analysis.** This process involves identifying patterns, simplifying tasks, and creating clear instructions. It mirrors the way computers process information, helping people manage difficult tasks more effectively.

٤-أحد أهم جوانب التفكير الحسابي هو القدرة على تقسيم المشكلات الكبيرة إلى أجزاء أصغر لتحليلها. تتضمن هذه العملية تحديد الأنماط، وتبسيط المهام، وإنشاء تعليمات واضحة. تعكس هذه الطريقة كيفية معالجة الحواسيب للمعلومات، مما يساعد الناس على إدارة المهام الصعبة بشكل أكثر فعالية.

Answers:

Q1: What idea does the phrase "legs on a table" repeat?

a) Key techniques

Q2: Which one of the following is the writer's opinion?

a) Complex problems are difficult to show at first.

Q3: What can we understand about complex problems from the passage?

b) Computers need to follow certain steps when dealing with complex problems.

Q4: What can we understand about computational thinking from the passage?

a)Itreferstothe wayacomputerbreaks down a complex problem into smaller parts.

س١: ما الفكرة التي تكررها عبارة "أرجل على طاولة"؟

أ) التقنيات الأساسية

س٢: أي مما يلي هو رأي الكاتب؟

أ) من الصعب إظهار المشكلات المعقدة في البداية.

س٣: ما الذي يمكننا فهمه عن المشاكل المعقدة من المقطع؟

ب) تحتاج أجهزة الكمبيوتر إلى اتباع خطوات معينة عند التعامل مع المشاكل المعقدة.

س٤: ما الذي يمكننا فهمه عن التفكير الحسابي من القطعة؟

أ) يشير إلى الطريقة التي يقسم بها الكمبيوتر مشكلة معقدة إلى أجزاء أصغر.

صفحة التدرب

الرهاب



(1) Phobias are intense, irrational fears that can affect anyone, but they tend to impact women more than men. However, social phobia, which involves intense anxiety in social situations, affects both genders equally.This type of phobia often begins in adolescence or early adulthood and can persist across various stages of life. Physical symptoms of social phobia include blushing, shaking, and sweating, which can make simple interactions feel overwhelming. Social phobia can cause severe distress, leading to avoidance of social interactions and difficulty building relationships.

(2) In extreme cases, phobias like agoraphobia can significantly disrupt a person's daily life. Q3 Some individuals may become so affected that they avoid leaving their homes altogether. Phobias are persistent and rarely disappear without intervention. A defining feature of social phobia is the intense fear or anxiety experienced when dealing with people, especially in unfamiliar settings.These conditions often require professional help to manage and improve quality of life.

Questions :

Q1:Which of the following statements best summarizes gender differences from passages A and B?

a) Both genders are equally likely tobe affected by the social phobia disorder.

b) In general, phobia affects more men, but social phobia affects more women.

c) While phobias generally affect more women, social phobia affects both genders equally.

d) Although social phobia affects both men and women equally, agoraphobia affects more women.

Q2: What can we understand about physical symptoms of social phobia from passages A and B?

a) They include sweating and fever.
b) They include headache and nausea.
c) They can make people blush and shake.
d) They can make communications of ideas difficult.

Q3: What do passages A and B say about the development of phobia?

a) It can result in over-dependence on drugs.

b) It can lead to the sufferer NOT leaving home.

c) It starts in childhood but disappears in adulthood.

d) It usually persists across different stages of human life.

Q4: According to passages A and B, what is one defining feature of social phobia?

a) Fear of close family member.
b) Intense anxiety when dealing with people.
c) Violent body movements in social situations.
d) Feeling anxious about being in crowded streets.

صفحة التعلم

الرهاب

(1) Phobias are intense, irrational fears that can affect anyone, but they tend to impact women more than men. **Q1 However, social phobia, which involves intense anxiety in social situations, affects both genders equally.**This type of phobia often begins in adolescence or early adulthood and can persist across various stages of life. **Q2 Physical symptoms of social phobia include blushing, shaking, and sweating, which can make simple interactions feel overwhelming.** Social phobia can cause severe distress, leading to avoidance of social interactions and difficulty building relationships.

(١) الفوبيا هي مخاوف شديدة وغير منطقية يمكن أن تؤثر على أي شخص، لكنها تميل إلى التأثير على النساء أكثر من الرجال. ومع ذلك، فإن الفوبيا الاجتماعية، التي تنطوي على قلق شديد في المواقف الاجتماعية، تؤثر على كلا الجنسين بشكل متساوٍ. غالباً ما تبدأ هذه الفوبيا في مرحلة المراهقة أو بداية البلوغ ويمكن أن تستمر عبر مراحل الحياة المختلفة. تشمل الأعراض الجسدية للفوبيا الاجتماعية احمرار الوجه، الارتعاش، والتعرق، مما يجعل التفاعلات البسيطة تشعر الشخص بالتوتر الشديد. يمكن أن تسبب الفوبيا الاجتماعية ضيقًا شديدًا، مما يؤدي إلى تجنب التفاعلات الاجتماعية وصعوبة بناء العلاقات.

(2) In extreme cases, phobias like agoraphobia can significantly disrupt a person's daily life. **Q3 Some individuals may become so affected that they avoid leaving their homes altogether.** Phobias are persistent and rarely disappear without intervention. **Q4 A defining feature of social phobia is the intense fear or anxiety experienced when dealing with people, especially in unfamiliar settings.**These conditions often require professional help to manage and improve quality of life.

(٢) في الحالات الشديدة،يمكن أن تعطل الفوبيا مثل فوبيا الأماكن المفتوحة حياة الشخص اليومية بشكل كبير. قد يصبح بعض الأشخاص متأثرين لدرجة أنهم يتجنبون مغادرة منازلهم تماما. الفوبيا مستمرة ونادرًا ما تختفي دون تدخل. إحدى السمات المميزة للفوبيا الاجتماعية هي الخوف الشديد أو القلق عند التعامل مع الناس، خاصةً في الأماكن غير المألوفة. غالبا ما تتطلب هذه الحالات مساعدة مهنية لتحسين جودة الحياة.

س١: أي من العبارات التالية تلخص بشكل أفضل الاختلافات بين الجنسين من المقطعين (أ) و(ب)؟
د) على الرغم من أن الرهاب الاجتماعي يؤثر على كل من الرجال والنساء بالتساوي، فإن الخوف من الأماكن المفتوحة يؤثر على عدد أكبر من النساء.

س٢: ما الذي يمكننا فهمه عن الأعراض الجسدية للرهاب الاجتماعي من المقطعين (أ) و(ب)؟
ج) يمكن أن تجعل الناس يحمرون خجلاً ويرتجفون.

س٣: ماذا تقول الفقرتان (أ) و(ب) عن تطور الرهاب؟
د) يستمر عادة في مراحل مختلفة من حياة الإنسان.

س٤: وفقًا للفقرتين (أ) و(ب)، ما هي إحدى السمات المميزة للرهاب الاجتماعي؟
ب) القلق الشديد عند التعامل مع الناس.

Answers:

Q1: Which of the following statements best summarizes gender differences from passages A and B?

d) Although social phobia affects both men and women equally, agoraphobia affects more women.

Q2: What can we understand about physical symptoms of social phobia from passages A and B?

c) They can make people blush and shake.

Q3: What do passages A and B say about the development of phobia?

d) It usually persists across different stages of human life.

Q4: According to passages A and B, what is one defining feature of social phobia?

b) Intense anxiety when dealing with people.

صفحة التدرب

الام الكورية



1-Language is what distinguishes humans from animals. It is our way to communicate with each other. Humans start to learn their language when they are born. Language is not just spoken words; it is the carrier of our culture, thoughts, feelings and identity. We never face a problem when we are at our homeland. However, when people emigrate to another country, the conflict of language between the generations starts because the second generation is not interested in learning their native language and thus lose their identity.

2-The problem is so evident when people emigrate to America. Many immigrants that came from different countries to succeed in the States sufferin a lot of areas such as getting a job and trying to speak English. That's why they want their children to speak English, not only at school, but also at home in order to become more successful. Because of this situation, their children lose their ethnic identity and even worse: they ignore their parents whose English is not very good.

3-For example, my aunt, who has been living in Chicago for fifteen years, has three children and they were all born in the States. The eighteen year old daughter speaks English as a native speaker and she speaks Korean very well too. She has no problem talking with her parents, but she still doesn't understand Korean jokes, and some times there are some misunderstandings. The second daughter is fourteen years old, and she doesn't want to speak Korean. My aunt often gets upset with her because she is very Americanized and theycannot understand each other. Even when my aunt punishes her, this daughter does not understand what my aunt is talking about. I felt sympathy for my aunt whenever my fourteen years old cousin said, "Mom, what is your problem?" The third child is a twelve year old son. He speaks English to his parents and My aunt can't speak Korean with him or with the second daughter. He also has a problem in communicating with his parents. My aunt is trying to teach him to speak both languages very well, but it is very hard for him because he speaks English all day and does not understand why he should learn to speak Korean.

4-I think most immigrants are trying to preserve their native language in their new country, but this doesn't help very much in getting a good job. My aunt didn't teach Korean to her children in order to help them succeed in the U.S. Though the second generation is born in the new country, they often get confused about their identity because they look different from others, and also if they visit their parent's country, they will probably feel different from other people there too. My cousins told me that when they visited Korea a few years ago, they felt different from other Koreans. They could even
feel it just strolling around the street because they wore different clothes and walked differently.

5-We must realize that language is important and valuable for many reasons. Immigrants should make an effort not to be ignored by their children and to make their children understand their heritage by teaching them the parents' language. This is very important, not only for the harmony of the family, but also in helping the second generation establish their identity.

صفحة التدرب

الام الكورية



Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of this passage?
A. The importance of languages
B. The importance of forgetting one's native language
C. The importance of speaking native language
D. Speaking more than one language is a must

Q2: What is the meaning of the word "suffer" in the text?
A. tired
B. sleepy
C. have problems
D. enjoy

Q3: What is the cause of miscommunication between parents and their kids?
A. Unlike the parents, the children prefer to speak their native language.
B. They couldn't adapt to life in America.
C. 1st generation Americans
D. They hated their parents.

Q4: How many languages can the 18-year-old girl speak?
A. two, English and Korean
B. English
C. Korean
D. three languages

Q5: Who does the mother talk Korean to?
A. Her youngest son
B. Her younger daughter
C. Her eldest daughter
D. All her children

Q6: What is NOT a reason of the 14-years-old daughter's problem with her mother?
A. She does not love her mother.
B. She doesn't want to speak Korean.
C. She is very Americanized.
D. She is Losing her ethnic identity.

صفحة التدرب

الام الكورية



Q7: What does the word “Americanized immigrants” mean?
A. People who speak and act like Americans.
B. People are used to speaking their native language.
C. those who stick to their identity especially in America
D. They wore different clothes and walked differently from Americans.

Q8: What does “they” mean in paragraph (3)?
A. all the siblings
B. The daughters
C. The first daughter
D. the second daughter and her mom

Q9: What is true about the youngest child?
A. He wants to go back to Korea.
B. He doesn’t speak Korean at all.
C. He doesn’t know English.
D .He speaks Korean to his sisters

Q10: What is NOT true according to the third paragraph?
A. The writer felt sympathy for his aunt.
B. The author’s aunt and her children are Koreans living in Chicago.
C. The second-generation immigrants are eager to learn their parents’ native language.
D .Immigrants usually have many problems between the first and the second generations.

Q11: Which of the following is NOT true in the passage?
A. Native language is important to keep one’s identity.
B. American friends will not see them as Korean American.
C. The younger child Has a problem communicating with his parents.
D .They wore different clothes and walked differently from other teens in Korea.

Q12: Why did the aunt try to teach her kids how to speak Korean?
A. to help them establish a Korean identity
B. to be more successful
C. to travel to Korea
D .They want their children to speak different languages.

صفحة التعلم

الام الكورية

1-Language is what distinguishes humans from animals. It is our way to communicate with each other. Humans start to learn their language when they are born. **(Q1)Language is not just spoken words; it is the carrier of our culture, thoughts, feelings and identity.** We never face a problem when we are at our homeland. However, when people emigrate to another country, the conflict of language between the generations starts because the second generation is not interested in learning their native language and thus lose their identity.

١- اللغة هي ما يميز الإنسان عن الحيوان. إنها طريقتنا للتواصل مع بعضنا البعض. يبدأ البشر في تعلم لغتهم عند ولادتهم. اللغة ليست مجرد كلمات منطوقة؛ فهو الناقل لثقافتنا وأفكارنا ومشاعرنا وهويتنا. نحن لا نواجه أي مشكلة أبداً عندما نكون في وطننا. ولكن عندما يهاجر الناس إلى بلد آخر يبدأ الصراع اللغوي بين الأجيال لأن الجيل الثاني لا يهتم بتعلم لغته الأصلية وبالتالي يفقد هويته.

2-The problem is so evident when people emigrate to America. Many immigrants that came from different countries to succeed in the States **(Q2)suffer in a lot of areas such as getting a job and trying to speak English.** That's why they want their children to speak English, not only at school, but also at home in order to become more successful. **(Q3)Because of this situation, their children lose their ethnic identity and even worse: they ignore their parents whose English is not very good.**

٢-تظهر المشكلة بوضوح عندما يهاجر الناس إلى أمريكا. يعاني العديد من المهاجرين الذين أتوا من بلدان مختلفة لتحقيق النجاح في الولايات المتحدة في الكثير من المجالات مثل الحصول على وظيفة ومحاولة التحدث باللغة الإنجليزية. ولهذا السبب يريدون أن يتحدث أطفالهم اللغة الإنجليزية، ليس فقط في المدرسة، ولكن أيضًا في المنزل لكي يصبحوا أكثر نجاحاً. وبسبب هذا الوضع، يفقد أطفالهم هويتهم العرقية، والأسوأ من ذلك: أنهم يتجاهلون والديهم الذين لا تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية لديهم.

3- For example, my aunt, who has been living in Chicago for fifteen years, has three children and they were all born in the States. **(Q4)The eighteen year old daughter speaks English as a native speaker and she speaks Korean very well too. (Q5)She has no problem talking with her parents, but she still doesn't understand Korean jokes,** and some times there are some misunderstandings. The second daughter is fourteen years old, **(Q6)and she doesn't want to speak Korean.** My aunt often gets upset with her because **(Q7) she is very Americanized and (Q8)they cannot understand each other.** Even when my aunt punishes her, this daughter does not understand what my aunt is talking about. I felt sympathy for my aunt whenever my fourteen years old cousin said, "Mom, what is your problem?" The third child is a twelve year old son. He speaks English to his parents and My aunt can't speak Korean with him or with the second daughter. He also has a problem in communicating with his parents. **(Q9)My aunt is trying to teach him to speak both languages very well, but it is very hard for him because he speaks English all day and (Q10)does not understand why he should learn to speak Korean.**

٣-على سبيل المثال، عمتي التي تعيش في شيكاغو منذ خمسة عشر عاما، لديها ثلاثة أطفال وكلهم ولدوا في الولايات المتحدة. تتحدث الابنة البالغة من العمر ثمانية عشر عاماً اللغة الإنجليزية باعتبارها متحدثاً أصلياً وتتحدث اللغة الكورية جيداً أيضاً. ليس لديها مشكلة في التحدث مع والديها، لكنها لا تزال لا تفهم النكات الكورية، وفي بعض الأحيان يكون هناك بعض سوء الفهم. الابنة الثانية تبلغ من العمر أربعة عشر عامًا، ولا تريد التحدث باللغة الكورية. غالبًا ما تنزعج عمتي منها لأنها أمريكية جداً ولا يستطيعان فهم بعضهما البعض.

حتى عندما تعاقبها عمتي، فإن هذه الابنة لا تفهم ما تتحدث عنه عمتي. كنت أتعاطف مع عمتي كلما قالت لي ابنة عمي البالغة من العمر أربعة عشر عامًا: "أمي، ما هي مشكلتك؟" الطفل الثالث هو ابن اثني عشر عاما. يتحدث الإنجليزية مع والديه ولا تستطيع عمتي التحدث باللغة الكورية معه أو مع الابنة الثانية. كما أنه يعاني من مشكلة في التواصل مع والديه. تحاول عمتي تعليمه التحدث باللغتين جيداً، لكن الأمر صعب جداً عليه لأنه يتحدث الإنجليزية طوال اليوم ولا يفهم لماذا يجب أن يتعلم التحدث باللغة الكورية.

الام الكورية

4-I think most immigrants are trying to preserve their native language in their new country, but this doesn't help very much in getting a good job. My aunt didn't teach Korean to her children in order to help them succeed in the U.S. Though the second generation is born in the new country, they often get confused about their identity because they look different from others, and also if they visit their parent's country, they will probably feel different from other people there too. My cousins told me that when they visited Korea a few years ago, they felt different from other Koreans. They could even feel it just strolling around the street because they wore different clothes and walked differently.

٤-أعتقد أن معظم المهاجرين يحاولون الحفاظ على لغتهم الأم في بلدهم الجديد، لكن هذا لا يساعد كثيراً في الحصول على وظيفة جيدة. لم تقم عمتي بتعليم أطفالها اللغة الكورية لمساعدتهم على النجاح في الولايات المتحدة. وعلى الرغم من أن الجيل الثاني يولد في البلد الجديد، إلا أنهم غالبًا ما يشعرون بالارتباك بشأن هويتهم لأنهم يبدون مختلفين عن الآخرين، وكذلك إذا قاموا بزيارة بلدهم. في بلد الوالدين، فمن المحتمل أن يشعروا بأنهم مختلفون عن الأشخاص الآخرين هناك أيضًا. أخبرني أبناء عمومتي أنهم عندما زاروا كوريا قبل بضع سنوات، شعروا بأنهم مختلفون عن الكوريين الآخرين. حتى أنهم قد يشعرون بذلك بمجرد تجولهم في الشارع لأنهم يرتدون ملابس مختلفة ويمشون بشكل مختلف.

5-We must realize that language is important and valuable for many reasons. Immigrants should make an effort not to be ignored by their children and to make their children understand their heritage by teaching them the parents' language. **(Q12)This is very important, not only for the harmony of the family, but also in helping the second generation establish their identity.**

٥-يجب أن ندرك أن اللغة مهمة وقيمة لأسباب عديدة. يجب على المهاجرين أن يبذلوا جهداً حتى لا يتجاهلهم أطفالهم وأن يجعلوا أطفالهم يفهمون تراثهم من خلال تعليمهم لغة الوالدين. وهذا مهم جداً، ليس فقط من أجل انسجام الأسرة، ولكن أيضًا من أجل مساعدة الجيل الثاني على تحديد هويته.

صفحة التعلم

الام الكورية

س١: ما الفكرة الرئيسية لهذا المقطع؟
أ. أهمية اللغات

س٢: ما معنى كلمة "يعاني" في النص؟
ج- تعاني من مشاكل

س٣: ما سبب سوء التواصل بين الوالدين وأبنائهم؟
ج- الجيل الأول من الأمريكيين

س٤: ما هي عدد اللغات التي تستطيع الفتاة البالغة من العمر ١٨سنة التحدث بها؟
ج: اثنان، الإنجليزية والكورية

س٥: مع من تتحدث الأم باللغة الكورية؟
ج- ابنتها الكبرى

س٦: ما هو السبب وراء مشكلة البنت البالغة ١٤ سنة مع والدتها؟
أ- لا تحب والدتها.

س٧: ماذا تعني كلمة "المهاجرون المتأمركون"؟
أ. الأشخاص الذين يتحدثون ويتصرفون مثل الأمريكيين.

س٨: ما معنى "هم" في الفقرة (٣)؟
د- الابنة الثانية وأمها

س٩: ما الصحيح عن الابن الأصغر؟
ب- لا يتحدث الكورية على الإطلاق.

س١٠: ما الذي لا يصح في الفقرة الثالثة؟
ج-يتوق الجيل الثاني من المهاجرين إلى تعلم لغة والديهم الأصلية.

س١١: أي مما يلي ليس صحيحا في القطعة؟
ب.لن ينظر إليهم الأصدقاء الأمريكيون على أنهم أمريكيون كوريون.

س١٢: لماذا حاولت الخالة تعليم أطفالها التحدث باللغة الكورية؟
أ. لمساعدتهم في تكوين هوية كورية

Answers:

Q1: What is the main idea of this passage?
A. The importance of languages

Q2: What is the meaning of the word “suffer” in the text?
C. have problems

Q3: What is the cause of miscommunication between parents and their kids?
C. 1st generation Americans

Q4: How many languages can the 18-year-old girl speak?
A. two, English and Korean

Q5: Who does the mother talk Korean to?
C. Her eldest daughter

Q6: What is NOT a reason of the 14-years-old daughter’s problem with her mother?
A. She does not love her mother.

Q7: What does the word “Americanized immigrants” mean?
A. People who speak and act like Americans.

Q8: What does “they” mean in paragraph (3)?
D. the second daughter and her mom

Q9: What is true about the youngest child?
B. He doesn’t speak Korean at all.

Q10: What is NOT true according to the third paragraph?
C. The second-generation immigrants are eager to learn their parents’ native language.

Q11: Which of the following is NOT true in the passage?
B. American friends will not see them as Korean American.

Q12: Why did the aunt try to teach her kids how to speak Korean?
A. to help them establish a Korean identity

صفحة التدرب

الباندا مي لان



1-Mei Lan is a male giant panda. He was born at Zoo Atlanta in Atlanta, Georgia. Originally identified by zoo staffers as female, Mei Lan was determined to be male by staff in China at the Chengdu Research Base of Panda Breeding. Mei Lan was relocated to Chengdu, China according to the contract in 2010.

2-The Chinese started teaching it languages, to help Mei Lan adapt more quickly to hisnew life, by recruiting a language teacher via the Internet. Now Mei Lan livesat a zoo in Atlanta, Georgia

Questions:

Q1: The giant panda Mei Lan was _____

A. born in Chengdu, China.
B. born on February 4, 2010.
C. thought to be male by zoo staffers in Atlanta.
D. determined to be male by staffin China.

Q2: Mei Lan was born in the USA, but according to the contract, he belongs to _____

A. Georgia.
B. USA.
C. China.
D. Atlanta.

Q3: Why did the Chinese teach the panda the language?

A. to feel like they areathome
B. to be educated
C. to listen to the orders
D. to act like humans

Q4: Who taught them the language?

A. a zookeeper
B. a teacher
C. a research center
D. parents

Q5: Where doesMei Lan live?

A. in Georgia
B. in Chengdu
C. in California
D. in China

صفحة التعلم

الباندا مي لان

1-Mei Lan is a male giant panda. He was born at Zoo Atlanta in Atlanta, Georgia. Originally identified by zoo staffers as female, **(Q1)Mei Lan was determined to be male by staff in China at the Chengdu Research Base of Panda Breeding.** Mei Lan was relocated to Chengdu, **(Q2)China according to the contract in 2010.**

١-مي لان ذكر باندا عملاق. ولد في حديقة حيوان أتلانتا في أتلانتا، جورجيا. تم تحديد مي لان في الأصل من قبل موظفي حديقة الحيوان على أنها أنثى، وتم تحديد مي لان على أنها ذكر من قبل الموظفين في الصين في قاعدة أبحاث تشنغدو لتربية الباندا. تم نقل مي لان إلى تشنغدو، الصين وفقًا للعقد في عام ٢٠١٠.

2-The Chinese started teaching it languages, **(Q3)to help Mei Lan adapt more quickly to his new life, (Q4)by recruiting a language teacher via the Internet. Now Mei Lan (Q5) lives at a zoo in Atlanta, Georgia**

٢-بدأ الصينيون بتعليمها اللغات، لمساعدة مي لان على التكيف بسرعة أكبر مع حياته الجديدة، وذلك من خلال تعيين مدرس لغة عبر الإنترنت. تعيش مي لان الآن في حديقة حيوانات في أتلانتا، جورجيا

Answers:

Q1: The giant panda Mei Lan was ___
D. determined to be male by staff in China.

Q2: Mei Lan was born in the USA, but according to the contract, he belongs to __
C. China.

Q3: Why did the Chinese teach the panda the language?
A. to feel like they are at home

Q4: Who taught them the language?
B. a teacher

Q5: Where doesMei Lan live?
A. in Georgia

س١: الباندا العملاقة مي لان _____
د.تم تحديدأنه ذكر من قبل الموظفين في الصين.

س٢: مي لان ولدت في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، ولكن حسب العقد ينتمي إلى:
ج- الصين.

س٣: لماذا قام الصينيون بتعليم الباندا اللغة؟
أ- أن يشعروا وكأنهم في بيتهم

س٤: من علمهم اللغة؟
ب- المعلم

س٥: أين تعيش مي لان؟
أ- في جورجيا

صفحة التدرب

رجل الاطفاء



Mike is a firefighter. One day, there was a huge fire in the forest. Mike went there and found that the greedy fire was like flaming monsters eating trees. He heard a person calling for help from the forest so he wanted to save him but when he arrived his arm was hurt by fire so he could NOT save him.
But a man came and helped Mike to carry the man. Mike was amazed by his courage. As the fire continued to expand, the firefighter decided to extinguish it by firebreak. After successfully extinguishing it, Mike was happy.
However, he was tired because he worked hard and did a lot of things.
People discovered that Mike cared about others a lot.

Questions:

Q1: What is Mike's job?
A. firefighter
B. plumber
C. electrician
D. Engineer

Q2: What does the underlined word "greedy" mean?
A. poor
B. wants more
C. rich
D. have enough

Q3: The underlined expression "flaming monsters" refers to _____
A. the fire.
B. the wind.
C. the forest.
D. firefighters.

Q4: Why could he NOT save the one who was calling for help?
A. Because his arm was hurt.
B. Because he was lazy.
C. Because he hated the man.
D. Because he was not a firefighter.

صفحة التدرب

رجل الاطفاء



Q5: What does the underlined pronoun “his” refer to?

A. mike
B. a man
C. firefighters
D. the public

Q6: What did they do to extinguish the fire?

A. made a firebreak
B. cut trees
C. used a lot of water
D. nothing

Q7: Why was Mike happy?

A. He was rescued.
B. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire.
C. He earned a lot of money.
D. He did NOT die.

Q8: What does the underlined pronoun “it” refer to?

A. smoke
B. water
C. firefighter
D. fire

Q9: Why was Mike tired/exhausted?

A. Because he did a lot of things to fight the fire.
B. Because he was exercising.
C. Because he did NOT sleep well.
D. Because he did NOT enjoy firefighting.

Q10: What did the people discover about Mike?

A. He loved his family.
B. He cared about others.
C. He did NOT like people.
D. He loved football.

صفحة التعلم

رجل الاطفاء

(Q1)Mike is a firefighter. One day, there was a huge fire in the forest. Mike went there and found that the **greedy (Q2)** fire was like **flaming monsters (Q3)** eating trees. He heard a person calling for help from the forest so he wanted to save him but when he arrived **(Q4)his arm was hurt by fire so he could NOT save him.** But **(Q5)a man came and helped Mike to carry the man.** Mike was amazed by his courage. As the **(Q6)fire continued to expand, (Q7)the firefighter decided to extinguish it by firebreak.** After **(Q8)successfully extinguishing it, Mike was happy.**However, he was tired **(Q9)because he worked hard and did a lot of things.** People discovered that Mike **(Q10)cared about others a lot.**

مايك رجل إطفاء. في أحد الأيام، شب حريق هائل في الغابة. ذهب مايك إلى هناك ووجد أن النار الجشعة كانت مثل الوحوش المشتعلة التي تأكل الأشجار. سمع شخصاً يطلب المساعدة من الغابة فأراد إنقاذه ولكن عندما وصل أصيبت ذراعه بالنار لذا لم يتمكن من إنقاذه. ولكن جاء رجل وساعد مايك في حمل الرجل. لقد اندهش مايك من شجاعته. ومع استمرار اتساع نطاق الحريق، قرر رجال الإطفاء إخماده عن طريق استخدام سياج ناري. وبعد إطفائه بنجاح، كان مايك سعيداً. ومع ذلك، كان متعباً لأنه عمل بجد وفعل الكثير من الأشياء. اكتشف الناس أن مايك يهتم بالآخرين كثيرا.

Answers:

Q1: What is Mike's job?
A. firefighter

Q2: What does the underlined word "greedy" mean?
B. wants more

Q3: The underlined expression "flaming monsters" refers to _
A. the fire.

Q4: Why could he NOT save the one who was calling for help?
A. Because his arm was hurt.

Q5: What does the underlined pronoun "his" refer to?
B. a man

Q6: What did they do to extinguish the fire?
A. made a firebreak

Q7: Why was Mike happy?
B. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

Q8: What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
D. Fire

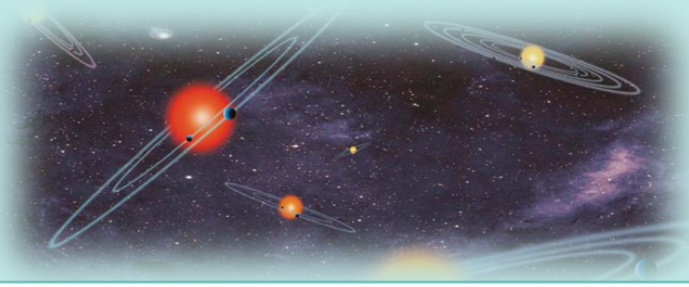
Q9: Why was Mike tired/exhausted?
A. Because he did a lot of things to fight the fire.

Q10: What did the people discover about Mike?
B. He cared about others.

س١: ما هي وظيفة مايك؟
رجل اطفاء
س٢: ما معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط (جشع)؟
ب. يريد المزيد
س٣: العبارة التي تحتها خط "الوحوش المشتعلة" تشير إلى _____
أ- النار.
س٤: لماذا لم يتمكن من إنقاذ المستغيث؟
ج: لأن ذراعه أصيبت.
س٥: إلى ماذا يشير الضمير الذي تحته خط (له)؟
ب- رجل
س٦: ماذا فعلوا لإطفاء الحريق؟
أ-صنع حاجزًا للنار
س٧: لماذا كان مايك سعيدا؟
ب-نجح في إطفاء الحريق.
س٨: إلى ماذا يشير الضمير الذي تحته خط؟
د- النار
س٩: لماذا كان مايك متعبًا/مرهقًا؟
ج: لأنه فعل أشياء كثيرة لمحاربة الحريق.
س١٠: ماذا اكتشف الناس عن مايك؟
ب- يهتم بالآخرين.

صفحة التدرب

النجوم والكواكب



1-The sun may appear to be the largest star in the sky but that's just because it's the closest. The largest known star in the universe is UY Scuti, a hyper giant with a radius around 1,700 times larger than the sun.

2-Without the atmosphere in the way, NASA can take some of the most precise pictures available from space by using an earth-bound camera. It is used to shoot an extended area. That helps scientists to study everything about the stars. The time we need for shooting a star in daylight is different than at night; it will take thirty seconds at night to take one photo.

3-But this isn't sufficient for the scientists. They believe there are some things in the sky that we will unlikely see.

4-We can classify stars according to their colours, size and shape. Stars can be blue, white or red. After all, our sun is a star. Year after year we see the sun up in the sky, thinking it is brighter than ever, giving us heat and light.

Questions:

Q1: What is the biggest star size?
A. It's 1,700 times bigger than the Sun.
B. It's 1,700 times bigger than the earth
C. The sun is the biggest star.
D. We don't know about the biggest star.

Q2: What is the colour that is not mentioned in the passage?
A. white
B. red
C. blue
D. green

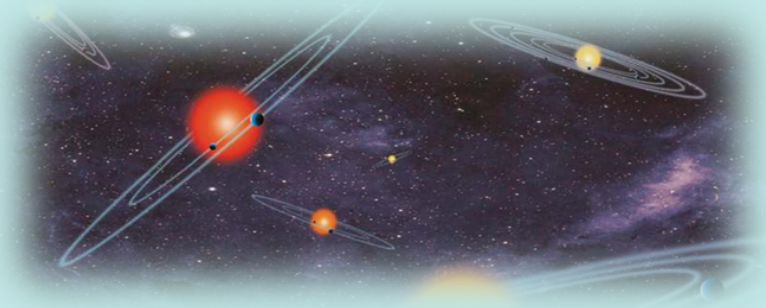
Q3: What is the best title of the passage?
A. Classifying stars according to colour and size
B. Sizes of the stars
C. Hidden objects
D. Star shapes

Q4: What does the pronoun "it" refer to?
A. Sun
B. stars
C. camera
D. photos

Q5: Why are scientists shooting stars?
A. for documentary
B. to study them
C. to publish them
D. for fun

صفحة التدرب

النجوم والكواكب



Q6: The time we need to shoot a star at night is _____

A. thirteen seconds.
B. thirteen minutes.
C. thirty seconds.
D. thirty minutes.

Q7: What did not the author use in comparing starts?

A. colour
B. shape
C. size
D. brightness

Q8: What does the word “sufficient” mean?

A. enough
B. almost
C. just
D. extremely

Q9: What does the word “brighter” mean?

A. shinier
B. dark hole
C. atmosphere
D. precise

Q10: What is the nearest meaning for the word “unlikely”?

A. darkness
B. mystery
C. possible
D. improbable

صفحة التعلم

النجوم والكواكب

1-The sun may appear to be the largest star in the sky but that's just because it's the closest. The largest known star in the universe is UY Scuti, **(Q1)a hyper giant with a radius around 1,700 times larger than the sun.**

١- قد تبدو الشمس وكأنها أكبر نجم فيالسماء ولكن ذلك فقط لأنها الأقرب. أكبر نجم معروف في الكون وهو نجم عملاق يبلغ نصف قطره حوالي ١٧٠٠ مرة أكبر من الشمس.

2-Without the atmosphere in the way, NASA can take some of the most precise pictures available from space by using an earth-bound camera. It is used to shoot an extended area. **(Q5)That helps scientists to study everything about the stars.**The time we need for shooting a star in daylight is different than at night; it will take **(Q6)thirty seconds at night to take one photo.**

٢- بدون الغلاف الجوي، تستطيع وكالة ناسا التقاط بعض من أدق الصور المتوفرة من الفضاء باستخدام كاميرا مثبتة على الأرض. يتم استخدامه لتصوير منطقة ممتدة. وهذا يساعد العلماء على دراسة كل شيء عن النجوم. يختلف الوقت الذي نحتاجه لتصوير النجم في وضح النهار عنه في الليل؛ سوف يستغرق الأمر ثلاثين ثانية ليلاً لالتقاط صورة واحدة.

3-But this isn't sufficientfor the scientists. They believe there are some things in the sky that we will unlikely see.

٣-ولكن هذا لا يكفي عند العلماء. وهم يعتقدون أن هناك بعض الأشياء في السماء التي من غيرالمرجح أن نراها.

4-We can **(Q3)classify stars according to their colours,sizeandshape. Stars can be blue, white or red. After all, our sun is a star.** Year after year we see the sun up in the sky, thinking it is brighterthan ever, giving us heat and light.

٤- يمكننا تصنيف النجوم حسب ألوانها وحجمها وشكلها. يمكن أن تكون النجوم زرقاء أو بيضاء أو حمراء. بعد كل شيء، شمسنا هي نجمة. سنة بعد سنة نرى الشمس تشرق في السماء، ونعتقد أنها أكثر سطوعًا من أي وقت مضى، مما يمنحنا الحرارة والضوء.

Answers:

Q1: What is the biggest star size?
A. It's 1,700 times bigger than the Sun.

Q2: What is the colour that is not mentioned in the passage?
D. green

Q3: What is the best title of the passage?
A. Classifying stars according to colour and size

Q4: What does the pronoun "it" refer to?
C. camera

Q5: Why are scientists shooting stars?
B. to study them

Q6: The time we need to shoot a star at night is _____
C. thirty seconds.

Q7: What did not the author use in comparing starts?
D. brightness

Q8: What does the word "sufficient" mean?
A. enough

Q9: What does the word "brighter" mean?
A. shinier

Q10: What is the nearest meaning for the word "unlikely"?
D. improbable

س١: ما هو أكبر حجم للنجم؟
ج: إنها أكبر من الشمس بـ ١٧٠٠ مرة.

س٢: ما هو اللون الذي لم يذكر في الآية؟
د- الأخضر

س٣: ما هو أفضل عنوان للمقطع؟
أ. تصنيف النجوم حسب اللون والحجم

س٤: إلى ماذا يشير الضمير "هو"؟
ج- الكاميرا

س٥: لماذا يطلق العلماء النجوم؟
ب- دراستها

س٦: الوقت الذي نحتاجه لتصوير نجم ليلاً هو _____
ج- ثلاثون ثانية.

س٧: ما الذي لم يستخدمه المؤلف في بدايات المقارنة؟
د- السطوع

س٨: ما معنى كلمة "كافي"؟
أ- بما فيه الكفاية

س٩: ما معنى كلمة "أشرق"؟
أ- أكثر لمعاناً

س١٠: ما أقرب معنى لكلمة "غير محتمل"؟
د- غير محتمل

صفحة التدرب

النحل



1-Bees are insects known for their role in pollination and for producing honey. There are many species of bees, some of which live socially in colonies.
2-These insects or bees are found on every continent. Their range in size varies from tiny bee species, to the largest species of leaf cutter bees.

3-One of the amazing facts about bees is that sniffer bees are insects that can be trained to perform a variety of tasks to detect substances.

4-Bees play an important part in every aspect of ecosystem and its creatures. Bees produce necessary food, also support the growth of trees, flowers, and other plants, which serve as food and shelter for large and small creatures.

5-A new study compared the behavior of bees who received unexpected rewards to those who did not, and found the bees that were rewarded became optimistic about new challenges. While Bees who weren't rewarded appeared to respond less enthusiastic.

Questions:

Q1:Whatisthe benefitofbeesfor the restofcreatures?
A. necessary to produce food
B. producing honey
C. living socially in colonies
D. raiding their nests

Q2: What is the main idea of 4th paragraph?
A. Bees are amazing insects that are important not only to plants but to other creatures.
B. Bees are social creatures which always live in colonies.
C. Bees can never be domesticated.
D. Bees can be used to detect dangerous or illegal substances.

Q3: The pronoun "Their" refers to:
A. insects.
B. trees.
C. size.
D. plants.

Q4: What is the meaning of "optimistic"?
A. They are not afraid.
B. They are sad.
C. They are sleepy.
D. They are not organized.

Q5: What does the word "creatures" mean?
A. shelter
B. living things
C. food
D. Ecosystem

Q6: Which paragraph talks about bee training?
A. paragraph 2
B. paragraph 3
C. paragraph 4
D. paragraph 5

صفحة التعلم

النحل

1-Bees are insects known for their role in pollination and for producing honey. There are many species of bees, some of which live socially in colonies.

١- النحل حشرات معروفة بدورها في التلقيح وإنتاج العسل. هناك أنواع كثيرة من النحل، يعيش بعضها اجتماعيًا في مستعمرات.

2-These **(Q3)insects or bees are found on every continent.** Their range in size varies from tiny bee species, to the largest species of leaf cutter bees.

٢- توجد هذه الحشرات أو النحل في كل قارة. يتراوح حجمها من أنواع النحل الصغيرة إلى أكبر أنواع النحل قاطع الأوراق.

3-One of the amazing facts about bees is that sniffer bees are insects that can be (Q6)trained to perform a variety of tasksto detect substances.

٣- من الحقائق المذهلة عن النحل أن النحل الشمم عبارة عن حشرات يمكن تدريبها للقيام بمهام متنوعة للكشف عن المواد.

4-Bees play an **(Q2)important part in every aspect of ecosystem and its creatures. (Q1)Bees produce necessary food, also support the growth of trees, flowers, and other plants**, which serve as food and shelter for large and small creatures.

٤-يلعب النحل دوراً هاماً في كل جانب من جوانب النظام البيئي ومخلوقاته. يقوم النحل بإنتاج الغذاء الضروري، كما يدعم نمو الأشجار والزهور وغيرها من النباتات، التي تكون بمثابة الغذاء والمأوى للمخلوقات الكبيرة والصغيرة.

5-A new study compared the behavior of bees who received unexpected rewards to those who did not, and found the bees that were rewarded became optimistic about new challenges. While Bees who weren't rewarded appeared to respond less enthusiastic.

٥- قارنت دراسة جديدة سلوك النحل الذي حصل على مكافآت غيرمتوقعة مع أولئك الذين لم يحصلوا عليها، ووجدت أن النحل الذي حصل على مكافآت أصبح متفائلاً بشأن التحديات الجديدة. في حين بدا أن النحل الذي لم يكافأ كان أقل حماساً.

Answers:

Q1: What is the benefit of bees for the rest of creatures?
A. necessary to produce food

Q2: What is the main idea of 4th paragraph?
A. Bees are amazing insects that are important not only to plants but to other creatures.

Q3: The pronoun "Their" refers to:
A. insects.

Q4: What is the meaning of "optimistic"?
A. They are not afraid.

Q5: What does the word "creatures" mean?
B. living things

Q6: Which paragraph talks about bee training?
B. paragraph 3

س١: ما فائدة النحل لباقي المخلوقات؟
أ-ضرورية لإنتاج الغذاء

س٢: ما الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة الرابعة؟
ج: النحل حشرات مذهلة، وهي مهمة ليس للنباتات فحسب، بل للمخلوقات الأخرى.

س٣: الضمير "هم" يشير إلى:
أ. الحشرات.

س٤: ما معنى "المتفائل"؟
ج: إنهم ليسوا خائفين.

س٥: ما معنى كلمة "المخلوقات"؟
ب- الكائنات الحية

س٦: ما هي الفقرة التي تتحدث عن تدريب النحل؟
ب. الفقرة ٣

صفحة التدرب

تاريخ صناعة الورق



1-The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, which 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, they made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

3-Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE 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 paper making 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.

Questions:

Q1: According to the text, which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

A. tree bark
B. tree wood
C. plant starch
D. fibrous material

Q2: The word "them" in paragraph 2 refers to _____

A. ancient Egyptians.
B. writing materials.
C. papyrus stems.
D. paper.

Q3: According to paragraph 2, what did the early Egyptians use to make their writing material?

A. mulberry bark
B. wood pulp
C. bamboo
D. papyrus

صفحة التدرب

تاريخ صناعة الورق



Q4: According to the text, the first real paper was made in _____
A. China.
B. Egypt.
C. France.
D. Samarkand.

Q5: Which sentence in paragraph 3 contains a word meaning “to strike repeatedly, especially with a hand or a tool”?
A. sentence No. 2
B. sentence No. 3
C. sentence No. 5
D. sentence No. 6

Q6: According to the text, who introduced the paper-making process to Europe are _____
A. Ts’ailun.
B. the Arabs.
C. the Spanish.
D. Chinese traders.

Q7: What is this passage about?
A. The making of paper
B. The use of paper
C. The Chinese inventions
D. The Impact of Arabs on Europe

صفحة التعلم

تاريخ صناعة الورق

1-**(Q1)The paper we use today is made by machine.** Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, which contains tiny fibres, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

١- الورق الذي نستخدمه اليوم يتم تصنيعه آلياً. يتم تقطيع الأشجار ومعالجتها إلى خليط يسمى لب الخشب. يتم ضغط اللب، الذي يحتوي على ألياف صغيرة، ولفه لتشكيل أوراق من الورق.

2-The first man -made material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, **(Q2)the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plants, flattened them,** laid **(Q3)them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together.** When dried, **(Q4)they made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.**

٢- أول مادة صنعها الإنسان لم تكن الورق منذ حوالي ٤٠٠٠ عام، أخذ المصريون القدماء السيقان الليفية لنباتات البردي، وسطحوها، ووضعوها بشكل متقاطع وضغطوها لأسفل للصقها ببعضها البعض. وعندما جففوا، صنعوا قطعة من ورق البردي يمكن الكتابة عليها.

3-**(Q5)Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE by a man called Ts'ailun.** He found a way to make paper from the stringy (tough) inner bark of the mulberry tree. **(Q6)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.

٣- تم تصنيع الورق لأول مرة في الصين حوالي عام ١٠٥م على يد رجل يدعى تسايلون. لقدوجد طريقة لصنع الورق من اللحاء الداخلي الخشن (القوي) لشجرة التوت. تم قصف اللحاء في الماء لفصل الألياف. ثم يُسكب هذا الخليط في صينية من الخيزران للسماح بتصريف الماء. بعد ذلك، تم نقل حصيرة الورق الناعمة إلى سطح أملس ومستو حتى تجف. وفي وقت لاحق، اكتشف أحدهم أنه يمكن تحسين الورق عن طريق دهنه بالنشا لجعله أقوى.

4-Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. **(Q7) There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain.** Afterwards, the art of paper making spread throughout the rest of Europe.

٤- سافر التجار الصينيون حول آسيا حتى سمرقند. وهناك التقوا بالتجار العرب الذين تعلموا سر صناعة الورق فأخذوها إلى إسبانيا. بعد ذلك، انتشر فن صناعة الورق في بقية أنحاء أوروبا.

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.

٥- ومنذ ذلك الحين تم اختراع أنواع كثيرة من الآلات واكتشفت طرق محسنة لصناعة الورق. ومن أهمها، على سبيل المثال، الآلة التي تم تطويرها في فرنسا عام ١٧٩٨ في أوراق منفصلة. ويمكن لهذه الآلة أن تصنع ورقة متصلة أو شبكة من الورق. في السابق، لم يكن من الممكن إنتاج الورق إلا في اوراق منفصلة.

Answers:

Q1: According to the text, which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?
D. fibrous material

Q2: The word "them" in paragraph 2 refers to ____
C. papyrus stems.

Q3: According to paragraph 2, what did the early Egyptians use to make their writing material?
D. papyrus

Q4: According to the text, the first real paper was made in ___
A. China.

Q5: Which sentence in paragraph 3 contains a word meaning "to strike repeatedly, especially with a hand or a tool"?
B. sentence No. 3

Q6: According to the text, who introduced the paper-making process to Europe are ___
B. the Arabs.

Q7: What is this passage about?
A. The making of paper

س١: بحسب النص، ما هو العنصر الضروري لصنع الورق وورق البردي؟
د-مادة ليفية

س٢: كلمة "هم" في الفقرة ٢ تشير إلى:
ج. ورق البردي.

س٣: طبقاً للفقرة ٢، ما الذي استخدمه المصريون الأوائل لصنع مادة كتابتهم؟
د-ورق البردي

س٤: بحسب النص فإن أول ورقة حقيقية تم صنعها في:
أ. الصين.

س٥: أي جملة في الفقرة ٣ تحتوي على كلمة تعني "الضرب بشكل متكرر، وخاصة باليد أو الأداة"؟
ب. الجملة رقم ٣

س٦: وفقًا للنص، من أدخل عملية صناعة الورق إلى أوروبا هم: ب- العرب.

س٧: ما هو موضوع هذا المقطع؟ أ- صناعة الورق

صفحة التدرب

مناخ مناطق المملكة



1- Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Middle East. It spans the vast majority of the Arabian Peninsula. There are three climatic zones in the kingdom. This explains the weather diversity all over the kingdom.

2- Temperature in the Eastern Province like, Abha seldom rises above 35 °C (95.0 °F) during the course of the year. Abha has the highest percentage of annual rainfall. It is known as the city with the most rainfall of the year.

3- The eastern and central parts of Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, experience the highest number of dust storms per year. it can completely block out the sun, making it nearly impossible to see just a few feet in front of you like in Qassim. It always has dust storms.

4- With temperatures sometimes topping 48 degrees during the summer, Makkah is known to be the hottest city in Saudi Arabia. Medina, too, falls in a hot desert climate region. Summers are extremely hot and dry with daytime temperatures averaging about 43 °C with nights about 29 °C. Temperatures above 45 °C are not unusual between June and September. Winters are milder, with temperatures from 12 °C at night to 25 °C in the day.
There is very little rainfall, which falls almost entirely between November and May. In summer, the wind is north-western, while in the spring and winter, it is south-western. Because of the wind, it sometimes becomes dusty.

Questions:

Q1:Which of these areas has the highest possibility of rain?

A. Qassim
B. Abha
C. Eastern Province
D. Taif

Q2: What is the rainiest city?

A. Central and West
B. Central and East
C. Southern areas
D. Northern areas

Q3:Cities with no visibility from dust storms:

A. Mecca
B. Taif
C. Qassim
D. Abha

Q4:Under certain conditions, which causes blocking of vision in one of the following areas?

A. rain and dust in Makkah
B. dust in Qassim
C. heat in Abha
D. clouds and rain in Taif.

Q5:Mention a city which has the hottest weather:

A. Makkah
B. Abha
C. Taif
D. Qassim

Q6:What is the weather in Makkah and Madinah like?

A. Hot and dusty
B. Cloudy
C. Rainy
D. Cold

صفحة التعلم

مناخ مناطق المملكة

1-Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Middle East. It spans the vast majority of the Arabian Peninsula. There are three climatic zones in the kingdom. This explains the weather diversity all over the kingdom.

١-المملكة العربية السعودية هي أكبر دولة في الشرق الأوسط. وتمتد على الغالبية العظمى من شبه الجزيرة العربية. هناك ثلاث مناطق مناخية في المملكة. وهذا ما يفسر تنوع الطقس في جميع أنحاء المملكة.

2-Temperature in the Eastern Province like in Abha seldom rises above 35 °C (95.0 °F) during the course of the year. **(Q1) Abha has the highest percentage of rainfall annually. (Q2) It is known as the city with the most rainfall of the year.**

٢- نادرًا ما تتجاوز درجة الحرارة في المنطقة الشرقية، كما هو الحال في أبها، ٣٥ درجة مئوية (٩٥ درجة فهرنهايت) على مدار العام. وتتمتع أبها بأعلى نسبة هطول أمطار سنوية، وتُعرف بأنها المدينة الأكثر هطولًا للأمطار على مدار العام.

3-**(Q3) The eastern and central parts of Saudi Arabia,** on the other hand, experience the highest number of dust storms per year. it can completely block out the sun, making it nearly impossible to see just a few feet in front of you like in **(Q4) Qassim.** It always has dust storms.

٣- من ناحية أخرى تشهد الأجزاء الشرقية والوسطى من المملكة العربية السعودية أكبر عدد من العواصف الترابية سنوياً. يمكن أن يحجب أشعة الشمس تماماً، مما يجعل من المستحيل تقريباً رؤية بضعة أقدام أمامك كما هو الحال في القصيم. دائما ما تكون هناك عواصف ترابية.

4-With temperatures sometimes topping 48 degrees during the summer, **(Q5)Makkah is known to be the hottest city in Saudi Arabia. (Q6)Medina, too, falls in a hot desert climate region. Summers are extremely hot and dry with daytime temperatures averaging about 43 °C with nights about 29 °C.** Temperatures above 45 °C are not unusual between June and September. Winters are milder, with temperatures from 12 °C at night to 25 °C in the day. There is very little rainfall, which falls almost entirely between November and May. In summer, the wind is north-western, while in the spring and winter, it is south-western. Because of the wind, it sometimes becomes dusty.

٤-مع درجات حرارة تصل في بعض الأحيان إلى ٤٨ درجة خلال فصل الصيف، من المعروف أن مكة المكرمة هي المدينة الأكثر حرارة في المملكة العربية السعودية. وتقع المدينة المنورة أيضًا في منطقة مناخية صحراوية حارة.
الصيف حار وجاف للغاية حيث يبلغ متوسط درجات الحرارة أثناء النهار حوالي ٤٣ درجة مئوية وفي الليل حوالي ٢٩ درجة مئوية. درجات الحرارة فوق ٤٥درجة مئوية ليست غير عادية بين يونيو وسبتمبر. يكون الشتاء أكثر اعتدالا، حيث تتراوح درجات الحرارة من ١٢درجة مئوية ليلاً إلى ٢٥ درجة مئوية نهارًا. هطول الأمطار قليل جدًا، والذي يسقط بالكامل تقريبًا بين نوفمبر ومايو. وفي الصيف تكون الرياح شمالية غربية، أما في الربيع والشتاء تكون جنوبية غربية. بسبب الرياح يصبح الجو مغبرًا أحياناً.

Answers:

Q1: Which of these areas has the highest possibility of rain?
B. Abha

Q2: What is the rainiest city?
D. Abha

Q3: Cities with no visibility from dust storms:
B. Central and East

Q4: Under certain conditions, which causes blocking of vision in one of the following areas?
B. dust in Qassim

Q5: Mention a city which has the hottest weather:
A. Makkah

Q6: What is the weather in Makkah and Madinah like?
A. Hot and dusty

س١: أي من هذه المناطق لديها أعلى احتمالية لهطول الأمطار؟
ب. أبها

س٢: ما هي المدينة الأكثر أمطارا؟
د- أبها

س٣: المدن التي تنعدم فيها الرؤية من العواصف الترابية:
ب. الوسطى والشرقية

س٤: في ظروف معينة ما الذي يسبب حجب الرؤية في إحدى المناطق التالية؟
ب. الغبار في القصيم

س٥: اذكر المدينة التي يكون الطقس فيها أشد حرارة:
أ-مكة المكرمة

س٦: كيف هو الطقس في مكة والمدينة؟
أ-حار و مغبر

صفحة التدرب

جسر الملك فهد



It was King Saud's idea to build a bridge linking Bahrain to Saudi Arabia in 1954and Essa Ibn Salman Khalifa was the one who named it. In 1965, it was official when Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa and King Faisal decided to have the causeway constructed. In 1968, both countries formed a joint committee. It was responsible for the financial undertaking required for the task. The World Bank provides the environmental and geographical aspects of the Saudi-Bahrain region. The Bahrain side of the bridge measured 4,296 m long. 1981, there was an agreement to start construction on the maritime causeway. In 2010, it is estimated that the number of facilities using the causeway was about 25,104 daily while number of passengers was 19.1 million.

Questions:

Q1:Who first proposed building King Fahd bridge?

A. King Saud
B. Essa Ibn Salman
C. Mohammed Aba Al-Khail
D. Yousuf Ahmed Al-Shirawi

Q2: When was the construction officially agreed upon?

A. 2010
B. 1965
C. 1968
D. 1981

Q3: The word it refers to _____

A.the bridge.
B.joint committee.
C. country.
D. number of facilities.

Q4:What does the World Bank provide?

A. a joint committee
B. geographical and environmental factors
C. construction on the maritime causeway
D. the bridge measures

Q5: What does paragraph 6 talk about _____

A.when the project was considered officially.
B.describes the construction, facts about the causeway.
C.numbers of passengers per day.
D. both countries.

Q6: What does paragraph 7 talk about _____

A.how both countries formed a joint committee.
B.the study of the Geographical and environmental factors.
C. facilities.
D. the role of the World Bank.

صفحة التدرب

جسر الملك فهد



Q7:What is not found in the passage?
A. Maritime causeway.
B.build a bridge linking Bahrain to Saudi Arabia.
C.Both countries formed a joint committee.
D. shopping malls
Q8: Who gave the bridge its name?
A. King Saud
B. Yousuf Ahmed Al-Shirawi
C. Essa Ibn Salman Khalifa
D. Mohammed Aba Al-Khail
Q9: How long is the Bahraini side of the bridge?
A. 6,923 m
B.4,296 m
C. 5,89 8 m
D. 7,786 m
Q10: The number of passengers in 2010:
A. 19 million.
B. 50 million.
C.2 million.
D. 10 million.
Q11: What is the best title of the passage?
A. Essa Ibn Salman investments
B. Saudi Arabia vs Bahrain
C.A Bridge between two Nations
D. How Is a Bridge Built?
Q12: If the paragraph continued, what would it be about?
A. geographical and environmental factors all over the world
B. why Bahrain isn't important to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
C. how the idea of building the bridge was a negative thing
D. new causeways to construct to other countries

صفحة التعلم

جسر الملك فهد

1-It was **(Q1) King Saud's idea to build a bridgelinking Bahrain to Saudi Arabia** in 1954 and **(Q8) Essa Ibn Salman Khalifa was the one who named it.**

١- كانت فكرة الملك سعود بناء جسر يربط البحرين بالسعودية عام ١٩٥٤ وكان عيسى بن سلمان خليفة هو من قام بتسميته.

2-**(Q2) In 1965, it was official when Sheikh Khalifa ibn Salman Al Khalifa and King Faisal** decided to have the causeway constructed.

٢-في عام ١٩٦٥، قرر الشيخ خليفة بن سلمان آل خليفة والملك فيصل إنشاء الجسر رسمياً.

3-In 1968, **(Q3) both countries formed a joint committee.** It was responsible for the financial under taking required for the task.

٣- في عام ١٩٦٨ شكل البلدان لجنة مشتركة. كانت مسؤولة عن التعهد المالي المطلوب لهذه المهمة.

4-The World Bank provides **(Q4)** the environmental and geographical aspects of the Saudi-Bahrain region.

٤- بينما يقدم البنك الدولي الجوانب البيئية والجغرافية للمنطقة السعودية البحرينية.

5-The Bahrain side of the **(Q9) bridge measured 4,296 m long.**

٥- الجانب البحريني من الجسر بطول ٤٢٩٦ م.

6-1981, there was an agreement to start **(Q5) construction on the maritime cause way.**

٦- في ١٩٨١ تم الاتفاق على بدء أعمال إنشاء الجسر البحري.

7-In 2010, it is estimated that the number of **(Q6) facilities using the cause way was about 25,104 daily while number of passengers (Q10) was 19.1 million.**

٧- في عام ٢٠١٠ قدر عدد المنشآت التي تستخدم الجسر بنحو ٢٥،١٠٤ منشآت يومياً بينما بلغ عدد الركاب ١٩.١ مليون مسافر

Answers:

Q1: Who first proposed building King Fahd bridge?
A. King Saud
Q2: When was the construction officially agreed upon?
B. 1965
Q3: The word it refers to _____
B.joint committee.
Q4:What does the World Bank provide?
B. geographical and environmental factors
Q5: What does paragraph 4 talk about ____
B.describes the construction, facts about the causeway.
Q6: What does paragraph 5 talk about _____
C. facilities.
Q7:What is not found in the passage?
D. shopping malls
Q8: Who gave the bridge its name?
C. Essa Ibn Salman Khalifa
Q9: How long is the Bahraini side of the bridge?
B.4,296 m
Q10: The number of passengers in 2010:
A. 19 million.
Q11: What is the best title of the passage?
C.A Bridge between two Nations
Q12: If the paragraph continued, what would it be about?
D. new causeways to construct to other countries

س١: من أول من اقترح بناء جسر الملك فهد؟
أ- الملك سعود
س٢: متى تم الاتفاق على البناء رسمياً؟
ب. ١٩٦٥
س٣: الكلمة التي تشير إليها _____
ب. اللجنة المشتركة.
س٤: ماذا يقدم البنك الدولي؟
ب. العوامل الجغرافية والبيئية
س٥: ما الذي تتحدث عنه الفقرة ٤_____
ب. يصف البناء، وحقائق حول الجسر.
س٦: ماذا تتحدث الفقرة ٥عن _____
ج. المرافق.
س٧: ما الذي لم يوجد في الآية؟
د- مراكز التسوق
س٨: من الذي أعطى الجسر اسمه؟
ج- عيسى بن سلمان خليفة
س٩: كم يبلغ طول الجانب البحريني من الجسر؟
ب. ٤،٢٩٦ م
س١٠: عدد الركاب عام ٢٠١٠:
ج. ١٩مليوناً.
س١١: ما هو أفضل عنوان للمقطع؟
ج. جسر بين أمتين
س١٢: إذا استمرت الفقرة فماذا سيكون موضوعها؟
د. إنشاء طرق جديدة للوصول إلى بلدان أخرى

صفحة التدرب

النمل



1- Did you know that there are about 8000 species of ants? They basically live in organized groups called colonies.

2- Social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently compound to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, we exhibit the world of ants. Many types of ants 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. Ants also recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.

4- All ants have different characteristics. Ants eat everything, they feed on insects and plants and various fruits. They also eat insect eggs. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in colour. Red ants can live up to 25 to 30 days. There is a type of nocturnal ants that is less active 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.

5- The queen is the only female in the colony which can lay eggs. The other females are worker ants which build the nest and collect food.

Q1: What is the best title?
A. kinds of Ants
B. Ant food
C. Scientific studies about Ants
D. Ant mirror human activity

Q2: How do ants live?
A. in hot climates
B. in groups
C. in colonies.
D. in nests

Q3: Why are ants useful?
A. intelligent members of the animal kingdom
B. They learn how to live in a system.
C. their ability to smell
D. They eat insects and clean houses.

Q4: What does the word "exhibit" mean?
A. display
B. explore
C. explain
D. study

Q5: How do ants get food?
A. by smell
B. by pheromones
C. with their eyes
D. by touch

Q6: How do ants know each other?
A. touch
B. smell
C. using pheromones
D. the paired antennae

Q7: Do red ants live long?
A. Yes, maybe 25 to 30 years.
B. No, maybe 5 to 10 days.
C. No, maybe 25 to 30 days.
D. yes, maybe 5 years.
Q8: Meat ants _____
A. are servants for the rest of the ants.
B. protect their nest.
C. mate with the queen.
D. build the nest because they are worker ants.
Q9: What is not mentioned in the passage?
A. eggs
B. body
C. food
D. types of ants
Q10: The pronoun "it" refers to _____
A. meat ant.
B. the queen.
C. the male ant.
D. nocturnal ant.
Q11: Paragraph (4) talks about the properties of ants except _____
A. places of residence.
B. body composition.
C. type of food.
D. types of ants
Q12: What is the meaning of "compound"?
A. ommatidia
B. part
C. groups
D. Complex
Q13: What is the meaning of "nocturnal"?
A.eating meat
B. active during the day
C. active at night
D. lives in houses
Q14: Do all ants lay eggs?
A. No, just the females.
B. No, just the queen.
C. yes, all ants.
D. No, ants do not lay eggs.
Q15: Who helps the queen to get food?
A. working ants
B. nocturnal ant
C. the male ant
D. the large females

صفحة التعلم

النمل

1- Did you know that there are about 8000 species of ants? They basically live in organized groups called **(Q2)colonies.**

١- هل تعلم أن هناك حوالي ٨٠٠٠ نوع من النمل؟ إنهم يعيشون بشكل أساسي في مجموعات منظمة تسمى المستعمرات.

2- Social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently compound to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, we exhibit the world of ants. Many types of ants prey on the eggs and larvae of other **(Q3)annoying household insects such as flies and help to keep the house clean.**

٢- إن الحياة الاجتماعية لبعض أفراد مملكة الحشرات معقدة بما يكفي للإشارة إلى أكثر من مجرد إشارة إلى الذكاء. ومن بين هذه، نعرض عالم النمل. تتغذى أنواع كثيرة من النمل على بيض ويرقات الحشرات المنزلية الأخرى المزعجة مثل الذباب، وتساعد في الحفاظ على نظافة المنزل.

3- Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch. This helps them **(Q5)to get food by smell. Ants also (Q6)recognize each other and different ants through their ability to smell.**

٣- يتواصل النمل مع بعضه البعض باستخدام الفيرمونات والأصوات واللمس. وهذا يساعدهم على الحصول على الطعام عن طريق الرائحة. يتعرف النمل أيضاً على بعضهم البعض وعلى النمل المختلف من خلال قدرتهم على الشم.

4-All ants have different characteristics. Ants eat everything, they feed on insects and plants and various fruits. They also eat insect eggs. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in colour. Red ants **(Q7)can live up to 25 to 30 days.**There is a type of nocturnal ants that is less active during the day. This species lives in houses, palms, caves and wells. There is another type of ants called **(Q10)meat ants.** It**(Q8)protects the nest.**

٤- جميع النمل له خصائص مختلفة. يأكل النمل كل شيء، فهو يتغذى على الحشرات والنباتات والفواكه المختلفة.كما أنهم يأكلون بيض الحشرات. عادة ما يكون لون النمل أصفر أو بني أو أحمر أو أسود. يمكن للنمل الأحمر أن يعيش لمدة تصل إلى ٢٥ إلى ٣٠يوماً. وهناك نوع من النمل الليلي يكون أقل نشاطاً خلال النهار. يعيش هذا النوع في المنازل والنخيل والكهوف والآبار. وهناك نوع آخر من النمل يسمى نمل اللحم. إنه يحمي العش.

5-The queen is the **(Q14)only female in the colony which can lay eggs.** The other females are **(Q15) worker ants which build the nest and collect food.**

٥- الملكة هي الأنثى الوحيدة في المستعمرة التي يمكنها وضع البيض. الإناث الأخريات عبارة عن نمل عامل يبني العش ويجمع الطعام.

Answers:
Q1: What is the best title?
D. Ant mirror human activity
Q2: How do ants live?
C. in colonies.
Q3: Why are ants useful?
D. They eat insects and clean houses.
Q4: What does the word "exhibit" mean?
A. display
Q5: How do ants get food?
A. by smell
Q6: How do ants know each other?
B. Smell
Q7: Do red ants live long?
C. No, maybe 25 to 30 days.
Q8: Meat ants _____
B. protect their nest.

س١: ما هو أفضل عنوان؟
د- النملة مرآة للنشاط البشري
س٢: كيف يعيش النمل؟
ج- في المستعمرات.
س٣: لماذا النمل مفيد؟
د- يأكلون الحشرات وينظفون البيوت.
س٤: ما معنى كلمة "معرض"؟
العرض
س٥: كيف يحصل النمل على طعامه؟
أ- بالرائحة
س٦: كيف يعرف النمل بعضهم البعض؟
ب- الرائحة
س٧: هل يعيش النمل الأحمر طويلا؟
ج. لا،ربما من٢٥ إلى٣٠ يوماً.
س٨: نمل اللحم _____
ب. حماية عشهم.

النمل

Q9: What is not mentioned in the passage?

B. body

Q10: The pronoun “it” refers to _____

A. meat ant.

Q11: Paragraph (4) talks about the properties of ants except:

B. body composition.

Q12: What is the meaning of “compound”?

D. Complex

Q13: What is the meaning of “nocturnal”?

C. active at night

Q14: Do all ants lay eggs?

B. No, just the queen.

Q15: Who helps the queen to get food?

A. working ants

س٩: ما الذي لم يذكر في القطعة؟

ب. الجسم

س١٠: الضمير "هو" يشير إلى _____

أ- نمل اللحم.

س١١: الفقرة (٤) تتحدث عن خواص النمل ما عدا _____

ب- تكوين الجسم.

س١٢: ما معنى المركب؟

د- المجمع

س١٣: ما معنى "ليلي"؟

ج- ينشط ليلاً

س١٤: هل كل النمل يضع البيض؟

ب. لا، الملكة فقط.

س١٥: من يساعد الملكة في الحصول على الطعام؟

أ-النمل العامل

صفحة التدرب

نوم الحيوانات



1-Animals have many different ways of sleeping. Some animals sleep in groups for warmth. Lions, monkeys and penguins are a few animals that sleep in groups.

2-Snakes don't really sleep. They can't close their eyes and they can't even blink. Moreover, horses and cows sleep with their eyes open, as well as they don't have any other choice.

3-Elephant's sleep in groups .The young elephants get inside the circle and lie down and sleep. But the larger elephants sleep standing up. Horses, also, sleep standing as well as Flamingoes which sleep standing on just one of their two legs.

4-Most animals sleep at night, nocturnal animals like bats.

Questions:

Q1: Examples of animals that sleep in groups to get warm are _____

A. lions,penguins and monkeys.
B. elephants, lions and squirrels.
C. penguins, lions and snakes.
D. elephants, flamingoes and monkeys.

Q2: Examples of animals that sleep standing are _____

A. batsand lions.
B. flamingos and monkeys.
C. squirrels and baboons.
D. horses and largeelephants.

Q3: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about the animals that sleep _____

A. during day.
B. for warmth.
C. for protection.
D. on trees.

Q4: The word "nocturnal" probably means _____

A. active at night.
B. active at day.
C. bats.
D. dry.

Q5: The best title for the passage is _____

A. why animals sleep.
B. how animals sleep.
C. what animals eat.
D. nocturnal animals.

Q6: Which sentence about snakes is right?

A. They don't really sleep.
B. They close their eyes.
C. They can blink.
D. They are nocturnal animals.

Q7: How do cows and horses sleep?

A. always close their eyes.
B. never open their eyes.
C. usually open their eyes.
D. nearly close their eyes.

صفحة التعلم

نوم الحيوانات

1-Animals have many different ways of sleeping. Some animals sleep in groups for warmth. **(Q1) Lions, monkeys and penguins are a few animals that sleep in groups.**

١- للحيوانات طرق مختلفة للنوم. تنام بعض الحيوانات في مجموعات من أجل الدفء. الأسود والقرود وطيور البطريق هي بعض الحيوانات التي تنام في مجموعات.

2-**Snakes (Q6) don't really sleep.** They can't close their eyes and they can't even blink. Moreover, horses and cows sleep with their eyes open, as well as they don't have any other choice.

٢- الثعابين لا تنام حقاً. لا يمكنهم إغلاق أعينهم ولا يمكنهم حتى أن يرمشوا. علاوة على ذلك،تنام الخيول والأبقار وأعينها مفتوحة، وليس لديها خيار آخر.

3-Elephant's sleep in groups .The young elephants get inside the circle and lie down and sleep. **(Q2) But the larger elephants sleep standing up.** Horses, also, sleep standing as well as Flamingos which sleep standing on just one of their two legs.

٣- تنام الافيال في مجموعات. تدخل صغار الفيلة إلى داخل الدائرة وتستلقي وتنام. لكن الأفيال الأكبر حجمًا تنام واقفة. تنام الخيول أيضًا واقفة، وكذلك طيور النحام التي تنام واقفة على إحدى ساقيها فقط.

4-Most animals **(Q4) sleep at night, nocturnal animals like bats.**

٤- تنام معظم الحيوانات ليلاً، لكن بعض الحيوانات الليلية كالخفافيش تنام نهاراً.

Answers:
Q1: Examples of animals that sleep in groups to get warm are:
A. lions, penguins and monkeys.
Q2: Examples of animals that sleep standing are:
D. horses and large elephants.
Q3: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about the animals that sleep:
C. for protection.
Q4: The word "nocturnal" probably means:
A. active at night.
Q5: The best title for the passage is:
B. how animals sleep.
Q6: Which sentence about snakes is right?
A. They don't really sleep.
Q7: How do cows and horses sleep?
C. usually open their eyes.

س١: من أمثلة الحيوانات التي تنام في مجموعات للحصول على الدفء:
أ-الأسود وطيور البطريق والقرود.
س٢: من أمثلة الحيوانات التي تنام واقفة:
د-الخيول والفيلة الكبيرة.
س٣: الفقرة ٣ تتحدث بشكل رئيسي عن الحيوانات التي تنام:
ج- للحماية.
س٤: كلمة "ليلي" ربما تعني:
أ- ينشط ليلاً.
س٥: أفضل عنوان للمقطع هو:
ب- كيف تنام الحيوانات.
س٦: ما هي الجملة الصحيحة عن الثعابين؟
ج: إنهم لا ينامون حقًا.
س٧: كيف تنام الأبقار والخيول؟
ج-عادة ما يفتحون أعينهم.

صفحة التدرب

ورشة عمل



1-Paul was a very hard-working employee and his work always seems effortless. He had a meeting with his manager to attend a workshop. The workshop was on the weekend. It was about discipline. The workshop lasted for more than 4 hours. During the break, Paul and James, his colleague, talked about how they still needed to control certain aspects of their lives. James added that it's his 2nd time to attend the workshop because he also needed to focus on it. When the workshop ended, Paul thanked everyone who attended the workshop.

2-While Paul was driving home, he was pleased that he attended such a great lecture to share what he had learnt. He then remembered that he had forgotten his bag at the office. He had to get it, so his trip home took longer than usual. He knew that he couldn't go back home without it because he had bought his wife a necklace as a gift and hid it in the bag.

Questions:

Q1: Meaning of the word "pleased"?
A. worried
B. upset
C. happy
D. asleep

Q2: When was the workshop held?
A. at the weekend
B. at the end of a weekend
C. on a weekday
D .at night

Q3: What is the meeting about?
A. to solve a worksheet
B. to see James
C. to attend a workshop
D. to buy jewelry

Q4: What is the purpose of this workshop?
A. lesson plan
B. energy
C. friendship
D. discipline

Q5: How long did the workshop take?
A. an hour
B. just 4 hours
C. less than 4 hours
D. more than 4 hours

Q6: What did Paul and his colleague need to learn to control?
A. control their families.
B. control their anger.
C. control their time.
D. control different areas of their lives.

صفحة التدرب

ورشة عمل



Q7: Who did Paul give his appreciation to?

A. the presenters only
B. the viewers
C. everyone who attended the workshop
D. his colleagues

Q8: Someone decided to come back and attend the workshop again. Why?

A. Because he needed to focus more on the workshop.
B. Because he was forced to attend it.
C. Because Tom begged him to do so.
D. Because he couldn't control his life at all.

Q9: Why did his trip to home take longer?

A. Because he went shopping for jewellery.
B. Because he forgot his bag.
C. Because he was looking for his bag.
D. Because he was waiting for James to give him the bag.

Q10: What did he bring his wife?

A. He brought her a bag.
B. He brought her a car.
C. He brought her a workshop.
D. He brought her jewellery.

Q11: What does the word "effortless" mean?

A. without hard work
B. with activity
C. good work
D. apologies

Q12: What was Paul excited about when driving the car?

A. his 2 daughters
B. his wife's gift
C. to share what he had learned
D. his going home

Q13: Paul felt that he needed more time to learn discipline because _____

A. he forgot his bag.
B. he forgot to buy the gift.
C. he isn't thoughtful.
D. he isn't hard working.

صفحة التعلم

ورشة عمل

1- Paul was a very hard-working employee and his work always seems effortless. He had a meeting with his manager (Q3)to attend a workshop. The workshop was (Q2)on the weekend. It was about discipline. The workshop (Q5)lasted for more than 4 hours.During the break, Paul and James, his colleague, talked about how (Q6)they still needed to control certain aspects of their lives. James added that it's his 2nd time to attend the workshop because he also (Q8)needed to focus on it. When the workshop ended, Paul (Q7)thanked everyone who attended the workshop.

١- كان بول موظفًا مجتهدًا للغاية وكان عمله دائمًا يبدو بلا جهد. كان لديه اجتماع مع مديره لحضور ورشة عمل. الورشة كانت في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع. كان الأمر يتعلق بالانضباط. واستمرت الورشة لأكثر من ٤ساعات. خلال فترة الاستراحة، تحدث بول وجيمس، زميله، عن كيف أنهما ما زالا بحاجة للسيطرة على جوانب معينة من حياتهما. وأضاف جيمس أن هذه هي المرة الثانية التي يحضر فيها ورشة العمل لأنه يحتاج أيضًا إلى التركيز عليها. وعندما انتهت الورشة، شكر بول كل من حضر الورشة.

2-While Paul was driving home, he was pleased that he attended such a great lecture (Q12)to share what he had learnt. He then remembered that (Q9)he had forgotten his bag at the office. He had to get it, so his trip home took longer than usual. He knew that he couldn't go back home without it because (Q10)he had bought his wife a necklace as a gift and hid it in the bag.

٢-بينما كان بولس يقود سيارته إلىالمنزل، كان سعيداً لأنه حضر مثل هذه المحاضرة الرائعة لمشاركة ما تعلمه. ثم تذكر أنه نسي حقيبته في المكتب. كان عليه أن يحصل عليها، لذلك استغرقت رحلته إلى المنزل وقتاً أطول من المعتاد. كان يعلم أنه لا يستطيع العودة إلى المنزل بدونها لأنه اشترى لزوجته قلادة كهدية وأخفاها في الحقيبة.

Answers:

Q1: Meaning of the word "pleased"?
C. happy
Q2: When was the workshop held?
A. at the weekend
Q3: What is the meeting about?
C. to attend a workshop
Q4: What is the purpose of this workshop?
D. discipline
Q5: How long did the workshop take?
D. more than 4 hours
Q6: What did Paul and his colleague need to learn to control?
D. control different areas of their lives.
Q7: Who did Paul give his appreciation to?
C. everyone who attended the workshop
Q8: Someone decided to come back and attend the workshop again. Why?
A. Because he needed to focus more on the workshop.

س١: معنى كلمة "مسرور"؟
ج- سعيد
س٢: متى أقيمت الورشة؟
أ-في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
س٣: ما هو موضوع الاجتماع؟
ج-حضور ورشة عمل
س٤: ما هو الهدف من هذه الورشة؟
د- الانضباط
س٥: كم استغرقت الورشة؟
د-أكثر من ٤ساعات
س٦: ما الذي احتاج بول وزميله إلى تعلمه للتحكم؟
د- السيطرة على مجالات حياتهم المختلفة.
س٧: لمن أعطى بول تقديره؟
ج. جميع من حضر الورشة
س٨: قرر أحدهم العودة وحضور الورشة مرة أخرى. لماذا؟
ج:لأنه كانبحاجةإلىالتركيزأكثرعلى ورشة العمل.

صفحة التعلم

ورشة عمل



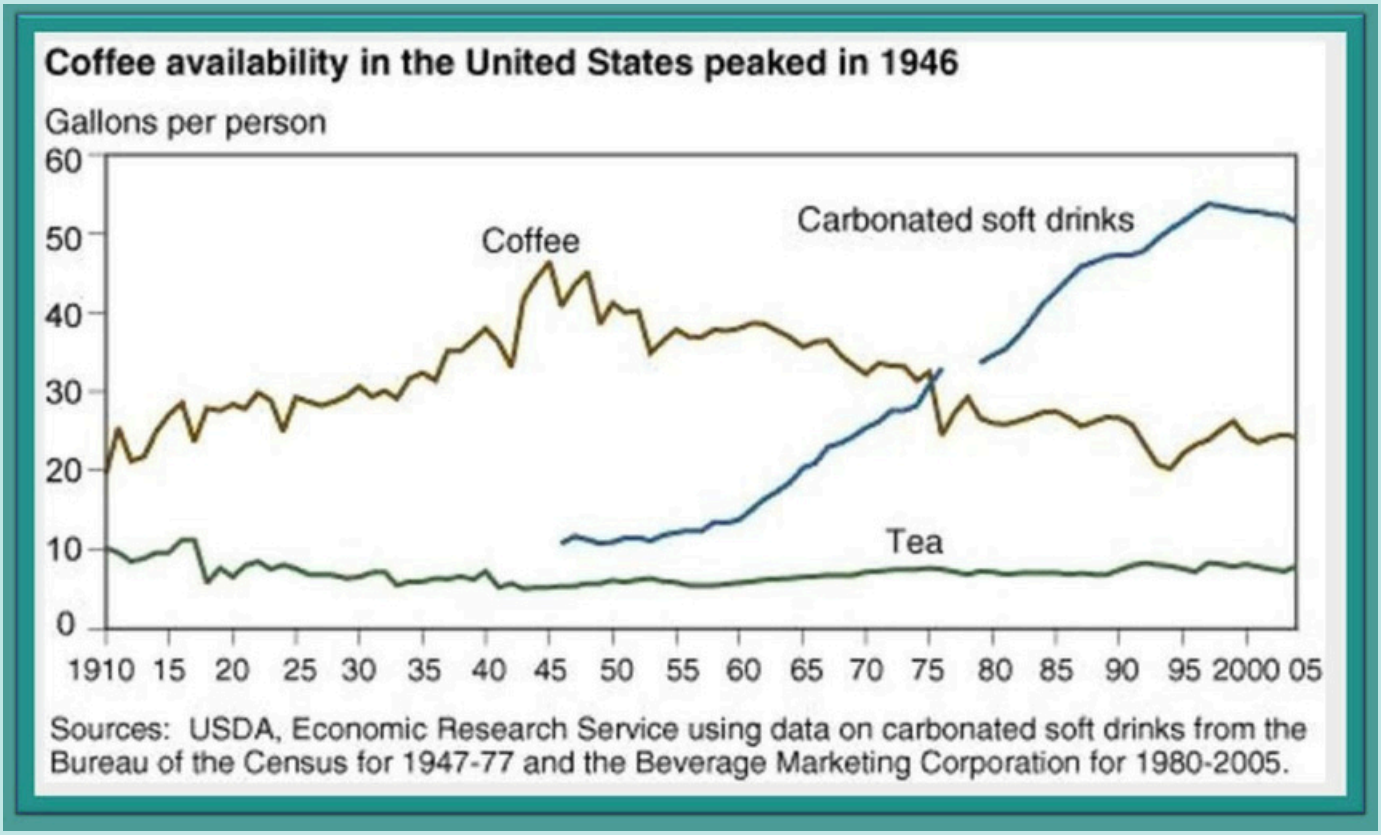
Q9: Why did his trip to home take longer?
B. Because he forgot his bag.
Q10: What did he bring his wife?
D. He brought her jewellery.
Q11: What does the word “effortless” mean?
A. without hard work
Q12: What was Paul excited about when driving the car?
C. to share what he had learned
Q13: Paul felt that he needed more time to learn discipline because _____
A. he forgot his bag.

س٩: لماذا استغرقت رحلته إلى البيت وقتاً أطول؟
ب- لأنه نسي حقيبته.
س١٠: ماذا أحضر لزوجته؟
د- أحضر لها مجوهراتها.
س١١: ما معنى كلمة "لا جهد"؟
أ- بدون عمل شاق
س١٢: ما الذي كان بول متحمسًا له أثناء قيادة السيارة؟
ج- مشاركة ما تعلمه
س١٣: شعر بول أنه يحتاج إلى مزيد من الوقت لتعلم الانضباط لأن _____
أ- نسي حقيبته.

صفحة التدرب

استهلاك القهوة





Questions:

Q1: How many gallons of coffee were consumed in the US in 1945?

A. around 30 gallons
B. around 50 gallons
C. around 20 gallons
D. around 60 gallons

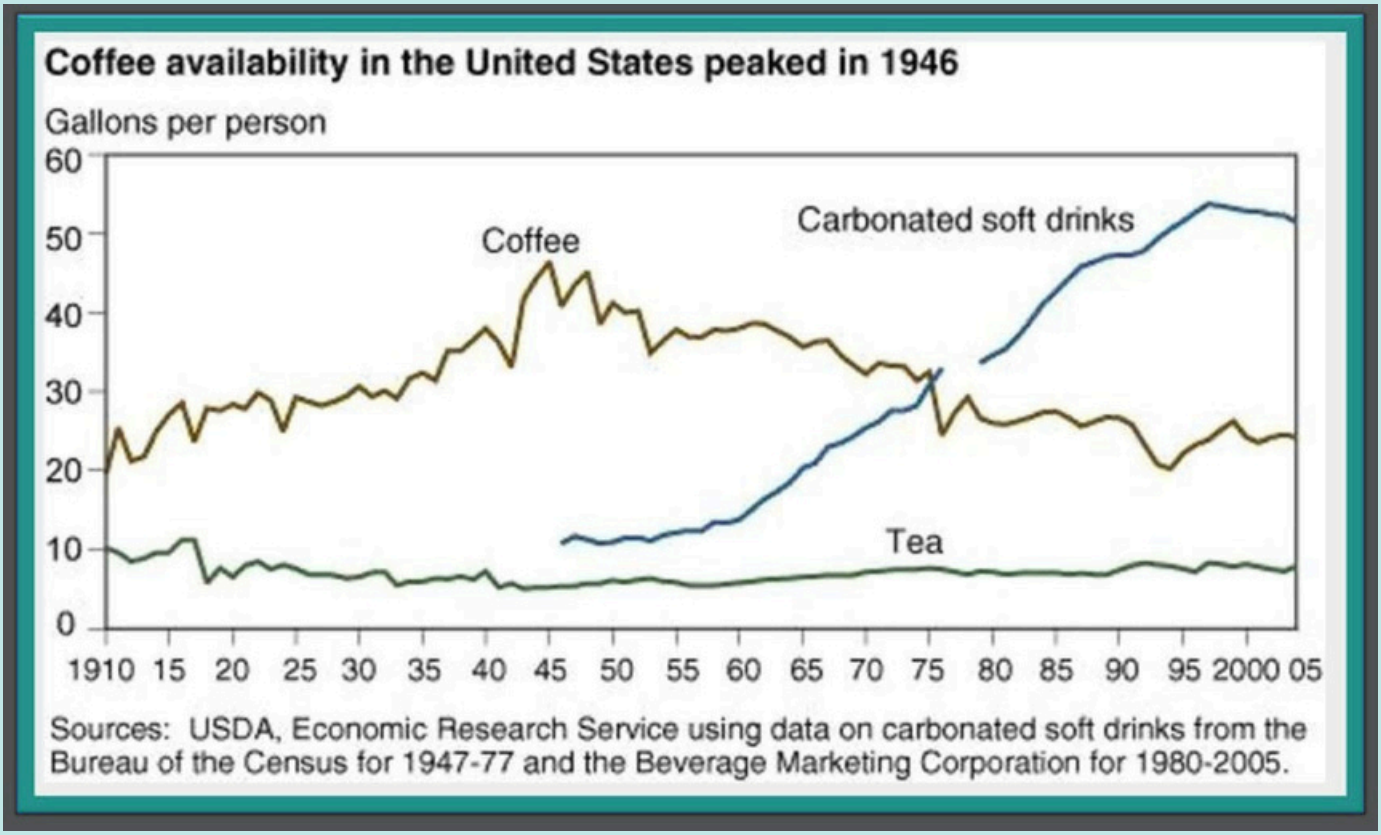
Q2: In whichyear was the consumption of coffee the lowest?

A. 1995
B. 1955
C. 1945
D. 1990

صفحة التعلم

استهلاك القهوة





Answers:

Q1: How many gallons of coffee were consumed in the US in 1945?

B. around 50 gallons

Q2: In which year was the consumption of coffee the lowest?

A. 1995

س١: كم جالون من القهوة تم استهلاكه في الولايات المتحدة عام ١٩٤٥؟

ب- حوالي ٥٠ جالونًا

س٢: في أي عام كان استهلاك القهوة هو الأقل؟

أ. ١٩٩٥

صفحة التدرب

ابن سينا



1-Ibn Sina or Avicenna, both names are correct, the name just changes from one language to another. He was born in AH 370/AD 980 near Bukhara in Central Asia, where his father governed a village in one of the royal estates. At thirteen, Ibn Sina began a study of medicine and at the age of sixteen, he became a distinguished physician. He was working hard all day with his patients. He was really proficient, and his medical expertise brought him to the attention of the Sultan of Bukhara, Nuh Ibn Mansur, whom he treated successfully by his medical skills; as a result, he was given permission to use the sultan's library and its rare manuscripts, allowing him to continue his research into modes of knowledge.

2-He wrote different books in different areas. The most important of which was an encyclopedia of medicine in five books called Qanun Fit Tibb, which was completed in 1025. He also produced at least two major works on logic. The first one, Al-Mantiq, translated as The Propositional Logic of Ibn Sina, was a commentary on Aristotle's Prior Analytics. The other, Al-Isharat w Al-tanbihat (Remarks and Admonitions), seems to be written in the 'indicative mode' where the reader must participate by working out the steps leading from the stated premises to proposed conclusions.

3-He also produced a research paper on definitions and a summary of the theoretical sciences, together with a number of psychological, religious, and other works. His work was on astronomy, medicine, philology and zoology. He wrote 5 books in law, too. He also wrote literary works such as poems. All his books were translated into many languages. His biographer also mentions numerous short works on logic and metaphysics. Ibn Sina's philosophical and medical work and his political involvement continued until his death at the age of 56 years.

Questions:

Q1 Why is his name in English different?

A. because he is Persian.
B. This is the correct name.
C. because names change according to the language.
D. He was known as Avicenna.

Q2 :After a study for many years, he became a _____

A. writer.
B. physician.
C. student.
D. volume.

Q3 Physicians in Paragraph one most probably means_____

A. doctors.
B. philosophers.
C. sultans.
D. sons.

Q4 :What does paragraph 1 say about Avicenna's life?

A. He was an excellent yet lazy doctor.
B. He couldn't make his dream of becoming a doctor.
C. He became a physician at the age of 13.
D. He became a hard-working doctor.

Q5 :What does proficient mean in this passage?

A. skilled
B. intelligent
C. religious
D. logical

ابن سينا

Q6 :What did Avicenna do after he studied Medicine?

A. He became the doctor of the ruler ofBhukhara.
B. He studied physics. C. He became the owner of the royal library.
D. He assisted the ruler of Bhukhara.

Q7 :How many volumes does his book Al Qanun Fit-Tibb have?

A. 5 volumes
B. 2 volumes
C. 3 volumes
D. 6 volumes

Q8 :Ibn Sina wrote ____ books in law.

A. 4
B. 5
C. 3
D. 6

Q9 :What does passage 3 say about his books?

A. They were translated to many languages.
B. They were useless after his death.
C. They were in the sultan's library.
D. They were antiques.

Q10 :Ibn Sina died when he was ____

A. 50 years old.
B. 56 years old.
C. 75 years old.
D. 77 years old.

صفحة التعلم

ابن سينا

1-**(Q1)Ibn Sina or Avicenna, both names are correct, the name just changes from one language to another.** He was born in AH 370/AD 980 near Bukhara in Central Asia, where his father governed a village in one of the royal estates. **(Q2)At thirteen, Ibn Sina began a study of medicine and at the age of sixteen, he became a distinguished(Q3)physician. (Q4)He was working hard all day with his patients.** He was really **(Q5)proficient, (Q6)and his medical expertise brought him to the attention of the Sultan of Bukhara, Nuh Ibn Mansur, whom he treated successfully by his medical skills; as a result**, he was given permission to use the sultan's library and its rare manuscripts, allowing him to continue his research into modes of knowledge.

١- ابن سينا أو ابن سينا، الاسمان صحيحان، الاسم فقط يتغير من لغة إلى أخرى. ولدعام ٣٧٠ هـ / ٩٨٠ م بالقرب من بخارى في آسيا الوسطى، حيث كان والده يحكم قرية في إحدى الضياع الملكية. في الثالثة عشرة من عمره، بدأ ابن سينا دراسة الطب، وفي سن السادسة عشرة أصبح طبيباً متميزًا. كان يعمل بجد طوال اليوم مع مرضاه. وكان ماهرًا حقًا، وقد لفتته خبرته الطبية إلى اهتمام سلطان بخارى نوح بن منصور، فعالجه بنجاح بمهاراته الطبية؛ ونتيجة لذلك، سُمح له باستخدام مكتبة السلطان ومخطوطاتها النادرة، مماسمح له بمواصلة بحثه في طرق المعرفة.

2-He wrote different books in different areas. **(Q7)The most important of which was an encyclopedia of medicine in five books called Qanun Fit Tibb, which was completed in 1025.** He also produced at least two major works on logic. The first one, Al-Mantiq, translated as The Propositional Logic of Ibn Sina, was a commentary on Aristotle's Prior Analytics. The other, Al-Isharat w Al-tanbihat (Remarks and Admonitions), seems to be written in the 'indicative mode' where the reader must participate by working out the steps leading from the stated premises to proposed conclusions.

٢- ألف كتباً مختلفة في مجالات مختلفة. وأهمها موسوعة الطب في خمسة كتب تسمى قانون فيت طيب، والتي اكتملت عام ١٠٢٥ تعليقًا على تحليلات أرسطو السابقة. أما الكتاب الآخر، وهو "الإشارات والتنبيهات"، فيبدو أنه مكتوب "بالأسلوب الإرشادي". كما أنتج على الأقل عملين رئيسيين في المنطق. الأول، "المنطق"، المترجم باسم "المنطق الافتراضي لابن سينا"، حيث كان يجب على القارئ أن يشارك من خلال تحديد الخطوات المؤدية من المقدمات المذكورة إلى الاستنتاجات المقترحة.

3-He also produced a research paper on definitions and a summary of the theoretical sciences, together with a number of psychological, religious, and other works. His work was on astronomy, medicine, philology and zoology. **(Q8)He wrote 5 books in law, too.** He also wrote literary works such as poems. **(Q9)All his books were translated into many languages.**His biographer also mentions numerous short works on logic and metaphysics. Ibn Sina's philosophical and medical work and his political involvement continued **(Q10)until his death at the age of 56 years.**

٣- كما له بحث في التعاريف وملخص للعلوم النظرية، مععدد من المؤلفات النفسية والدينية وغيرها. كان عمله في علم الفلك والطب وفقه اللغة وعلم الحيوان. كما ألف ٥كتب في القانون. كما كتب أعمالاً أدبية مثل القصائد. وترجمت جميع كتبه إلى العديد من اللغات. يذكر كاتب سيرته الذاتية أيضاً العديد من الأعمال القصيرة في المنطق والميتافيزيقا. واستمر عمل ابن سينا الفلسفي والطبي ومشاركته السياسية حتى وفاته عن عمر يناهز ٥٦عامًا.

Answers:

Q1 :Why is his name in English different?

C. because names change according to the language.

Q2 :After a study for many years, he became a:

B. physician.

Q3 :Physicians in Paragraph one most probably means:

A. doctors.

س١: لماذا يختلف اسمه باللغة الإنجليزية؟

ج-لأن الأسماء تتغير باختلاف اللغة.

س٢: بعد دراسة لسنوات عديدة أصبح:

ب- طبيب.

س٣: الأطباء في الفقرة الأولى على الأرجح يعني:

أ- الأطباء.

صفحة التعلم

ابن سينا

Q4 :What does paragraph 1 say about Avicenna's life?

D. He became a hard-working doctor.

Q5 :What does proficient mean in this passage?

A. skilled

Q6 :What did Avicenna do after he studied Medicine?

A. He became the doctor of the ruler of Bhukhara.

Q7 :How many volumes does his book Al Qanun Fit-Tibb have?

A. 5 volumes

Q8 :Ibn Sina wrote ____ books in law.

B. 5

Q9 :What does passage 3 say about his books?

A. They were translated to many languages.

Q10 :Ibn Sina died when he was ____

B. 56 years old.

س٤: ماذا تقول الفقرة اعن حياة ابن سينا؟

د- أصبح طبيباً مجتهداً.

س٥: ما معنى الكفاءة في هذه القطعة؟

أ- ماهر

س٦: ماذا فعل ابن سينا بعد أن درس الطب؟

أ: أصبح طبيب حاكم بخارى.

س٧: كم عدد مجلدات كتابه القانون في الطب؟

أ- ٥ مجلدات

س٨: ألف ابن سينا ___ كتباً في الفقه.

ب.٥

س٩: ماذا تقول الفقرة ٣ عن كتبه؟

ج: تمت ترجمتها إلى العديد من اللغات.

س١٠: مات ابن سينا وهو في سن:

ب.٥٦ سنة.

صفحة التدرب

الحياكة والكروشيه



1-Knitting has been around for a very long time. Scholars think it was probably invented in the Middle East around the fifth century CE, and then it spread to other parts of the world. It can be done by hand, or by a device called a knitting machine that mechanizes the functionof pulling threads through loops to create stitches. Machines can be round or horizontal and use many steel needles mounted on a frame called a needle bar. They can be small or large circular machines that take up an entire room.

2-Some of us enjoy knitting, while others prefer crocheting. The beauty of both is that you can really connect with the yarn and the pattern for the project, and the end result is truly a personalized labor of love. The meditative act of repeating stitching is one that tends to be very relaxing and mentally stimulating, too. The techniques and tools are different from one to another, but both of them require practice in order to excel in skill.

3-Weaving Machines give you more production by less effort. Although machines are much faster, hand weaving gives you personalized products, hence it is great for smaller projects, decorations, and repairs. You can choose exactly where the stitches go, the length of the stitches, and exactly how you want to attach fabric. It takes a lot of effort and skills to produce handmade textile which can be seen with the progress of the woven item. That's why the handmade things are more valuable. Handmade socks are the ultimate gift of love. Crochet socks are fabulous! Gone are the days when socks were only knitted. There are lots of fabulous crocheted sock patterns to explore. Gloves, too, can be knitted and crocheted. There is a wide range of amazing patterns for weaving gloves.

Questions: Q1:

What is a good title for this passage?

A. The appreciationoffabrics
B. The history of fabrics
C. The patterns of fabrics
D. Selling fabrics

Q2: What is not mentioned about the knitting?

A. history of crochet
B. history of knitting
C. the weaving machines
D. repetition of stitches

الحياكة والكروشيه

Q3: What is the meaning of word “function”?

A. process
B. services
C. actions
D. Task

Q4: What is the difference between crochet and knitting?

A. the wool
B. method
C. number of stitches
D. the patterns

Q5: What’s the difference between handwoven fabrics and machine made fabrics?

A. Machine made fabrics are made a lot faster.
B. They are of better quality.
C. There is no difference.
D. The handmade fabrics are cheaper.

Q6: Why do people prefer handicrafts or handmade?

A. Because it is faster to make.
B. Because they choose the design themselves.
C. Because the materials are different.
D. Because they see the efforts being made in front of them.

Q7: Which statement is not true about paragraph (3)?

A. Knitting is the only way socks and gloves can be made.
B. Both gloves and socks can be woven.
C. Handmade socks are a great gift.
D. Woven gloves have many patterns to choose from.

صفحة التعلم

الحياكة والكروشيه

1- Knitting has been around for a very long time. Scholars think it was probably invented in the Middle East around the fifth century CE, and then it spread to other parts of the world. It can be done by hand, or by a device called a knitting machine that mechanizes the function of pulling threads through loops to create stitches. Machines can be round or horizontal and use many steel needles mounted on a frame called a needle bar. They can be small or large circular machines that take up an entire room.

١- الحياكة موجودة منذ زمن طويل.ويعتقد العلماء أنه ربما تم اختراعه في الشرق الأوسط حوالي القرن الخامس الميلادي، ثم انتشر إلى أجزاء أخرى من العالم. يمكن أن يتم ذلك يدوياً، أو بواسطة جهاز يسمى آلة الحياكة التي تعمل على مكننة وظيفة سحب الخيوط عبر الحلقات لإنشاء الغرز. يمكن أن تكون الآلات مستديرة أو أفقية وتستخدم العديد من الإبر الفولاذية المثبتة على إطار يسمى شريط الإبرة. يمكن أن تكون آلات دائرية صغيرة أو كبيرة تشغل غرفة بأكملها.

2- Some of us enjoy knitting, while others prefer crocheting. The beauty of both is that you can really connect with the yarn and the pattern for the project, and the end result is truly a personalized labor of love. The meditative act of repeating stitching is one that tends to be very relaxing and mentally stimulating, too. **(Q4)The techniques and tools are different from one to another, but both of them require practice in order to excel in skill.**

٢- بعضنا يستمتع بالحياكة والبعض الآخر يفضل الكروشيه. جمال كليهما هو أنه يمكنك حقًا التواصل مع الخيوط ونمط المشروع، والنتيجة النهائية هي حقًا عمل شخصي من الحب. إن الفعل التأملي المتمثل في تكرار الخياطة هو عمل يميل إلى الاسترخاء الشديد والتحفيز الذهني أيضاً. وتختلف التقنيات والأدوات من واحدة إلى أخرى، ولكن كلاهما يحتاج إلى ممارسة حتى تتفوق في المهارة.

3- Weaving Machines give you more production by less effort. **(Q5)Although machines are much faster,** hand weaving gives you personalized products, hence it is great for smaller projects, decorations, and repairs. You can choose exactly where the stitches go, the length of the stitches, and exactly how you want to attach fabric. **(Q6)It takes a lot of effort and skills to produce handmade textile which can be seen with the progress of the woven item.** That's why the handmade things are more valuable. Handmade socks are the ultimate gift of love. **(Q7)Crochet socks are fabulous!** Gone are the days when socks were only knitted. There are lots of fabulous crocheted sock patterns to explore. Gloves, too, can be knitted and crocheted. There is a wide range of amazing patterns for weaving gloves.

٣- آلات النسيج تعطيك إنتاج أكثر بجهد أقل. علىالرغم من أن الآلات أسرع بكثير، إلا أن النسيج اليدوي يمنحك منتجات مخصصة، وبالتالي فهو رائع للمشاريع الصغيرة والديكورات والإصلاحات. يمكنك اختيار مكان الغرز بالضبط، وطول الغرز، وكيف تريد ربط القماش بالضبط. يتطلب إنتاج المنسوجات المصنوعة يدويًا الكثير من الجهد والمهارات، وهو ما يمكن رؤيته من خلال تقدم القطعة المنسوجة. ولهذا السبب فإن الأشياء المصنوعة يدوياً أكثر قيمة. الجوارب المصنوعة يدويًا هي هدية الحب المثالية. جوارب الكروشيه رائعة! لقد ولت الأيام التي كانت فيها الجوارب محبوكة فقط. هناك الكثير من أنماط الجوارب الكروشيه الرائعة التي يمكنك استكشافها. يمكن أيضًا حياكة القفازات والكروشيه. هناك مجموعة واسعة من الأنماط المذهلة لنسيج القفازات.

Answers:

Q1: What is a goodtitlefor thispassage?
B.The history of fabrics
Q2: What is not mentioned about the knitting?
A.history of crochet
Q3: What is the meaningof word“function”?
D. Task
Q4: What is the difference between crochet and knitting?
B. method
Q5: What’s the difference between handwoven fabrics and machine made fabrics?
A. Machine made fabrics are made a lot faster.
Q6: Why do people prefer handicrafts or handmade?
D. Because they see the efforts being made in front of them.
Q7: Which statement is not true about paragraph (3)?
A. Knitting is the only way socks and gloves can be made.

س١: ما هو العنوان المناسب لهذا المقطع؟
أ-تاريخ الأقمشة

س٢: ما الذي لم يذكر في الحياكة؟
أ-تاريخ الكروشيه

س٣: ما معنى كلمة "وظيفة"؟
د-المهمة

س٤: ما الفرق بين الكروشيه والتريكو؟
ب- الطريقة

س٥: ما الفرق بين الأقمشة المنسوجة يدويًا والأقمشة المصنوعة آلياً؟
ج: يتم تصنيع الأقمشة المصنوعة آليًا بشكل أسرع بكثير.

س٦: لماذا يفضل الناس الأعمال اليدوية أم اليدوية؟
د-لأنهم يرون الجهود المبذولة أمامهم.

س٧: ما العبارة غير الصحيحة فيما يتعلق بالفقرة (٣)؟
ج: الحياكة هي الطريقة الوحيدة لصنع الجوارب والقفازات.

صفحة التدرب

الحجامة



1- Hijaamah is the profession of cupping in whicha cup is used to collect the blood and a lancet is used by the cupper to make a surface wound. And this instrument must be clean and sanitized.

2-Cupping has been known since ancient times. It helps to treat some diseases and energize the body. Cupping is recommended to be done once a year or more.

3-The first documented uses are found in the teachings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. According to Muhammad al-Bukhari, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) approved of the Hijaamah (cupping) treatment. We use it to remove the toxin from our body as toxin is the main cause of headache.

Questions:

Q1:What type of injury is needed for cupping?
A. surface wound
B. wet cupping only
C. cupping therapy
D. big cuts

Q2:According to paragraph 1, which of these things is needed?
A. bandages
B. towels
C. old instruments
D. clean instruments

Q3:What are the benefits of cupping?
A. energize our body.
B. heal the wounds.
C. just habit
D. no benefits

Q4:Is it recommended to have cupping?
A. Yes, it' s recommended by prophet Muhammad.
B. not recommended in early ages
C. not recommended in this century
D. recommended recently

Q5:What is the reason of headache?
A. cupping
B. lancet
C. toxin
D. Hajma

Q6:When is it recommended to do cupping?
A. once a month or more
B. once a year or more
C. twice in a year
D. every two months

صفحة التعلم

الحجامة

1-Hijaamah is the profession of cupping in which a cup is used to collect the blood and a lancet is used by the cupper to make **(Q1)a surface wound. And this instrument must be (Q2)clean and sanitized.**

١- الحجامة هي مهنة الحجامة، حيث يجمع الدم كوباً، ويستخدم الحجام مشرطاً لإحداث جرح سطحي. ويجب أن تكون هذه الأداة نظيفة ومعقمة.

2-Cupping has been known since ancient times. It helps to treat some diseases and **(Q3)energize the body.** Cupping is recommended **(Q6)to be done once a year or more.**

٢- الحجامة معروفة منذالقدم. يساعد على علاج بعض الأمراض وتنشيط الجسم. وينصح بإجراء الحجامة مرة واحدة في السنة أو أكثر.

3-The first documented uses are found in the teachings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. **(Q4)According to Muhammad al-Bukhari, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)** approved of the Hijaamah (cupping) treatment. We use it to remove the **(Q5)toxin from our body as toxin is the main cause of headache.**

٣-أول الاستخدامات الموثقة موجودة في تعاليم نبي الإسلام محمد. وعن محمد البخاري أجاز النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم العلاج بالحجامة. نستخدمه لإزالة السموم من الجسم لأن السم هو السبب الرئيسي للصداع.

Answers:

Q1: What type of injury is needed for cupping?

A. surface wound.

Q2: According to paragraph 1, which of these things is needed?

D. clean instruments

Q3:What are the benefits of cupping?

A. energize our body.

Q4: Is it recommended to have cupping?

A. Yes, it' s recommended by prophet Muhammad.

Q5: What is the reason of headache?

C. toxin

Q6: When is it recommended to do cupping?

B. once a year or more

س١: ما نوع الإصابة اللازمة للحجامة؟

أ- الجرح السطحي.

س٢: وفقا للفقرة ١، أي من هذه الأشياء مطلوب؟

د- الأدوات النظيفة

س٣: ما هي فوائد الحجامة؟

أ. تنشيط الجسم.

س٤: هل ينصح بالحجامة؟

ج: نعم، هذا ما أوصى به النبي محمد.

س٥: ما هو سبب الصداع؟

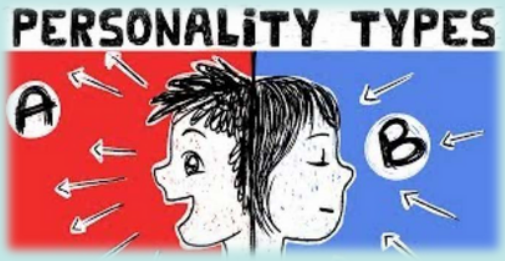
ج- السم

س٦: متى ينصح بالحجامة؟

ب- مرة واحدة في السنة أو أكثر

صفحة التدرب

الشخصيات A,B



1-Type A and Type B are two types of personalities. Type A tends to compete with other people more than work individually. Also, they don't sleep for enough hours and this may cause sudden death. So, type A personalities need to calm down.

2-There are some major differences between type A and B personalities. Type B personality people are always chilled out while type A personalities tend to rush in doing things. Type B people are equally hardworking as type A personalities, but they do not mind losing. Type A tends to get destructive while type B tends to get productive. And most people come in the middle between A&B.

3-It's important to remind our selves that our goal in life is 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

صفحة التعلم

الشخصيات A,B

1-Type A and Type B are two types of personalities. Type A tends to compete with other people more than work individually. Also, **(Q1)they don't sleep for enough hours and this may cause sudden death.** So, type A personalities need to calm down.

١- النوع (أ) والنوع (ب) نوعان من الشخصيات. يميل النوع أ إلى التنافس مع الآخرين أكثر من العمل بشكل فردي. كما أنهم لا ينامون لساعات كافية وهذا قد يسبب الموت المفاجئ. لذا،تحتاج الشخصيات من النوع "أ" إلى الهدوء.

2-There are some major differences between type A and B personalities. Type B personality people are always chilled out while type A personalities **(Q4) tend to rush in doing things. Type B people are equally hardworking as type A personalities, but they do not mind losing.** Type A tends to get destructive while type B tends to get productive. **(Q2)And most people come in the middle between A & B.**

٢- توجد بعض الاختلافات الرئيسية بين الشخصيات من النوعأ،ب. دائمًا ما يشعرالأشخاص من النوع ب بالاسترخاء بينما تميل الشخصيات من النوع إلى التسرع في القيام بالأشياء. الأشخاص من النوع (ب) يعملون بجد مثل الشخصيات من النوع (أ)، لكنهم لا يمانعون في الخسارة. يميل النوع (أ) إلى أن يصبح مدمرًا بينما يميل النوع (ب) إلى أن يصبح منتجًا. ويأتي معظم الناس في المنتصف بين أ و ب.

3- **(Q5) It's important to remind our selves that our goal in life is to balance between work and leisure.**

٣-من المهم أن نذكر أنفسنا بأن هدفنا في الحياة هو الموازنة بين العمل والترفيه.

Answers:

Q1: Reducing sleep can cause _____

C. sudden death.

Q2: Where are most people between A & B?

C. in the middle

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

A. separated.

Q4: Type A is different from type B in:

A. rushing in doing things.

Q5: What is our goal in life?

D. balance between work and leisure

س١: تقليل النوم يمكن أن يسبب:

ج- الموت المفاجئ.

س٢: أين يقع معظم الناس بين أو ب؟

ج- في الوسط

س٣: الكلمة التي تحتها خط "فردي" تعني على الأرجح:

أ- منفصل

س٤: النوع أ يختلف عن النوع ب في:

أ-التسرع في فعلالأشياء.

س٥: ما هو هدفنا في الحياة؟

د-التوازن بين العمل وأوقات الفراغ

صفحة التدرب

الايس كريم



1- In New York City there is an almost antique ice cream car driven by the best driver who makes the best ice cream ever. He is a happy man who never complains about anything.

2-The explorer Marco Polo saw ice cream during his expedition to China. It is said that the first person to discover and invent ice cream was Smith son. During the world War, there wasn't much sugar so the ice cream industry was affected negatively.

3- Fruit was added to ice cream in Asia.Ice cream has a lot of flavours, and now frozen dessert contains 60% ice cream.

Questions:

Q1:What is the car's name? What is the type of car?

A. candy car B. ice cream car
C. new York candy Car
D. antique ice cream truck

Q2: Who is the best car driver?

A. the driver of an ice cream car
B. candy car driver
C. taxi driver
D. bus driver

Q3:What is the main idea of paragraph (1)?

A. A nervous driver
B. Ice cream drivers complain a lot.
C. New York streets
D. A good driver

الايس كريم

Q4: What is right abouttheice cream's car driver?

A. He is happy and does not complain.
B. He is a sad man. C. He is a nervous driver.
D. He is a very complaining man

Q5: What is the best title of this passage?

A. Types of ice cream
B. How to make ice cream
C. Ice cream history
D. Additions for ice cream

Q6: What does "expedition" mean?

A. audience
B. journey
C. life story
D. Expect

Q7: Who discovered ice cream?

A. Marco Polo
B. Asians
C. Arabs
D. Smith son

Q8: What happened to the ice-cream during the World War?

A. didn't have enough sugar.
B.increased the number of sales.
C.create new types of ice cream.
D. added dried fruits.

Q9: Who added fruits to ice cream?

A. Arabs
B. Marco Polo
C. Asia
D. The Chinese

Q10: The frozen desert includes 60% of _____

A. fruits.
B. milk.
C. ice cream.
D. dried fruits.

صفحة التعلم

الايس كريم

1-In New York City there is an almost antique (Q1)ice cream car driven by (Q2)the best driver who makes the best ice cream ever. He is (Q4)a happy man who never complains about anything.

١- في مدينة نيويورك توجد سيارة آيس‌كريم شبه عتيقة يقودها أفضل سائق يصنع أفضل آيس كريم على‌الإطلاق. إنه رجل سعيد لايشكو أبداً من أي شيء.

2-The explorer Marco Polo saw ice cream during his expeditionto China. It is said that the first person to discover and (Q7)invent ice cream was Smithson. During the world War,there (Q8)wasn't much sugar so the ice cream industry was affected negatively.

٢-رأى المستكشف ماركو بولو الآيس كريم أثناء رحلته إلى الصين. ويقال أن أول من اكتشف واخترع الآيس كريم هو سميثسون. خلال الحرب العالمية، لم يكن‌هناك الكثير من السكر، لذلك تأثرت‌صناعة الآيس كريم بشكل سلبي.

3-(Q9)Fruit was added to ice cream in Asia.Ice cream has a lot of flavours, and now (Q10)frozen dessert contains 60% ice cream.

٣-تم إضافة الفاكهة إلى الآيس كريم في آسيا. يحتوي الآيس كريم على‌الكثير من النكهات،والآن تحتوي الحلوى المجمدة على ٦٠% من الآيس كريم.

Answers: Q1:
What is the car's name? What is the type of car?
B. ice cream car
Q2: Who is the best car driver?
A. the driver of an ice cream car
Q3: What is the main idea of paragraph (1)?
D. A good driver
Q4: What is right abouttheice cream's car driver?
A. He is happy and does not complain.
Q5: What is the best title of this passage?
C. Ice cream history
Q6: What does "expedition" mean?
B. journey
Q7: Who discovered ice cream?
D. Smithson
Q8: What happened to the ice-cream during the World War?
A. didn't have enough sugar.
Q9: Who added fruits to ice cream?
C. Asia
Q10: The frozen desert includes 60% of:
C. ice cream.

س١: ما اسم السيارة؟ ما هو نوع السيارة؟
ب-سيارة الآيس كريم
س٢: من هو أفضل سائق سيارة؟
أ-سائق سيارة الآيس كريم
س٣: ما الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة (١)؟
د-سائق جيد
س٤: ما هو الصحيح في سائق سيارة الآيس كريم؟
ج: هو سعيد ولا يشتكي.
س٥: ما هو أفضل عنوان لهذا المقطع؟
ج-تاريخ الآيس كريم
س٦: ما معنى "البعثة"؟
ب- رحلة
س٧: من هو مكتشف الآيس كريم؟
د. سميثسون
س٨: ماذا حدث للآيس كريم خلال الحرب العالمية؟
أ-لم يكن لديه ما يكفي من السكر.
س٩: من أضاف الفواكه إلى الآيس كريم؟
ج- آسيا
س١٠: الصحراء المتجمدة تضم ٦٠% من :
ج- الآيس كريم.

صفحة التدرب

الانترنت في السعودية



1- The internet's introduction to Saudi Arabia dates back to the early 1990s, a time when the country was taking its first steps into the digital world. During this period, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) played a vital role in connecting the nation to the global network. In 1999, the number of internet users in Saudi Arabia was estimated to be around one million, marking the beginning of a significant digital transformation.

2- As the internet became more accessible and user-friendly, it quickly became as taple in various sectors of Saudi society. Institutions, businesses, and individuals embraced the internet's potential, utilizing it for communication, research, and information sharing. The digital medium's convenience and efficiency fostered its widespread adoption, propelling the number of internet users to grow steadily.

3- In the realm of telecommunications, two key players, Mobily and Zain, entered the market to provide mobile internet services in 2005 and 2008, respectively. Their entry revolutionized internet accessibility, empowering people to stay connected on the go. This expansion of mobile internet services significantly contributed to the surge in internet users across the country.

4-During the late 1990s, significant milestones in the internet's history in Saudi Arabia were marked by the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals (KFUPM) and the King Saud Hospital and Research Center (KSHRC). These institutions established their own satellite stations to connect to the internet, thus pioneering independent access to the global network. This breakthrough enabled them to conduct research, collaborate with international partners, and enhance knowledge-sharing beyond national borders.

5-Over the years, the internet's influence in Saudi Arabia has only grown stronger. By 2013, the number of internet users in the country had skyrocketed to approximately 16.5 million, reflecting the rapid and widespread adoption of the digital medium. Businesses began harnessing the internet's power for promotional purposes, leveraging online platforms for marketing and reaching broader audiences.

Questions:

Q1: How many Internet users were there in Saudi Arabia in 1999?

A. 10million
B. 1000,000
C. 10,000
D. 100,000

Q2: When did Mobily and Zain start providing mobile Internet services?

A. 1993 and 1999
B. 1998 and 2005
C. 1998 and 2008
D. 2005 and 2008

صفحة التدرب

الانترنت في السعودية



Q3: Which two organizations connected to the Internet through their own satellite stations in the 1990s?

A. KSUand KACST
B. KFUPM and KSHRC
C. KFUPM and KACST
D. KACST and KSHRC

Q4: How many Internet users were there in Saudi Arabia in 2013?

A. 16.5 million
B. 16.7 million
C. 16.5 thousand
D. 10.6 million

Q5: The word "staple" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to: ?

A. main
B. cheap
C. fast
D. rare

Q6: The word promotional in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to: ?

A. educational
B. marketing
C. opposite
D. personal

صفحة التعلم

الانترنت في السعودية

1-The internet's introduction to Saudi Arabia dates back to the early 1990s, a time when the country was taking its first steps into the digital world. During this period, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) played a vital role in connecting the nation to the global network. **(Q1)In 1999, the number of internet users in Saudi Arabia was estimated to be around one million, marking the beginning of a significant digital transformation.**

١- يعود تاريخ دخول الإنترنت إلى المملكة العربية السعودية إلى أوائل التسعينيات، عندما كانت البلاد تخطو خطواتها الأولى نحو العالم الرقمي. خلال هذه الفترة، لعبت مدينة الملك عبد العزيز للعلوم والتقنية دوراً حيوياً في ربط البلاد بالشبكة العالمية. وفي عام ١٩٩٩ ، قُدر عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت في المملكة العربية السعودية بحوالي مليون مستخدم، مما يمثل بداية تحول رقمي كبير.

2-As the internet became more accessible and user-friendly, it quickly became astaplein various sectors of Saudi society. Institutions, businesses, and individuals embraced the internet's potential, utilizing it for communication, research, and information sharing. The digital medium's convenience and efficiency fostered its widespread adoption, propelling the number of internet users to grow steadily.

٢- نظرًا لأن الإنترنتأصبح أكثرسهولة فيالوصول إليه وسهولة في الاستخدام، فقد أصبح سريعًا عنصرًا أساسيًا في مختلف قطاعات المجتمع السعودي. احتضنت المؤسسات والشركات والأفراد إمكانات الإنترنت، واستخدمتها في الاتصالات والبحث وتبادل المعلومات. وقد عززت سهولة وفعالية الوسيط الرقمي اعتماده على نطاق واسع، مما أدى إلى زيادة عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت بشكل مطرد.

3-In the realm of telecommunications, **(Q2)two key players, Mobily and Zain, entered the market to provide mobile internet services in 2005 and 2008**, respectively. Their entry revolutionized internet accessibility, empowering people to stay connected on the go. This expansion of mobile internet services significantly contributed to the surge in internet users across the country.

٣- في مجال الاتصالات، دخل لاعبان رئيسيان، موبايلي وزين، السوق لتقديم خدمات الإنترنت عبر الهاتف المحمول في عامي ٢٠٠٥ و ٢٠٠٨ على التوالي. أحدث دخولهم ثورة في إمكانية الوصول إلى الإنترنت، مما مكن الأشخاص من البقاء على اتصال أثناء التنقل. ساهم هذا التوسع في خدمات الإنترنت عبر الهاتف المحمول بشكل كبير في زيادة عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت في جميع أنحاء البلاد.

4-During the late 1990s, significant milestones in the internet's history in Saudi Arabia were marked by **(Q3)the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals (KFUPM) and the King Saud Hospital and Research Center (KSHRC).** These institutions established their own satellite stations to connect to the internet, thus pioneering independent access to the global network.This breakthrough enabled them to conduct research, collaborate with international partners, and enhance knowledge-sharing beyond national borders.

٤- خلال أواخر التسعينيات، تميزت جامعة الملك فهد للبترول والمعادن ومستشفى الملك سعود ومركز الأبحاث بمعالم هامة في تاريخ الإنترنت في المملكة العربية السعودية. أنشأت هذه المؤسسات محطاتها الفضائية الخاصة للاتصال بالإنترنت، وبالتالي كانت رائدة في الوصول المستقل إلى الشبكة العالمية. وقد مكنهم هذا الإنجاز من إجراء البحوث، والتعاون مع الشركاء الدوليين، وتعزيز تبادل المعرفة خارج الحدود الوطنية.

5-Over the years, the internet's influence in Saudi Arabia has only grown stronger. **(Q4)By 2013, the number of internet users in the country had skyrocketed to approximately 16.5 million,** reflecting the rapid and widespread adoption of the digital medium. Businesses began harnessing the internet's power for promotional purposes, leveraging online platforms for marketing and reaching broader audiences.

٥-على مر السنين، أصبح تأثير الإنترنت في المملكة العربية السعودية أقوى. وبحلول عام ٢٠١٣، ارتفع عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت في البلاد إلى حوالي ١٦.٥ مليون، مما يعكس التبني السريع والواسع النطاق للوسيلة الرقمية. بدأت الشركات في تسخير قوة الإنترنت للأغراض الترويجية، والاستفادة من المنصات عبر الإنترنت للتسويق والوصول إلى جماهير أوسع.

صفحة التعلم

الانترنت في السعودية

Answers:

Q1: How many Internet users were there in Saudi Arabia in 1999?
B. 1000,000
Q2: When did Mobily and Zain start providing mobile Internet services?
D. 2005 and 2008
Q3: Which two organizations connected to the Internet through their own satellite stations in the 1990s?
B. KFUPM and KSHRC
Q4: How many Internet users were there in Saudi Arabia in 2013?
A. 16.5 million
Q5: The word "staple" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
A. main
Q6: The word promotional in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:
B. marketing

س١: كم عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت في المملكة العربية السعودية عام ١٩٩٩؟
ب. ١٠٠٠٠٠٠

س٢: متى بدأت موبايلي وزين بتقديم خدمات الإنترنت عبر الهاتف النقال؟
د. ٢٠٠٥ و ٢٠٠٨

س٣: ما هي المنظمتان اللتان اتصلتا بالإنترنت من خلال محطاتهما الفضائية في التسعينيات؟
ب. جامعة الملك فهد للبترول والمعادن ومركز الملك سلمان للعلوم والتقنية

س٤: كم عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت في السعودية عام ٢٠١٣؟
ج: ١٦.٥ مليون

س٥: كلمة "التياس" في الفقرة ٢ هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى:
أ. رئيسي

س٦: كلمة الترويج في الفقرة ٥هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى:
ب-التسويق

صفحة التدرب

تسريب المياه



1- The damage you described in your letter on 7 July has now been inspected.

2- Faults in the wiring appear to have been caused by dripping water from the floor above.

3- I am quite willing to arrange for the surface to be replaced, but we will have to charge you for the materials and work involved. If I may, I would like to suggest that you instruct your staff to use trolleys when shifting heavy containers.

4- I am sorry about the inconvenience you have experienced and will tell the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

Questions:

Q1: The above passage is _____

A. reply to a complaint.
B. reply to an enquiry.
C. work order.
D. complaint.

Q2:Accordingtoparagraph2,theproblemswithwiringwerecaused by _____

A. the old wires.
B. leaking water.
C. the new wires.
D. the electrical contractor.

Q3: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?

A. The damaged floor surface will be replaced free of charge.
B. The floor surface needs to be inspected every year in July.
C. Staff needs to be instructed about how to treat the floor.
D. Durafloor needs to be replaced every six months.

Q4:According to paragraph3, the floor problems were caused by _____

A.poor workmanship.
B.normal wear and tear.
C.the use of faulty material.
D.the employees working in that area.

Q5:Theword“inconvenience”inthepassageisclosestinmeaning to _____

A.time pressure.
B. coincidence.
C.bad luck.
D. trouble.

صفحة التعلم

تسريب المياه

1- The damage you described in your letter on 7 July has now been inspected.

١- لقد تم الآن فحص الأضرار التي وصفتها في رسالتك بتاريخ ٧يوليو.

2- Faults in the wiring appear to have been caused by **(Q2)dripping water from the floor above.**

٢-يبدو أن الأعطال في الأسلاك ناجمة عن تساقط الماء من الأرضية أعلاه.

3- I am quite willing to arrange for the surface to be replaced, but we will have to charge you for the materials and work involved. If I may, **(Q3.4) I would like to suggest that you instruct your staff to use trolleys when shifting heavy containers.**

٣-أنا على استعداد تام للترتيب لاستبدال السطح، ولكن سيتعين علينا تحصيل رسوم منك مقابل المواد والعمل المطلوب. إذا سمحت لي، أود أن أقترح عليك توجيه موظفيك لاستخدام عربات النقل عند نقل الحاويات الثقيلة.

4-I am sorry about the inconvenienceyou have experienced and will tell the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

٤- أنا آسف على الإزعاج الذي واجهته وسأطلب من الميكانيكيين إصلاح الضرر بمجرد حصولي على تأكيدك بأنه يمكنهم بدء العمل.

Answers:

Q1: The above passage is:

A. reply to a complaint.

Q2: According to paragraph 2, the problems with wiring were caused by:

B. leaking water.

Q3: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?

C. Staff needs to be instructed about how to treat the floor.

Q4: According to paragraph 3, the floor problems were caused by:

D.the employees working in that area.

Q5: The word “inconvenience” in the passage is closest in meaning to:

D. trouble.

س١: المقطع أعلاه هو _____

أ- الرد على الشكوى.

س٢: وفقًا للفقرة ٢، كانت مشاكل الأسلاك ناجمة عن _____

ب- تسرب الماء.

س٣: في ضوء الفقرة ٣، أي مما يلي صحيح؟

ج. يجب أن يتم إرشاد الموظفين حول كيفية التعامل مع الأرضية.

س٤: وفقًا للفقرة ٣، كانت مشاكل الأرضية سببها _____

د- الموظفون العاملون في تلك المنطقة.

س٥: كلمة "الإزعاج" في الآية هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى:

د-المتاعب.

صفحة التدرب

النوم وكرة القدم



1- For professional footballers, performance on the field is of utmost importance. Quality sleep has been shown to have a direct impact on athletes' physical and mental performance, making it an essential aspect of their training regimen.

2- During the 2004 Euros, a dedicated salesman recognized the importance of sleep routines for players and took it upon himself to create personalized sleep plans for the footballers. These routines were designed to help them optimize their sleep patterns, ensuring they received sufficient rest and recovery ahead of crucial matches.

3- In addition to sleep routines, the use of special mattresses has become popular among footballers.These mattresses are customized to match the players' height and weight, providing them with the right level of support and comfort during sleep. The proper alignment of the body during rest aids in muscle recovery and reduces the risk of injuries, enabling players to perform at their best during training and games.

Questions: Q1:

What is one key factor that improves the performance of footballers?

A. sleeping well
B. extra exercise after matches
C. sleeping with legs closed
D. presentations on good health

Q2: What did the salesman do at the 2004 Euros?

A. He made sleep routines for players.
B. He sold special mattresses for players.
C. He gave a big presentation.
D. He met with coachesto advise them.

Q3: What is one way special mattresses can help players?

A. holding their legsclosed
B. using advanced design technology
C. matching their height and weight
D. massaging muscles

Q4: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Sleeping well is important for footballers.
B. Bad pillows can make your neck hurt.
C. A sleep routine is more important than a mattress.
D. Footballers should go to bed early.

صفحة التعلم

النوم وكرة القدم

1-For professional footballers, performance on the field is of utmost importance. **(Q1) Quality sleep has been shown to have a direct impact on athletes' physical and mental performance**, making it an essential aspect of their training regimen.

١-بالنسبة للاعبي كرة القدم المحترفين،فإن الأداء على أرض الملعب له أهمية قصوى. ثبت أن النوم الجيد له تأثير مباشر على الأداء البدني والعقلي للرياضيين،مما يجعله جانباً أساسياً في نظام تدريبهم.

2-During the 2004 Euros, **(Q2)a dedicated salesman recognized the importance of sleep routines for players and took it upon himself to create personalized sleep plans for the footballers**. These routines were designed to help them optimize their sleep patterns, ensuring they received sufficient rest and recovery ahead of crucial matches.

٢-خلال بطولة أمم أوروبا ٢٠٠٤ ،أدرك أحد البائعين المتفانين أهمية روتين النوم للاعبين وأخذ على عاتقه وضع خطط نوم شخصية للاعبي كرة القدم. وقد تم تصميم هذه الإجراءات الروتينية لمساعدتهم على تحسين أنماط نومهم، وضمان حصولهم على ما يكفي من الراحة والتعافي قبل المباريات الحاسمة.

3-In addition to sleep routines, the use of special mattresses has become popular among footballers. **(Q3)These mattresses are customized to match the players' height and weight, providing them with the right level of support and comfort during sleep**.The proper alignment of the body during rest aids in muscle recovery and reduces the risk of injuries, enabling players to perform at their best during training and games.

٣-بالإضافة إلى روتين النوم، أصبح استخدام المراتب الخاصة شائعًا بين لاعبي كرة القدم، حيث يتم تخصيص هذه المراتب لتتناسب مع طول ووزن اللاعبين، مما يوفر لهم المستوى المناسب من الدعم والراحة أثناء النوم. تساعد المحاذاة الصحيحة للجسم أثناء الراحة على تعافي العضلات وتقليل خطر الإصابة، مما يمكّن اللاعبين من الأداء بأفضل ما لديهم أثناء التدريب والمباريات.

Answers:

Q1: What is one key factor that improves the performance of footballers?

A. sleeping well

Q2: What did the salesman do at the 2004 Euros?

A. He made sleep routines for players.

Q3: What is one way special mattresses can help players?

C. matching their height and weight

Q4: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Sleeping well is important for footballers.

س١: ما هو العامل الأساسي الذي يؤدي إلى تحسين أداء لاعبي كرة القدم؟

أ- النوم الجيد

س٢: ماذا فعل البائع في بطولة يورو ٢٠٠٤؟

ج: لقد وضع إجراءات نوم للاعبين.

س٣: ما هي إحدى الطرق التي يمكن أن تساعد بها المراتب الخاصة اللاعبين؟

ج- مطابقة الطول والوزن

س٤: ما الفكرة الرئيسية للمقطع؟

ج: النوم الجيد مهم للاعبي كرة القدم.

صفحة التدرب

الهجرة الى امريكا



1-Since its early history in the early 1600s, the United States has been a destination for immigrants from various parts of the world. The allure of finding greater economic opportunity has been a driving force for many immigrants seeking a better life. Over the centuries, millions of individuals have embarked on the journey to America, contributing to the nation's cultural diversity and economic growth.

2-In the 19th and early 20th centuries, a significant wave of Irish immigrants made their way to the United States. Between 1820 and 1930, approximately 4.5 million Irish migrants arrived on American shores, fleeing hardship and seeking new prospects. These Irish immigrants played a crucial role in shaping the country's infrastructure, labor force, and cultural fabric, leaving a lasting impact on American society.

3-As immigration to the United States continued, the nation embraced its status as a "melting pot,"welcoming people from diverse backgrounds and providing opportunities for them to contribute to the nation's progress. Throughout its history, immigration has been both a challenge and a source of strength for the United States, fostering innovation, cultural exchange, and a sense of shared identity among its people.

Questions:

Q1: When did the immigrants come to America?

A. in the early 1600s
B. in the 19th century
C. during the mid-1800s
D. during the 2th century

Q2: Why did many immigrants come to America?

A. to find greater economic opportunity
B. to continue their higher education
C. to work as servants
D. to search for gold

Q3: How many Irish migrated to the United States between 1820 and 1930?

A. 4 million
B. 4.5 million
C. 5 million
D. 6 million

صفحة التعلم

الهجرة الى امريكا

1-Since its early history **(Q1)in the early 1600s, the United States has been a destination for immigrants from various parts of the world.** The allure of **(Q2)finding greater economic opportunity has been a driving force for many immigrants seeking a better life.**Over the centuries, millions of individuals have embarked on the journey to America, contributing to the nation's cultural diversity and economic growth.

١- منذ تاريخها المبكر في أوائل القرن السابع عشر، كانت الولايات المتحدة وجهة للمهاجرين من مختلف أنحاء العالم. لقد كان جاذبية العثور على فرصة اقتصادية أكبر قوة دافعة للعديد من المهاجرين الباحثين عن حياة أفضل. على مر القرون، انطلق الملايين من الأفراد في رحلة إلى أمريكا، مساهمين فيالتنوع الثقافي والنمو الاقتصادي للبلاد.

2-In the 19th and early 20th centuries, **(Q3)a significant wave of Irish immigrants made their way to the United States. Between 1820 and 1930, approximately 4.5 million Irish migrants arrived on American shores,** fleeing hardship and seeking new prospects. These Irish immigrants played a crucial role in shaping the country's infrastructure, labor force, and cultural fabric, leaving a lasting impact on American society.

٢- في القرن التاسع عشر و أوائل القرن العشرين، شقت موجة كبيرة من المهاجرين الأيرلنديين طريقهم إلى الولايات المتحدة. بين عامي جديدة. ١٨٢٠ و ١٩٣٠، وصل ما يقرب من ٤.٥ مليون مهاجر أيرلندي إلى الشواطئ الأمريكية، هرباً من الصعوبات وبحثاً عن آفاق وقد لعب هؤلاء المهاجرون الأيرلنديون دورًا حاسمًا في تشكيل البنية التحتية للبلاد، والقوى العاملة، والنسيج الثقافي، مما ترك أثرًا دائمًا على المجتمع الأمريكي.

3-As immigration to the United States continued, the nation embraced its status as a "melting pot," welcoming people from diverse backgrounds and providing opportunities for them to contribute to the nation's progress. Throughout its history, immigration has been both a challenge and a source of strength for the United States, fostering innovation, cultural exchange, and a sense of shared identity among its people.

٣- مع استمرار الهجرة إلى الولايات المتحدة، تبنت الأمة مكانتها باعتبارها "بوتقة انصهار"، حيث رحبت بالناس من خلفيات متنوعة وتوفر لهم الفرص للمساهمة في تقدم الأمة. طوال تاريخها، كانت الهجرة تحدياً ومصدرًا للقوة للولايات المتحدة، حيث عززت الابتكار والتبادل الثقافي والشعور بالهوية المشتركة بين شعبها.

Answers:

Q1: When did the immigrants come to America?

A. in the early 1600s

Q2: Why did many immigrants come to America?

A. to find greater economic opportunity

Q3: How many Irish migrated to the United States between 1820 and 1930?

B. 4.5 million

س١: متى جاء المهاجرون إلى أمريكا؟

أ. في أوائل القرن السابع عشر

س٢: لماذا جاء الكثير من المهاجرين إلى أمريكا؟

أ- إيجاد فرصة اقتصادية أكبر

س٣: كم عدد الأيرلنديين الذين هاجروا إلى الولايات المتحدة بين عامي ١٨٢٠ و١٩٣٠؟

ب. ٤.٥مليون

صفحة التدرب

الحرب العالمية الثانية



1-World War II occurred during the years 1939 -1945. It was a war that involved virtually every part of the world and cost the most deaths ever. More than 25 million of the dead were from the military. What made World War II different than other wars was that it caused more destruction. And it was costly too; the cost of World War II was more than three wars before.

2- The threat of the vast combined German army, navy and air force, also enabled Hitler to occupy Austria and Czechoslovakia without any blood-bath. They used advanced weapons that enabled them to shatter the whole city easily. Almost 80 years ago, the weather stopped the Nazi war, because the temperature was about -40 degrees.

3- After the war, people were busy with problems. The first necessary reform was providingpeople with food. This time while all the world was thinking of how they can build the country again; it was a very good chance for committing crime and breaking the law.

Questions:

Q1:How long did World War II last?
A. 5 years
B. 6 years
C. 7 years
D. 3 years

Q2:When did the World War II begin?
A. in 1939
B. in 1945
C. in 1914
D. in 1933

Q3:How many militaries were killed in World War II?
A. 40 million
B. 35million
C. more than 25 million
D. 20 billion

Q4:World War II differs from other wars because:
A. more destruction happened.
B. leaders were different.
C. cross frontiers.
D. shorter thanthe other wars.

Q5:What is the cost of World War II?
A. need more money.
B. more than three wars before
C. around 10 million
D. less than World War I

صفحة التدرب

الحرب العالمية الثانية



Q6:Why were weapons more destructive?

A. Because destructionhappened.
B. Because they were chemical weapons.
C. cross frontiers
D. Because they used advanced weapons.

Q7:Why did World War II end in the winter?

A. Because of the number of deaths.
B. Because it was cold.
C. Hitler doesn't like land invasion.
D. Because of heavy rain.

Q8:After the war, people were _____

A. busy with problems.
B. sad because of the number of deaths.
C. losing the desire to live.
D. ready for an upcomingwar.

Q9:What was the first reform after the end of war?

A. stop committing crimes.
B. build more factories.
C. build new cities.
D. providefoodfor people.

Q10:After the end of the war, which of the following increased?

A. more distractions
B. rebuilding the world
C. travelling abroad
D. crime and breaking the law

Q11:What does the word "occur" mean?

A. happen
B. lost
C. destroy
D. ready for an upcoming war

صفحة التعلم

الحرب العالمية الثانية

1-World War II occurred**(Q1,2)during they ears 1939 -1945. It was a war that involved virtually every part of the world and cost the most deaths ever. (Q3)More than 25 million of the dead were from the military. What made (Q4)World War II different than other wars was that it caused more destruction. And (Q5)it was costly too; the cost of World War II was more than three wars before.**

١-وقعت الحرب العالمية الثانية خلال الأعوام ١٩٣٩-١٩٤٥. وكانت حربًا شملت كل جزء من العالم تقريبًا وكلفت أكبر عدد من الوفيات على الإطلاق. وكان أكثر من ٢٥مليون من القتلى من العسكريين. ما جعل الحرب العالمية الثانية مختلفة عن الحروب الأخرى هو أنها تسببت في المزيد من الدمار. وكان الأمر مكلّفًا أيضًا؛ كانت تكلفة الحرب العالمية الثانية أكثر من ثلاث حروب قبلها.

2-The threat of the vast combined German army, navy and air force, also enabled Hitler to occupy Austria and Czechoslovakia without any blood-bath. **(Q6)They used advanced weapons that enabled them to shatter the whole city easily. Almost 80 years ago, the weather stopped the Nazi war, (Q7)because the temperature was about -40 degrees.**

٢- كما أن التهديد المتمثل في الجيش الألماني المشترك الضخم والقوات البحرية والجوية، مكن هتلر من احتلال النمسا وتشيكوسلوفاكيا دون أي حمام دم. واستخدموا أسلحة متطورة مكنتهم من تدمير المدينة بأكملها بسهولة. منذ ما يقرب من ٨٠عامًا، أوقف الطقس الحرب النازية، لأن درجة الحرارة كانت حوالي -٤٠درجة.

3-**(Q8)After the war, people were busy with problems.(Q9)The first necessary reform was providing people with food.This time while all the world was thinking of how they can build the country again; (Q10)it was a very good chance for committing crime and breaking the law.**

٣- بعد الحرب انشغل الناس بالمشاكل. كان الإصلاح الضروري الأول هو تزويد الناس بالطعام. هذه المرة بينما كان العالم كله يفكر في كيفية بناء البلد مرة أخرى؛ لقد كانت فرصة جيدة جداً لارتكاب الجريمة وخرق القانون.

Answers:
Q1: How long did World War II last?
B. 6 years
Q2: When did the World War II begin?
A. in 1939
Q3: How many militaries were killed in World War II?
C. more than 25 million
Q4: World War II differs from other wars because:
A. more destruction happened.
Q5: What is the cost ofWorld War II?
B. more than three wars before
Q6: Why were weapons more destructive?
D. Because they used advanced weapons.
Q7: Why did World War II end in the winter?
B. Because it was cold.
Q8: After the war, people were:
A. busy with problems.
Q9: What was the first reform after the end of war?
D. provide food for people.
Q10:After the end of the war, which of the following increased?
D. crime and breaking the law
Q11: What does the word “occur” mean?
A. happen

س١: كم استمرت الحرب العالمية الثانية؟
ب- ٦ سنوات
س٢: متى بدأت الحرب العالمية الثانية؟
أ. عام ١٩٣٩
س٣: كم عدد العسكريين الذين قتلوا في الحرب العالمية الثانية؟
ج-أكثر من ٢٥ مليوناً
س٤: تختلف الحرب العالمية الثانية عن غيرها من الحروب لأن:
أ. حدث المزيد من الدمار.
س٥: ما هي تكلفة الحرب العالمية الثانية؟
ب. أكثر من ثلاث حروب سابقة
س٦: لماذا كانت الأسلحة أكثر تدميراً؟
د- لأنهم استخدموا أسلحة متطورة.
س٧: لماذا انتهت الحرب العالمية الثانية في الشتاء؟
ب- لأنه كان بارداً.
س٨: بعد الحرب كان الناس _____
أ- مشغولون بالمشاكل.
س٩: ما هو أول إصلاح بعد انتهاء الحرب؟
د- توفير الغذاء للناس.
س١٠: بعد انتهاء الحرب أي مما يلي زاد؟
د- الجريمة ومخالفة القانون
س١١: ما معنى كلمة "يحدث"؟
أ- يحدث

صفحة التدرب

تاريخ اسطنبول



1- Turkey is a country located mainly in Western Asia, with a small portion inSoutheast Europe.It is one of the world's earliest permanently settled regions. Its capital is Istanbul, formerly known as Byzantium and Constantinople. It is the most populous city in Turkey. It is the economic, cultural and historical center of the country. The commercial and historical center is located on the European side and about one third of its population live in the suburbs on the Asian side of the Bosporus.

2-In 1514, Sultan Selim I (successfully expanded the empire's southern and eastern borders by defeating Shah Ismail I of the Safavid dynasty in the Battle of Children. In 1517, Selim I expanded the reign of Ottoman empire and he ruled into Algeria and Egypt, and created a naval presence in the Red Sea.

3-In 1991, the big event happened, the independence of the Turkic states of the Soviet Union, which allowed Turkey to extend its economic and political relations deep into Central Asia.

Questions:

Q1:What is Istanbul's old name? or what was it called?

A. Populous city
B. Eurasia
C. Constantinople
D. Intercontinental city

Q2 What kind of the passage is this?

A. historical
B. real
C. culture
D. drama

Q3:What is the best title for the passage?

A. The civilization of Turkey
B. Othman Empire
C. Turkish Republic
D. Historical center

Q4:Who does it seem to be directed to?

A. historians
B. geographers
C. tourists
D. European side

Q5:What does the word"happen" mean?

A. real
B. destroy
C. history
D. occur

Q6:What does the word"reign" mean?

A. rule
B. suburb
C. battle
D. create

صفحة التعلم

تاريخ اسطنبول

1- Turkey is a country located mainly in Western Asia, with a small portion inSoutheast Europe.It is one of the world's earliest permanently settled regions. Its capital is Istanbul, formerly known as Byzantium and **(Q1)Constantinople. It is the most populous city in Turkey. It is the economic, cultural and historical center of the country.** The commercial and historical center is located on the European side and about one third of its population live in the suburbs on the Asian side of the Bosporus.

١-تركيا دولة تقع بشكل رئيسي في غرب آسيا، مع وجود جزء صغير منها في جنوب شرق أوروبا. إنها واحدة من أقدم المناطق المستقرة بشكل دائم في العالم. وعاصمتها هي إسطنبول، المعروفة سابقاً باسم بيزنطة والقسطنطينية. وهي المدينة الأكثر اكتظاظا بالسكان في تركيا. وهي المركز الاقتصادي والثقافي والتاريخي للبلاد. وتقع المركز التجاري والتاريخي في الجانب الأوروبي ويعيش حوالي ثلث سكانها في ضواحي الجانب الآسيوي من مضيق البوسفور.

2-In 1514, Sultan Selim I (successfully expanded the empire's southern and eastern borders by defeating Shah Ismail I of the Safavid dynasty in the Battle of Children. In 1517, Selim I expanded the reign of Ottoman empire and he ruled into Algeria and Egypt, and created a naval presence in the Red Sea.

٢- في عام ١٥١٤، نجح السلطان سليم الأول (نجح في توسيع حدود الإمبراطورية الجنوبية والشرقية بهزيمة الشاه إسماعيل الأول من السلالة الصفوية في معركة الأطفال). وفي عام ١٥١٧، وسع سليم الأول حكم الإمبراطورية العثمانية وحكم الجزائر ومصر. وأنشأت وجوداً بحرياً في البحر الأحمر.

3-In 1991, the big event happened, the independence of the Turkic states of the Soviet Union, which allowed Turkey to extend its economic and political relations deep into Central Asia.

٣-في عام ١٩٩١ ، حدث الحدث الكبير، وهو استقلال الدول التركية عن الاتحاد السوفييتي، مما سمح لتركيا بمد علاقاتها الاقتصادية والسياسية إلى عمق آسيا الوسطى.

Answers:
Q1: What is Istanbul's old name? or what was it called?
C. Constantinople
Q2:What kind of the passage is this?
A. historical
Q3: What is the best title for the passage?
A. The civilization of Turkey
Q4: Who does it seem to be directed to?
C. tourists
Q5: What does the word "happen" mean?
D. occur
Q6: What does the word "reign" mean?
A. rule

س١: ما اسم اسطنبول القديم؟ أو ماذا كان يسمى؟
ج. القسطنطينية
س٢: ما نوع هذا المقطع؟
أ- تاريخية
س٣: ما هو أفضل عنوان للمقطع؟
أ-حضارة تركيا
س٤: لمن يبدو أنه موجه؟
ج- السائحون
س٥: ما معنى كلمة "happen"؟
د- حدوث
س٦: ما معنى كلمة "reign"؟
يحكم

صفحة التدرب

تلوث الهواء



Air pollution is a very dangerous phenomenon, especially in this age where air pollutants are everywhere. When we think about air pollution, we always think about the outside and atmosphere air pollution, which is just the smaller part of the air pollution that is harming us. The other part is indoor air pollution. This type of pollution is very dangerous as research shows that people spend 90% of their time staying at home. So, if the indoor air is polluted, we are in a continuous harmful environment. One of the main reasons for indoor air pollution is lack of fresh air in the house. Homes should have a proper ventilation system that allows the fresh air from outside to come inside and the bad air to go outside. However, this in itself is an issue as people tend to save energy by not allowing hot air from outside to come in as the air conditioners have to exert more energy to cool the house. Therefore, all the bad air is kept inside the house which causes the indoor air pollution.

Questions:

Q1: How much time do people spend inside their homes?

A. 10%
B. 30%
C. 90%
D. 40%

Q2: The bad air is kept inside houses because:

A. people want to save energy.
B. the fresh air goes out.
C. people stay inside their home.
D. there is a lot of fresh air.

صفحة التعلم

تلوث الهواء

Air pollution is a very dangerous phenomenon, especially in this age where air pollutants are everywhere. When we think about air pollution, we always think about the outside and atmosphere air pollution, which is just the smaller part of the air pollution that is harming us. The other part is indoor air pollution. This type of pollution is very dangerous as research shows that **(Q1)people spend 90% of their time staying at home.** So, if the indoor air is polluted, we are in a continuous harmful environment. One of the main reasons for indoor air pollution is lack of fresh air in the house. Homes should have a proper ventilation system that allows the fresh air from outside to come inside and the bad air to go outside. However, **(Q2)this in itself is an issue as people tend to save energy by not allowing hot air from outside to come in as the air conditioners have to exert more energy to cool the house.**Therefore, all the bad air is kept inside the house which causes the indoor air pollution.

يعد تلوث الهواء ظاهرة خطيرة للغاية، خاصة في هذا العصر الذي تنتشر فيه ملوثات الهواء في كل مكان. عندما نفكر في تلوث الهواء، فإننا نفكر دائمًا في تلوث الهواء الخارجي والجو، وهو مجرد جزء أصغر من تلوث الهواء الذي يضرنا. والجزء الآخر هو تلوث الهواء الداخلي. وهذا النوع من التلوث خطير للغاية حيث أظهرت الأبحاث أن الناس يقضون ٩٠% من وقتهم في المنزل. لذلك، إذا كان الهواء الداخلي ملوثاً، فنحن في بيئة ضارة مستمرة. أحد الأسباب الرئيسية لتلوث الهواء الداخلي هو قلة الهواء النقي في المنزل. يجب أن يكون لدى المنازل نظام تهوية مناسب يسمح بدخول الهواء النقي من الخارج إلى الداخل وخروج الهواء السيئ إلى الخارج. ومع ذلك، يعد هذا في حد ذاته مشكلة حيث يميل الناس إلى توفير الطاقة من خلال عدم السماح للهواء الساخن من الخارج بالدخول حيث يتعين على مكيفات الهواء بذل المزيد من الطاقة لتبريد المنزل. ولذلك يتم الاحتفاظ بكل الهواء الفاسد داخل المنزل مما يسبب تلوث الهواء الداخلي.

Answers:

Q1: How much time do people spend inside their homes?

C. 90%

Q2: The bad air is kept inside houses because

A. people want to save energy.

س١: كم من الوقت يقضيه الناس داخل منازلهم؟

ج. ٩٠%

س٢: يتم الاحتفاظ بالهواء الفاسد داخل المنازل بسبب:

أ. الناس يريدون توفير الطاقة.

صفحة التدرب

محمد علي كلاي



1-Muhammad Ali's real name was Cassius Marcellus Clay.He travelled to the 1960 Rome Games to compete. Despite being only 18, he won all four of his fights easily. In the finals, he defeated his opponent in three-tournaments to win the gold medal as an amateur boxer.

2-And then claimed his first championship by defeating Sonny Liston in 1964 at age 22, and then joined the nation of Islam and convertedhis name to Muhammad Ali. A person who wanted to use another name could simply assumethe new one.

3-In 1978, boxer Muhammad Ali defeated Leon Spinks to win the world heavyweight boxing title for the third time in his career at age 36. He won his popularity after that victory.

4-He refused to join the military during the Vietnam War. He was sentenced to five years in prison, but the Supreme Court reversed it. Ali suffered Parkinson's disease during his retirement. And he died on June 3, 2016.

Questions:

Q1: Where did Clay get his first gold medal?

A. France
B. Rome
C. Vietnam
D. Leon

Q2: How many competitions did he take part in until he got the medal?

A. 3 tournaments
B. 5 tournaments
C. 6 tournaments
D. 2 tournaments

Q3: He was a/an_____ when he got his first gold medal.

A. World Champion
B. Olympic Champion
C. amateur boxer
D. famous boxer

Q4: He won his first champion when he was:

A. 36 years old.
B. 20 years old.
C. 22 years old.
D. 25 years old.

Q5: When did Clay change his name?

A. after Beating Sony Liston
B. after Beating Cassius
C. after Beating Leon Spinks
D. after his first gold medal

صفحة التدرب

محمد علي كلاي



Q6: He converted to Islam when he was _____

A. 36 years old.
B. 20 years old.
C. 22 years old.
D. 25 years old.

Q7: What is the meaning of the word “convert”?

A. amateur
B. victory
C. win
D. change

Q8: What is the meaning of the word “assumed”?

A. posited
B. cause
C. took
D. happen

Q9: He won his third gold medal in _____

A. 1960.
B. 1964.
C. 1978.
D. 1980.

Q10: He became famous after beating _____

A. Leon.
B. Liston.
C. Zbigniew.
D. Marcellus.

Q11: Who supported his rejection of Vietnam War?

A. National court
B. Supreme court
C. Military
D. Government

Q12: He won his third gold medal when he was _____

A. 36 years old.
B. 20 years old.
C. 22 years old.
D. 25 years old.

Q13: He died on _____

A. June 3, 2016.
B. September 15, 1978.
C. January 17, 1949.
D. December 20, 1964.

صفحة التعلم

محمد علي كلاي

1-Muhammad Ali's real name was Cassius Marcellus Clay.He travelled to the **(Q1) 1960 Rome Gamesto compete.** Despite being only 18, he won all four of his fights easily. In the finals, **(Q2)he defeated his opponent in three- tournaments to win the gold medal (Q3)as an amateur boxer.**

١-الاسم الحقيقي لمحمد علي هو كاسيوس مارسيلوس كلاي. سافر إلى دورة ألعاب روما عام ١٩٦٠للمنافسة. على الرغم من أنه كان يبلغ من العمر ١٨عامًا فقط، إلا أنه فاز بجميع معاركه الأربعة بسهولة. وفي النهائيات، هزم منافسه في ثلاث بطولات ليفوز بالميدالية الذهبية كملاكم هاوٍ.

2- And then claimed his first championship by **(Q5)defeating Sonny Liston in 1964 (Q4/6)at age 22, and then joined the nation of Islam and converted his name to Muhammad Ali.** A person who wanted to use another name could simply assume the new one.

٢-ثم حقق أول بطولة له بفوزه على سوني ليستون عام ١٩٦٤ وعمره ٢٢ عامًا، ثم انضم إلى أمة الإسلام وحوّل اسمه إلى محمد علي. يمكن لأي شخص يريد استخدام اسم آخر أن يتخذ الاسم الجديد ببساطة.

3-**(Q9)In 1978, boxer Muhammad Ali defeated (Q10)Leon Spinks to win the world heavyweight boxing title for the third time in his career (Q12)at age 36.** He won his popularity after that victory.

٣-في عام ١٩٧٨، هزم الملاكم محمد علي ليون سبينكس ليفوز بلقب الملاكمة العالمية للوزن الثقيل للمرة الثالثة في مسيرته عن عمر يناهز ٣٦ عامًا. وقد نال شعبيته بعد ذلك الانتصار.

4-He refused to join the military during the Vietnam War. He was sentenced to five years in prison, but **(Q11)the Supreme Court reversed it.** Ali suffered Parkinson's disease during his retirement. **(Q13)And he died on June 3, 2016.**

٤-رفض الالتحاق بالجيش أثناء حرب فيتنام. وحكم عليه بالسجن لمدة خمس سنوات، لكن المحكمة العليا نقضته. عانى علي من مرض باركنسون أثناء تقاعده. وتوفي في ٣ يونيو ٢٠١٦.

Answers:
Q1: Where did Clay get his first gold medal?
B. Rome
Q2: How many competitions did he take part in until he got the medal?
A. 3 tournaments
Q3: He was a/an_____ when he got his first gold medal.
C. amateur boxer
Q4: He won his first champion when he was:
C. 22 years old.
Q5: When did Clay change his name?
A. after Beating Sony Liston
Q6: He converted to Islam when he was:
C. 22 years old.
Q7: What is the meaning of the word "convert"?
D. change
Q8: What is the meaning of the word "assumed"?
C. took
Q9: He won his third gold medal in _____
C. 1978.
Q10: He became famous after beating _____
A. Leon.
Q11: Who supported his rejection of VietnamWar?
B. Supreme court
Q12: He won his third gold medal when he was:
A. 36 years old
Q13: He died on _____
A. June 3, 2016.

س١: أين حصل كلاي على أول ميدالية ذهبية له؟
ب. روما
س٢: كم مسابقة شارك فيها حتى حصل على الميدالية؟
أ- ٣ بطولات
س٣: كان _____ عندما حصل على أول ميدالية ذهبية له.
ج-الملاكم الهاوي
س٤: فاز بأول بطل له عندما كان _____
ج- ٢٢ سنة.
س٥: متى غيّر كلاي اسمه؟
أ. بعد فوزه على سوني ليستون
س٦: أسلم وهو في سن _____
ج- ٢٢ سنة.
س٧: ما معنى كلمة "يتحول"؟
د- يتغير
س٨: ما معنى كلمة (يفترض)؟
ج. يتخذ
س٩: حصل على الميدالية الذهبية الثالثة له في _____
ج. ١٩٧٨
س١٠: اشتهر بعد الضرب _____
أ. ليون.
س١١: من الذي أيد رفضه لحرب فيتنام؟
ب. المحكمة العليا
س١٢: حصل على ميداليته الذهبية الثالثة عندما كان:
أ. ٣٦ سنة
س١٣: توفي بتاريخ _____
أ. ٣ يونيو ٢٠١٦

صفحة التدرب

علم النفس



Psychology is a very deep subject and all our knowledge of it comes from experience. People who study this field are called psychologists. Psychologists provide treatment to the people who are unhappy in their lives. People feel very happy because they talk and deal with psychologists. Some might think this is an easy job. But it is very difficult as it requires field research.

Questions:

Q1:What does the writer think about our knowledge of psychology?

A. It is very deep.
B. We know a lot.
C. It is from experience.
D. Reading books is helpful.

Q2: What do psychologists do to help people who are unhappy in their lives?

A. They give them medicine.
B. They provide them with treatment services.
C. They talk to them and ignore them.
D. They ask for money

Q3: Why does the writer use the word "because"?

A. to give further information
B. to contradict the dealing of the people with the psychologist
C. to explain the reason for people talking
D. to explain the result of people talking and dealing with psychologists

Q4: Why is the work of most psychologists difficult?

A. It needs field research.
B. It is a guessing game.
C. It is easy.
D. It needs you to be in office.

Q5: Which word can we use to replace the word "But"?

A. also
B. however
C. moreover
D. when

صفحة التعلم

علم النفس

Psychology is a very deep subject and all (Q1)our knowledge of it comes from experience. People who study this field are called psychologists. **(Q2)Psychologists provide treatment to the people who are unhappy in their lives.(Q3)People feel very happy because they talk and deal with psychologists.** Some might think this is an easy job. But it is very difficult **(Q4)as it requires field research.**

علم النفس موضوع عميق للغاية وكل معرفتنا به تأتي من الخبرة. يُطلق على الأشخاص الذين يدرسون هذا المجال علماء النفس. يقدم علماء النفس العلاج للأشخاص غير السعداء في حياتهم. يشعر الناس بسعادة كبيرة لأنهم يتحدثون ويتعاملون مع علماء النفس. قد يعتقد البعض أن هذه مهمة سهلة. لكن الأمر صعب للغاية لأنه يتطلب بحثًا ميدانيًا.

Answers:

Q1: What does the writer think about our knowledge of psychology?

C. It is from experience.

Q2: What do psychologists do to help people who are unhappy in their lives?

B. They provide them with treatment services.

Q3: Why does the writer use the word "because"?

D. to explain the result of people talking and dealing with psychologists

Q4: Why is the work of most psychologists difficult?

A. It needs field research.

Q5: Which word can we use to replace the word "But"?

B. however

س١: ما رأي الكاتب في معرفتنا بعلم النفس؟

ج- أنه من الخبرة.

س٢: ماذا يفعل علماء النفس لمساعدة الأشخاص غير السعداء في حياتهم؟

ب- يقدمون لهم الخدمات العلاجية.

س٣: لماذا استخدم الكاتب كلمة "لأن"؟

د-شرح نتيجة حديث الناس وتعاملهم مع علماء النفس

س٤: لماذا يعتبر عمل أغلب علماء النفس صعبا؟

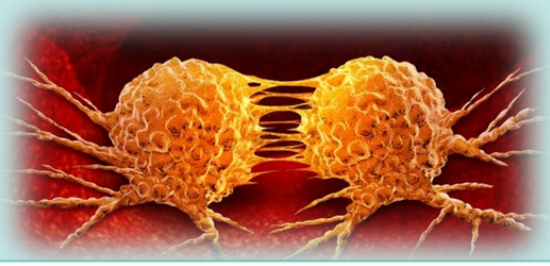
أ- يحتاج إلى بحث ميداني.

س٥: ما هي الكلمة التي يمكن أن نستخدمها لتحل محل كلمة "لكن"؟

ب.ومع ذلك

صفحة التدرب

قهر السرطان



1-Cancer is a disease that occurs when abnormal cells in the body begin to divide and grow uncontrollably. In many cases, cancer can be treated and even cured through surgery, which involves the removal of the affected tissues or organs. Depending on the stage of cancer and other factors, additional treatments like chemotherapy or radiation therapy may also be necessary.

2-One challenge in treating cancer is avoiding damage to healthy cells in the process. To address this, scientists are constantly working to improve their understanding of cell cycle proteins, which play a critical role in regulating cell growth and division. By better understanding these proteins, researchers hope to develop more targeted therapies that can selectively kill cancer cells while leaving healthy cells unharmed.

3-However, it's important to note that chemotherapy, while effective in many cases, also has its dangers. Chemotherapy drugs can cause a range of side effects, including nausea, hair loss, and weakened immune function. Despite these challenges, ongoing research and advances in cancer treatments give reason for hope that we will continue to improve our understanding and treatment of this complex disease.

Questions:

Q1: What does paragraph (1) say about cancer?

A. It's less frequent than other cancers.
B. Can be normally removed by Surgery.
C. People get it from Sunbathing.
D. Melanomas are easy to notice.

Q2: How can scientists avoid destroying healthy cells?

A. by treating cancer very early.
B. copying DNA in cancer cells.
C. using chemotherapy.
D. better understanding cell cycle proteins.

Q3: Why does writer use "however"?

A. To say chemotherapy has its dangers.
B. To give an example on how chemotherapy works.
C. To repeat previous sentence.
D. To say previous sentence is important.

Q4:How does the writer feel about our understanding of cancer?

A. excited.
B. hopeful.
C. angry.
D. disappointed.

صفحة التعلم

قهر السرطان

1-Cancer is a disease that occurs when abnormal cells in the body begin to divide and grow uncontrollably. In many cases, (Q1)cancer can be treated and even cured through surgery, which involves the removal of the affected tissues or organs. Depending on the stage of cancer and other factors, additional treatments like chemotherapy or radiation therapy may also be necessary.

١- السرطان هو مرض يحدث عندماتبدأ الخلايا غيرالطبيعية في الجسم بالانقسام والنمو بشكل لا يمكن السيطرة عليه. في كثير من الحالات، يمكن علاج السرطان وحتى الشفاء منه من خلال الجراحة، والتي تنطوي على إزالة الأنسجة أو الأعضاء المصابة. اعتماداً على مرحلة السرطان وعوامل أخرى، قد تكون هناك حاجة أيضاً إلى علاجات إضافية مثل العلاج الكيميائي أو العلاج الإشعاعي.

2-One challenge in treating cancer is avoiding damage to healthy cells in the process. To address this, **(Q2)scientists are constantly working to improve their understanding of cell cycle proteins,** which play a critical role in regulating cell growth and division. By better understanding these proteins, researchers hope to develop more targeted therapies that can selectively kill cancer cells while leaving healthy cells unharmed.

٢- أحد التحديات في علاج السرطان هو تجنب تلف الخلايا السليمة في هذه العملية. ولمعالجة هذه المشكلة، يعمل العلماء باستمرار على تحسين فهمهم لبروتينات دورة الخلية، والتي تلعب دورًا حاسمًا في تنظيم نمو الخلايا وانقسامها. ومن خلال فهم هذه البروتينات بشكل أفضل، يأمل الباحثون في تطوير علاجات أكثر استهدافاً يمكنها قتل الخلايا السرطانية بشكل انتقائي مع ترك الخلايا السليمة دون أذى.

3-However, it's important to note that chemotherapy, **(Q3)while effective in many cases, also has its dangers.** Chemotherapy drugs can cause a range of side effects, including nausea, hair loss, and weakened immune function. Despite these challenges, **(Q4)ongoing research and advances in cancer treatments give reason for hope that we will continue to improve our understanding and treatment of this complex disease.**

٣- ومع ذلك، من المهم ملاحظة أن العلاج الكيميائي، رغم فعاليته في كثير من الحالات، إلا أن له مخاطره أيضاً. يمكن أن تسبب أدوية العلاج الكيميائي مجموعة من الآثار الجانبية، بما في ذلك الغثيان وتساقط الشعر وضعف وظائف المناعة. على الرغم من هذه التحديات، فإن الأبحاث المستمرة والتقدم في علاجات السرطان يعطي سببًا للأمل في أننا سنستمر في تحسين فهمنا وعلاجنا لهذا المرض المعقد.

س١: ماذا تقول الفقرة (١) عن السرطان؟
ب.يمكن إزالتها عادة عنطريق الجراحة.

س٢: كيف يمكن للعلماء تجنب تدمير الخلايا السليمة؟
د. فهم أفضل لبروتينات دورة الخلية.

س٣: لماذا يستخدم الكاتب"ومع ذلك"؟
أ. القول بأن العلاج الكيميائي له مخاطره.

س٤: كيف يشعر الكاتب تجاه فهمنا للسرطان؟
ب- متفائل.

Answers:
Q1: What does paragraph (1) say about cancer?
B. Can be normally removed by Surgery.
Q2: How can scientists avoid destroying healthy cells?
D. better understanding cell cycle proteins.
Q3: Why does writer use "however"?
A. To say chemotherapy has its dangers.
Q4: How does the writer feel about our understanding of cancer?
B. hopeful.

صفحة التدرب

العملات



1-People named their coins after many things like their weight. For example,
The English pound is derived from the Latin pondo meaning pound. So is the Spanish peso which means light weight.

2-Another way of naming coins was the metals of which they were composed. Thus, the nickel is made of nickel.

3-Location sometimes plays an important role in the naming of some coins. The word thal means valley in German. Then by 1600, the spelling was changed into dollar.

4- Most of the coins have their names from Latin such as the word riyal. Its Latin word is regalis, meaning royal.

5-The Kuwaiti dinar is the most expensive with an exchange rate of 3.32 dollars for one dinar

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following was not used to derive the name of the coin?

A. material
B. weight
C. place
D. names of kings

Q2: What does the word “derived” mean?

A. originated
B. composed
C. minted
D. mined

Q3: What is the origin of the word “peso”?

A. Spanish
B. Italian
C. Latin
D. Greek

Q4: What does the underlined pronoun “which” refer to?

A. lira
B. pondo
C. pound
D .peso

صفحة التدرب

العملات



Q5: What is the meaning of “peso”?

A. lightweight

B. pound

C. valley

D. gold

Q6: What is Nickel’s name derived from?

A. its weight

B. Latin

C. its material

D. the location it was minted

Q7: Which of the following is a German word?

A. pondo

B. thal

C. libra

D. ringgit

Q8: What is the origin of the word “Dollar”?

A. Germany

B. America

C. Australia

D. Ancient Egypt

Q9: What is the origin of riyal?

A. Spanish-royal

B. Latin –regalis

C. British -royal

D. Greek –Riyal

Q10: What is the most expensive currency?

A. Bahraini Dinar

B. USD dollar

C. Iranian Riyal

D. Kuwaiti Dinar

صفحة التعلم

العملات

1-People named their coins after many things like their weight. For example, The English pound is derived from **(Q3)the Latin pondo meaning pound. So isthe Spanish peso which means light weight.**

١-أطلق الناس على عملاتهم أسماء كثيرة مثل وزنها. على سبيل المثال، الجنيه الإنجليزي مشتق من الكلمة اللاتينية "بوندو" التي تعني الجنيه. وكذلك البيزو الأسباني الذي يعني الوزن الخفيف.

2-Another way of naming coins was the metals of which they were composed. Thus, **(Q6)the nickel is made of nickel.**

٢-ومن الطرق الأخرى لتسمية العملات المعدنية هي المعادن التي تتكون منها. وهكذا، يتكون النيكل من النيكل.

3-Location sometimes plays an important role in the naming of some coins. **(Q7)The word thal means valley in German.** Then by 1600, the spelling was changed into dollar.

٣-يلعب الموقع أحياناً دورًا مهمًا في تسمية بعض العملات المعدنية. كلمة ثال تعني الوادي باللغة الألمانية. ثم بحلول عام ١٦٠٠ ، تم تغيير التهجئة إلى الدولار.

4- Most of the coins have their names from Latin such as the word riyal. **(Q9)Its Latin word is regalis, meaning royal.**

٤-معظم العملات المعدنية تحمل أسمائها من اللغة اللاتينية مثل كلمة الريال. كلمتها اللاتينية وتعني ملكي.

5- **(Q10)The Kuwaiti dinar is the most expensive with an exchange rate of 3.32 dollars for one dinar.**

٥-الدينار الكويتي هو الأغلى حيث سعر صرف ٣.٣٢ دولار للدينار الواحد.

س١: أي مما يلي لم يستخدم لاشتقاق اسم العملة؟
د-أسماء الملوك

س٢: ما معنى كلمة "مشتق"؟
أ- نشأت

س٣: ما أصل كلمة "بيزو"؟
ج- اللاتينية

س٤: إلى ماذا يشير الضمير الذي تحته خط (which)
د. بيزو

س٥: ما معنى "البيزو"؟
أ- خفيف الوزن

س٦: ما هو اسم النيكل المشتق منه؟
ج- مادته

س٧: أي مما يلي كلمة ألمانية؟
ب.ثال

س٨: ما أصل كلمة "دولار"؟
أ- ألمانيا

س٩: ما أصل الريال؟
ب.اللاتينية ملكي

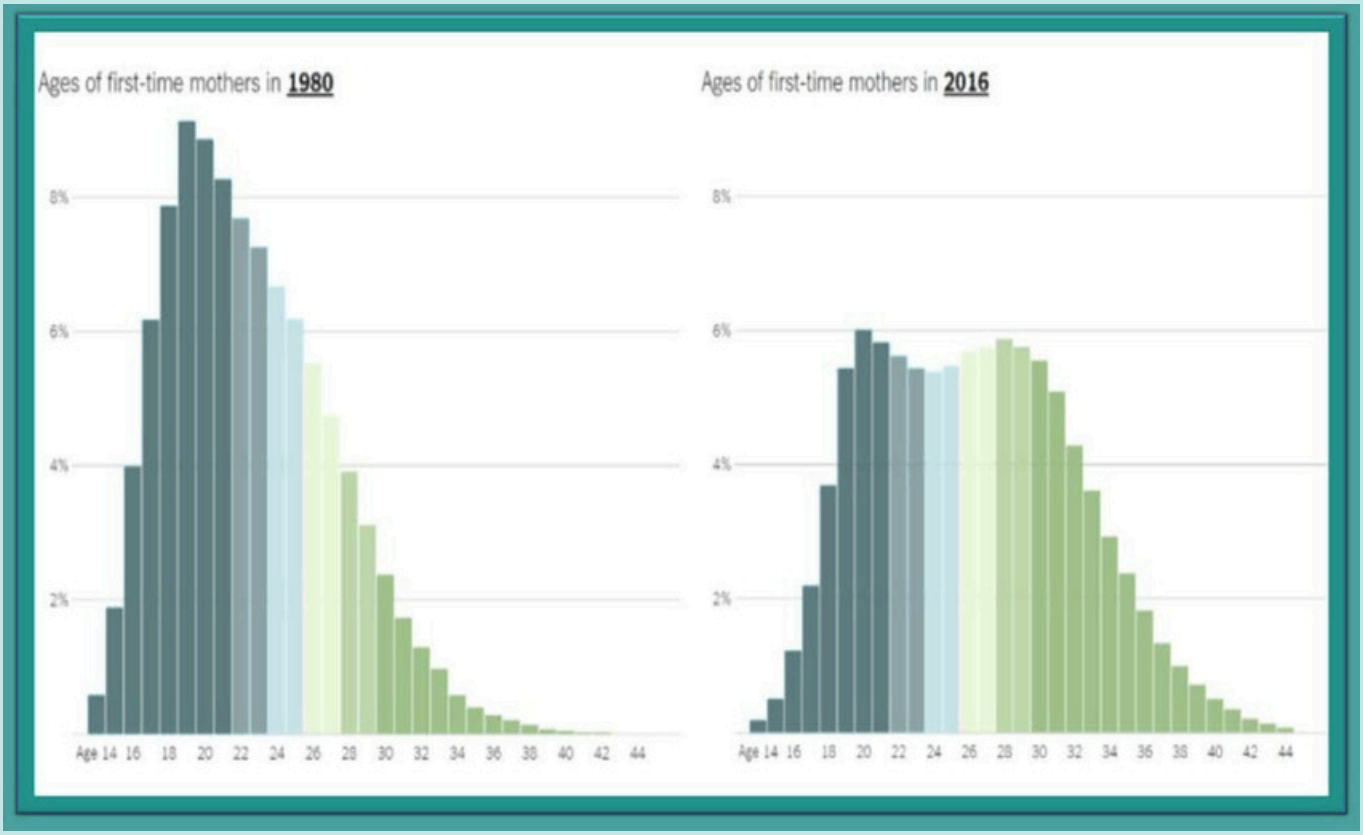
س١٠: ما هي أغلى عملة؟
د-الدينار الكويتي

Answers:
Q1: Which of the following was not used to derive the name of the coin?
D. names of kings
Q2: What does the word “derived” mean?
A. originated
Q3: What is the origin of the word “peso”?
C. Latin
Q4: What does the underlined pronoun “which” refer to?
D .Peso
Q5: What is the meaning of “peso”?
A. light weight
Q6: What is Nickel’s name derived from?
C. its material
Q7: Which of the following is a German word?
B. thal
Q8: What is the origin of the word “Dollar”?
A. Germany
Q9: What is the origin of riyal?
B. Latin –regalis
Q10: What is the most expensive currency?
D. Kuwaiti Dinar

صفحة التدرب

الامهات





Questions:

Q1: In 2016, what percentage of women became first-time mothers at age 20?

A. 2%
B. 4%
C. 6%
D. 8%

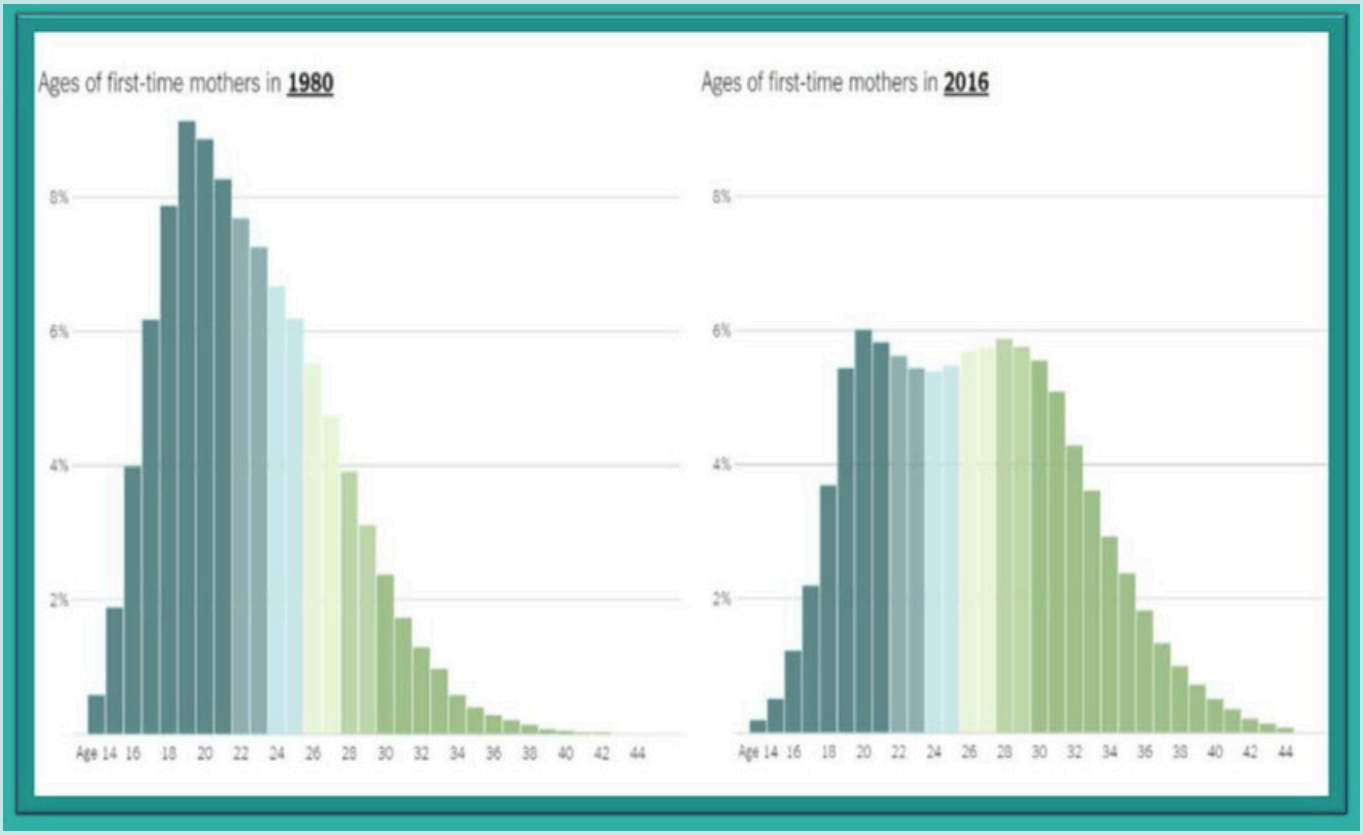
Q2: In 1980, what was the most common age to become a first-time mother?

A. 19
B. 20
C. 21
D. 22

صفحة التعلم

الامهات





Answers:

Q1: In 2016, what percentage of women became first-time mothers at age 20?

C. 6%

Q2: In 1980, what was the most common age to become a first-time mother?

A. 19

س١: في عام ٢٠١٦، ما هي نسبة النساء اللاتي أصبحن أمهات لأول مرة في سن العشرين؟

ج. ٦ %

س٢:في عام ١٩٨٠ ، ما هو السن الأكثر شيوعًا للأمومة لأول مرة؟

أ. ١٩

صفحة التدرب

السكر



When you eat or drink too much sugar, the extra insulin in your bloodstream can affect your arteries all over your body. It causes their walls to get inflamed, grow thicker than normal and more stiff, this stresses your heart and damages it over time. This can lead to heart disease, like heart failure, heart attacks, and strokes.

Questions:

Q1: What health problem does sugar cause?

A. Your bloodstream

B. It causes low blood pressure.

C. It causes heart diseases.

D. It causes stress.

صفحة التعلم

السكر

When you eat or drink too much sugar, the extra insulin in your bloodstream can affect your arteries all over your body.
It causes their walls to get inflamed, grow thicker than normal and more stiff, this stresses your heart and damages it over time. This can lead to heart disease, like heart failure, heart attacks, and strokes.

عندما تأكل أو تشرب الكثير من السكر، فإن الأنسولين الزائد في مجرى الدم يمكن أن يؤثر على الشرايين في جميع أنحاء الجسم. فهو يتسبب في التهاب جدرانها، وتصبح أكثر سمكًا من المعتاد وأكثر تصلبًا، مما يضغط على قلبك ويدمره بمرور الوقت. وهذا يمكن أن يؤدي إلى أمراض القلب، مثل قصور القلب والنوبات القلبية والسكتات الدماغية.

Answers:

Q1: What health problem does sugar cause?

C.It causes heart diseases.

س١: ما هي المشكلة الصحية التي يسببها السكر؟

ج- يسبب أمراض القلب.

صفحة التدرب

مرق العظام



Bone broth can be made with any animal bone. It's not new food. Some people swear the minerals thatyou get from bone broth can help to alleviate joint and gut pain, boost your immune system, brighten skin and even make your hair shiny.
Some even say that when they don't have the bone broth, their joints get quite stiff and bothersome. So far we lack any scientific evidence about that.

Questions:

Q1: The pronoun "that" refers to _____

A. some people.
B. swear.
C. bones.
D.minerals

Q2: What happensto the people who don't drink bone soup?

A.Their hair becomes shiny.
B.Their joints stiffen.
C.Their immunity system boosts.
D.Their digestion becomes bother some.

Q3: What is the meaning of the word "lack"?

A .miss
B .find
C .boosts
D .evidence

صفحة التعلم

مرق العظام

Bone broth can be made with any animal bone. It's not new food. Some people swear the **(Q1) minerals <u>that</u> you get from bone broth can help to alleviate joint and gut pain,** boost your immune system, brighten skin and even make your hair shiny. Some even say that when they don't have the bone broth, their **(Q2) joints get quite stiff and bothersome. So far we lack any scientific evidence about that.**

يمكن صنع مرق العظام من أي عظم حيواني.إنه ليس طعامًا جديداً.
يقسم بعض الأشخاص أن المعادن التي تحصل عليها من مرق العظام يمكن أن تساعد في تخفيف آلام المفاصل والأمعاء، وتعزيز جهاز المناعة، وتفتيح البشرة، وحتى جعل شعرك لامعًا. حتى أن البعض يقول أنه عندما لا يكون لديهم مرق العظام،
فإن مفاصلهم تصبح قاسية ومزعجة للغاية. وحتى الآن لا نملك أي دليل علمي على ذلك.

Answers:
Q1: The pronoun "that" refers to _____
D.minerals
Q2: What happens to the people who don't drink bone soup?
B.Their joints stiffen.
Q3: What is the meaning of the word "lack"?
A. miss

س١: الضمير "ذلك" يشير إلى _____
د- المعادن
س٢: ماذا يحدث لمن لا يشرب حساء العظام؟
ب- تصلب مفاصلهم.
س٣: ما معنى كلمة "نقص"؟
أ. فقد

صفحة التدرب

الفيتامينات والمعادن



1-The two substances every human body needs to function properly are vitamins and minerals. Using them properly, our bodies would be maintained strong and healthy. All vitamins and minerals have specific functions and can be found in a wide variety of food products such as vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, and more. Vitamin K, for example, is a group of vitamins that the body needs for blood clotting, helping wounds to heal.

2-One should be careful, though, not to take too much of a vitamin or a mineral. Using too much sodium may lead to high blood pressure.

3-So, it is extremely important to take the quantities of vitamins and minerals that are sufficient to our needs and exceed the limit as it might have negative and sometimes, serious consequences on our bodies.

Questions:

Q1: How is vitamin K vital to our bodies?

A. to help muscles work normally
B. to help cuts stop bleeding
C. to make red blood cells
D. to improve the health of the skin

Q2:What negativ eeffect would consuming too much sodium lead to?

A. High blood pressure
B. weak bones
C. bleeding
D. headaches

Q3:Which word is closest in meaning to the word, maintain, in paragraph 1?

A. share
B. find
C. keep
D. improve

Q4:Which word is closest in meaning to the word, sufficient, in paragraph 3?

A. important
B. extra
C. enough
D. different

صفحة التعلم

الفيتامينات والمعادن

1-The two substances every human body needs to function properly are vitamins and minerals. Using them properly, our bodies would be maintained strong and healthy. All vitamins and minerals have specific functions and can be found in a wide variety of food products such as vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, and more. **(Q1)Vitamin K, for example, is a group of vitamins that the body needs for blood clotting, helping wounds to heal.**

١- المادتان اللتان يحتاجهما جسم الإنسان ليقوم بوظائفه بشكل صحيح هما الفيتامينات والمعادن. باستخدامها بشكل صحيح، سيتم الحفاظ على أجسامنا قوية وصحية. جميع الفيتامينات والمعادن لها وظائف محددة ويمكن العثور عليها في مجموعة واسعة من المنتجات الغذائية مثل الخضروات والفواكه واللحوم والأسماك وغيرها. فيتامين ك، على سبيل المثال، هو مجموعة من الفيتامينات التي يحتاجها الجسم لتخثر الدم، مما يساعد على التئام الجروح.

2-One should be careful, though, not to take too much of a vitamin or a mineral. **(Q2)Using too much sodium may lead to high blood pressure.**

٢- ولكن ينبغي الحذر من تناول الكثير من الفيتامينات أو المعادن. استخدام الكثير من الصوديوم قد يؤدي إلى ارتفاع ضغط الدم.

3-So, it is extremely important to take the quantities of vitamins and minerals that are sufficient to our needs and exceed the limit as it might have negative and sometimes, serious consequences on our bodies.

٣-لذا من المهم للغاية تناول كميات من الفيتامينات والمعادن التي تكفي احتياجاتنا وتتجاوز الحد المسموح به حيث قد يكون لذلك عواقب سلبية وأحياناً خطيرة على أجسامنا.

Answers:
Q1: How is vitamin K vital to our bodies?
B. to help cuts stop bleeding
Q2: What negative effect would consuming too much sodium lead to?
A. High blood pressure
Q3: Which word is closest in meaning to the word, maintain, in paragraph 1?
C. Keep
Q4: Which word is closest in meaning to the word, sufficient, in paragraph 3?
C. enough

س١: ما مدى أهمية فيتامين ك لأجسامنا؟
ب- مساعدة الجروح على وقف النزيف
س٢: ما هو التأثير السلبي الذي قد يؤدي إليه تناول الكثير من الصوديوم؟
أ- ارتفاع ضغط الدم
س٣: ما هي الكلمة الأقرب في المعنى لكلمة "صون" في الفقرة ١؟
ج- حفظ
س٤: ما هي الكلمة الأقرب في المعنى إلى كلمة "الكافي" في الفقرة ٣؟
ج- بما فيه الكفاية

صفحة التدرب

الحمام



1-Pigeons are incredibly complex and intelligent birds and they are highly sociable animals. They are often seen in flocks of 20-30 birds.

2-Pigeons build their nests at any place. One day, there was a pigeon building its nest on my balcony. After a few days, the nest created a very bad smell like waste and because of it, I couldn't take my breath. Pigeons are like rats; they eat the fallen food on the ground and make noises when they eat. Pigeons aren't able to see at night that well, which differs from the nocturnal birds such as owls.

3-Pigeons were used to carry essential messages during natural disasters. They can survive hard circumstances. Their ability to fly in adverse weather conditions is thought to have saved many human lives.

4-Pigeons are amazing creatures, but we aren't used to having them as pets.

Questions:

Q1: What does paragraph 1 talk about?

A. Birds
B. Pigeons
C. Mixed feelings
D. Nests

Q2: The word "nocturnal"probably means:

A. active at night.
B. active at day.
C. owl bird.
D. fallen food.

Q3:Why does the writer say that pigeons are similar to rats?

A. They are active at night.
B. They feed on the fallen food.
C. They have great eyesight.
D. They are little animals.

صفحة التدرب

الحمام



Q4: Why couldn't the writer breathe?

A. He has an allergy.
B. Because of the hot weather.
C. Pigeons smell like trash.
D. They like fallen food.

Q5: Where do the pigeons build nests?

A. in any place
B. in caves
C. in tress
D. in houses

Q6: What is not true about pigeons from the following?

A. They are pets.
B. They are the symbol of peace.
C. They were messengers.
D. They make noises when they eat.

Q7: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

A. the ability to live in all circumstances or conditions.
B. impressive memorials to pigeons.
C. carrying essential messages.
D. unprecedented floods.

صفحة التعلم

الحمام

1- Pigeons are incredibly complex and intelligent birds and theyarehighly sociable animals. They areoften seen in flocks of 20-30 birds.

١- الحمام طيور معقدة وذكية بشكل لا يصدق، وهي حيوانات اجتماعية للغاية. غالباً ما يتم رؤيتها في قطعان مكونة من ٢٠- ٣٠ طائرًا.

2-**(Q5)Pigeons build their nests at any place.** One day, there was a pigeon building its nest on my balcony. After a few days, the nest created a **(Q4)very bad smell like waste and because of it, I couldn't take my breath. (Q3)Pigeons are like rats; they eat the fallen food on the ground and make noises when they eat.** Pigeons aren't able to see at night that well, which differs from the nocturnal birds such as owls.

٢- يبني الحمام أعشاشه في أي مكان. فيأحد الأيام، كانت هناك حمامة تبني عشها في شرفتي. بعد بضعة أيام، ظهرت في العش رائحة كريهة جداً تشبه رائحة النفايات، وبسببها لم أستطع أن ألتقط أنفاسي. الحمام مثل الفئران. يأكلون الطعام المتساقط على الأرض ويصدرون أصواتاً عندما يأكلون. لا يستطيع الحمام الرؤية ليلاً بشكل جيد، وهو ما يختلف عن الطيور الليلية مثل البوم.

3-Pigeons were used to carry essential messages during natural disasters. They can survive **(Q7)hard circumstances.** Their ability to fly in adverse weather conditions is thought to have saved many human lives.

٣- تم استخدام الحمام لحمل الرسائل الأساسية أثناء الكوارث الطبيعية. يمكنهم البقاء على قيدالحياة في الظروف الصعبة. ويعتقد أن قدرتهم على الطيران في الظروف الجوية السيئة قد أنقذت العديد من الأرواح البشرية.

4- Pigeons are amazing creatures, but **(Q6)we aren't used to having them as pets.**

٤-الحمام مخلوقات مذهلة، لكننا لسنا معتادين على اقتنائه كحيوانات أليفة.

س١: ما الذي تتحدث عنه الفقرة ١؟

ب- الحمام

س٢: كلمة "ليلي" ربما تعني:

ب-ينشط ليلاً.

س٣: لماذا يقول الكاتب أن الحمام يشبه الفئران؟

ب-تتغذى على الطعام الساقط.

س٤: لماذا لا يستطيع الكاتب أن يتنفس؟

ج. رائحة الحمام مثل القمامة.

س٥: أين يبني الحمام أعشاشه؟

أ-في أي مكان

س٦: ما الذي لا يصح عن الحمام مما يلي؟

ج: إنها حيوانات أليفة.

س٧: الفقرة ٣ تتحدث بشكل رئيسي عن:

أ-القدرة علىالعيشفيكافة الظروف والأحوال.

Answers:

Q1:What does paragraph 1 talk about?

B. Pigeons

Q2:The word "nocturnal" probably means:

B. active at night.

Q3: Why does the writer say that pigeons are similar to rats?

B. They feed on the fallen food.

Q4: Why couldn't the writer breathe?

C. Pigeons smell like trash.

Q5: Where do the pigeons build nests?

A. in any place

Q6: What is not true about pigeons from the following?

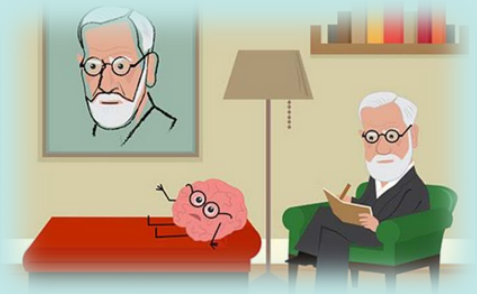
A. They are pets.

Q7: Paragraph 3 mainly talks about _____

A. the ability to live in all circumstances or conditions.

صفحة التدرب

التحليل النفسي



Psychoanalysis is defined as aset of psychological theories and therapeutic methods. It was created by Sigmund Freud. Traditional psychoanalysis is no longer practiced because it is very slow and expensive. When we begin with this process, we should begin withachildhood memory or dream. Most of the psychological problems are fed from repressed impulses and conflicts while in childhood.

Questions:

Q1: Who is the psychologist who created psychoanalysis?

A. SigmundFreud
B. Einstein
C. Darwin
D. Jacob Freud

Q2: Why is traditional psychoanalysis no longer practiced (we don't use it)?

A. short and cheap
B. hard and long
C. slow and expensive
D. cheap and quick

Q3: What things can psychoanalysis begin with?

A. a health problem
B. a recent memory
C. an adulthood conflict
D. a childhood memory or dream

Q4: What are two things from childhood feed psychological problems?

A. nothing at all
B. events and friends
C. happiness and joy
D. repressed impulses and conflicts

صفحة التعلم

التحليل النفسي

Psychoanalysis is defined as a set of psychological theories and therapeutic methods. **(Q1)It was created by Sigmund Freud.** Traditional psychoanalysis is no longer practiced because **(Q2)it is very slow and expensive.** When we begin with this process, **(Q3)we should begin with a childhood memory or dream. (Q4)Most of the psychological problems are fed from repressed impulses and conflicts while in childhood.**

يُعرّف التحليل النفسي بأنه مجموعة من النظريات النفسية والأساليب العلاجية.
تم إنشاؤه بواسطة سيغموند فرويد. لم يعد التحليل النفسي التقليدي يمارس لأنه بطيء ومكلف للغاية. عندما نبدأ بهذه العملية، يجب أن نبدأ بذكرى أو حلم الطفولة.
تتغذى معظم المشاكل النفسية من الدوافع والصراعات المكبوتة في مرحلة الطفولة.

Answers:
Q1: Who is the psychologist who created psychoanalysis?
A. Sigmund Freud

Q2: Why is traditional psychoanalysis no longer practiced (we don't use it)?
C. slow and expensive

Q3: What things can psychoanalysis begin with?
D. a childhood memory or dream

Q4: What are two things from childhood feed psychological problems?
D. repressed impulses and conflicts

س١: من هو الطبيب النفسي الذي ابتكر التحليل النفسي؟
أ. سيغموند فرويد

س٢: لماذا لم يعد التحليل النفسي التقليدي يمارس (نحن لا نستخدمه)؟
ج-بطيئة ومكلفة

س٣: ما هي الأشياء التي يمكن أن يبدأ بها التحليل النفسي؟
د-ذكرى أو حلم الطفولة

س٤: ما هما الشيئان اللذان يغذيان الطفولة المشاكل النفسية؟
د.الدوافع والصراعات المكبوتة

صفحة التدرب

النباتات



1-Plants, the life-sustaining organisms that populate our planet, play a vital role in the ecosystem and our daily lives. In this passage, we explore various important aspects related to plants, highlighting their diverse habitats, multifaceted uses, and the significance they hold for our existence.

2-Plants exhibit remarkable adaptability, with species thriving in a wide range of environments, from lush rainforests to arid deserts. Their resilience and ability to adapt to varying climatic conditions allow them to colonize diverse habitats, making them an integral part of ecosystems worldwide.

3-Plants offer a myriad of benefits to humans and the environment. They provide us with food, medicine, shelter, and raw materials for various industries. Additionally, plants contribute to the maintenance of ecological balance by releasing oxygen, sequestering carbon dioxide, and supporting biodiversity. Their invaluable contributions underscore the interconnectedness between plants and human well-being.

4-Lotus plants are renowned for their ability to thrive in aquatic environments, with their distinctive flowers and broad leaves adorning ponds and water bodies. Their unique adaptation to water environments showcases the diversity and adaptability of plant life.

5-Throughout the passage, the writer emphasizes the critical role that plants play in our lives and the environment. From their ability to grow in diverse habitats to their multifaceted uses and contributions, the passage underscores the significance of plants for sustaining life, supporting ecosystems, and providing resources for human well-being.

Questions:

Q1:What is one important idea related to plants that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)?

A. Plants have different sizes.
B. Plants are useful for life.
C. Water lilies grow in water.
D. Plants grow in different places.

Q2:What is one important idea related to plants that the writer mentions in Paragraph (3)?

A. Plants are used for decoration.
B. Plants provide food and oxygen.
C. Plants are useful in several ways.
D. Plants are used to make fibres.

Q3: What are lotus plants an example of?

A. Plants that grow in soil
B. Plants that grow in water
C. Plants that grow on hard surfaces
D. Plants that produce paper and fibres

Q4: What is the main topic of the passage?

A. the importance of plants
B. how to grow plants at home
C. the use of plants in decoration
D. how to grow plants around cities

صفحة التعلم

النباتات

1-Plants, the life-sustaining organisms that populate our planet, play a vital role in the ecosystem and our daily lives. In this passage, we explore various important aspects related to plants, highlighting their diverse habitats, multifaceted uses, and the significance they hold for our existence.

١- تلعب النباتات،وهي الكائنات الحية التي تعيش على كوكبنا، دورًا حيويًا في النظام البيئي وحياتنا اليومية. في هذا المقطع، نستكشف الجوانب المهمة المختلفة المتعلقة بالنباتات، ونسلط الضوء على بيئاتها المتنوعة، واستخداماتها المتعددة الأوجه، والأهمية التي تحملها لوجودنا.

2-Plants exhibit remarkable adaptability, with species thriving in a wide range of environments, from lush rainforests to arid deserts. **(Q1)Their resilience and ability to adapt to varying climatic conditions allow them to colonize diverse habitats, making them an integral part of ecosystems worldwide.**

٢-تظهر النباتات قدرة ملحوظة على التكيف، حيث تزدهر الأنواع في مجموعة واسعة من البيئات،من الغابات المطيرة الكثيفة إلى الصحاري القاحلة. إن مرونتها وقدرتها على التكيف مع الظروف المناخية المختلفة تسمح لها باستعمار موائل متنوعة، مما يجعلها جزءًا لايتجزأ من النظم البيئية في جميع أنحاء العالم.

3-Plants offer a myriad of benefits to humans and the environment. **(Q2)They provide us with food, medicine, shelter, and raw materials for various industries.** Additionally, plants contribute to the maintenance of ecological balance by releasing oxygen, sequestering carbon dioxide, and supporting biodiversity. Their invaluable contributions underscore the interconnectedness between plants and human well-being.

٣-تقدم النباتات عددًا لا يحصىمن الفوائد للإنسان والبيئة. إنهم يزودوننا بالغذاء والدواء والمأوى والموادالخام لمختلف الصناعات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تساهم النباتات في الحفاظ على التوازن البيئي من خلال إطلاق الأكسجين، وعزل ثاني أكسيد الكربون، ودعم التنوعالبيولوجي. وتؤكد مساهماتها التي لا تقدر بثمنعلى الترابط بين النباتات ورفاهية الإنسان.

4-Lotus plants are renowned for their ability to thrive in aquatic environments, with their distinctive flowers and broad leaves adorning ponds and water bodies. **(Q3)Their unique adaptation to water environments showcases the diversity and adaptability of plant life.**

٤-تشتهر نباتات اللوتس بقدرتها على العيش في البيئات المائية، حيث تزين أزهارها المميزة وأوراقها العريضة البرك والمسطحات المائية. يُظهر تكيفها الفريد مع البيئات المائية تنوع الحياة النباتية وقدرتهاعلى التكيف.

5-Throughout the passage, the writer emphasizes the critical role that plants play in our lives and the environment. From their ability to grow in diverse habitats to their multifaceted uses and contributions, (Q4)the passage underscores the significance of plants for sustaining life, supporting ecosystems, and providing resources for human well-being.

٥-طوال المقطع يؤكد الكاتب على الدور الحاسم الذي تلعبه النباتات في حياتنا والبيئة. من قدرتها على النمو في موائل متنوعة إلى استخداماتها ومساهماتها المتعددة الأوجه، يؤكد هذا المقطع على أهمية النباتات في الحفاظ على الحياة، ودعم النظم البيئية، وتوفير الموارد لرفاهية الإنسان.

Answers:
Q1: What is one important idea related to plants that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)?
D. Plants grow in different places.
Q2: What is one important idea related to plants that the writer mentions in Paragraph (3)?
C. Plants are useful in several ways.
Q3: What are lotus plants an example of?
B. Plants that grow in water
Q4: What is the main topic of the passage?
A. the importance of plants

س١: ما هي الفكرة المهمة المتعلقة بالنباتات والتي ذكرها الكاتب في الفقرة (٢)؟
د-تنمو النباتات في أماكن مختلفة.

س٢: ما هي الفكرة المهمة المتعلقة بالنباتات التي ذكرها الكاتب في الفقرة (٣)؟
ج. النباتات مفيدة بعدة طرق.

س٣: ما هي نباتات اللوتس مثال عليها؟
ب- النباتات التي تنمو في الماء

س٤: ما هو الموضوع الرئيسي للمقطع؟
أ- أهمية النباتات

صفحة التدرب

البيتزا



1-Pizza is a common love for Italians and people all around the world. It originated in Italy. You will find there a different pizza in each city. Then it was adopted by the different cultures and many other cultures have adapted pizza to their own liking. Even now you will find the frozen pizza sold at supermarkets not only at the restaurants. This is to meet the increased demand.

2- Shakey's pizza is the first franchise pizza chain in the United States. It was founded in Sacramento, California on April 30, 1954.

3-Pizza is considered to be an unhealthy food although it contains many vitamins because it contains high calories.

Questions:

Q1: Why is the pizza a popular dish?

A. adapt to different cultures.
B. old dish
C. healthy food
D. easy food

Q2: Why is the pizza sold at supermarkets?

A. to be different
B. to meet the increasing demand
C. to be popular
D. as a result of WWII.

Q3: The pronoun "there" refers to _____

A. Italy.
B. France.
C. Naples.
D. Paris.

Q4: What is the best title of this passage?

A. Different cultures
B. History of Italy
C. Kinds of pizza
D. Popularity of pizza

Q5: Why is pizza not healthy?

A. contains a lot of high calories.
B. frozen food
C. contains some vegetables.
D. easy snacks

Q6: Shaky pizza opened in:

A. Paris, 1970.
B. Italy, 1830.
C. United States, 1930.
D. California, 1954.

صفحة التعلم

البيتزا

1-Pizza is a common love for **(Q3)Italians and people all around the world. It originated in Italy.** You will find there a different pizza in each city. Then it was **(Q1)adopted by the different cultures and many other cultures have adapted pizza to their own liking.** Even now you will find the **(Q2)frozen pizza sold at supermarkets not only at the restaurants.** This is to meet the increased demand.

١- البيتزا حب شائع عند الإيطاليين والناس في جميع أنحاء العالم. نشأت في إيطاليا. ستجد هناك بيتزا مختلفة في كل مدينة. ثم تم تبنيها من قبل الثقافات المختلفة والعديد من الثقافات الأخرى قامت بتكييف البيتزا حسب رغبتها. وحتى الآن ستجد البيتزا المجمدة تباع في محلات السوبر ماركت وليس فقط في المطاعم. وذلك لتلبية الطلب المتزايد

2-**(Q6)Shakey's pizza is the first franchise pizza chain in the United States.** It was founded in Sacramento, California on April 30, 1954.

٢-بيتزا شاكي هي أول سلسلة بيتزا امتياز في الولايات المتحدة. تأسست في سكرامنتو، كاليفورنيا في ٣٠ أبريل ١٩٥٤.

3-Pizza is considered to be an unhealthy food although it contains many vitamins because **(Q5)it contains high calories.**

٣- تعتبر البيتزا من الأطعمة غير الصحية بالرغم من احتوائها على العديد من الفيتامينات بسبب احتوائها على سعرات حرارية عالية.

Answers:
Q1: Why is the pizza a popular dish?
A. adapt to different cultures.
Q2: Why is the pizza sold at supermarkets?
B. to meet the increasing demand
Q3: The pronoun "there" refers to _____
A. Italy.
Q4: What is the best title of this passage?
D. Popularity of pizza
Q5: Why is pizza not healthy?
A. contains a lot of high calories.
Q6: Shaky pizza opened in _____
D. California, 1954.

س١: لماذا تعتبر البيتزا أكلة شعبية؟
أ- التكيف مع الثقافات المختلفة.
س٢: لماذا تباع البيتزا في السوبر ماركت؟
ب- لتلبية الطلب المتزايد
س٣: الضمير "هناك" يشير إلى _____
أ- إيطاليا.
س٤: ما هو أفضل عنوان لهذا المقطع؟
د- شعبية البيتزا
س٥: لماذا البيتزا غير صحية؟
أ-يحتويعلى الكثيرمنالسعراتالحرارية العالية.
س٦: فتح البيتزا المهزوزة في _____
د. كاليفورنيا، ١٩٥٤ .

صفحة التدرب

السياحة في جامايكا



1-Tourism has become a major industry in Jamaica, contributing significantly to the country's economy. In 2019, tourism generated over $1.3 billion in revenue and employed approximately 170,000 people. With its stunning beaches, vibrant culture, and tropical climate, Jamaica attracts millions of visitors from around the world each year.

2-However, the tourism industry can also be unpredictable, and workers who depend on it for their livelihoods may be left unemployed for months during periods of low tourism. This was particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a significant decrease in tourism and left many workers struggling to make ends meet. To mitigate the impact of these downturns, the Jamaican government has sought to diversify the economy and create alternative employment opportunities.

3-Despite the challenges, Jamaica's tourism industry remains an important part of the country's identity and culture. The industry has helped to showcase Jamaica's unique cultural heritage, including its music, cuisine, and traditions, to the world. In recent years, the country has also focused on promoting sustainable tourism practices that prioritize environmental preservation and community development, ensuring that the industry continues to benefit both tourists and locals alike.

4-Overall, tourism has played a major role in Jamaica's economic and cultural development. As the country looks to the future, it will continue to seek ways to strengthen and diversify its tourism industry, while also ensuring that the benefits are shared by all.

Questions:

Q1: What did tourism lead to in Jamaica?
A. entry fees to parks.
B. increase in prices of homes.
C. $1.3 billion added to economy.
D. unemployment of 25% of hotel employers.

Q2: What happened to workers depended on tourism?
A. They receive better wages and more leisure time.
B. They receive better health benefit.
C. They pay taxes that are used to improve roads.
D. They are unemployed for months when there are few tourists.

Q3: The word "major" is closest in meaning to:
A. important.
B. basic.
C. tiny.
D. secondary.

Q4: The word "identity" is closest in meaning to _____
A. destroy.
B. relax.
C. name.
D. sell.

صفحة التعلم

السياحة في جامايكا

1-Tourism has become a major industry in Jamaica, contributing significantly to the country's economy. In 2019, (Q1)tourism generated over $1.3 billion in revenue and employed approximately 170,000 people. With its stunning beaches, vibrant culture, and tropical climate, Jamaica attracts millions of visitors from around the world each year.

١- أصبحت السياحة صناعة رئيسية في جامايكا، وتساهم بشكل كبير في اقتصاد البلاد. وفي عام ٢٠١٩، حققت السياحة إيرادات تزيد عن ١.٣ مليار دولار ووظفت ما يقرب من ١٧٠ ألف شخص. بشواطئها المذهلة وثقافتها النابضة بالحياة ومناخها الاستوائي، تجتذب جامايكا ملايين الزوار من جميع أنحاء العالم كل عام.

2-However, the tourism industry can also be unpredictable, (Q2)and workers who depend on it for their livelihoods may be left unemployed for months during periods of low tourism.This was particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a significant decrease in tourism and left many workers struggling to make ends meet. To mitigate the impact of these downturns, the Jamaican government has sought to diversify the economy and create alternative employment opportunities.

٢- ومع ذلك، يمكن أيضًا أن تكون صناعة السياحة غير قابلة للتنبؤ بها، وقديظل العمال الذين يعتمدون عليها في معيشتهم عاطلين عن العمل لعدة أشهر خلال فترات انخفاض السياحة. وكان هذا واضحا بشكل خاص خلال جائحة كوفيد-١٩، التي تسببت في انخفاض كبير في السياحة وتركت العديد من العمال يكافحون لتغطية نفقاتهم. وللتخفيف من تأثير هذه الانكماشات، سعت الحكومة الجامايكية إلى تنويع الاقتصاد وخلق فرص عملبديلة.

3-Despite the challenges, Jamaica's tourism industry remains an important part of the country's identityand culture. The industry has helped to showcase Jamaica's unique cultural heritage, including its music, cuisine, and traditions, to the world. In recent years, the country has also focused on promoting sustainable tourism practices that prioritize environmental preservation and community development, ensuring that the industry continues to benefit both tourists and locals alike.

٣- على الرغم من التحديات، تظل صناعة السياحة في جامايكا جزءًا مهمًا من هوية البلاد وثقافتها. ساعدت هذه الصناعة في عرض التراث الثقافي الفريد لجامايكا، بما في ذلك موسيقاها ومأكولاتها وتقاليدها، للعالم. وفي السنوات الأخيرة، ركزت الدولة أيضًا على تعزيز ممارسات السياحة المستدامة التي تعطي الأولوية للحفاظ على البيئة وتنمية المجتمع، مما يضمن استمرار الصناعة في إفادة السياح والسكان المحليين على حدٍ سواء.

4-Overall, tourism has played a majorrole in Jamaica's economic and cultural development. As the country looks to the future, it will continue to seek ways to strengthen and diversify its tourism industry, while also ensuring that the benefits are shared by all.

٤- بشكل عام، لعبت السياحة دورًا رئيسيًا في التنمية الاقتصادية والثقافية لجامايكا. وبينما تتطلع البلاد إلى المستقبل، فإنها ستواصل البحث عن طرق لتعزيز وتنويع صناعة السياحة، مع ضمان تقاسم الفوائد بين الجميع.

س١: إلى ماذا أدت السياحة في جامايكا؟

ج- ١.٣ مليار دولار مضافة للاقتصاد.

س٢: ماذا حدث للعمال المعتمدين على السياحة؟

د. إنهم عاطلون عن العمل لعدة أشهر عندما يكون هناك عدد قليل من السياح.

س٣: كلمة "رائد" هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى:

أ. مهم.

س٤: كلمة "الهوية" هي الأقرب في المعنى لـ :

ج- الاسم.

Answers:

Q1: What did tourism lead to in Jamaica?

C. $1.3 billion added to economy.

Q2: What happened to workers depended on tourism?

D. They are unemployed for months when there are few tourists.

Q3: The word "major" is closest in meaning to:

A. important.

Q4: The word "identity" is closest in meaning to:

C. name.

صفحة التدرب

الطقس



1-Today, Thursday, is very windy and cold. There is a chance of some rain too, so don't leave home without your umbrella, especially if you leave between 8 -9 pm when it is expected to rain heavily! The temperature is around 10°centigrade. In the east, it's rainy all day today, I'm afraid.
There may be a thunderstorm in the afternoon. The temperature is a bit higher, at around 13°C.

2-In the west and middle of the country, the weather is dry but cloudy. So no rain for you, but it is quite windy and the temperature is just 10°C. The south of the country has the best weather today. It's cloudy most of the time but sunny this afternoon. The temperature is around 15°C.

3-Tomorrow is expected to be sunny and warm. So, you can enjoy the sunshine. The temperature will continue to increase throughout the week where it reaches the highest temperature of 22°C on Tuesday. Then it is expected to drop, again.

Questions:

Q1: What time can we most expect rain today?

A. 8-9 in the morning
B. 20:00 -21:00
C. 22:00
D. 15:00

Q2: Which day is it the hottest?

A. Tuesday
B. Today
C. Wednesday
D. Friday

صفحة التعلم

الطقس

1-Today, Thursday, is very windy and cold. There is a chance of some rain too, so don't leave home without your umbrella, especially if you leave **(Q1)between 8 -9 pm when it is expected to rain heavily!** The temperature is around 10°centigrade. In the east, it's rainy all day today, I'm afraid. There may be a thunderstorm in the afternoon. The temperature is a bit higher, at around 13°C.

١-اليوم الخميس، الجو عاصف وبارد جداً.هناك احتمالية لهطول أمطار أيضًا، لذا لا تغادر المنزل بدون مظلتك،
خاصة إذا غادرت بين الساعة ٨-٩ مساءً حيث من المتوقع هطول أمطار غزيرة! درجة الحرارة حوالي ١٠ درجة مئوية. في
الشرق، الجو ممطر طوال اليوم، كما أخشى. قد تكون هناك عاصفة رعدية في فترة ما بعد الظهر. ترتفع درجة الحرارة قليلاً حيث تصل إلى ١٣ درجة مئوية

2-In the west and middle of the country, the weather is dry but cloudy. So no rain for you, but it is quite windy and the temperature is just 10°C. The south of the country has the best weather today. It's cloudy most of the time but sunny this afternoon. The temperature is around 15°C.

٢-في غرب ووسط البلاد يكون الطقس جافاً ولكن غائماً. لذلك لايوجد مطر بالنسبة لك، ولكن الجو عاصف جداً ودرجة الحرارة ١٠ درجات مئوية فقط. يتمتع جنوب البلاد بأفضل طقس اليوم. يكون الجو غائمًا معظم الوقت ولكنه مشمس بعد ظهر هذا اليوم. درجة الحرارة حوالي١٥ درجة مئوية.

3-Tomorrow is expected to be sunny and warm. So, you can enjoy the sunshine. The temperature will continue to increase throughout the week where it reaches **(Q2)the highest temperature of 22°C on Tuesday. Then it is expected to drop, again.**

٣-من المتوقع أن يكون الطقس غدا مشمسا ودافئا.لذلك،يمكنك الاستمتاع بأشعة الشمس. وتستمر درجات الحرارة بالارتفاع طوال الأسبوع حيث تصل أعلى درجة حرارة يوم الثلاثاء إلى ٢٢ درجة مئوية. ثم من المتوقع أن ينخفض مرة أخرى.

Answers:

Q1: What time can we most expect rain today?

B. 20:00 -21:00

Q2: Which day is it the hottest?

A. Tuesday

س١: في أي وقت يمكن أن نتوقع هطول الأمطار اليوم؟

ب. ٢٠:٠٠ – ٢١:٠٠

س٢: ما هو اليوم الأكثر سخونة؟

أ– الثلاثاء

صفحة التدرب

الاسماك



1-Fish are aquatic vertebrates. They usually have gills, paired fins, a long body covered with scales, and tend to be cold-blooded. Fish come in different colors and shapes. There are many kinds of fish: the small, the big. the black and the colored.

2-There are actually 3 main classes, groups, or types of fish: bony fish, jawless fish, and cartilaginous fish. Fish are the most diverse group among the vertebrates, with over 33,000 different types of fish species. However, not all aquatic creatures which resemble fish are considered fish. Whales, dolphins, and porpoises are aquatic mammals, for example.

3-All of the fish take oxygen from the water they swim in. They take it with their gills. Fish scientists are called Ichthyologist. They have discovered many types of strange fish and they are expected to discover new species of fish in the coming years.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. the types of fish
B. the colors of fish
C. Fish are fascinating animals.
D. how fish live andplayinwater

Q2: The word “resemble” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____

A. differ from.
B. look like.
C. live in.
D. move.

Q3: The word “it” in Paragraph 3 refers to _____

A. fish.
B. water.
C. a river.
D. oxygen.

Q4: According to Paragraph 3, it is expected that in the near future, the scientists will find more_____

A. fish.
B. animals.
C. kinds of animals.
D. new species of living things.

صفحة التعلم

الاسماك

1-Fish are aquatic vertebrates. They usually have gills, paired fins, a long body covered with scales, and tend to be cold-blooded. **(Q1)Fish come in different colors and shapes.** There are many kinds of fish: the small, the big. the black and the colored.

١- الأسماكمن الفقاريات المائية. عادة مايكونل ديهم خياشيم، وزعانف مزدوجة، وجسم طويل مغطى بالقشور، ويميلون إلى أن يكونوا من ذوات الدم البارد. الأسماك تأتي بألوان وأشكال مختلفة. هناك أنواع كثيرة من الأسماك: الصغيرة والكبيرة. الأسود والملون.

2-There are actually 3 main classes, groups, or types of fish: bony fish, jawless fish, and cartilaginous fish. Fish are the most diverse group among the vertebrates, with over 33,000 different types of fish species. However, not all aquatic creatures which resemble fish are considered fish. Whales, dolphins, and porpoises are aquatic mammals, for example.

٢- يوجد في الواقع ٣ فئات أو مجموعات أو أنواع رئيسية من الأسماك: الأسماك العظمية،والأسماك الفكية، والأسماك الغضروفية. تعد الأسماك المجموعة الأكثر تنوعًا بين الفقاريات، حيث يوجد أكثر من ٣٣،٠٠٠ نوع مختلف من أنواع الأسماك. ومع ذلك، ليست كل الكائنات المائية التي تشبه الأسماك تعتبر أسماكًا. الحيتان والدلافين وخنازير البحر هيثدييات مائية، علىسبيل المثال.

3-All of the fish take oxygen from the water they swim in. They take it with their gills. Fish scientists are called Ichthyologist. **(Q4)They have discovered many types of strange fish and they are expected to discover new species of fish in the coming years.**

٣-جميع الأسماك تأخذ الأكسجين من الماء الذي تسبح فيه وتأخذه بخياشيمها. يطلقعلى علماء الأسماك اسم عالم الأسماك. لقد اكتشفوا العديد من أنواع الأسماك الغريبة ومن المتوقع أن يكتشفوا أنواعاً جديدة من الأسماك في السنوات القادمة.

Answers:

Q1: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. the types of fish

Q2: The word resemble in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____

B. look like.

Q3: The word it in Paragraph 3 refers to _____

D. oxygen.

Q4: According to Paragraph 3, it is expected that in the near future, the scientists will find more_____

A. fish.

س١: ما الفكرة الرئيسية للمقطع؟

أ-أنواع الأسماك

س٢: كلمة يشبه في الفقرة ٢هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى _____

ب- تبدو.

س٣: الكلمة في الفقرة ٣تشير إلى _____

د- الأكسجين.

س٤: وفقًا للفقرة ٣، من المتوقع أن يجد العلماء في المستقبل القريب أكثر _____

أ.الاسماك

صفحة التدرب

الاخطبوط



1-The octopus is a fascinating creature that inhabits many of the world's oceans. These cephalopods can vary in size, with the larger octopuses reaching weights of up to 32 kilograms. Despite their size, these creatures are incredibly intelligent and have been known to display complex behaviors such as tool use and problem-solving.

2-In their natural habitats, octopuses can be found in a variety of environments, from shallow coral reefs to deep-sea trenches. They are incredibly adept at blending into their surroundings, using their camouflage abilities to avoid predators and hunt for prey. They have a remarkable ability to change their skin color and texture to match their environment, making them virtually invisible to their prey.

3-Octopuses are opportunistic predators and will feed on a variety of prey, including crabs, shrimp, and fish. They are particularly fond of abalone, a type of mollusk found along rocky shorelines. Abalone is a prized delicacy for many cultures and is considered a luxury food item in many parts of the world.

4-In conclusion, the octopus is a remarkable creature with a range of impressive abilities. From their impressive size to their incredible intelligence and hunting skills, these creatures continue to fascinate scientists and casual observers alike. While their diet may include a variety of foods, it is clear that they are well adapted to their environments and play an important role in the ecosystems they inhabit.

Questions:

Q1: The larger octopuses can weigh up to _____

A. 32 kilograms.
B. 70 kilograms.
C. 10 pounds.
D. 50 pounds.

Q2: The pronoun " they" in paragraph 2 refers to _____

A. arms
B. suckers
C. men
D. octopuses

Q3: The word "abalone" probably means _____

A. a kind of octopus
B. a kind of fish
C. alone
D. crab

Q4: Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about the ____ of octopuses.

A. food
B. risk
C. poison
D. water

صفحة التعلم

الاخطبوط

1-The octopus is a fascinating creature that inhabits many of the world's oceans. These cephalopods can vary in size, with **(Q1)the larger octopuses reaching weights of up to 32 kilograms.** Despite their size, these creatures are incredibly intelligent and have been known to display complex behaviors such as tool use and problem-solving.

١- الأخطبوط مخلوق رائع يسكن العديد من محيطات العالم. يمكن أن تختلف رأسيات الأرجل هذه في الحجم، حيث يصل وزن الأخطبوطات الأكبر حجمًا إلى ٣٢ كيلو جرامًا. على الرغم من حجمها، فإن هذه المخلوقات ذكية بشكل لا يصدق ومن المعروف أنها تعرض سلوكيات معقدة مثل استخدام الأدوات وحل المشكلات.

2-In their natural habitats, octopuses can be found in a variety of environments, from shallow coral reefs to deep-sea trenches. They are incredibly adept at blending into their surroundings, using their camouflage abilities to avoid predators and hunt for prey. Theyhave a remarkable ability to change their skin color and texture to match their environment, making them virtually invisible to their prey.

٢- في بيئتها الطبيعية، يمكن العثور على الأخطبوطات في مجموعة متنوعة من البيئات، من الشعاب المرجانية الضحلة إلى خنادق أعماق البحار. إنهم ماهرون بشكل لا يصدق في الاندماج في محيطهم، وذلك باستخدام قدراتهم على التمويه لتجنب الحيوانات المفترسة والبحث عن الفرائس. لديهم قدرة رائعة على تغيير لون بشرتهم وملمسها لتتناسب مع بيئتهم، مما يجعلها غير مرئية تقريباً لفرائسها.

3-Octopuses are opportunistic predators and will feed on a variety of prey, including crabs, shrimp, and fish. They are particularly fond of **(Q3)abalone, a type of mollusk found along rocky shorelines.** Abalone is a prized delicacy for many cultures and is considered a luxury food item in many parts of the world.

٣- الأخطبوطات هي حيوانات مفترسة انتهازية وتتغذى على مجموعة متنوعة من الفرائس، بما في ذلك سرطان البحر والروبيان والأسماك. إنهم مغرمون بشكل خاص بأذن البحر، وهو نوع من الرخويات الموجودة على طول الشواطئ الصخرية. يعتبر أذن البحر طعامًا شهياً ثميناً في العديد من الثقافات ويعتبر مادة غذائية فاخرة في أجزاء كثيرة من العالم.

4-In conclusion, the octopus is a remarkable creature with a range of impressive abilities. From their impressive size to their incredible intelligence and hunting skills, these creatures continue to fascinate scientists and casual observers alike. While their diet may include a variety of foods, it is clear that they are well adapted to their environments and play an important role in the ecosystems they inhabit.

٤- في الختام، الأخطبوط مخلوق رائع يتمتع بمجموعة من القدرات المثيرة للإعجاب. من حجمها المثير للإعجاب إلى ذكائها المذهل ومهاراتها في الصيد، تستمر هذه المخلوقات في إبهار العلماء والمراقبين العاديين على حد سواء. في حين أن نظامهم الغذائي قد يشمل مجموعة متنوعة من الأطعمة، فمن الواضح أنهم يتكيفون جيداً مع بيئاتهم ويلعبون دوراً مهماً في النظم البيئية التي يعيشون فيها.

Answers:
Q1: The larger octopuses can weigh up to:
A. 32 kilograms.

Q2: The pronoun “ they” in paragraph 2 refers to:
D. octopuses

Q3: The word “abalone” probably means:
B. a kind of fish

Q4: Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about the ____ of octopuses.
A. food

س١: يمكن أن يصل وزن الأخطبوطات الكبيرة إلى:
أ- ٣٢ كيلو جرامًا.

س٢: الضمير "هم" في الفقرة ٢ يشير إلى:
د- الأخطبوطات

س٣: كلمة "أذن البحر" ربما تعني:
ب-نوع من الأسماك

س٤: الفقرة ٣ تتحدث بشكل أساسي عن ____ الأخطبوطات.
أ.طعام

صفحة التدرب

الفهرس



An index page was given where there were 5 units with their titles. For example:

Unit 1	The religion of the Native Americans
Unit 2	The society of Native Americans
Unit 3	The Diversity of Native American Religion
Unit 4	Native American culture areas Native
Unit 5	American History

Questions:

Q1: Which unit would talk about the praying rituals of Native Americans?

A. Unit 1
B. Unit 2
C. Unit 3
D. Unit 4

Q2: Which unit would talk about the dramatic change in the society of the Native Americans?

A. Unit 1
B. Unit 2
C. Unit 3
D. Unit 4

صفحة التعلم

الفهرس

An index page was given where there were 5 units with their titles. For example:

Unit 1	The religion of the Native Americans
Unit 2	The society of Native Americans
Unit 3	The Diversity of Native American Religion
Unit 4	Native American culture areas Native
Unit 5	American History

الوحدة ١: ديانة الأمريكيين الأصليين
الوحدة ٢: مجتمع الأمريكيين الأصليين
الوحدة ٣: تنوع الديانة الأمريكية الأصلية
الوحدة ٤: مناطق الثقافة الأمريكية الأصلية
الوحدة ٥: تاريخ الأمريكيين الأصليين

Answers:

Q1: Which unit would talk about the praying rituals of Native Americans?

A. Unit 1

Q2: Which unit would talk about the dramatic change in the society of the Native Americans?

B. Unit 2

س١: ما هي الوحدة التي ستتحدث عن شعائر الصلاة عند الأمريكيين الاصليين؟

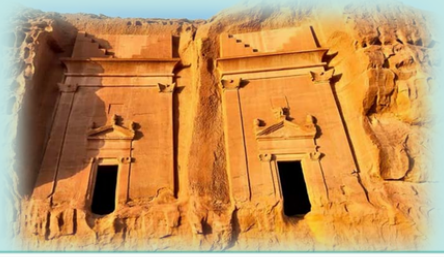
أ. الوحدة ١

س٢: أي وحدة ستتحدث عن التغيير الدراماتيكي في مجتمع الأمريكيين الاصليين؟

ب. الوحدة الثانية

صفحة التدرب

مدائن صالح



1- Madin Saleh is an important site. In 2008 UNESCO announced it as a site of cultural heritage, becoming Saudi Arabia's first World Heritage site. It was chosen for its well-preserved remains from late antiquity, especially the 131 rock-cut huge tombs of the Nabatean kingdom.

2-It is the largest conserved site of the civilization of the Nabataeans south of Petra in Jordan. Petra was known as the capital of the Nabataeans state.

3-Prophet Saleh was sent to the Thamud. The people of the city were remorseful, but their crime could not be undone, Saleh and his believers left the city to escape from the destroy.

4-Nabateans didn't give decorations a high interest in Madinah. Some places would be lack any decorations on the processional way.

Questions:

Q1:What is the meaning of the word “site”?

A. place
B. home
C. city
D. heritage

Q2: The pronoun “its” refers to:

A. Madain Saleh.
B. Al –Ula town.
C. Petra, Jordan.
D. the location of Medina.

Q3: Why is Madain Saleh Important place?

A. its great historical cultural site
B. the Nabataeans city
C. having a good weather
D. having a good location

Q4:The authordescribes the Petraas _____

A. monumental tombs.
B. being called Al-Hijr.
C. the capital of the Nabatean state.
D. an archaeological site.

Q5:Why did prophet Saleh leave his people?

A. He was angry with them.
B. He went to other people.
C. He prevented believers from destruction.
D. They rejected him.

Q6:Which of the following didn’t theNabataeans do?

A. have carvings in Petra
B. making monument
C. making sculpture
D. decorations in Madinah

صفحة التعلم

مدائن صالح

1- Madin Saleh is an important site. In 2008 UNESCO announced **(Q3) it as a site of cultural heritage,** becoming Saudi Arabia's first World Heritage site. It was chosen for its well-preserved remains from late antiquity, especially the 131 rock-cut huge tombs of the Nabatean kingdom.

١- مدين صالح موقع مهم. وفي عام ٢٠٠٨ أعلنت اليونسكو الموقع كموقع للتراث الثقافي، ليصبح أول موقع للتراث العالمي في المملكة العربية السعودية. وقد تم اختيارها لبقاياها المحفوظة جيداً من العصور القديمة المتأخرة، وخاصة المقابر الضخمة المنحوتة في الصخر والتي يبلغ عددها ١٣١ مقبرة للمملكة النبطية.

2- It is the largest conserved site of the civilization of the Nabataeans south of Petra in Jordan. **(Q4) Petra was known as the capital of the Nabataeans state.**

٢- وهوأكبر موقع محفوظ لحضارة الأنباط جنوب البتراء في الأردن. وعرفتالبتراء بأنهاعاصمة دولة الأنباط.

3-Prophet Saleh was sent to the Thamud. The people of the city were remorseful, but their crime could not be undone, **(Q5) Saleh and his believers left the city to escape from the destroy.**

٣-بعث النبي صالح إلى ثمود. ندم أهل المدينة، لكن جريمتهم لا يمكن التراجع عنها، فغادر صالح ومؤمنوه المدينة هرباً من الدمار.

4-Nabateans **(Q6)didn't give decorationsa high interest in Madinah.** Some places would be lack any decorations on the processional way.

٤-لم يكن الأنباط يعطون الزخارف اهتماماً كبيراً في المدينة المنورة. قد تفتقر بعض الأماكن إلى أي زخارف على طريق الموكب.

س١: ما معنى كلمة "موقع"؟
أ. مكان

س٢: الضمير "لها" يشير إلى:
أ.مدائن صالح.

س٣: ما أهمية مدائن صالح؟
أ- موقعها الثقافي التاريخي الكبير

س٤: يصف المؤلف البتراء بأنها:
ج-عاصمة الدولة النبطية.

س٥: لماذا ترك النبي صالح قومه؟
ج-منع المؤمنين من الهلاك.

س٦: أي مما يلي لم يفعله الأنباط؟
د- الزخارف بالمدينة المنورة

Answers:
Q1: What is the meaning of the word “site”?
A. place

Q2: The pronoun “its” refers to:
A. Madain Saleh.

Q3: Why is Madain Saleh Important place?
A. its great historical cultural site

Q4: The author describes the Petra as:
C. the capital of the Nabatean state.

Q5: Why did prophet Saleh leave his people?
C. He prevented believers from destruction.

Q6: Which of the following didn’t the Nabataeans do?
D. decorations in Madinah

صفحة التدرب

السوفت وير



A device driver is a small piece of software that provides a software interface to hardware devices. Currently you don't need-to-know precise details about the hardware being used. All you need to know is that the main function of the device driver is to connect other devices to a computer or to communicate a subsystem to which the hardware connects.

Questions:

Q1: A device driver is _____

A. a small piece of hardware.
B. a small piece of software.
C. a printer.
D. a video.

Q2: The main function of a device driver?

A. connecting to computers
B. connecting to the internet
C. connecting to hardware
D. working automatically

Q3: The word "currently" means _____

A. recently.
B. connecting.
C. new.
D. working.

Q4: The passage talks about _____

A. connecting to computers.
B. connecting to the internet.
C. the device driver work.
D. installing new programs.

صفحة التعلم

السوفت وير

(Q4)A device driver is (Q1)a small piece of software that provides a software interface to hardware devices. Currently you don't need-to-know precise details about the hardware being used. All you need to know is that the main function of the device driver is **(Q2)to connect other devices to a computer or to communicate a subsystem to which the hardware connects.**

برنامج تشغيل الجهاز هوجزء صغير من البرنامج الذي يوفر واجهة برمجية للأجهزة. لا تحتاج حاليًا إلى معرفة تفاصيل دقيقة حول الأجهزة المستخدمة. كل ما تحتاج إلى معرفته هو أن الوظيفة الرئيسية لبرنامج تشغيل الجهاز هي توصيل الأجهزة الأخرى بالكمبيوتر أو توصيل النظام الفرعي الذي يتصل به الجهاز.

Answers:

Q1: A device driver is _____

B. a small piece of software.

Q2: The main function of a device driver?

A. connecting to computers

Q3: The word "currently" means _____

A. recently.

Q4: The passage talks about _____

C. the device driver work.

س١: برنامج تشغيل الجهاز هو _____

ب. قطعة صغيرة من البرمجيات.

س٢: ما هي الوظيفة الرئيسية لبرنامج تشغيل الجهاز؟

أ. الاتصال بأجهزة الكمبيوتر

س٣: كلمة "حاليًا" تعني _____

أ- مؤخراً.

س٤: المقطع يتحدث عن _____

ج. عمل برنامج تشغيل الجهاز.

صفحة التدرب

الدلافين



1- Welcome to the dolphin's park.Today we will have fun together and will know everything about dolphins.

2- Known for their playful behaviour, they are as smart, and the evolution of their larger brains is surprisingly similar to humans. That's why they avoid eating animals. Dolphins are part of the family of whales. They are very social, living in groups.

Questions:

Q1:Which of the following is true for dolphins?

A. They avoid eating fish.
B. They have many colours.
C. They are smart.
D. They are aggressive.

Q2:Why dolphins avoid eating animals?

A. Because they are very smart.
B. Because they don't like it.
C. Because they have a brain.
D. Because they have different colours.

Q3 :The welcome phrase in the first paragraph is directed to _____

A. visitors watching dolphins.
B. people who attend the museum.
C. people who come to see the fish.
D. people who love strange creatures.

Q4:What are they explaining?

A. explaining how dolphins eat and breathe like mammals
B. explaining dolphins' city
C. explaining how dolphins suck up water
D. explaining how dolphins hunt, and risk of drowning

صفحة التعلم

الدلافين

1-Welcome to the dolphin's park.Today we will have fun together and will know everything about dolphins.

١-مرحبا بكم في حديقة الدولفين. اليومسنقضي وقتًا ممتعًا معًا وسنعرف كل شيء عن الدلافين.

2-Known for their playful behaviour, **(Q1)they are as smart, and the evolution of their larger brains is surprisingly similar to humans.** That's why they avoid eating animals. Dolphins are part of the family of whales. They are very social, living in groups.

٢-معروفون بسلوكهم المرح، وهم أذكياء، ويشبه تطور أدمغتهم الكبيرة تطور البشر بشكل مدهش. ولهذا السبب يتجنبون أكل الحيوانات. الدلافين هي جزء من عائلة الحيتان. إنهم اجتماعيون للغاية ويعيشون في مجموعات.

Answers:

Q1:Which of the following is true for dolphins?

C. They are smart.

Q2:Why dolphins avoid eating animals?

A. Because they are very smart.

Q3 :The welcomephrase in the first paragraph is directed to:

A. visitors watching dolphins.

Q4:What are they explaining?

B. explaining dolphins' city

س١: أي مما يلي ينطبق على الدلافين؟

ج- إنهم أذكياء.

س٢: لماذا تتجنب الدلافين أكل الحيوانات؟

ج:لأنهم أذكياء جداً.

س٣: عبارة الترحيب في الفقرة الأولى موجهة إلى _____

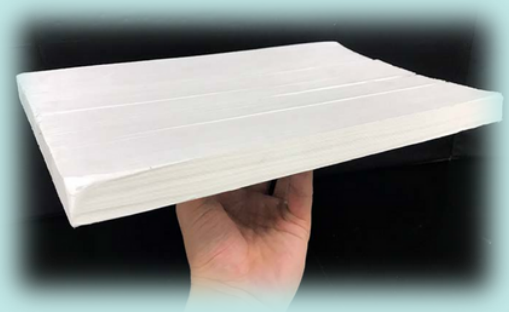
أ-زوار يشاهدون الدلافين.

س٤: ماذا يفسرون؟

ب-شرحمدينة الدلافين

صفحة التدرب

خشب النانو



1-Nano wood is heat-insulating material made from wood. It usually replaces Styrofoam because Styrofoam has chemicals that line the and cause cancer. Therefore, Styrofoam's chemicals that may lead to cancer. That's why Nano wood is a better alternative.

2-Removing lignin from Nano wood improves the insulation greatly which is used a lot. It can block impressive amount of heat without being damaged.

Questions:

Q1: Why do we replace Styrofoam?

A. Because they are moreeffective.
B. Because it has chemicals that line the cup which are cancerous.
C. Because they prevent more heat.
D. Because they heat.

Q2: What is one negative effect of Styrofoam?

A. It is nota good heat insulator.
B. It has chemicals that may lead to cancer.
C. It causes COVID.
D. It has chemicals that may lead to flu.

Q3: What did the removal of lignin from Nano wood do?

A. It reduced the insulation.
B. It helped the growth of the wood.
C. It improved the insulation greatly.
D. It did NOT have any effect.

Q4: In paragraph (2), the word "impressive" means _____

A. extraordinary.
B. normal.
C. worst.
D. Increased.

Q5: The word "alternative" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to?

A. necessity
B. desk
C. option
D. wood

صفحة التعلم

خشب النانو

1-Nano wood is heat-insulating material made from wood. It usually **(Q1)replaces Styrofoam because Styrofoam (Q2)has chemicals that line the and cause cancer.** Therefore, Styrofoam's chemicals that may lead to cancer. That's why Nano wood is a better alternative.

١-خشب النانو هو مادة عازلة للحرارة مصنوعة منالخشب. وعادة مايحل محل الستايروفوم لأن الستايروفوم يحتوي على مواد كيميائية تبطن وتسبب السرطان. ولذلك فإن المواد الكيميائية الموجودة في الستايروفوم قد تؤدي إلى الإصابة بالسرطان. لهذا السبب يعتبر بديلاً أفضل.

2-**(Q3)Removing lignin from Nano wood improves the insulation greatly which is used a lot.** It can block impressive amount of heat without being damaged.

٢-إزالة اللجنين من خشب النانو يحسن العزل بشكل كبير وهو مايتم استخدامه بكثرة. يمكنه حجب كمية هائلة من الحرارة دون التعرض للتلف.

Answers:

Q1: Why do we replace Styrofoam?
B. Because it has chemicals that line the cup which are cancerous.

Q2: What is one negative effect of Styrofoam?
B. It has chemicals that may lead to cancer.

Q3: What did the removal of lignin from Nano wood do?
C. It improved the insulation greatly.

Q4: In paragraph (2), the word "impressive" means:
A. extraordinary.

Q5: The word "alternative" in paragraph1is closest in meaning to?
C. option

س١: لماذا نستبدل الستايروفوم؟
ب-لأنه يحتوي على موادكيميائية تبطن الكأس وهي مسرطنة.

س٢: ما هو أحد الآثار السلبية للستايروفوم؟
ب-تحتوي علىموادكيميائية قد تؤدي إلى الإصابة بالسرطان.

س٣: ماذا فعلت إزالة اللجنين من خشب النانو؟
ج. لقد أدى إلى تحسين العزل بشكل كبير.

س٤: في الفقرة (٢)، كلمة "مثير للإعجاب" تعني:
أ-غير عادي.

س٥: كلمة "البديل" في الفقرة اهي الأقرب في المعنى؟
ج- الخيار

صفحة التدرب

الخل



A summary of a survey provided by the Vinegar Institute in 1989, characterizes the production of vinegar by food category in the U.S.A. Vinegar is durable and storable almost for an unlimited period.
Vinegar can also make the helpful bacteria grow fast, so we use it in making home yogurt.

Questions:

Q1: How does the author assume vinegar?

A. as food
B. as cleaning
C. as medicine
D. as sickness

Q2:How does vinegar help with bacteria?

A. storable food
B. growshelpful bacteria
C. balsamic vinegar
D. manufactured carefully

صفحة التعلم

الخل

A summary of a survey provided by the Vinegar Institute in 1989, characterizes the production of vinegar by **(Q1)food category in the U.S.A.** Vinegar is durable and storable almost for an unlimited period. Vinegar can also **(Q2)make the helpful bacteria grow fast, so we use it in making home yogurt.**

ملخص للمسح الذي قدمه معهد الخل في عام ١٩٨٩، يصف إنتاج الخل حسب فئة الطعام في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. الخل متين وقابل للتخزين تقريباً لفترة غير محدودة. يمكن للخل أيضًا أن يجعل البكتيريا المفيدة تنمو بسرعة، لذلك نستخدمه في صنع الزبادي المنزلي.

Answers:
Q1: How does the author assume vinegar?
A. as food
Q2: How does vinegar help with bacteria?
B. grows helpful bacteria

س١: كيف يفترض المؤلف الخل؟
أ- كغذاء

س٢: كيف يساعد الخل على البكتيريا؟
ب- ينمو البكتيريا النافعة

صفحة التدرب

حوادث طائرات



Plane Crash is one of the rare but most dangerous accidents. They usually happen during takeoff and landing. The risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long distance flights, so airlines carefully calculate every action and evaluate the risk beforehand. It was determined that the plane crash risk is dependent on environmental reasons, but I think it depends on national plane crash averages. People should consider the risk of the crash before riding the plane.

Questions:

Q1: What are two words the writer uses to mean “judge”?

A. happen / depend
B. takeoff / landing
C. evaluate / consider
D. action / calculate

Q2: What are two words that the writer uses to mean, “Find out”?

A. happen / depend
B. takeoff / landing
C. determine / calculate
D. think/ consider

Q3: How is the writer's view about plane crash risk different from the general belief?

A. It depends on environmentalreasons.
B. It depends on national averages.
C. It depends on human error.
D. It happens onlyontakeoff.

Q4: According to the passage, which of the following is a fact about most plane crashes?

A. They are very frequent.
B. They happen during takeoff and landing.
C. They happen during the flight.
D. They are NOT dangerous.

Q5: What can we understand from the passage about airplane crashes?

A. The risk of crashing is biggest in short flights.
B. It is results in no deaths.
C. The risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long distance flights.
D. It happens every day.

صفحة التعلم

حوادث طائرات

Plane Crash is one of the rare but most dangerous accidents. **(Q4)They usually happen during takeoff and landing. (Q5)The risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long distance flights,** so airlines carefully calculate every action and evaluate the risk beforehand. It was determined that the plane crash risk is dependent on environmental reasons, but **(Q3)I think it depends on national plane crash averages.** People should consider the risk of the crash before riding the plane.

يعد تحطم الطائرة من الحوادث النادرة ولكن الأكثر خطورة. وعادة ما تحدث أثناء الإقلاع والهبوط. يكون خطر الاصطدام أكبر في الرحلات الجوية المتكررة والمسافات الطويلة، لذا تقوم شركات الطيران بحساب كل إجراء بعناية وتقييم المخاطر مسبقًا. لقد تقرر أن خطر تحطم الطائرة يعتمد على أسباب بيئية، لكنني أعتقد أنه يعتمد على المعدلات الوطنية لحوادث الطائرات. يجب على الناس أن يأخذوا في الاعتبار مخاطر الحادث قبل ركوب الطائرة.

Answers:

Q1: What are two words the writer uses to mean “judge”?
C. evaluate / consider

Q2: What are two words that the writer uses to mean, “Find out”?
C. determine / calculate

Q3: How is the writer's view about plane crash risk different from the general belief?
B. It depends on national averages.

Q4: According to the passage, which of the following is a fact about most plane crashes?
B. They happen during takeoff and landing.

Q5: What can we understand from the passage about airplane crashes?
C. The risk of crashing is biggest for frequent, long distance flights.

س١: ما الكلمتان اللتان يستخدمهما الكاتب ليعني "القاضي"؟
ج. التقييم/النظر

س٢: ما الكلمتان اللتان يستخدمهما الكاتب ليعني "اكتشف"؟
ج. تحديد / حساب

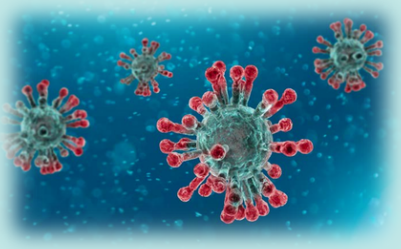
س٣: كيف تختلف وجهة نظر الكاتب حول خطر تحطم الطائرة عن الاعتقاد العام؟
ب. يعتمد على المعدلات الوطنية.

س٤: وفقًا للمقطع، أي مما يلي يعد حقيقة تتعلق بمعظم حوادث تحطم الطائرات؟
ب. تحدث أثناء الإقلاع والهبوط.

س٥: ماذا نفهم من المقطع الخاص بحوادث الطائرات؟
ج.يكون خطر الاصطدام أكبرفي الرحلات الجوية المتكررة والمسافات الطويلة.

صفحة التدرب

كوفيد ١٩ والتسوق



1-The COVID-19 Pandemic has blindsided many businesses and with very good reason. Amidst the chaos and uncertainty, only the nimble and flexible have the greatest hope for survival. There are different approaches that could help businesses respond or thrive in the current COVID-19 climate and social media marketing plays a key role in the successful implementation of these approaches.

2-With most of the population staying at home it is important, wherever possible, for businesses to adapt to their customers' changing requirements and desires; to adjust their offerings to help their customers engage with their brand and products from home due to the current circumstances. This means making purchasing online or over the phone, a simple and convenient process and home delivery readily available and affordable. Online shopping has become significantly important since the spread of Covid 19 in 2020. Only those businesses which could adapt their advertisements to the change of their customers needs could thrive while others faded away and vanished.

3-Creating a paid advertising campaign on social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram can be highly targeted to reach people within a specific geographical area, from specific age groups and with interests relating directly to your brand. Also, remember to have the Facebook pixel installed in your website so that ads can be retargeted to people who have visited your website. This is the most cost-effective way to advertise on Facebook and Instagram.

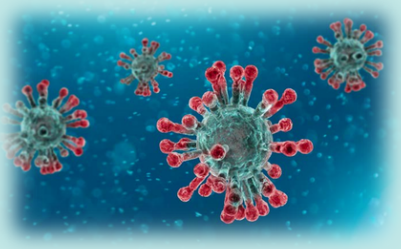
4-Now is the time to increase your social media activities to help and entertain customers while they are stuck at home. Creating helpful content to show customers how they can get by at home until they can use your products again, is one of the best ways to strengthen customer relations.

5-Depending on your business, helpful content could be recipes coming from a cafe or restaurant, home workouts from a gym, home treatments from a beauty therapist. Of course, it needs to be relevant and appropriate for your business.

6-Customers will be grateful that you provided a fun and useful experience for them while they have been stuck at home. In fact, the Edelman Trust Barometer Special Report also found that since the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic more than one-third of consumers (82% in China, 60% in India) said that they have started using a new brand because of the innovative or compassionate way that it has responded." It also showed that in Britain, about 30% of online sales increased in February, 2020 demonstrating the efficient value of social media marketing.

صفحة التدرب

كوفيد ١٩ والتسوق



Questions:

Q1: What is important for business to do when marketing?

A. keep up with the changing needs and wants of customer
B. to warn customers from the insecurity of online shopping
C. to stop marketing until the end of Covid 19
D. to keep the traditional ways of marketing without any changes

Q2: What does desires mean in paragraph 2?

A. choices
B. interests
C. requirements
D. necessities

Q3: What does the paragraph say about Covid 19 and online shopping?

A. It has gone down.
B. There hasn't been a difference.
C. It changed significantly in 2020.
D. There was an insignificant increase in online shopping.

Q4: What % did online sales in the UK increase to in February of 2020?

A. 3%
B. 33%
C. 13%
D. 30%

Q5: What does the paragraph say about social media marketing?

A. It is effective.
B. It is wasteful.
C. It is terrible.
D. It is useless.

صفحة التعلم

كوفيد ١٩ والتسوق

1-The COVID-19 Pandemic has blindsided many businesses and with very good reason. Amidst the chaos and uncertainty, only the nimble and flexible have the greatest hope for survival. There are different approaches that could help businesses respond or thrive in the current COVID-19 climate and social media marketing plays a key role in the successful implementation of these approaches.

١- لقد صدم جائحة فيروس كورونا (كوفيد ١٩) العديد من الشركات ولسبب وجيه للغاية. وسط الفوضى وعدم اليقين، فقط الأذكياء والمرونة لديهم الأمل الأكبر في البقاء. هناك أساليب مختلفة يمكن أن تساعد الشركات على الاستجابة أو الازدهار في مناخ فيروس كورونا (كوفيد ١٩) الحالي ويلعب التسويق عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي دورًا رئيسيًا في التنفيذ الناجح لهذه الأساليب.

2-**(Q1)With most of the population staying at home it is important,** wherever possible, for businesses to adapt to their customers' changing requirements and **(Q2)desires**; to adjust their offerings to help their customers engage with their brand and products from home due to the current circumstances. This means making purchasing online or over the phone, a simple and convenient process and home delivery readily available and affordable.

Q3)Online shopping has become significantly important since the spread of Covid 19 in 2020.

Only those businesses which could adapt their advertisements to the change of their customers needs could thrive while others faded away and vanished.

٢- مع بقاء معظم السكان في منازلهم، من المهم، حيثما أمكن ذلك، أن تتكيف الشركات مع متطلبات ورغبات عملائها المتغيرة؛ لتعديل عروضهم لمساعدة عملائهم على التفاعل مع علامتهم التجارية ومنتجاتهم من المنزل بسبب الظروف الحالية. وهذا يعني جعل عملية الشراء عبر الإنترنت أو عبر الهاتف عملية بسيطة ومريحة، كما أن خدمة التوصيل إلى المنازل متاحة بسهولة وبأسعار معقولة. أصبح التسوق عبر الإنترنت مهمًا بشكل كبير منذ انتشار فيروس كورونا في عام ٢٠٢٠. فقط تلك الشركات التي يمكنها تكييف إعلاناتها مع تغير احتياجات عملائها هي التي يمكن أن تزدهر بينما تتلاشى شركات أخرى وتختفي.

3-Creating a paid advertising campaign on social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram can be highly targeted to reach people within a specific geographical area, from specific age groups and with interests relating directly to your brand. Also, remember to have the Facebook pixel installed in your website so that ads can be retargeted to people who have visited your website. This is the most cost-effective way to advertise on Facebook and Instagram.

٣-يمكن إنشاء حملة إعلانية مدفوعة الأجر على منصات التواصل الاجتماعي مثل فيسبوك وإنستغرام أن تكون مستهدفة بشكل كبير للوصول إلى الأشخاص داخل منطقة جغرافية محددة، ومن فئات عمرية محددة وباهتمامات تتعلق مباشرة بعلامتك التجارية. وتذكر أيضًا تثبيت بيكسل فيسبوك في موقع الويب الخاص بك حتى يمكن إعادة توجيه الإعلانات للأشخاص الذين زاروا موقع الويب الخاص بك. هذه هي الطريقة الأكثر فعالية من حيث التكلفة للإعلانعلىفيسبوك وانستجرام.

4-Now is the time to increase your social media activities to help and entertain customers while they are stuck at home. Creating helpful content to show customers how they can get by at home until they can use your products again, is one of the best ways to strengthen customer relations.

٤-الآن هو الوقت المناسب لزيادة أنشطتك على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي لمساعدة العملاء وترفيههم أثناء تواجدهم في المنزل. يعد إنشاء محتوى مفيد لتوضيح للعملاء كيف يمكنهم تدبير أمورهم في المنزل حتى يتمكنوا من استخدام منتجاتك مرة أخرى، أحد أفضل الطرق لتعزيز العلاقات مع العملاء.

5-Depending on your business, helpful content could be recipes coming from a cafe or restaurant, home workouts from a gym, home treatments from a beauty therapist. Of course, it needs to be relevant and appropriate for your business.

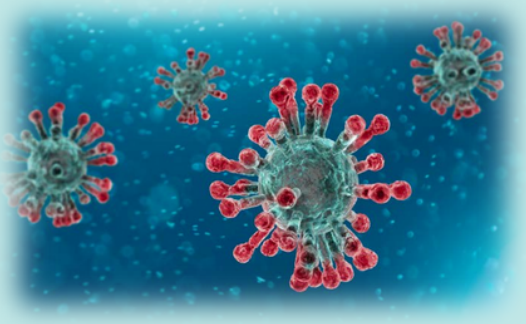
٥-اعتمادًا على عملك، يمكن أن يكون المحتوى المفيد عبارة عن وصفات قادمة من مقهى أو مطعم، أو تمارين منزلية من صالة الألعاب الرياضية، أوعلاجات منزلية من معالج تجميل. وبطبيعة الحال، يجب أن تكون ذات صلة ومناسبة لعملك.

6-Customers will be grateful that you provided a fun and useful experience for them while they have been stuck at home. In fact, the Edelman Trust Barometer Special Report also found that since the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic more than one-third of consumers (82% in China, 60% in India) said that they have started using a new brand because of the innovative or compassionate way that it has responded." **(Q4)It also showed that in Britain, about 30% of online sales increased in February,** 2020**(Q5)demonstrating the efficient value of social media marketing .**

٦-سيكون العملاء ممتنين لأنك قدمت لهم تجربة ممتعة ومفيدة أثناء تواجدهم فيالمنزل. في الواقع، وجد التقرير الخاص لمقياس إيدلمان للثقة أيضًا أنه منذ بداية جائحة كوفيد-١٩، قال أكثر من ثلث المستهلكين (٨٢%في الصين، ٦٠% في الهند) إنهم بدأوا في استخدام علامة تجارية جديدة بسبب بالطريقة المبتكرة أو الرحيمة التي استجابت بها." وأظهر أيضًا أنه في بريطانيا، زادت حوالي ٣٠٪ من المبيعات عبر الإنترنت في فبراير ٢٠٢٠، مما يدل على القيمة الفعالة للتسويق عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي.

صفحة التعلم

كوفيد ١٩ والتسوق



Answers: Q1: What is important for business to do when marketing?
A. keep up with the changing needs and wants of customer

Q2: What does desires mean in paragraph 2?
B. interests

Q3: What does the paragraph say about Covid 19 and online shopping?
C. It changed significantly in 2020.

Q4: What % did online sales in the UK increase to in February of 2020?
D. 30%

Q5: What does the paragraph say about social media marketing?
A. It is effective.

س١: ما هي الأمور المهمة التي يجب على رجال الأعمال القيام بها عند التسويق؟
أ. مواكبة الاحتياجات والرغبات المتغيرة للعملاء

س٢: ما معنى الرغبات في الفقرة ٢؟
ب- المصالح

س٣: ماذا تقول الفقرة عن كوفيد١٩والتسوق عبر الإنترنت؟
ج-لقد تغير بشكل ملحوظ في عام ٢٠٢٠

س٤: ما هي النسبة المئوية التي ارتفعت بها المبيعات عبر الإنترنت في المملكة المتحدة في فبراير من عام ٢٠٢٠؟
د. ٣٠ %

س٥: ماذا تقول الفقرة عن التسويق عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي؟
أ-أنها فعالة.

صفحة التدرب

خطط ستالين الخمسية



1-The Five-Year Plan was a road map for Stalin's great goals of industrialization which aimed at improving the economy of the Soviet Union. The industrial output of the Soviet Union increased by 50 percent in five years; the annual rate of growth during the first Five-Year Plan was between 15 and 22 percent. There were entirely new industries built in entirely new cities. Cities such as Moscow and Leningrad doubled in size in the early 1930s.

2-Yet, this is not to say that this was totally executed without some defects. This industrialization came at enormous human cost. People were arrested and sent to camps on a very wide variety of charges, including simply having the ill luck of being born to bourgeois or kulak parents. People had to work hard for fear of severe punishment that might lead to death .

3-This camp system held around 3.6 million people by the end of the decade. A man-made canal, Belomor Canal, connecting Moscow to the seaports of the north was dug by hand, with human labor used for every part of its construction. Its significance lies in the fact that it was the first time the labor force was exclusively prisoners.

It was built using slave labor and thousands died during its construction. Conditions were horrendous and the NKVD guards were brutal psychopaths. People were deliberately worked to death in a calculated way of getting rid of "class enemies" who posed a threat to the new Soviet regime. Their life conditions did not improve. On the contrary, there were increasing and needless deaths. And after all the needless deaths, the canal ended up not being deep enough to take large ships that it was designed for.

4-"Factory workers, both men and women, who wanted to find a place to live in and around towns like Stalingrad, Magnitogorsk, Novokuznetsk, had to live in earth shelters they dug out in the neighboring hills. If people could live and do useful work in such living conditions and during enormous shortages of food and goods of first demand, this could only be explained by the fact that the Russians aren't used to anything but suffering and hardship."

That's what German diplomat Gustav Hilger wrote about the times of industrialization in the USSR, the times when the first five-year plans were implemented.

5- Stakhanov was a miner in Donbass, a coal-producing region in Soviet Ukraine. Under the communist system, all mines were run by the state and had monthly production targets. If they missed the targets, local managers and Communist Party officials were in trouble. The mine where Stakhanov worked was one of the worst-performing in the region.

6- Stakhanov He was incredibly competitive. He kept thinking how to increase the productivity of his mine -and eventually he came up with a brilliant solution. So, he came up with the idea of having one miner constantly picking coal, while another loaded the coal on the cart, a third miner propped the roof with pit props, and a fourth led the pony in and out. And instead of the traditional pick, Stakhanov was keen to use a mining drill, which was a novelty and required specialist training. Drills were extremely heavy, weighing more than 15kg.

7-The manager of the mine had serious doubts about Stakhanov's initiative. However, Stakhanov persuaded his team leader and the local party boss to give it a go. On 30 August 1935, at 22:00, Alexei Stakhanov and three colleagues entered the mine, accompanied by the party boss and a local journalist. Six hours later they emerged, triumphant, having produced 102 tonnes of coal -more than 14 times the target.

8-The second plan in 1933 focused on the steel production of the Soviet Union. However, workers worked really hard when there were bonuses.

صفحة التدرب

خطط ستالين الخمسية

Questions: Q1: What is the main topic of the passage?
A. Hard workin Russia's factories
B. Stalin's successful 5-year plan
C. Russia's development in 1927
D. Life working under Stalin

Q2: What was the aim of 5 year plans?
A. develop government control
B. improve the Soviet Economy
C. create a free market economy
D. increase competition

Q3: What is one important idea related to the workers that the writer mentions in paragraph (2)?
A. They had to pay money.
B. They became famous.
C. They were foreigners.
D. They were hard working.

Q4: Why does the writer mention the example of the construction of the Belomar Canal?
A. to show how workers were punished
B. to show a great engineering project
C. to show the poor work conditions
D. to show the difficulty of living under Stalin

Q5: Soviet workers:
A. earned fair wages
B. a produced low quality goods
C. managers were hard on them
D. standard of livingdid not improve

Q6: What is one important idea mentioned about Alexei Stakhanov in Paragraph (6)?
A. He was an example of a good worker.
B. He had two helpers.
C. He worked in 1935.
D. He was a coal worker.

Q7: Which statement supports the production goal in paragraph 8?
A. Goals were set high but notmet.
B. Goals were met when bonuses were given.
C. Goals led to major developments.
D. They led to arguments between managers and workers.

Q8: What was the main idea of the passage?
A. Poverty
B. Best economic system
C. The success of the American Economic system
D. The effect of the 5-year plan

صفحة التعلم

خطط ستالين الخمسية

1-**(Q1)The Five-Year Plan was a road map for Stalin's great goals of industrialization(Q2)which aimed at improving the economy of the Soviet Union.** The industrial output of the Soviet Union increased by 50 percent in five years; the annual rate of growth during the first Five-Year Plan was between 15 and 22 percent. There were entirely new industries built in entirely new cities. Cities such as Moscow and Leningrad doubled in size in the early 1930s.

١-كانت الخطة الخمسية بمثابة خريطة طريق لأهداف ستالين الكبرى في مجال التصنيع والتيتهدف إلى تحسين اقتصاد الاتحاد السوفيتي. لقد زاد الناتج الصناعي في الاتحاد السوفييتي بنسبة ٥٠% في خمس سنوات؛ وكان معدل النمو السنوي خلال الخطة الخمسية الأولى يتراوح بين ١٥ و٢٢ في المائة. كانت هناك صناعات جديدة تماماً تم بناؤها في مدن جديدة تماماً. تضاعف حجم مدن مثل موسكو ولينينغراد في أوائل الثلاثينيات.

2-Yet, this is not to say that this was totally executed without some defects. This industrialization came at enormous human cost. People were arrested and sent to camps on a very wide variety of charges, including simply having the ill luck of being born to bourgeois or kulak parents. (Q3)People had to work hard for fear of severe punishment that might lead to death.

٢- ولكن هذا لايعني أن هذا قد تم تنفيذهبالكامل دون أي عيوب.وقد جاء هذا التصنيعبتكلفة بشريةهائلة. تم القبض على الأشخاص وإرسالهم إلى المعسكرات بتهم متنوعة جداً، بما في ذلك ببساطة سوء الحظ لأنهم ولدوا لأبوين برجوازيين أو كولاك. كان على الناس أن يعملوا بجد خوفًا من العقوبة القاسية التي قد تؤدي إلى الموت.

3-This camp system held around 3.6 million people by the end of the decade. A man-made canal, Belomor Canal, connecting Moscow to the seaports of the north was dug by hand, with human labor used for every part of its construction. Its significance lies in the fact that it was the first time the labor force was exclusively prisoners. **(Q4)It was built using slave labor and thousands died during its construction.** Conditions were horrendous and the NKVD guards were brutal psychopaths. People were deliberately worked to death in a calculated way of getting rid of "class enemies" who posed a threat to the new Soviet regime.Their life conditions did not improve. On the contrary, there were increasing and needless deaths. And after all the needless deaths, the canal ended up not being deep enough to take large ships that it was designed for.

٣-نظام المعسكراتهذا يستوعب حوالي ٣.٦مليونشخص بنهاية العقد.تم حفر قناة منصنع الإنسان، قناة بيلومور، التي تربط موسكو بموانئ الشمال البحرية يدوياً، واستخدمت العمالة البشرية في كل جزء من بنائها. وتكمن أهميتها في أنها كانت المرة الأولى التي كانت فيها القوة العاملة عبارة عن سجناء حصرياً. تم بناؤه باستخدام عمالة العبيد ومات الآلاف أثناء بنائه. كانت الظروف مروعة وكان الحراس مرضى نفسيين وحشيين. لقد تم عمل الناس عمداً حتى الموت بطريقة محسوبة للتخلص من "أعداء الطبقة" الذين شكلوا تهديداً للنظام السوفييتي الجديد. ولم تتحسن ظروف حياتهم. بل على العكس من ذلك، كانت هناك وفيات متزايدة وغير ضرورية. وبعد كل هذه الوفيات التي لا داعي لها، انتهى الأمر بالقناة إلى أنها ليست عميقة بما يكفي لاستيعاب السفن الكبيرة التي صممت من أجلها.

4-"Factory workers, both men and women, who wanted to find a place to live in and around towns like Stalingrad, Magnitogorsk, Novokuznetsk, had to live in earth shelters they dug out in the neighboring hills. **(Q5)If people could live and do useful work in such living conditions and during enormous shortages of food and goods of first demand,** this could only be explained by the fact that the Russians aren't used to anything but suffering and hardship." That's what German diplomat Gustav Hilger wrote about the times of industrialization in the USSR, the times when the first five-year plans were implemented.

٤-"كان على عمال المصانع،رجالاًونساءً، الذين أرادوا العثور على مكان للعيش فيه في مدن مثل ستالينغراد، ومغنيتوغورسك، ونوفوكوزنتسك، وما حولها، أن يعيشوا في ملاجئ ترابية حفروها في التلال المجاورة. إذا تمكن الناس من العيش والقيام بعمل مفيد في مثل هذه الظروف المعيشية وفي ظل النقص الهائل في الغذاء والسلع ذات الطلب الأول، فلا يمكن تفسير ذلك إلا بحقيقة أن الروس لم يعتادوا على أي شيء سوى المعاناة والمصاعب. هذا ما كتبه الدبلوماسي الألماني غوستاف هيلجر عن زمن التصنيع في الاتحاد السوفييتي، أي الزمن الذي تم فيه تنفيذ الخطط الخمسية الأولى.

صفحة التعلم

خطط ستالين الخمسية

5- Stakhanov was a miner in Donbass, a coal-producing region in Soviet Ukraine. Under the communist system, all mines were run by the state and had monthly production targets. If they missed the targets, local managers and Communist Party officials were in trouble.
The mine where Stakhanov worked was one of the worst-performing in the region.

٥–كان ستاخانوف عامل منجم في دونباس، وهي منطقة منتجة للفحم في أوكرانيا السوفيتية. في ظل النظام الشيوعي، كانت الدولة تدير جميع المناجم وكانت لها أهداف إنتاجية شهرية. وإذا أخطأوا الأهداف، كان المديرون المحليون ومسؤولو الحزب الشيوعي في ورطة. كان المنجم الذي عمل فيه ستاخانوف من أسوأ المنجم أداءً في المنطقة.

6-Stakhanov He was incredibly competitive. **(Q6)He kept thinking how to increase the productivity of his mine -and eventually he came up with a brilliant solution**. So, he came up with the idea of having one miner constantly picking coal, while another loaded the coal on the cart, a third miner propped the roof with pit props, and a fourth led the pony in and out. And instead of the traditional pick, Stakhanov was keen to use a mining drill, which was a novelty and required specialist training. Drills were extremely heavy, weighing more than 15kg.

٦–ستاخانوف كان تنافسياً بشكل لا يصدق. لقد ظل يفكر في كيفية زيادة إنتاجية منجمه –وفي النهاية توصل إلى حل رائع. لذلك، جاء بفكرة أن يقوم أحد عمال المناجم بجمع الفحم باستمرار، بينما يقوم عامل آخر بتحميل الفحم على العربة، ويقوم عامل منجم ثالث بدعم السقف بدعائم الحفرة، ويقود عامل رابع المهر إلى الداخل والخارج. وبدلاً من الاختيار التقليدي، حرص ستاخانوف على استخدام مثقاب التعدين، وهو أمر جديد ويتطلب تدريبًا متخصصًا. وكانت المثاقب ثقيلة للغاية، حيث بلغ وزنها أكثر من ١٥كجم.

7-The manager of the mine had serious doubts about Stakhanov's initiative. However, Stakhanov persuaded his team leader and the local party boss to give it a go. On 30 August 1935, at 22:00, Alexei Stakhanov and three colleagues entered the mine, accompanied by the party boss and a local journalist. Six hours later they emerged, triumphant, having produced 102 tonnes of coal -more than 14 times the target.

٧–كان لدى مدير المنجم شكوك جدية حول مبادرة ستاخانوف. ومع ذلك، أقنع ستاخانوف قائد فريقه ورئيس الحزب المحلي بالمحاولة. في ٣٠ أغسطس ١٩٣٥، الساعة ٢٢:٠٠ دخل أليكسي ستاخانوف وثلاثة من زملائه إلى المنجم، برفقة رئيس الحزب وصحفي محلي. وبعد ست ساعات، خرجوا منتصرين، بعد أن أنتجوا ١٠٢طن من الفحم –أي أكثر من ١٤ضعف الهدف.

8-The second plan in 1933 focused on the steel production of the Soviet Union. **(Q7)However, workers worked really hard when there were bonuses.**

٨–الخطة الثانية عام ١٩٣٣ ركزت على إنتاج الصلب في الاتحاد السوفييتي. ومع ذلك، كان العمال يعملون بجد عندما كانت هناك مكافآت.

صفحة التعلم

خطط ستالين الخمسية



Answers:

Q1: What is the main topic of the passage?

B. Stalin's successful 5-year plan

Q2: What was the aim of 5 year plans?

B. improve the Soviet Economy

Q3: What is one important idea related to the workers that the writer mentions in paragraph (2)?

D. They were hard working.

Q4: Why does the writer mention the example of the construction of the Belomar Canal?

D. to show the difficulty of living under Stalin

Q5: Soviet workers:

D. standard of living did not improve

Q6: What is one important idea mentioned about Alexei Stakhanov in Paragraph (6)?

A. He was an example of a good worker.

Q7: Which statement supports the production goal in paragraph 8?

B. Goals were met when bonuses were given.

Q8: What was the main idea of the passage?

D. The effect of the 5-year plan

س١: ما هو الموضوع الرئيسي للمقطع؟

ب. خطة ستالين الخمسية الناجحة

س٢: ما هو الهدف من الخطط الخمسية؟

ب. تحسين الاقتصاد السوفييتي

س٣: ما هي الفكرة المهمة المتعلقة بالعمال التي ذكرها الكاتب في الفقرة (٢)؟

د-لقد كانوا يعملون بجد.

س٤: لماذا يذكر الكاتب مثال بناء قناة البيلومار؟

د. لإظهار صعوبة العيش في عهد ستالين

س٥: العمال السوفييت:

د-لم يتحسن مستوى المعيشة

س٦: ما هي إحدى الأفكار المهمة التي ذكرت عن أليكسي ستاخانوف؟ في الفقرة (٦)؟

ج: كان مثالاً للعامل الصالح.

س٧: ما العبارة التي تدعم هدف الإنتاج في الفقرة ٨؟

ب. تم تحقيق الأهداف عند منح المكافآت.

س٨: ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للمقطع؟

د. تأثير الخطة الخمسية

صفحة التدرب

الاكتئاب



1-Depression is a complex mental health disorder that affects millions of people worldwide. It is characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, loss of interest in activities, and a decreased ability to function in daily life. Understanding depression requires a deep dive into its symptoms, causes, and effects, which can vary greatly from person to person.
2-The severity of depression can range from mild to severe, and it is often the intensity and duration of symptoms that determine when a person is considered clinically depressed. One key indicator is when an individual's symptoms are so severe that they require medication to manage. This is not to say that everyone who experiences depression will need medication, but it is a common treatment method for those with moderate to severe depression.

3-Depression is intrinsically linked to mood. It is more than just feeling sad or having a bad day; it is a persistent state of low mood that pervades all aspects of an individual's life. This mood can be so overpowering that it affects one's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. It can make once enjoyable activities seem uninteresting and can make even the simplest tasks seem overwhelming.

4-One of the most severe consequences of depression is its potential to cause thoughts of suicide and death. This is a stark reminder of the seriousness of this mental health disorder. It is not merely a state of feeling down or blue; it is a debilitating condition that can lead to life-threatening situations if not properly addressed. 5-Depression, however, is treatable. A combination of medication, psychotherapy, and lifestyle changes can help manage symptoms and improve quality of life. It is crucial for anyone experiencing symptoms of depression to seek help from a healthcare professional. Early intervention can make a significant difference in the course of the illness.

Questions:

Q1: What does paragraph 2 say about when a person is considered depressed?

A. When they require medication
B. When they experience persistent feelings of sadness or loss of interest
C. When they have difficulty sleeping or concentrating
D. When they exhibit changes in appetite or weight

Q2: What does paragraph 3 say about mood?

A. Mood can fluctuate throughout the day.
B. Depression is linked to mood
C. Mood is influenced by external factors
D. Depression isn't linked to mood

Q3: What does paragraph 4 say depression causes?

A. Fatigue or loss of energy.
B. Loss of interest in activities once enjoyed
C. Feelings of worthlessness or guilt
D. Thoughts of suicide and death

صفحة التعلم

الاكتئاب

1-Depression is a complex mental health disorder that affects millions of people worldwide. It is characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, loss of interest in activities, and a decreased ability to function in daily life. Understanding depression requires a deep dive into its symptoms, causes, and effects, which can vary greatly from person to person.

١- الاكتئاب هو اضطراب معقد في الصحة العقلية يؤثر على ملايين الأشخاص في جميع أنحاء العالم. ويتميز بمشاعر الحزن المستمرة، وفقدان الاهتمام بالأنشطة، وانخفاض القدرة على العمل في الحياة اليومية. يتطلب فهم الاكتئاب الغوص العميق في أعراضه وأسبابه وتأثيراته، والتي يمكن أن تختلف بشكل كبير من شخص لآخر.

2-The severity of depression can range from mild to severe, and it is often the intensity and duration of symptoms that determine when a person is considered clinically depressed. **(Q1)One key indicator is when an individual's symptoms are so severe that they require medication to manage.** This is not to say that everyone who experiences depression will need medication, but it is a common treatment method for those with moderate to severe depression.

٢- يمكن أن تتراوح شدة الاكتئاب من الخفيف إلى الشديد،وغالبًا ماتكون شدة الأعراض ومدتها هي التي تحدد متى يعتبر الشخص مكتئبًا سريريًا. أحد المؤشرات الرئيسية هو عندما تكون أعراض الفرد شديدة لدرجة أنه يحتاج إلى دواء للتحكم فيها. هذا لا يعني أن كل من يعاني من الاكتئاب سيحتاج إلى دواء، ولكنها طريقة علاج شائعة لأولئك الذين يعانون من الاكتئاب المتوسط إلى الشديد.

3-**(Q2) Depression is intrinsically linked to mood.** It is more than just feeling sad or having a bad day; it is a persistent state of low mood that pervades all aspects of an individual's life.This mood can be so over powering that it affects one's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. It can make once enjoyable activities seem uninteresting and can make even the simplest tasks seem overwhelming.

٣- يرتبط الاكتئاب ارتباطًا وثيقًا بالمزاج. إنه أكثر من مجرد الشعور بالحزن أو المرور بيوم سيء؛ إنها حالة مستمرة من انخفاض الحالة المزاجية التي تنتشر في جميع جوانب حياة الفرد. يمكن أن يكون هذا المزاج طاغيًا لدرجة أنه يؤثر على أفكار الفرد ومشاعره وسلوكياته. يمكن أن يجعل الأنشطة الممتعة تبدو غير مثيرةللاهتمام ويمكن أن يجعل حتى أبسط المهام تبدو مرهقة.

4-One of the most severe consequences of depression **(Q3) is its potential to cause thoughts of suicide and death.**This is a stark reminder of the seriousness of this mental health disorder. It is not merely a state of feeling down or blue; it is a debilitating condition that can lead to life-threatening situations if not properly addressed.

٤-من أخطر عواقب الاكتئاب احتمالية إثارة أفكار الانتحار والموت. وهذا تذكير صارخ بخطورة هذا الاضطراب في الصحة العقلية. إنها ليست مجرد حالة من الشعور بالإحباط أو الكآبة؛ إنها حالة منهكة يمكن أن تؤدي إلى مواقف تهدد الحياة إذا لم يتم علاجها بشكل صحيح.

5-Depression, however, is treatable. A combination of medication, psychotherapy, and lifestyle changes can help manage symptoms and improve quality of life. It is crucial for anyone experiencing symptoms of depression to seek help from a healthcare professional. Early intervention can make a significant difference in the course of the illness.

٥-لكن الاكتئاب قابل للعلاج. يمكن أنيساعد الجمع بين الأدوية والعلاج النفسي وتغيير نمط الحياة في إدارة الأعراض وتحسين نوعية الحياة. من المهم لأي شخص يعاني من أعراض الاكتئاب أن يطلب المساعدة من أخصائي الرعاية الصحية. التدخل المبكر يمكن أن يحدث فرقا كبيرا في مسار المرض.

Answers:
Q1: What does paragraph 2 say about when a person is considered depressed?
A. When they require medication
Q2: What does paragraph 3 say about mood?
B. Depression is linked to mood
Q3: What does paragraph 4 say depression causes?
D. Thoughts of suicide and death

س١: ماذا تقول الفقرة ٢ عندما يعتبر الشخص مكتئبًا؟
أ. عندما يحتاجون إلى الدواء
س٢: ماذا تقول الفقرة ٣ عن الحالة المزاجية
ب. يرتبط الاكتئاب بالمزاج
س٣: ماذا تقول الفقرة ٤ عن أسباب الاكتئاب؟
د- أفكار الانتحار والموت

صفحة التدرب

البكتيريا



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

Questions:

Q1: What do bacteria cause?

A. poison
B. death
C. diseases
D. healthy body

صفحة التعلم

البكتيريا



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

البكتيريا هي كائنات وحيدة الخلية. عادة ما تسبب الأمراض.

Answers:

Q1: What do bacteria cause?

C. diseases

س١: ما الذي تسببه البكتيريا؟

ج- الأمراض

صفحة التدرب

الوجبات السريعة واضرارها



1-Healthy food refers to natural products that deliver your body with essentially needed nutrients.

2-Who doesn't love burgers? Burgers and fast food are famous; people of all age groups love to eat them because they are tasty and much cheaper. But we also know they are not good for our health.

3-While unhealthy food is a highly processed food that includes packaged food products and a list of fast-food items on the restaurant menus.

4-One day a teacher conducted an experiment on a burger to clarify its disadvantages. She kept a burger without touching it for 6 months. Every week she photographed the burger, it didn't change its shape, but it became rough.
The Burger didn't rot because it consisted of some chemicals like sodium benzoate.
So, after knowing all that, won't you consider a healthier lifestyle?

Questions:

Q1: Why do people eat hamburgers?

A.Because it is highly processed.
B.Because it is good for health.
C.Because it is healthy.
D.Because it is cheap.

Q2: What is true according to the passage?

A.We must change our healthy food to unhealthy food.
B.Burgers or fast food are cheap and famous.
C.The burger didn't rot because it was healthy food.
D.Healthy food can be found at many restaurants.

Q3: In which paragraph does the author talk about bad eating?

A .paragraph 1
B .paragraph 2
C .paragraph 3
D .paragraph 4

صفحة التدرب

الوجبات السريعة واضرارها



Q4: The meaning of the word “essentially”?
A .closely
B .strongly
C .basically
D .harmful

Q5:Who does the experiment?
A .teacher
B .doctor
C .father
D .clarify

Q6:How long does this scientific study take?
A.6 months
B.4 months
C.A year
D.5 months

Q7: Why did not the burger rot?
A.Because it consisted of chemicals.
B.Because it was healthy food.
C.Because it contained proteins and good fats.
D.Because it was a highly processed food.

Q8: What is the best title for the passage?
A.Unhealthy food
B.Fast food is popular.
C.Be more careful with you eat.
D. Burgers

صفحة التعلم

الوجبات السريعة واضرارها

1-Healthy food refers to natural products that deliver your body with essentially needed nutrients.

١-يشير الغذاء الصحي إلى المنتجات الطبيعية التي تمد الجسم بالعناصر الغذائية الأساسية التي يحتاجها.

2-Who doesn't love burgers? **(Q2)Burgers and fast food are famous;** people of all age groups love to eat them because they are tasty and **(Q1) much cheaper.** But we also know they are not good for our health.

٢-من منا لا يحب البرجر؟ تشتهر البرغر والوجبات السريعة؛ يحب الناس من جميع الفئات العمرية تناولها لأنها لذيذة وأرخص بكثير. لكننا نعلم أيضاً أنها ليست جيدة لصحتنا.

3-While unhealthy food is a highly processed food that includes packaged food products and a list of fast-food items on the restaurant menus.

٣- بينما الطعام غير الصحي هو طعام عالي المعالجة يشمل المنتجات الغذائية المعبأة وقائمة أصناف الوجبات السريعة في قوائم المطاعم.

4-One day **(Q5) a teacher conducted an experiment on a burger to clarify its disadvantages.** She kept a burger without touching **(Q6) it for 6 months.** Every week she photographed the burger, it didn't change its shape, but it became rough. The Burger didn't rot because **(Q7) it consisted of some chemicals like sodium benzoate.** So, after knowing all that, won't you consider a healthier lifestyle?

٤-في أحد الأيام أجرى أحد المعلمين تجربة على البرجر ليوضح عيوبه.احتفظت بالبرجردون لمسه لمدة ٦ أشهر. وكانت كل أسبوع تصور البرجر، ولم يتغير شكله، بل أصبح خشناً. البرجر لم يتعفن لأنه يحتوي على بعض المواد الكيميائية مثل بنزوات الصوديوم. لذا، بعد معرفة كل ذلك، ألا تفكر في اتباع أسلوب حياة أكثر صحة؟

Answers:
Q1: Why do people eat hamburgers?
D.Because it is cheap.
Q2: What is true according to the passage?
B.Burgers or fast food are cheap and famous.
Q3: In which paragraph does the author talk about bad eating?
C .paragraph 3
Q4: The meaning of the word "essentially"?
C .basically
Q5:Who does the experiment?
A .teacher
Q6:How long does this scientific study take?
A.6 months
Q7: Why did not the burger rot?
A.Because it consisted of chemicals.
Q8: What is the best title for the passage?
C.Be more careful with you eat.

س١: لماذا يأكل الناس الهمبرغر؟
د. لأنها رخيصة.
س٢: ما هو الصحيح بحسب الآية؟
ب. البرغر أو الوجبات السريعة رخيصة ومشهورة.
س٣: في أي فقرة تحدث الكاتب عن الأكل السيئ؟
ج. الفقرة٣
س٤: ما معنى كلمة (جوهريا)؟
ج- أساساً
س٥: من يقوم بالتجربة؟
معلم
س٦: كم تستغرق هذه الدراسة العلمية؟
أ-٦ أشهر
س٧: لماذا لم يتعفن البرجر؟
أ-لأنها تحتوي على مواد كيميائية.
س٨: ما هو أفضل عنوان للمقطع؟
ج-كن أكثر حذراً عند تناول الطعام.

صفحة التدرب

تمثال الحرية



1-More than a million people immigrate to the United States to start new lives every year, and if they are arriving in New York, one of the first sights that they will see is the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is one of the most recognizable American symbols.

2-The Statue of Liberty is huge. From the tip of the torch to the pedestal on which she stands, she is just over 151 feet tall. The tablet she holds is 23 feet long.

3-Frédéric Bartholdi designed the appearance of the statue. The appearance of the Statue of Liberty is somewhat derived from Libertas, the Roman goddess of freedom. The statue was a gift from France. France gave America the statue as a gift for the independence of their country.

Questions:

Q1: What is mentioned in the passage about the statue?
A. its 8-foot index finger
B. how they brought of the Statue to America
C. the cost of the Statue
D. It is recognized by people around the world.

Q2: What does the 2nd paragraph talk about?
A. Description of the island it stands on.
B. Description of the federal laws
C. Description of the statue
D. Talking about immigrants

Q3: What is the type of the passage?
A. description
B. opinion
C. story
D. freedom

Q4: What does the Statue of Liberty represent?
A. liberty
B. America
C. war
D. friendship

Q5: Who gave the Statue of Liberty?
A. Egypt
B. France
C. Spain
D. Britain

Q6: Why did France give America the statue?
A. Because Columbus discovered America.
B. Because the French occupied America.
C. as a gift for the independence of America
D. Because the Americans bought it from them.

Q7: What does she hold in her hand?
A. a tablet and torch
B. seven rings
C. a crown
D. pedestal

صفحة التعلم

تمثال الحرية

1-More than a million people immigrate to the United States to start new lives every year, and if they are arriving in New York, one of the first sights that they will see is the Statue of Liberty. The Statue of Liberty is one of **(Q1)the most recognizable American symbols.**

١- يهاجر أكثر من مليون شخص إلى الولايات المتحدة لبدء حياة جديدة كل عام، وإذا وصلوا إلى نيويورك، فمن أول المعالم التي سيرونها هو تمثال الحرية. يعد تمثال الحرية أحد أكثر الرموز الأمريكية شهرة.

2-The Statue of Liberty is huge. From the tip of **(Q7)the torch to the pedestal on which she stands,** she is just over 151 feet tall. **(Q7) The tablet she holds is 23 feet long.**

٢- تمثال الحرية ضخم .من طرف الشعلة إلى القاعدة التي تقف عليها، يبلغ طولها مايزيد قليلاً عن ١٥١ قدماً. يبلغ طول الجهاز اللوحي الذي تحمله ٢٣ قدماً.

3-Frédéric Bartholdi designed the appearance of the statue. The appearance of the Statue of Liberty is somewhat derived from **(Q4)Libertas**, the Roman goddess of freedom. The statue was **(Q5) a gift from France**. France gave America the statue as **(Q6) a gift for the independence of their country.**

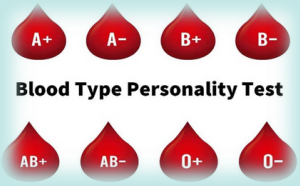
٣- قام فريديريك بارتولدي بتصميم المظهر الخارجي للتمثال. مظهرتمثال الحرية مستمد إلى حد ما من ليبرتاس، إلهة الحرية الرومانية. وكان التمثال هدية من فرنسا. أعطت فرنسا لأمريكا التمثال هدية لاستقلال بلادها.

Answers:
Q1: What is mentioned in the passage about the statue?
D. It is recognized by people around the world.
Q2: What does the 2nd paragraph talk about?
C. Description of the statue
Q3: What is the type of the passage?
A. description
Q4: What does the Statue of Liberty represent?
A. liberty
Q5: Who gave the Statue of Liberty?
B. France
Q6: Why did France give America the statue?
C. as a gift for the independence of America
Q7: What does she hold in her hand?
A. a tablet and torch

س١: ما الذي ورد في المقطع الخاص بالتمثال؟
د-معترف به من قبل الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم.
س٢: ما الذي تتحدث عنه الفقرة الثانية؟
ج-وصف التمثال
س٣: ما نوع المقطع؟
أ. وصف
س٤: ماذا يمثل تمثال الحرية؟
أ. الحرية
س٥: من الذي أهدى تمثال الحرية؟
ب. فرنسا
س٦: لماذا أعطت فرنسا أمريكا التمثال؟
ج.هدية لاستقلال أمريكا
س٧: ماذا تحمل في يدها؟
أ- اللوح والشعلة

صفحة التدرب

أنواع الدم



1-There are four basic blood types in the ABO typing system:

- Type A blood and Type B blood have antigens and make antibodies to fight each other.
- Type AB blood.
- Type O blood doesn't have either type of antigen.

2-Blood type is inherited. It is passed genetically from your parents. And to donate your blood, all other donors and recipients must be safely compatible.

3-Donating or receiving blood is complicated .Type O blood, since it doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type, can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood. Type AB, on the other hand, does not create antibodies for either antigen, can receive blood from all four types, but can but can only donate to other AB recipients.

Questions:

Q1: Blood group _____ has no antigens.

A. (A)
B. (O)
C. (AB)
D. (B)

Q2: The underlined word"inherited"in paragraph 2 probably means _____

A. donate blood.
B. take type.
C. same eye color.
D. taken from parents.

Q3: Type(O)blood can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood because it _____

A. doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type.
B. has A antigens.
C. has B antigens.
D. has AB antigens.

Q4: The blood type that can receive blood from all four types, but can only donate to AB recipients is called:

A. (O).
B. (A).
C. (B).
D. (AB).

Q5:What does the word "compatible" mean?

A. donate
B. match
C. different
D. receiver

Q6:What is not mentioned in the passage?

A. talk about the ABO blood type.
B. talk about AB blood type.
C. talk about O blood Type.
D. talk about donating or receiving blood.

صفحة التعلم

أنواع الدم

1-There are four basic blood types in the ABO typing system:

- Type A blood and Type B blood have antigens and make antibodies to fight each other.
- Type AB blood.
- **(Q1)Type O blood doesn't have either type of antigen.**

١- هناك أربع فصائل دم أساسية في نظام كتابة (أ،ب،اوه):

- تحتوي فصيلة الدم أ وفصيلة الدم ب على مستضدات وتصنع أجساماً مضادة لمحاربة بعضها البعض.
- فصيلة الدم أ،ب.
- فصيلة الدم اوه لا تحتوي على أي من النوعين.

2-Blood type is inherited. It is passed genetically **(Q2)from your parents.** And to donate your blood, all other donors and recipients must be safely compatible.

٢- فصيلة الدموراثية. يتم تمريره وراثيا من والديك. وللتبرع بالدم، يجب أن يكون جميع المتبرعين والمتلقين الآخرين متوافقين بشكل آمن.

3-Donating or receiving blood is complicated. **(Q3)Type O blood, since it doesn't have antibodies.** or antigens for either type, can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood. Type AB, on the other hand, does not create antibodies for either antigen, **(Q4)can receive blood from all four types, but can but can only donate to other AB recipients.**

٣-التبرع بالدم أو تلقيه أمر معقد. فصيلة الدم اوه، حيث أنها لا تحتوي على أجسام مضادة أو مستضدات لأي من الفصيلتين، يمكن التبرع بها للمتلقين بجميع فصائل الدم الأربعة. من ناحية أخرى، لا يقوم النوع أ،ب بإنشاء أجسام مضادة لأي من المستضدات، ويمكنه تلقي الدم من جميع الأنواع الأربعة، ولكن يمكنه التبرع فقط لمستلمي أ،ب الآخرين.

Answers:

Q1:Blood group _____ has no antigens.

B. (O)

Q2:The underlined word “inherited” in paragraph 2 probably means _____

D. taken from parents.

Q3:Type (O) blood can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood because it _____

A. doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type.

Q4:The blood type that can receive blood from all four types, but can only donate to AB recipients is called _____

D. (AB).

Q5:What does the word “compatible” mean?

B. match

Q6:What is not mentioned in the passage?

A. talk about the ABO blood type.

س١: فصيلة الدم ___ لا تحتوي على مستضدات.

ب.(اوه)

س٢: ربما تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط "موروث" في الفقرة ٢:

د. مأخوذة من الوالدين.

س٣: يمكن التبرع بالدم من فصيلة (اوه) للمتلقين بجميع فصائل الدم الأربعة لأنه:

أ-ليس لديه أجسام مضادة أو مستضدات لأي من النوعين.

س٤: فصيلة الدم التي يمكنها استقبال الدم من جميع الفصائل الأربعة، ولكن يمكنها التبرع فقط لمتلقي أ،ب تسمى:

د. (أ ب).

س٥: ما معنى كلمة "متوافق"؟

ب. يتوافق

س٦: ما الذي لم يذكر في القطعة؟

أ- تحدث عن فصيلة الدم أ،ب،اوه.

صفحة التدرب

صفار البيض



1-One of the main parts of the egg is yolk: the yellow, inner liquid part of the egg where the embryo forms. It is the yellow part at the center of an egg. Yolk colour ranges from just a hint of yellow to a magnificent deep orange because it contains oil. The egg yolk is classified as a liquid despite of what many people think.

2-Nicolai Lunin showed that there was an unknown substance in milk that was essential for nutrition. It was also found in the egg yolk. Then Carl Socin suggested that an unknown substance for growth found in egg yolk was fat soluble. Although the idea of extracting oil from the egg yolk was far-fetched, luckily, it became a consummated reality.

Questions:

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 is the nearest meaning of the word “classify”?
A. reference
B. source of cholesterol
C. substance
D. classify into groups

Q6:What is the nearest meaning of the word “Consummated”?
A. extract
B. concluded
C. essential
D. substance

صفحة التعلم

صفار البيض

1-One of the main parts of the egg is yolk: the yellow, inner liquid part of the egg where the embryo forms. It is the yellow part at the center of an egg. Yolk colour ranges from just a hint of yellow to a **(Q2)magnificent deep orange because it contains oil.** The egg yolk is classified as a liquid despite of what many people think.

١-أحد الأجزاء الرئيسية في البيضة هو الصفار: وهو الجزء السائل الداخلي الأصفر من البيضة حيث يتكون الجنين. وهو الجزء الأصفر الموجود في وسط البيضة. يتراوح لون صفار البيض من مجرد لمسة من اللون الأصفر إلى اللون البرتقالي العميق الرائع لأنه يحتوي على الزيت. يصنف صفار البيض على أنه سائل رغم ما يعتقده الكثير من الناس.

2-Nicolai Lunin showed that there was **(Q3)an unknown substance in milk that was essential for nutrition.** It was also **(Q4)found in the egg yolk.** Then Carl Socin suggested that an unknown substance for growth found in egg yolk was fat soluble. Although the idea of extracting oil from the egg yolk was far-fetched, luckily, it became a consummated reality.

٢-أظهر نيكولاي لونين وجود مادة غير معروفة في الحليب ضرورية للتغذية. كما تم العثور عليه في صفار البيض. ثم اقترح كارل سوسين أن مادة غير معروفة للنمو موجودة في صفار البيض قابلة للذوبان في الدهون. ورغم أن فكرة استخلاص الزيت من صفار البيض كانت بعيدة المنال، إلا أنها لحسن الحظ أصبحت حقيقة واقعة.

Answers:

Q1: What does far-fetched mean?

D. difficult to believe

Q2: Why is the liquid part orange?

B. It contains oil.

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

A. unknown substance

Q4: Where did they find the strange substance?

A. in the yolk

Q5: What is the nearest meaning of the word “classify”?

D. classify into groups

Q6: What is the nearest meaning of the word “Consummated”?

B. concluded

س١: ما معنى بعيد المنال؟

د-يصعب تصديقه

س٢: لماذا الجزء السائل برتقالي؟

ب-يحتوي على زيت.

س٣: إلى ماذا يشير الضمير "هو" الفقرة الثانية؟

أ-مادة مجهولة

س٤: أين وجدوا المادة الغريبة؟

أ-في الصفار

س٥: ما أقرب معنى لكلمة "صنف"؟

د-التصنيف إلى مجموعات

س٦: ما أقرب معنى لكلمة "أكمل"؟

ب. اختتم

صفحة التدرب

مشكلة هدر الطعام



1-Food waste has become a pressing issue in today's society, with numerous factors contributing to its alarming scale. Among the contributors to this problem are restaurants, which often find themselves discarding excessive amounts of food. One of the primary reasons for restaurants' involvement in food waste stems from their inability to serve older dishes to customers, leading to the disposal of surplus food items that would otherwise go uneaten.

2-Restaurants face the challenge of maintaining high standards of quality and freshness, ensuring that their patrons receive the best dining experience. Consequently, when food items reach a certain age or become unsuitable for immediate consumption, restaurants often opt to discard them rather than risk serving subpar meals. This cautious approach aims to maintain customer satisfaction but inadvertently contributes to the growing food waste problem.

3-However, there are alternative solutions that restaurants could adopt instead of simply throwing away excess food. One such approach involves collaborating with local charitable organizations or food banks to donate the surplus food. By redirecting these unused resources to people in need, restaurants can help alleviate hunger and reduce food waste simultaneously. This step not only demonstrates social responsibility but also presents an opportunity to contribute to the well-being of the community.

4-If restaurants were to stop throwing away food and embrace alternative practices, several positive outcomes could be achieved. Firstly, the problem of food waste would be significantly curbed, leading to a reduction in the amount of perfectly edible food ending up in landfills. This change would address the ethical and environmental concerns associated with food waste, helping to conserve resources and mitigate the adverse effects of food production on the planet.

5-Moreover, by donating excess food to individuals facing food insecurity, restaurants can play an active role in combating hunger within their local communities. These donations can provide a lifeline to those in need, ensuring that nutritious meals are accessible to all, regardless of their financial circumstances. In this way, restaurants can leverage their position as food providers to foster a sense of social solidarity and contribute to the welfare of society as a whole.

Questions:

Q1: What does the author say is the reason restaurants contribute to the food waste problem?

A. They source ingredients from unsustainable suppliers
B. They use disposable packaging for all their meals
C. They serve excessively large portion sizes
D. They throw away extra food in the garbage because they can't give old food to the customers

Q2: What does the author say restaurants could do instead of throwing the food away?

A. They could give away the food to people in need
B. They could compost the food waste for gardening purposes
C. They could partner with food recovery programs
D. They could implement better inventory management to reduce over-purchasing

Q3: What does the author say will be fixed if restaurants stop throwing food away?

A. Environmental degradation
B. Hunger
C. Economic inefficiency in the food industry
D. The Food Waste Problem

صفحة التعلم

مشكلة هدر الطعام

1-Food waste has become a pressing issue in today's society, with numerous factors contributing to its alarming scale. Among the contributors to this problem are restaurants, which often find themselves discarding excessive amounts of food. **(Q1) One of the primary reasons for restaurants' involvement in food waste stems from their inability to serve older dishes to customers**, leading to the disposal of surplus food items that would otherwise go uneaten.

١- أصبح هدر الطعام قضية ملحة في مجتمع اليوم، مع وجود عوامل عديدة تساهم في حجمها المثير للقلق. ومن بين المساهمين في هذه المشكلة المطاعم، التي غالبًا ما تجد نفسها تتخلص من كميات زائدة من الطعام. أحد الأسباب الرئيسية لتورط المطاعم في هدر الطعام ينبع من عدم قدرتها على تقديم الأطباق القديمة للعملاء، مما يؤدي إلى التخلص من المواد الغذائية الفائضة التي لن يتم تناولها لولا ذلك.

2-Restaurants face the challenge of maintaining high standards of quality and freshness, ensuring that their patrons receive the best dining experience. Consequently, when food items reach a certain age or become unsuitable for immediate consumption, restaurants often opt to discard them rather than risk serving subpar meals. This cautious approach aims to maintain customer satisfaction but inadvertently contributes to the growing food waste problem.

٢- تواجه المطاعم التحدي المتمثل في الحفاظ على معايير عالية من الجودة والطزاجة، مما يضمن حصول عملائهاعلى أفضل تجربة طعام. وبالتالي، عندما تصل المواد الغذائية إلى عمر معين أو تصبح غير صالحة للاستهلاك الفوري، غالبًا ما تختار المطاعم التخلص منها بدلًا من المخاطرة بتقديم وجبات دون المستوى المطلوب. ويهدف هذا النهج الحذر إلى الحفاظ على رضا العملاء ولكنه يساهم عن غير قصد في تفاقم مشكلة هدر الطعام.

3-However, there are alternative solutions that restaurants could adopt instead of simply throwing away excess food. **(Q2)One such approach involves collaborating with local charitable organizations or food banks to donate the surplus food.** By redirecting these unused resources to people in need, restaurants can help alleviate hunger and reduce food waste simultaneously. This step not only demonstrates social responsibility but also presents an opportunity to contribute to the well-being of the community.

٣- ومع ذلك، هناك حلول بديلة يمكن أن تعتمدها المطاعم بدلًا من مجرد التخلص من الطعام الزائد. يتضمن أحد هذه الأساليب التعاون مع المنظمات الخيرية المحلية أو بنوك الطعام للتبرع بفائض الطعام. ومن خلال إعادة توجيه هذه الموارد غير المستخدمة إلى الأشخاص المحتاجين، يمكن للمطاعم أن تساعد في تخفيف الجوع وتقليل هدر الطعام في وقت واحد. لا تظهر هذه الخطوة المسؤولية الاجتماعية فحسب، بل توفر أيضاً فرصة للمساهمة في رفاهية المجتمع.

4- If restaurants were to stop throwing away food and embrace alternative practices, **(Q3)several positive outcomes could be achieved.** Firstly, the problem of food waste would be significantly curbed, leading to a reduction in the amount of perfectly edible food ending up in landfills. This change would address the ethical and environmental concerns associated with food waste, helping to conserve resources and mitigate the adverse effects of food production on the planet.

٤-إذا توقفت المطاعمعن رميالطعام وتبنت ممارسات بديلة،فيمكن تحقيق العديدمن النتائج الإيجابية.أولًا، سيتم الحد بشكل كبير من مشكلة هدر الطعام، مما يؤدي إلى انخفاض في كمية الطعام الصالح للأكل الذي ينتهي به الأمر في مدافن النفايات. ومن شأن هذا التغيير أن يعالج المخاوف الأخلاقية والبيئية المرتبطة بهدر الطعام، مما يساعد على الحفاظ على الموارد والتخفيف من الآثار الضارة لإنتاج الغذاء على الكوكب.

5-Moreover, by donating excess food to individuals facing food insecurity, restaurants can play an active role in combating hunger within their local communities. These donations can provide a lifeline to those in need, ensuring that nutritious meals are accessible to all, regardless of their financial circumstances. In this way, restaurants can leverage their position as food providers to foster a sense of social solidarity and contribute to the welfare of society as a whole.

٥-علاوة على ذلك، من خلال التبرع بالطعام الزائد للأفراد الذين يواجهون انعدام الأمن الغذائي،يمكن للمطاعمأن تلعب دوراً نشطًا في مكافحة الجوع داخل مجتمعاتهم المحلية. ويمكن لهذه التبرعات أن توفر شريان حياة للمحتاجين، مما يضمن توفير الوجبات المغذية للجميع، بغض النظر عن ظروفهم المالية. وبهذه الطريقة، يمكن للمطاعم الاستفادة من مكانتها كمقدمي طعام لتعزيز الشعور بالتضامن الاجتماعي والمساهمة في رفاهية المجتمع ككل.

Answers:

Q1: What does the author say is the reason restaurants contribute to the food waste problem?

D. They throw away extra food in the garbage because they can't give old food to the customers

Q2: What does the author say restaurants could do instead of throwing the food away?

A. They could give away the food to people in need

Q3: What does the author say will be fixed if restaurants stop throwing food away?

D. The Food Waste Problem

س١: ماذا يقول المؤلف عن سبب مساهمة المطاعم في مشكلة هدر الطعام؟

د.يرمون الطعام الزائدفي القمامة لأنهم لا يستطيعون تقديم الطعام القديم للعملاء

س٢: ماذا يقول المؤلف أن المطاعم يمكن أن تفعل بدلاً من التخلص من الطعام؟

ج: يمكنهم توزيع الطعام على المحتاجين

س٣: ما الذي يقول المؤلف أنه سيتم إصلاحه إذا توقفت المطاعم عن رمي الطعام؟

د. مشكلة هدر الطعام

صفحة التدرب

الاحتمالية والعشوائية



1-Probability and randomness are two concepts that are closely related and often used in conjunction with one another. Probability is the study of the likelihood of an event occurring, while randomness refers to the unpredictable nature of events. Together, these concepts help us understand the world around us and make predictions about future outcomes.

2-Probability is a fundamental concept in mathematics and is used to predict the likelihood of an event occurring. It is often expressed as a number between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating that an event is impossible and 1 indicating that an event is certain. Probability is used in a wide range of fields, including science, engineering, finance, and economics, to make predictions about future outcomes.

3-However, probability is not always a perfect predictor of future events. Randomness, or the unpredictable nature of events, can sometimes lead to unexpected and inaccurate outcomes For example, a coin toss is often used as an example of randomness. While the probability of a coin landing heads or tails is 50%, the actual outcome of a coin toss is unpredictable and can vary from one toss to the next.

Questions:

Q1: What does paragraph 1 say about probability?

A. It studies of the likelihood of an event occurring
B. It is a concept that is not related to randomness.
C. It is only used in the field of mathematics.
D. It is a tool that can predict future events with 100% accuracy.

Q2: What does paragraph 3say about randomness?

A. It will not give an accurate result
B. It is a concept that is not related to probability.
C. It is always predictable and can be measured accurately.
D. It is a tool that can predict future events with 100% accuracy.

Q3: What is the coin toss example used to prove?

A. Coin tosses are always predictable.
B. Probability is always accurate.
C. Randomness is not a factor in coin tosses.
D. Probability is 50%

صفحة التعلم

الاحتمالية والعشوائية

1-Probability and randomness are two concepts that are closely related and often used in conjunction with one another. (Q1)Probability is the study of the likelihood of an event occurring, while randomness refers to the unpredictable nature of events. Together, these concepts help us understand the world around us and make predictions about future outcomes.

١-الاحتمالية والعشوائية مفهومان مرتبطان ارتباطًا وثيقًا وغالبًا ما يستخدمانمع بعضهما البعض. الاحتمالية هي دراسة احتمالية وقوع حدث ما، في حين تشير العشوائية إلى طبيعة الأحداث التي لا يمكن التنبؤ بها. تساعدنا هذه المفاهيم معًا على فهم العالم من حولنا والتنبؤ بالنتائج المستقبلية.

2-Probability is a fundamental concept in mathematics and is used to predict the likelihood of an event occurring. It is often expressed as a number between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating that an event is impossible and 1 indicating that an event is certain. Probability is used in a wide range of fields, including science, engineering, finance, and economics, to make predictions about future outcomes.

٢-الاحتمال هو مفهوم أساسي في الرياضيات ويستخدم للتنبؤ باحتمالية وقوع حدث ما. غالبًا ما يتم التعبير عنه كرقم يقع بين ٠ و ١، حيث يشير الرقم ٠ إلى أن الحدث مستحيل ويشير الرقم ١ إلى أن الحدث مؤكد. يتم استخدام الاحتمالية في مجموعة واسعة من المجالات، بما في ذلك العلوم والهندسة والمالية والاقتصاد، للتنبؤ بالنتائج المستقبلية.

3-However, probability is not always a perfect predictor of future events. **(Q2)Randomness,** or the unpredictable nature of events, can sometimes lead to unexpected and inaccurate outcomes. For example, a coin toss is often used as an example of randomness. **(Q3)While the probability of a coin landing heads or tails is 50%,** the actual outcome of a coin toss is unpredictable and can vary from one toss to the next.

٣- مع ذلك، لا يُعدّ الاحتمال دائمًا مؤشرًا دقيقًا للأحداث المستقبلية. قد تؤدي العشوائية، أو طبيعة الأحداث غير المتوقعة، أحيانًا إلى نتائج غير متوقعة وغير دقيقة. على سبيل المثال، غالبًا ما يُستخدم رمي العملة المعدنية كمثال على العشوائية. مع أن احتمالية ظهور الصورة أو الكتابة على العملة المعدنية هي ٥٠٪، إلا أن النتيجة الفعلية لرمي العملة المعدنية غير متوقعة وقد تختلف من رمية لأخرى.

Answers:

Q1: What does paragraph 1 say about probability?

A. It studies of the likelihood of an event occurring

Q2: What does paragraph 3say about randomness?

A. It will not give an accurate result

Q3: What is the coin toss example used to prove?

D. Probability is 50%

س١: ماذا تقول الفقرة اعن الاحتمال؟

أ-يدرس احتمالية وقوع حدث ما

س٢: ماذا تقول الفقرة ٣ عن العشوائية؟

ج: لن يعطي نتيجة دقيقة

س٣: ما هو مثال رمية العملة المستخدمة لإثباته؟

د.الاحتمال ٥٠ %

صفحة التدرب

شلالات نياجرا



1-Niagara Falls is one of the world's most impressive natural wonders, drawing millions of tourists each year. The falls are made up of three separate waterfalls: Horseshoe Falls, American Falls, and Bridal Veil Falls. The falls are located on the Niagara River that flows between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and they serve as a border between Canada and the United States.

2-The height and volume of water that flows over the falls are a feat of nature that is awe-inspiring to witness. The Horseshoe Falls, also known as the Canadian Falls, is the largest of the three and stands approximately 57 meters high. The American Falls is slightly smaller, standing at 21 meters high, while the Bridal Veil Falls measures only 15 meters high. Combined, the three falls produce the highest flow rate of any waterfall in the world, making Niagara Falls a truly remarkable sight to behold.

3-While Niagara Falls is known for its natural beauty, it has also been the site of many impressive human feats throughout history. In the 1800s, daredevils attempted to go over the falls in barrels or other contraptions, risking their lives to retrieve fame and fortune. Although many of these attempts were unsuccessful and even fatal, they did capture the public's imagination and added to the allure of Niagara Falls as a site of daring adventure.

4-Today, visitors to Niagara Falls can experience the falls in a variety of ways, from taking a boat tour on the Maid of the Mist to walking along the Niagara Falls State Park observation deck. The falls are also lit up at night, creating a spectacular display of lights and colors that is truly breathtaking. Additionally, the Niagara Falls area offers a wide range of activities, including casinos, museums, and outdoor adventures like hiking and kayaking.

5-In conclusion, Niagara Falls is a natural wonder that is both beautiful and impressive. Its sheer size and power are a testament to the incredible forces of nature, and the history of human attempts to conquer the falls only adds to its allure. Whether you are seeking adventure or simply want to admire the natural beauty of the falls, Niagara Falls is a must-see destination that will leave you in awe.

Questions:

Q1: What does “feat” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Stunt
B. Dare
C. Challenge
D. Hard

Q2: What does “retrieve” mean in paragraph 3?

A. Expect
B. Behave
C. Predict
D. Recover

صفحة التعلم

شلالات نياجرا

1-Niagara Falls is one of the world's most impressive natural wonders, drawing millions of tourists each year. The falls are made up of three separate waterfalls: Horseshoe Falls, American Falls, and Bridal Veil Falls. The falls are located on the Niagara River that flows between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and they serve as a border between Canada and the United States.

١- تعتبر شلالات نياجرا واحدة من العجائب الطبيعية الأكثر إثارة للإعجاب في العالم، حيث تجذب ملايين السياح كل عام. تتكون الشلالات من ثلاثة شلالات منفصلة: شلالات هورس شو، والشلالات الأمريكية، وشلالات برايدال فيل. وتقع الشلالات على نهر نياجرا الذي يتدفق بين بحيرة إيري وبحيرة أونتاريو، وهي بمثابة الحدود بين كندا والولايات المتحدة.

2-The height and volume of water that flows over the falls are a feat of nature that is awe-inspiring to witness. The Horseshoe Falls, also known as the Canadian Falls, is the largest of the three and stands approximately 57 meters high. The American Falls is slightly smaller, standing at 21 meters high, while the Bridal Veil Falls measures only 15 meters high. Combined, the three falls produce the highest flow rate of any waterfall in the world, making Niagara Falls a truly remarkable sight to behold.

٢-يعد ارتفاع وحجم المياه التي تتدفق فوق الشلالات بمثابة إنجاز طبيعي مثير للإعجاب. تعد شلالات هورسشو، المعروفة أيضًا باسم الشلالات الكندية، الأكبر بين الشلالات الثلاثة ويبلغ ارتفاعها حوالي ٥٧ مترًا. أما الشلالات الأمريكية فهي أصغر قليلاً، حيث يبلغ ارتفاعها ٢١مترًا، في حين يبلغ ارتفاع شلالات برايدل فيل ١٥ متراً فقط. تنتج الشلالات الثلاثة مجتمعة أعلى معدل تدفق لأي شلال في العالم، مما يجعل شلالات نياجرا مشهداً رائعًا حقًا.

3-While Niagara Falls is known for its natural beauty, it has also been the site of many impressive human feats throughout history. In the 1800s, daredevils attempted to go over the falls in barrels or other contraptions, risking their lives to retrieve fame and fortune. Although many of these attempts were unsuccessful and even fatal, they did capture the public's imagination and added to the allure of Niagara Falls as a site of daring adventure.

٣- بينما تشتهر شلالات نياجرا بجمالها الطبيعي، إلا أنها كانت أيضًا موقعًا للعديد من الأعمال البشرية المبهرة عبر التاريخ. في القرن التاسع عشر، حاول المغامرون تجاوز الشلالات في البراميل أو غيرها من الأدوات الغريبة، معرضين حياتهم للخطر من أجل استعادة الشهرة والثروة. على الرغم من أن العديد من هذه المحاولات كانت غير ناجحة وحتى قاتلة، إلا أنها استحوذت على خيال الجمهور وزادت من جاذبية شلالات نياجرا كموقع للمغامرة الجريئة.

4-Today, visitors to Niagara Falls can experience the falls in a variety of ways, from taking a boat tour on the Maid of the Mist to walking along the Niagara Falls State Park observation deck. The falls are also lit up at night, creating a spectacular display of lights and colors that is truly breathtaking. Additionally, the Niagara Falls area offers a wide range of activities, including casinos, museums, and outdoor adventures like hiking and kayaking.

٤- اليوم، يمكن لزوار شلالات نياجرا تجربة الشلالات بعدة طرق، بدءاً من القيام بجولة بالقارب إلى المشي على طول منصة المراقبة في منتزه شلالات نياجرا الحكومي. تضاء الشلالات أيضًا في الليل، مما يخلق عرضًا مذهلاً للأضواء والألوان التي تخطف الأنفاس حقًا. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، توفر منطقة شلالات نياجرا مجموعة واسعة من الأنشطة، بما في ذلك الكازينوهات والمتاحف والمغامرات الخارجية مثل المشي لمسافات طويلة والتجديف بالكاياك.

5-In conclusion, Niagara Falls is a natural wonder that is both beautiful and impressive. Its sheer size and power are a testament to the incredible forces of nature, and the history of human attempts to conquer the falls only adds to its allure. Whether you are seeking adventure or simply want to admire the natural beauty of the falls, Niagara Falls is a must-see destination that will leave you in awe.

٥-في الختام، شلالات نياجرا هي إحدى العجائب الطبيعية الجميلة والمثيرة للإعجاب في نفس الوقت. يعد حجمها الكبير وقوتها شهادة على قوى الطبيعة المذهلة، كما أن تاريخ المحاولات البشرية للتغلب على الشلالات يزيد من جاذبيتها. سواء كنت تبحث عن المغامرة أو ترغب ببساطة في الاستمتاع بالجمال الطبيعي للشلالات، فإن شلالات نياجرا هي وجهة لا بد من مشاهدتها والتي ستتركك في حالة من الرهبة.

Answers:

Q1: What does “feat” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Stunt

Q2: What does “retrieve” mean in paragraph 3?

D. Recover

س١: ما معنى "عمل فذ" في الفقرة ٢؟

أ. حيلة

س٢: ماذا يعني "استرجاع" في الفقرة ٣؟

د. الاسترداد

صفحة التدرب

متاجر ذات صفر نفايات



1- supermarkets has gained momentum in recent years, with a focus on reducing or eliminating packaging waste in the grocery industry. These stores offer a range of products that are either package-free or packaged in reusable containers, encouraging customers to bring their own reusable bags and containers to reduce single-use waste.

2-One of the driving forces behind the zero waste movement is the growing awareness of the environmental impact of waste, particularly plastic waste. Consumers are increasingly concerned about the amount of plastic waste that ends up in landfills and oceans, and are seeking out more sustainable options. This has put pressure on companies to find alternatives to single-use plastics, such as paper straws. Big companies like Starbucks have made the switch to paper straws in response to this pressure, as part of their commitment to reducing their environmental impact.

3-However, zero waste supermarkets go beyond simply replacing single-use plastics with more sustainable options. They aim to fundamentally change the way we approach consumption and waste, by encouraging a shift towards a circular economy. This involves designing products and systems that are restorative and regenerative, rather than linear and wasteful. By creating a closed loop system where waste is minimized and resources are reused, zero waste supermarkets offer a more sustainable alternative to traditional grocery stores, and are helping to drive the shift towards a more circular economy.

Questions:

Q1: What made big companies like Starbucks switch to paper straws?

A. The movement of Zero Waste Supermarkets
B. The harm to sea life
C. To save money
D. To earn more money

Q2: What does pronoun "they" refer to?

A. Consumers
B. Starbucks
C. Zero Waste Supermarkets
D. Economy systems

صفحة التعلم

متاجر ذات صفر نفايات

1-supermarkets has gained momentum in recent years, with a focus on reducing or eliminating packaging waste in the grocery industry. These stores offer a range of products that are either package-free or packaged in reusable containers, encouraging customers to bring their own reusable bags and containers to reduce single-use waste.

١- اكتسبت محلات السوبر ماركت زخما في السنوات الأخيرة، مع التركيز على تقليل أو القضاء على نفايات التعبئة والتغليف في صناعة البقالة. وتقدم هذه المتاجر مجموعة من المنتجات التي تكون إما بدون عبوات أو معبأة في حاويات قابلة لإعادة الاستخدام، مما يشجع العملاء على إحضار أكياسهم وحاوياتهم القابلة لإعادة الاستخدام لتقليل النفايات ذات الاستخدام الواحد.

2-One of the driving forces behind the zero waste movement is the growing awareness of the environmental impact of waste, particularly plastic waste. Consumers are increasingly concerned about the amount of plastic waste that ends up in landfills and oceans, and are seeking out more sustainable options. This has put pressure on companies to find alternatives to single-use plastics, such as paper straws. **(Q1) Big companies like Starbucks have made the switch to paper straws in response to this pressure,** as part of their commitment to reducing their environmental impact.

٢- أحد القوى الدافعة وراء حركة صفر نفاياتهو الوعي المتزايد بالأثر البيئي للنفايات، وخاصة النفايات البلاستيكية. ويشعر المستهلكون بقلق متزايد بشأن كمية النفايات البلاستيكية التي ينتهي بها الأمر في مدافن النفايات والمحيطات، ويبحثون عن خيارات أكثر استدامة. وقد أدى ذلك إلى الضغط على الشركات لإيجاد بدائل للمواد البلاستيكية ذات الاستخدام الواحد، مثل المصاصات الورقية. قامت الشركات الكبرى مثل ستاربكس بالتحول إلى الشفاطات الورقية استجابة لهذا الضغط، كجزء من التزامها بالحد من تأثيرها البيئي.

3-However, zero waste supermarkets go beyond simply replacing single-use plastics with more sustainable options.Theyaim to fundamentally change the way we approach consumption and waste, by encouraging a shift towards a circular economy. This involves designing products and systems that are restorative and regenerative, rather than linear and wasteful. By creating a closed loop system where waste is minimized and resources are reused, zero waste supermarkets offer a more sustainable alternative to traditional grocery stores, and are helping to drive the shift towards a more circular economy.

٣-ومع ذلك،فإن محلات السوبر ماركت الخالية من النفايات تتجاوز مجرد استبدال المواد البلاستيكية ذات الاستخدام الواحد بخيارات أكثر استدامة. إنهم يهدفون إلى إحداث تغيير جذري في الطريقة التي نتعامل بها مع الاستهلاك والهدر، من خلال تشجيع التحول نحو الاقتصاد الدائري. يتضمن ذلك تصميم منتجات وأنظمة تكون تصالحية ومتجددة، وليست خطية ومهدرة. من خلال إنشاء نظام حلقة مغلقة حيث يتم تقليل النفايات إلى الحد الأدنى وإعادة استخدام الموارد، توفر محلات السوبر ماركت الخالية من النفايات بديلاً أكثر استدامة لمتاجر البقالة التقليدية، وتساعد في دفع التحول نحو اقتصاد أكثر دائرية.

س١: ما الذي جعل الشركات الكبرى مثل ستاربكس تتحول إلى الشفاطات الورقية؟

أ.حركة محلات السوبرماركت الخالية من النفايات

س٢: إلى ماذا يشير الضمير "هم"؟

ج. محلات السوبر ماركت الخالية من النفايات

Answers:

Q1: What made big companies like Starbucks switch to paper straws?

A. The movement of Zero Waste Supermarkets

Q2: What does pronoun "they" refer to?

C. Zero Waste Supermarkets

صفحة التدرب

الدوبامين



1-Dopamine is a neurotransmitter that plays an important role in the brain. Neurotransmitters are chemical messengers that carry information from one cell to another. They are important for the normal functioning of the brain and are involved in various processes such as mood regulation, movement control, and reward processing.

2-One of the most well-known functions of dopamine is its role in movement control. For example, people with Parkinson's disease have a deficiency of dopamine in the brain, which leads to movement problems such as tremors, stiffness, and difficulty initiating movements. This is why dopamine is often associated with health, and its role in maintaining health and well-being is crucial.

3-Apart from its role in movement control, dopamine is also involved in the brain's reward system. When we experience something pleasurable, such as eating delicious food or receiving a compliment, dopamine is released in the brain. This creates a feeling of pleasure and reinforces the behavior that led to the reward.This is why dopamine is often referred to as the "feel-good" neurotransmitter.

4-However, dopamine is not always a good thing. Abnormal levels of dopamine have been linked to various mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, and addiction. For example, people with depression may have lower levels of dopamine in the brain, which can contribute to their low mood and lack of motivation.

5-There are several ways to boost dopamine levels naturally. Exercise, for example, has been shown to increase dopamine release in the brain. Eating a healthy diet rich in protein, omega-3 fatty acids, and antioxidants can also help boost dopamine levels. Additionally, activities that bring pleasure, such as listening to music or spending time with loved ones, can also stimulate dopamine release.

6-In conclusion, dopamine is an important neurotransmitter that plays a crucial role in maintaining health and well-being. Its effects on movement control, reward processing, and mood regulation make it a key player in the brain's functioning. By understanding the role of dopamine in the brain, we can take steps to boost its levels naturally and promote overall health and happiness.

Questions:

Q1: What is the important idea related to "neurotransmitters"?

A. make peopleill.
B. control dopamine levels.
C. take information from cell to cell.
D. effect people'sfeelings.

Q2: What do writer want to show by example of parkinson’s?

A. neurotransmitters and movement.
B. neurotransmitters and cells.
C. dopamine and brain.
D. dopamine and health.

صفحة التعلم

الدوبامين

1-Dopamine is a neurotransmitter that plays an important role in the brain. **(Q1)Neurotransmitters are chemical messengers that carry information from one cell to another.**They are important for the normal functioning of the brain and are involved in various processes such as mood regulation, movement control, and reward processing.

١-الدوبامين هو ناقلعصبي يلعب دورًا مهمًا في الدماغ. الناقلات العصبية هي رسل كيميائية تحمل المعلومات من خلية إلىأخرى. إنها مهمة للأداء الطبيعي للدماغ وتشارك في عمليات مختلفة مثل تنظيم المزاج والتحكم في الحركة ومعالجة المكافآت.

2-One of the most well-known functions of dopamine is its role in movement control. For example, people with Parkinson's disease have a deficiency of dopamine in the brain, which leads to movement problems such as tremors, stiffness, and difficulty initiating movements. **(Q2)This is why dopamine is often associated with health, and its role in maintaining health and well-being is crucial.**

٢-من أشهر وظائف الدوبامين هو دوره في التحكم في الحركة. على سبيل المثال، يعاني الأشخاص المصابون بمرض باركنسون من نقص الدوبامين في الدماغ، مما يؤدي إلى مشاكل في الحركة مثل الارتعاش والتصلب وصعوبة بدء الحركات. ولهذا السبب يرتبط الدوبامينغالبًا بالصحة،ودوره في الحفاظ على الصحة والرفاهية أمر بالغ الأهمية.

3-Apart from its role in movement control, dopamine is also involved in the brain's reward system. When we experience something pleasurable, such as eating delicious food or receiving a compliment, dopamine is released in the brain. This creates a feeling of pleasure and reinforces the behavior that led to the reward. This is why dopamine is often referred to as the "feel-good" neurotransmitter.

٣- وبصرف النظر عن دوره في التحكم في الحركة، يشارك الدوبامين أيضًا في نظام المكافأة في الدماغ. عندمانختبر شيئًا ممتعًا، مثل تناول طعام لذيذ أو تلقي مجاملة، يتم إطلاق الدوبامين في الدماغ. وهذا يخلق شعوراً بالمتعة ويعزز السلوك الذي أدى إلى المكافأة.ولهذا السبب يُشار إلىالدوبامين غالبًا على أنه الناقل العصبي "للشعور بالسعادة".

4-However, dopamine is not always a good thing. Abnormal levels of dopamine have been linked to various mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, and addiction. For example, people with depression may have lower levels of dopamine in the brain, which can contribute to their low mood and lack of motivation.

٤-ومع ذلك، فإن الدوبامين ليس شيئًا جيداً دائمًا. تم ربط المستويات غير الطبيعية من الدوبامين باضطرابات الصحة العقلية المختلفة مثل الاكتئاب والقلق والإدمان. على سبيل المثال، قد يكون لدى الأشخاص المصابين بالاكتئاب مستويات أقل من الدوبامين في الدماغ، مما قد يساهم في انخفاض مزاجهم ونقص الحافز.

5-There are several ways to boost dopamine levels naturally. Exercise, for example, has been shown to increase dopamine release in the brain. Eating a healthy diet rich in protein, omega-3 fatty acids, and antioxidants can also help boost dopamine levels. Additionally, activities that bring pleasure, such as listening to music or spending time with loved ones, can also stimulate dopamine release.

٥-هناك عدة طرق لتعزيز مستويات الدوبامين بشكل طبيعي. على سبيل المثال،تبين أن التمارين الرياضية تزيدمن إطلاق الدوبامين في الدماغ. إن تناول نظام غذائي صحي غني بالبروتين وأحماض أوميجا ٣ الدهنية ومضادات الأكسدة يمكن أن يساعد أيضًا في تعزيز مستويات الدوبامين. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن الأنشطة التي تجلب المتعة، مثل الاستماع إلى الموسيقى أو قضاءالوقت مع أحبائك، يمكن أن تحفز أيضًا إطلاق الدوبامين.

6-In conclusion, dopamine is an important neurotransmitter that plays a crucial role in maintaining health and well-being. Its effects on movement control, reward processing, and mood regulation make it a key player in the brain's functioning. By understanding the role of dopamine in the brain, we can take steps to boost its levels naturally and promote overall health and happiness.

٦-في الختام، الدوبامين هو ناقل عصبي مهم يلعب دورا حاسما في الحفاظ علىالصحة والعافية. إن تأثيراته على التحكم في الحركة، ومعالجة المكافآت، وتنظيم الحالة المزاجية تجعله لاعبًا رئيسيًا في عمل الدماغ. ومن خلال فهم دور الدوبامين في الدماغ، يمكننا اتخاذ خطوات لتعزيز مستوياته بشكل طبيعي وتعزيز الصحة والسعادة بشكل عام.

س١: ما هي الفكرة المهمة المتعلقة بـ "النواقل العصبية"؟

ج-نقل المعلومات من خلية إلى أخرى.

س٢: ماذا يريد الكاتب أن يوضح بمثال مرض باركنسون؟

د-الدوبامين والصحة.

Answers:

Q1: What is the important idea related to "neurotransmitters"?

C. take information from cell to cell.

Q2: What do writer want to show by example of parkinson's?

D. dopamine and health.

صفحة التدرب

واشنطن العاصمة



1-Washington DC, the capital of the United States, is a city steeped in history and brimming with iconic landmarks. One of the most significant areas in the city is the Federal Triangle, a carefully designed district that houses some of the capital's most important buildings. Developed chiefly between 1928 and 1938 under the direction of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon's "Mellon Board," the Federal Triangle is home to several neoclassical buildings, including the Department of Commerce, the Reagan Building, and the Old Post Office, which was constructed between 1891 and 1899. These buildings serve as office spaces for government workers and stand as a testament to the city's architectural prowess.

2-In addition to the Federal Triangle, Washington DC is also known for its impressive libraries. Two of the most prominent libraries in the city are the Library of Congress and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library.
The Library of Congress, established in 1800, is the largest library in the world and serves as the main research arm of the United States Congress. The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, on the other hand, is the central facility of the District of ColumbiaPublic Library system and is dedicated to the memory of the civil rights leader.

3-The planning of Washington DC is attributed to two key figures: Pierre Charles L'Enfant and Andrew Ellicott.
L'Enfant, a French-born architect and engineer, was commissioned by George Washington to design the city in 1791. His vision for the capital was a grand, spacious city with wide avenues, public squares, and monumental buildings. However, L'Enfant's plan was not without its challenges, and he was eventually dismissed from the project in 1792.

4-Following L'Enfant's dismissal, Andrew Ellicott, a prominent American surveyor, took over the task of completing the city's design. Ellicott made several modifications to L'Enfant's original plan, including the addition of a more extensive street grid and the reorientation of certain streets to better align with the natural topography. Despite these changes, Ellicott's final plan retained much of L'Enfant's original vision for the city.

5-Today, Washington DC stands as a testament to the foresight and ingenuity of its planners. The city's wide avenues, public squares, and monumental buildings continue to inspire awe and admiration from visitors and residents alike
The Federal Triangle, the Library of Congress, and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library are just a few examples of the city's architectural and cultural treasures.

6-In conclusion, Washington DC is a city that embodies the spirit of the United States, with its rich history, iconic landmarks, and impressive institutions. The Federal Triangle, the Library of Congress, and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library are just a few of the many attractions that make the city a must-visit destination. The vision of Pierre Charles L'Enfant and the modifications made by Andrew Ellicott have shaped the city into the remarkable capital it is today.

Questions:

Q1: What buildings make up the Federal Triangle?
A. Department of Commerce, theReagan Building, and the Old Post Office.
B. The White House, the Capitol Building, and the Lincoln Memorial.
C. The National Archives, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington Monument.
D. The Supreme Court, the National Gallery of Art, and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial.

Q2: What are two big libraries in Washington DC?
A. National Library of Medicine and the Folger Shakespeare Library.
B. Library of Congress and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library.
C. Georgetown University Library and the American University Library.
D. Library of the Supreme Court of the United States and the National Agricultural Library.

Q3: Who are the planners of Washington DC?
A. Pierre Charles L'Enfant and Andrew Ellicott.
B. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Banneker.
C. George Washington and Robert Mills.
D. Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux.

صفحة التعلم

واشنطن العاصمة

1-Washington DC, the capital of the United States, is a city steeped in history and brimming with iconic landmarks. One of the most significant areas in the city is the Federal Triangle, a carefully designed district that houses some of the capital's most important buildings. Developed chiefly between 1928 and 1938 under the direction of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon's "Mellon Board," (Q1)the Federal Triangle is home to several neoclassical buildings, including the Department of Commerce, the Reagan Building, and the Old Post Office, which was constructed between 1891 and 1899. These buildings serve as office spaces for government workers and stand as a testament to the city's architectural prowess.

١- واشنطن العاصمة، عاصمة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، مدينة عريقة في التاريخ وتزخر بالمعالم البارزة. ومن أهم مناطقها المثلث الفيدرالي، وهو حيّ مصمم بعناية ويضمّ بعضًا من أهم مباني العاصمة. شُيّد المثلث الفيدرالي بشكل رئيسي بين عامي ١٩٢٨ و١٩٣٨ تحت إشراف "مجلس ميلون" لوزير الخزانة أندرو ميلون. ويضمّ العديد من المباني الكلاسيكية الجديدة، بما في ذلك وزارة التجارة، ومبنى ريغان، ومكتب البريد القديم، الذي شُيّد بين عامي ١٨٩١ و١٨٩٩. تُستخدم هذه المباني كمكاتب لموظفي الحكومة، وتشهد على براعة المدينة المعمارية.

2-In addition to the Federal Triangle, Washington DC is also known for its impressive libraries. (Q2)Two of the most prominent libraries in the city are the Library of Congress and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library.The Library of Congress, established in 1800, is the largest library in the world and serves as the main research arm of the United States Congress. The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library, on the other hand, is the central facility of the District of Columbia Public Library system and is dedicated to the memory of the civil rights leader.

٢-بالإضافة إلى المثلث الفيدرالي، تشتهر واشنطن العاصمة أيضًا بمكتباتها الرائعة. من أبرز المكتبات في المدينة مكتبة الكونجرس ومكتبة مارتن لوثر كينغ جونيور التذكارية. تعد مكتبة الكونجرس، التي تأسست عام ١٨٠٠، أكبر مكتبة في العالم وتعمل بمثابة الذراع البحثية الرئيسية لكونجرس الولايات المتحدة. من ناحية أخرى، تعد مكتبة مارتن لوثر كينغ جونيور التذكارية المرفق المركزي لنظام المكتبة العامة في مقاطعة كولومبياوهي مخصصة لذكرى زعيم الحقوق المدنية.

3-The planning of Washington DC is attributed to two key figures: (Q3)Pierre Charles L'Enfant and Andrew Ellicott. L'Enfant,a French-born architect and engineer, was commissioned by George Washington to design the city in 1791. His vision for the capital was a grand, spacious city with wide avenues, public squares, and monumental buildings. However, L'Enfant's plan was not without its challenges, and he was eventually dismissed from the project in 1792.

٣-يُنسب تخطيط واشنطن العاصمة إلى شخصيتين رئيسيتين: بيير تشارلز لينفانت وأندرو إليكوت.كلف جورجو اشنطن لينفانت،وهو مهندس معماري ومهندس فرنسي المولد، بتصميم المدينة في عام ١٧٩١. وكانت رؤيته للعاصمة مدينة كبيرة وواسعة ذات طرق واسعة وساحات عامة ومباني ضخمة. ومعذلك، لم تكن خطة لينفانت خالية من التحديات، وتم فصله في النهاية من المشروع في عام ١٧٩٢.

4-Following L'Enfant's dismissal, Andrew Ellicott, a prominent American surveyor, took over the task of completing the city's design. Ellicott made several modifications to L'Enfant's original plan, including the addition of a more extensive street grid and the reorientation of certain streets to better align with the natural topography. Despite these changes, Ellicott's final plan retained much of L'Enfant's original vision for the city.

٤-بعد إقالة لينفانت، تولى أندروإليكوت، وهو مساح أمريكي بارز، مهمة استكمال تصميم المدينة. أجرى إليكوت عدة تعديلات على خطة لينفانت الأصلية، بما في ذلك إضافة شبكة شوارع أكثر اتساعًا وإعادة توجيه شوارع معينة لتتماشى بشكل أفضل مع التضاريس الطبيعية. على الرغم من هذه التغييرات، احتفظت خطة إليكوت النهائية بالكثير من رؤية لانفانت الأصلية للمدينة.

5-Today, Washington DC stands as a testament to the foresight and ingenuity of its planners. The city's wide avenues, public squares, and monumental buildings continue to inspire awe and admiration from visitors and residents alike. The Federal Triangle, the Library of Congress, and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library are just a few examples of the city's architectural and cultural treasures.

٥-اليوم، تقف واشنطن العاصمة شاهداً على بعد نظر وبراعة مخططيها. لاتزالشوارع المدينة الواسعة والساحات العامة والمباني الأثرية تثير الرهبة والإعجاب لدى الزوار والمقيمين على حد سواء. يعد المثلث الفيدرالي ومكتبة الكونجرس ومكتبة مارتن لوثر كينغ جونيور التذكارية مجرد أمثلة قليلة على كنوز المدينة المعمارية والثقافية.

6-In conclusion, Washington DC is a city that embodies the spirit of the United States, with its rich history, iconic landmarks, and impressive institutions. The Federal Triangle, the Library of Congress, and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library are just a few of the many attractions that make the city a must-visit destination. The vision of Pierre Charles L'Enfant and the modifications made by Andrew Ellicott have shaped the city into the remarkable capital it is today.

٦-وفي الختام، واشنطن العاصمة هي المدينة التي تجسد روح الولايات المتحدة، بتاريخها الغني،ومعالمها المميزة،ومؤسساتها المبهرة. يعد المثلث الفيدرالي ومكتبة الكونجرس ومكتبة مارتن لوثر كينغ جونيور التذكارية مجرد عدد قليل من المعالم السياحية العديدة التي تجعل من المدينة وجهة يجب زيارتها. إن رؤية بيير تشارلز لانفانت والتعديلات التي أجراها أندرو إليكوت قد شكلت المدينة لتصبح العاصمة الرائعة التي هي عليها اليوم.

صفحة التدرب

واشنطن العاصمة



Answers: Q1: What buildings make up the Federal Triangle?
A. Department of Commerce, the Reagan Building, and the Old Post Office.

Q2: What are two big libraries in Washington DC?
B. Library of Congress and the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library.

Q3: Who are the planners of Washington DC?
A. Pierre Charles L'Enfant and Andrew Ellicott.

س١: ما هي المباني التي يتكون منها المثلث الفيدرالي؟
أ. وزارة التجارة ومبنى ريغان ومكتب البريد القديم.

س٢: ما هما المكتبتان الكبيرتان في واشنطن العاصمة؟
ب. مكتبة الكونجرس ومكتبة مارتن لوثر كينغ جونيور التذكارية.

س٣: من هم مخططو واشنطن العاصمة؟
أ. بيير تشارلز لينفانت و أندرو إليكوت.

صفحة التدرب

الاستدامة في بنغلاديش



1-Bangladesh is a country in South Asia. It is the eighth-most populous country in the world, with a population exceeding 163 million people, 80% of which live in rural areas. It is so dense that 1,062 people live in a square kilometers.

2-It is one of the poorest countries in the world but the World bank noticed the huge percentage of poor people and was among the first development partners to support Bangladesh. It has committed $35 billion in grants, interest-free, and concessional credits to the country since its Independence. With the aid of the World Bank, Bangladesh has been fighting poverty. Consequently, poverty declined from 43.5 percent in 1991 to 14.3 percent in 2016, based on the international poverty line of $1.90 a day.

3-On April 19, 2022, the Government of Bangladesh and the World Bank signed a $250 million financing agreement to support the country's reform efforts to sustain growth after the COVID-19 pandemic and to enhance resilience to future shocks, including climate change.

Questions:

Q1: What percentage of the population lives in the countryside?

A. two-thirds
B. three-fourths
C. four-fifths
D. half

Q2:What is the population density of Bangladesh?

A. 1,062 per km2
B. 163 per km2
C. 163 million people in rural areas.
D. 1062 live in rural areas.

Q3: Name the organization that noted the number of poor people in Bangladesh?

A. The Government of Bangladesh
B. The World Bank
C. The USA
D. Europe

صفحة التعلم

الاستدامة في بنغلاديش

1-Bangladesh is a country in South Asia. (Q1)It is the eighth-most populous country in the world, with a population exceeding 163 million people, 80% of which live in rural areas. (Q2)It is so dense that 1,062 people live in a square kilometers.

١- بنجلاديش دولة في جنوب آسيا. وهي ثامن دولة من حيث عدد السكان في العالم، حيث يتجاوز عدد سكانها ١٦٣ مليون نسمة، يعيش ٨٠ % منهم في المناطق الريفية. إنها كثيفة جداً بحيث يعيش ١٠٦٢ شخصاً في كيلومتر مربع.

2-**(Q3)It is one of the poorest countries in the world but the World bank noticed the huge percentage of poor people and was among the first development partners to support** Bangladesh. It has committed $35 billion in grants, interest-free, and concessional credits to the country since its Independence. With the aid of the World Bank, Bangladesh has been fighting poverty. Consequently, poverty declined from 43.5 percent in 1991 to 14.3 percent in 2016, based on the international poverty line of $1.90 a day.

٢- تُعدّ بنغلاديش من أفقر دول العالم، إلا أن البنك الدولي لاحظ ارتفاع نسبة الفقراء فيها، وكان من أوائل شركاء التنمية الذين دعموا بنغلاديش. وقد التزم البنك الدولي بتقديم ٣٥ مليار دولار أمريكي على شكل منح وقروض بدون فوائد وقروض ميسرة منذ استقلالها. وبفضل مساعدة البنك الدولي، تكافح بنغلاديش الفقر. ونتيجةً لذلك، انخفض معدل الفقر من ٤٣.٥٪ عام ١٩٩١ إلى ١٤.٣٪ عام ٢٠١٦، بناءً على خط الفقر الدولي البالغ ١.٩٠ دولار أمريكي يوميًا.

3-On April 19, 2022, the Government of Bangladesh and the World Bank signed a $250 million financing agreement to support the country's reform efforts to sustain growth after the COVID-19 pandemic and to enhance resilience to future shocks, including climate change.

٣- في ١٩ أبريل ٢٠٢٢، وقعت حكومة بنغلاديش والبنك الدولي اتفاقية تمويل بقيمة ٢٥٠ مليون دولار لدعم جهود الإصلاح في البلاد للحفاظ على النمو بعد جائحة كوفيد-١٩ وتعزيز القدرة على الصمود في مواجهة الصدمات المستقبلية، بما في ذلك تغير المناخ.

Answers:

Q1: What percentage of the population lives in the countryside?

C. four-fifths

Q2: What is the population density of Bangladesh?

A. 1,062 per km2

Q3: Name the organization that noted the number of poor people in Bangladesh?

B. The World Bank

س١: ما نسبة السكان الذين يعيشون في الريف؟

ج- أربعة أخماس

س٢: ما هي الكثافة السكانية في بنغلاديش؟

أ- ١٠٦٢ لكل كيلومتر مربع

س٣: ما اسم المنظمة التي قامت برصد عدد الفقراء في بنجلاديش؟

ب. البنك الدولي

صفحة التدرب

الطيور القديمة



1-Giant birds of the past have names that speak for themselves. The elephant bird, a native of Madagascar and the largest known giant bird, stood at over nine feet tall and weighed in at a whopping 1,000 pounds or more, until it went extinct about 1,000 years ago. Australia's mihirung, nicknamed "thunder bird," which disappeared nearly 50,000 years ago, is thought to have been nearly seven feet tall and weighed between 500 and 1,000 pounds. But until now, no one had ever found evidence of these towering avians in Europe.

2-A team of paleontologists dug up the fossil—an unusually large femur—in Taurida Cave, located on the Crimean Peninsula in the northern Black Sea. The cave was only discovered last June when the construction of a new highway revealed its entrance. Initial expeditions last summer led to exciting finds, including the bones and teeth of extinct mammoth relatives. Of course, the team didn't expect to find large birds, since there had never been evidence of their existence in Europe.

3-"When these bones reached me, I felt like I was holding something belonging to elephant birds from Madagascar," paleontologist Nikita Zelenkov of the Borissiak Paleontological Institute, who lead the study, says in an email. "This was the most surprising [part] for me, such an incredible size. We did not expect [that]."

4-Based on the femur's dimensions, the team calculated that the bird would have weighed around 992 pounds—as much as an adult polar bear—making it the third largest bird ever recorded.

5-Although the bone was similar in size to an elephant bird's femur, it was more slender and elongated, like a larger version of the modern ostrich (Struthio camelus). "The main difference from Struthio is the notable robustness. There are also some less visible details, like the shape or orientation of particular surfaces, which indicate a different morphology from ostriches," Zelenkov says.

6-The femur's shape also gives us clues about what the world was like when Pachystruthio was alive. Its similarities to the bones of a modern ostrich suggest that enormous bird was a good runner, which could imply that it lived among large carnivorous mammals like the giant cheetah or saber-toothed cats. This idea is supported by the earlier findings of nearby bones and fossils.

7-Perhaps most notably, the team hypothesizes that Pachystruthio was present when Homo erectus arrived in Europe during the Early Pleistocene and possibly arrived via the same route. Knowing that the two ancient species could have coexisted introduces a world of new questions for scientists.

8-"The thought that some of the largest birds to have ever existed were not found in Europe until so recently is revelatory," Daniel Field, a paleontologist at the University of Cambridge who was not involved in the new research, says in an email. "[It] raises exciting questions about the factors that gave rise to these giant birds, and the factors that drove them to extinction.

صفحة التدرب

الطيور القديمة



Questions:

Q1: What two phrases does the writer use to say that the birds were very large?

A. giant birds and elephant bird
B. elephant bird and thunder bird
C. giant bird and towering avian
D. paleontologists and femur

Q2: Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

A. The Elephant bird was over nine feet tall.
B. The elephant bird lived only in Europe.
C. Thunder birds weighed at least 1000 pounds.
D. Taurida Cave was discovered during the removalofa forest.

Q3: What can we understand about the giant bird of Crimea from Paragraph (2)

A. Researchers believe that it was small and slow.
B. Researchers did not find all the bones.
C. Researchers believe it to be the largest bird on earth.
D. Researchers believe that it used toeat giant mammals.

Q4: How are researchers' views since the new discovery different from the views held before?

A. They would never know what the ancient birds looked like.
B. They were working in Taurida Cave before the construction of a high way.
C. The femur found was of a modern ostrich.
D. They now know what the birds looked like.

Q5: What can be understood about Daniel Field from paragraph (8)?

A. He studies fossils.
B. He studies animals.
C. He studies caves and their formation.
D. He studies modern birds.

صفحة التعلم

الطيور القديمة

1- **(Q1)Giant birds of the past have names that speak for themselves. (Q2)The elephant bird, a native of Madagascar and the largest known giant bird,** stood at over nine feet tall and weighed in at a whopping 1,000 pounds or more, until it went extinct about 1,000 years ago. Australia's mihirung, nicknamed "thunder bird," which disappeared nearly 50,000 years ago, is thought to have been nearly seven feet tall and weighed between 500 and 1,000 pounds. But until now, no one had ever found evidence of these towering avians in Europe.

١- الطيور العملاقة في الماضي لها أسماء تتحدث عن نفسها. يبلغ طول طائر الفيل، وهو من مدغشقر وأكبر طائر عملاق معروف، أكثرمن تسعة أقدام ووزنه يصل إلى ١،٠٠٠ رطل أو أكثر، حتى انقرض منذ حوالي ١،٠٠٠ عام. ويُعتقد أن طائر المهيرونج الأسترالي، الملقب بـ "طائر الرعد"، والذي اختفى منذ ما يقرب من ٥٠ ألف عام، كان يبلغ طوله حوالي سبعة أقدام ويزن ما بين ٥٠٠ و١،٠٠٠ رطل. لكن حتى الآن، لم يعثر أحد على دليل على وجود هذه الطيور الشاهقة في أوروبا.

2-A team of paleontologists dug up the fossil—**(Q3) an unusually large femur—in Taurida Cave,** located on the Crimean Peninsula in the northern Black Sea. The cave was only discovered last June when the construction of a new highway revealed its entrance. Initial expeditions last summer led to exciting finds, including the bones and teeth of extinct mammoth relatives. Of course, the team didn't expect to find large birds, since there had never been evidence of their existence in Europe.

٢-قام فريق من علماء الحفريات بحفر الحفرية -عظم فخذ كبير بشكل غيرعادي-في كهف توريدا، الواقع في شبه جزيرة القرم في شمال البحر الأسود. ولم يتم اكتشاف الكهف إلا في يونيو الماضي عندما كشف بناء طريق سريع جديد عن مدخله. أدت البعثات الأولية في الصيف الماضي إلى اكتشافات مثيرة، بما في ذلك عظام وأسنان أقارب الماموث المنقرضة. وبطبيعة الحال، لم يتوقع الفريق العثور على طيور كبيرة، لأنه لم يكن هناك أي دليل على وجودها في أوروبا.

3-"When these bones reached me, I felt like I was holding something belonging to elephant birds from Madagascar," paleontologist Nikita Zelenkov of the Borissiak Paleontological Institute, who lead the study, says in an email. "This was the most surprising [part] for me, such an incredible size. We did not expect [that]."

٣-يقول عالم الحفريات نيكيتا زيلينكوف من معهد بوريسياك للحفريات، والذي قاد الدراسة، في رسالة بالبريد الإلكتروني: "عندما وصلت إلي هذه العظام، شعرت وكأنني أحمل شيئًا ينتمي إلى طيور الفيل من مدغشقر". "كان هذا [الجزء] الأكثر إثارة للدهشة بالنسبة لي، مثل هذا الحجم المذهل.لم نتوقع [ذلك]".

4-Based on the femur's dimensions, the team calculated that the bird would have weighed around 992 pounds—as much as an adult polar bear—making it the third largest bird ever recorded.

٤-بناءً على أبعاد عظم الفخذ، حسب الفريق أن الطائر كان يزن حوالي ٩٩٢ رطلاً، أي مايعادل وزن الدب القطبي البالغ،مما يجعله ثالث أكبر طائر تم تسجيله على الإطلاق.

5-**(Q4)Although the bone was similar in size to an elephant bird's femur,** it was more slender and elongated, like a larger version of the modern ostrich (Struthio camelus). "The main difference from Struthio is the notable robustness. There are also some less visible details, like the shape or orientation of particular surfaces, which indicate a different morphology from ostriches," Zelenkov says.

٥-على الرغم من أن العظم كان مشابهًا في الحجم لعظم فخذ طائر الفيل، إلا أنه كان أكثر رشاقة واستطالة،مثل نسخة أكبر من النعامة الحديثة. "الفرق الرئيسي هو المتانة الملحوظة. يقول زيلينكوف: "هناك أيضًا بعض التفاصيل الأقل وضوحًا، مثل شكل أو اتجاه أسطح معينة، والتي تشير إلى شكل مختلف عن النعام".

6-The femur's shape also gives us clues about what the world was like when Pachystruthio was alive. Its similarities to the bones of a modern ostrich suggest that enormous bird was a good runner, which could imply that it lived among large carnivorous mammals like the giant cheetah or saber-toothed cats. This idea is supported by the earlier findings of nearby bones and fossils.

٦- يمنحنا شكل عظم الفخذ أيضًا أدلة حول كيفكان العالم عندما كان باتشيستروثيو على قيد الحياة. تشير أوجه التشابه بينه وبين عظام النعامة الحديثة إلى أن الطائر الضخم كان عداءاً جيداً، مما قد يعني أنه عاش بين الثدييات الكبيرة آكلة اللحوم مثل الفهد العملاق أو القطط ذات الأسنان السيفية. هذه الفكرة مدعومة بالنتائج السابقة للعظام والحفريات القريبة.

7-Perhaps most notably, the team hypothesizes that Pachystruthio was present when Homo erectus arrived in Europe during the Early Pleistocene and possibly arrived via the same route. Knowing that the two ancient species could have coexisted introduces a world of new questions for scientists.

٧-ولعل أبرز مايفترضه الفريق أنهكان موجوداً عندما وصل الإنسان المنتصب إلى أوروبا خلال العصر البليستوسيني المبكر وربما وصل عبر نفس الطريق. إن معرفة أن النوعين القديمين كان من الممكن أن يتعايشا يطرح عالمًا من الأسئلة الجديدة للعلماء.

8-"The thought that some of the largest birds to have ever existed were not found in Europe until so recently is revelatory," **(Q5)Daniel Field, a paleontologistat the University of Cambridge who was not involved in the new research,** says in an email. "[It] raises exciting questions about the factors that gave rise to these giant birds, and the factors that drove them to extinction

٨- يقول دانييل فيلد، عالم الحفريات في جامعة كامبريدج والذي لم يشارك في البحث الجديد، في رسالة بالبريد الإلكتروني:"إن فكرة أن بعضًا من أكبر الطيور الموجودة على الإطلاق لم يتم العثور عليها في أوروبا حتى وقت قريب هي فكرة كاشفة". . "[إنه] يثير أسئلة مثيرة حول العوامل التي أدت إلى ظهور هذه الطيور العملاقة، والعوامل التي دفعتها إلى الانقراض.

صفحة التعلم

الطيور القديمة

Answers:

Q1: What two phrases does the writer use to say that the birds were very large?

C. giant bird and towering avian

Q2: Which of the following does the writer say is a fact?

A. The Elephant bird was over nine feet tall.

Q3: What can we understand about the giant bird of Crimea from Paragraph (2)?

B. Researchers did not find all the bones.

Q4: How are researchers' views since the new discovery different from the views held before?

D. They now know what the birds looked like.

Q5: What can be understood about Daniel Field from paragraph (8)?

A. He studies fossils.

س١: ما العبارتان اللتان استخدمهما الكاتب ليقول إن الطيور كانت كبيرة جداً؟

ج- الطائر العملاق والطير الشاهق

س٢: أي مما يلي يقول الكاتب أنه حقيقة؟

ج: كان طول طائر الفيل أكثر من تسعة أقدام.

س٣: ماذا نفهم عن طائر القرم العملاق من الفقرة (٢)؟

ب. لم يجد الباحثون جميع العظام.

س٤: كيف تختلف آراء الباحثين منذ الاكتشاف الجديد عن الآراء السابقة؟

د. إنهم يعرفون الآن كيف تبدو الطيور.

س٥: ما الذي يمكن فهمه عن دانيال فيلد من الفقرة (٨)؟

أ- يدرس الحفريات.

صفحة التدرب

ملكية البرمجيات



1-Software licensing helps protect the software company and the end-user. Using unlicensed software is illegal and can cost you time and money. Most software is licensed, not sold, meaning there are terms the end-user must follow. The terms and conditions are often described in the Software License Agreement and usually include rules and restrictions on using the software: how long you can use the software (e.g., 12 months), how many computers you can install it on, and what types of uses are permitted (e.g., educational vs. commercial use). It also includes restrictions on reverse engineering, selling, or transferring the software.

2-If an end-user violates the terms of the software agreement, they could lose the right to use the software or be forced to pay a fine. Individuals and organizations should read and fully understand the terms of the software license and ensure compliance.

3-Software licensing is very beneficial for the customers. First and foremost, it protects companies against piracy. Using unlicensed software is considered software piracy. Software piracy refers to the unauthorized use, duplication, or distribution of copyrighted software. The copyright owners can take legal action against you, and the government can force you to pay damages. Some people think they won't get caught using unlicensed software. Unfortunately, they are mistaken.

4-Companies have a financial incentive to fight against software violations. According to the Business Software Alliance ("BSA"), software companies lose about $46 billion per year due to unlicensed software. There are tools and services that identify unlicensed software users and help companies recover revenue.

5-Licensed software decreases the risk of cybersecurity incidents. Reports have shown that people and organizations who use unlicensed PC software generally encounter more malware than those who don't. Because cybercriminals can pre-install or embed malware in the software and use it to gain unauthorized access to your information, a lot of people who buy software prefer licensed software. In fact, a survey conducted by BSA revealed that users rated malware among the top three reasons to avoid unlicensed software.

6-Licensed software can save money and increase efficiency. According to the BSA, fixing problems with malware from unlicensed software can cost more than $10,000 per infected computer.

Questions:

Q1: Which of the following is the writer's opinion?

A. Software licensing costs people a lot of money.
B. Software companies lose billions of dollars yearly due to unlicensed software.
C. Software licensing brings many advantages to the customer.
D. A software license agreement enforces people to use a software for a year.

Q2: What can we understand from the passage about software piracy?

A. It resulted from the software licensing.
B. It is the main reason software companies prefer licensing.
C. It is an agreement between the software company and the end-user.
D. Only cybercriminals commit piracy.

Q3:What can we understand from the passage about a lot of people who purchase software?

A. They totally reject software license agreement.
B. They believe that licensed software pre-install malware with it.
C. They like having unlicensed software.
D. They like having a software license agreement.

صفحة التعلم

ملكية البرمجيات

1-Software licensing helps protect the software company and the end-user. Using unlicensed software is illegal and can cost you time and money. Most software is licensed, not sold, meaning there are terms the end-user must follow. The terms and conditions are often described in the Software License Agreement and usually include rules and restrictions on using the software: how long you can use the software (e.g., 12 months), how many computers you can install it on, and what types of uses are permitted (e.g., educational vs. commercial use). It also includes restrictions on reverse engineering, selling, or transferring the software.

١- يساعد ترخيص البرامج على حماية شركة البرمجيات والمستخدم النهائي. يعد استخدام البرامج غير المرخصة أمرًا غير قانوني ويمكن أن يكلفك الوقت والمال. معظم البرامج مرخصة، ولا يتم بيعها، مما يعني أن هناك شروط يجب على المستخدم النهائي اتباعها. غالبًا ما يتم وصف الشروط والأحكام في اتفاقية ترخيص البرنامج وعادةً ما تتضمن قواعد وقيودًا على استخدام البرنامج: المدة التي يمكنك فيها استخدام البرنامج (على سبيل المثال، ١٢ شهرًا)، وعدد أجهزة الكمبيوتر التي يمكنك تثبيته عليها، وما هي أنواع البرامج؟ الاستخدامات مسموحة (على سبيل المثال، الاستخدام التعليمي مقابل الاستخدام التجاري). ويتضمن أيضًا قيودًا على الهندسة العكسية للبرنامج أو بيعه أو نقله.

2-If an end-user violates the terms of the software agreement, they could lose the right to use the software or be forced to pay a fine. Individuals and organizations should read and fully understand the terms of the software license and ensure compliance.

٢- إذا انتهك المستخدم النهائي شروط اتفاقية البرنامج،فقد يفقد حقه في استخدام البرنامج أو يضطر إلى دفع غرامة. يجب على الأفراد والمؤسسات قراءة شروط ترخيص البرنامج وفهمها بشكل كامل والتأكد من الامتثال لها.

3-**(Q1)Software licensing is very beneficial for the customers. (Q2)First and foremost, it protects companies against piracy.** Using unlicensed software is considered software piracy. Software piracy refers to the unauthorized use, duplication, or distribution of copyrighted software. The copyright owners can take legal action against you, and the government can force you to pay damages. Some people think they won't get caught using unlicensed software. Unfortunately, they are mistaken.

٣- يعتبر ترخيص البرامج مفيدًا جدًا للعملاء. أولاً وقبل كل شيء، فهو يحمي الشركات من القرصنة. يعتبر استخدام البرامج غير المرخصة بمثابة قرصنة للبرامج. تشير قرصنة البرامج إلى الاستخدام غير المصرح به أو النسخ أو التوزيع غير المصرح به للبرامج المحمية بحقوق الطبع والنشر. يمكن لأصحاب حقوق الطبع والنشر اتخاذ إجراء قانوني ضدك، ويمكن للحكومة أن تجبرك على دفع تعويضات. يعتقد بعض الأشخاص أنه لن يتم القبض عليهم باستخدام برامج غير مرخصة. ولسوء الحظ، فإنهم مخطئون.

4-Companies have a financial incentive to fight against software violations. **(Q2)According to the Business Software Alliance ("BSA")**, software companies lose about $46 billion per year due to unlicensed software. There are tools and services that identify unlicensed software users and help companies recover revenue.

٤- لدى الشركات حافز مالي لمحاربة المخالفات البرمجية، تخسر شركات البرمجيات حوالي ٤٦ مليار دولار سنويًا بسبب البرامج غير المرخصة. هناك أدوات وخدمات تحدد مستخدمي البرامج غير المرخصين وتساعدالشركات على استرداد الإيرادات.

5- Licensed software decreases the risk of cybersecurity incidents. Reports have shown that people and organizations who use unlicensed PC software generally encounter more malware than those who don't. Because cybercriminals can pre-install or embed malware in the software and use it to gain unauthorized access to your information, (Q3)a lot of people who buy software prefer licensed software.In fact, a survey conducted by BSA revealed that users rated malware among the top three reasons to avoid unlicensed software.

٥-البرمجيات المرخصة تقلل من مخاطر حوادث الأمن السيبراني. أظهرت التقارير أن الأشخاص والمؤسسات الذين يستخدمون برامج كمبيوتر غير مرخصة يواجهون عمومًا برامج ضارة أكثر من أولئك الذين لا يستخدمونها. نظرًا لأن مجرمي الإنترنت يمكنهم تثبيت برامج ضارة مسبقًا أو تضمينها في البرنامج واستخدامها للوصول غير المصرح به إلى معلوماتك، فإن الكثير من الأشخاص الذين يشترون البرامج يفضلون البرامج المرخصة. في الواقع، كشفت دراسة استقصائية أن المستخدمين صنفوا البرامج الضارة ضمن أهم ثلاثة أسباب لتجنب البرامج غير المرخصة.

6-Licensed software can save money and increase efficiency. According to the BSA, fixing problems with malware from unlicensed software can cost more than $10,000 per infected computer.

٦- يمكن للبرامج المرخصة توفير المال وزيادة الكفاءة. وفقًا لجمعية معايير الأعمال التجارية (BSA)، قد تتجاوز تكلفة إصلاح مشاكل البرامج الضارة من البرامج غير المرخصة ١٠٠٠٠ دولار أمريكي لكل جهاز كمبيوتر مصاب.

Answers:

Q1: Which of the following is the writer's opinion?

C. Software licensing brings many advantages to the customer.

Q2: What can we understand from the passage about software piracy?

B. It is the main reason software companies prefer licensing.

Q3: What can we understand from the passage about a lot of people who purchase software?

D. They like having a software license agreement.

س١: أي مما يلي هو رأي الكاتب؟

ج. يوفر ترخيص البرامج العديد من المزايا للعميل.

س٢: ماذا نفهم من الفقرة المتعلقة بقرصنة البرمجيات؟

ب.هذا هو السبب الرئيسي وراءتفضيل شركات البرمجيات للترخيص.

س٣: ماذا يمكننا أن نفهم من المقطع الذي يتحدث عن الكثير من الأشخاص الذين يشترون؟ برمجة؟

د. إنهم يحبون الحصول على اتفاقية ترخيص البرنامج.

صفحة التدرب

خليط الفصل



It is important to be able to separate mixtures to obtain a desired component from the mixture and to be able to better understand how each component contributes to the properties, chemical and physical, of the resulting mixture. Most of the chemical reactions in real life occur in mixtures, but purifying a mixture into its components allows scientists to study how each part behaves and to make improvements to the reactions. Here are a number of common separation techniques:

Filtration:

The filtration process is generally used to separate a suspension mixture where small solid particles are suspended in liquid or air. In the case of filtering water, the water is forced through a paper that is made up of a very fine mesh of fibers. The water that has been run through the filter is called the filtrate. The particles that are removed from the water by the filter are called the residue. For example, muddy water is poured through a funnel lined with filter paper to remove the small sand and clay particles.

So, filters work best when they prevent solids from going through them.

Centrifuge:

In some cases, there are suspension mixtures where the solid particles are too fine to be separated with a filter. In these cases, sometimes a centrifuge is used. Centrifuges are mechanical devices that spin at very high speeds. These high speeds allow the solid particles in suspensions to settle (sink to the bottom) very quickly. The liquid parts split off and can be decanted. For example, rather than wait for sand to slowly settle to the bottom of water, a centrifuge can cause the sand to settle in a matter of seconds. Some examples of how centrifuges are used include separating blood into plasma and red cells, separating cream from milk, and separating uranium isotopes for nuclear power plants.

Questions:

Q1: What does the writer think about the process of separating mixtures?

A. He thinks it's a new technique that needs to be developed.
B. He thinks it's an ancient process that is useful in cooking.
C. He thinks it's important because it helps to take out the substances that have benefits.
D. He thinks it's important because it keeps impurities from creating new diseases.

Q2: Which words can we use to replace the words "for example" in Paragraph (2)?

A. of course
B. above all
C. for instance
D. at the same time

Q3: What does Paragraph (2) say about filtering?

A. It is usually used in making coffee.
B. It only works if the filter paper has a special number of holes.
C. It is a process that only works when separating sand from a mixture.
D. It works best when the filter paper is able to stop the solid from passing.

Q4:How does centrifuging solve the problem of separating very small solids from a liquid?

A. It moves the liquid around very quickly to get the solids to stay at the bottom.
B. It uses a special heating technique that is only available in some laboratories.
C. It uses boiling to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid.
D. It uses a filter to separate solids, like sand, from a liquid.

صفحة التعلم

خليط الفصل

It is important to be able to separate mixtures **(Q1)to obtain a desired component from the mixture and to be able to better understand how each component contributes to the properties**, chemical and physical, of the resulting mixture. Most of the chemical reactions in real life occur in mixtures, but purifying a mixture into its components allows scientists to study how each part behaves and to make improvements to the reactions. Here are a number of common separation techniques:

من المهم أن تكون قادرًا على فصل المخاليط للحصول على المكون المطلوب منالخليط وأن تكون قادرًا على فهم أفضل لكيفية مساهمة كل مكون في الخواص الكيميائية والفيزيائية للخليط الناتج. تحدث معظم التفاعلات الكيميائية في الحياة الواقعية في مخاليط، لكن تنقية الخليط إلى مكوناته تسمح للعلماء بدراسة كيفية تصرف كل جزء و إجراء تحسينات على التفاعلات. فيما يلي عدد من تقنيات الفصل الشائعة:

Filtration: The filtration process is generally used to separate a suspension mixture where small solid particles are suspended in liquid or air. In the case of filtering water, the water is forced through a paper that is made up of a very fine mesh of fibers. The water that has been run through the filter is called the filtrate. The particles that are removed from the water by the filter are called the residue. **For example**, muddy water is poured through a funnel lined with filter paper to remove the small sand and clay particles. **(Q3)So, filters work best when they prevent solids from going through them.**

الترشيح تُستخدم عملية الترشيح عمومًا لفصل خليط التعليق حيث يتم تعليق الجزيئات الصلبة الصغيرة في السائل أو الهواء. في حالة تصفية المياه، يتم دفع المياه عبر ورقة مكونة من شبكة دقيقة جدًا من الألياف. ويسمى الماء الذي يمر عبر الفلتر بالترشيح. تسمى الجسيمات التي يتم إزالتها من الماء بواسطة الفلتر بالمخلفات. على سبيل المثال، يتم سكب الماء الموحل من خلال قمع مبطن بورق الترشيح لإزالة جزيئات الرمل والطين الصغيرة. لذا، تعمل المرشحات بشكل أفضل عندما تمنع المواد الصلبة من المرور عبرها.

Centrifuge: In some cases, there are suspension mixtures where the solid particles are too fine to be separated with a filter. In these cases, sometimes a centrifuge is used. Centrifuges are mechanical devices that spin at very high speeds. These high speeds allow the solid particles in suspensions to settle (sink to the bottom) very quickly. The liquid parts split off and can be decanted. For example, rather than wait for sand to slowly settle to the bottom of water, a centrifuge can cause the sand to settle in a matter of seconds.

جهاز الطرد المركزي : في بعض الحالات، توجد مخاليط معلقة حيث تكون الجزيئات الصلبة دقيقة جدًا بحيث لا يمكن فصلها باستخدام مرشح. في هذه الحالات، يتم استخدام جهاز الطرد المركزي في بعض الأحيان. أجهزة الطرد المركزي هي أجهزة ميكانيكية تدور بسرعات عالية جدًا. تسمح هذه السرعات العالية للجزيئات الصلبة الموجودة في المعلقات بالاستقرار (الغرق في القاع) بسرعة كبيرة. تنقسم الأجزاء السائلة ويمكن صبها. على سبيل المثال، بدلاً من الانتظار حتىتستقر الرمالببطء في قاع الماء، يمكن لجهاز الطرد المركزي أن يتسبب في استقرار الرمال في غضون ثوانٍ.

Some examples of how centrifuges are used include separating blood into plasma and red cells, separating cream from milk, and separating uranium isotopes for nuclear power plants.

بعض الأمثلة على كيفية استخدام أجهزة الطرد المركزي تشمل فصل الدم إلى بلازما وخلايا حمراء، وفصل القشدة عن الحليب، وفصل نظائر اليورانيوم لمحطات الطاقة النووية.

Answers:
Q1: What does the writer think about the process of separating mixtures?
C. He thinks it's important because it helps to take out the substances that have benefits.
Q2: Which words can we use to replace the words "for example" in Paragraph (2)?
C. for instance
Q3: What does Paragraph (2) say about filtering?
D. It works best when the filter paper is able to stop the solid from passing.
Q4: How does centrifuging solve the problem of separating very small solids from a liquid?
A. It moves the liquid around very quickly to get the solids to stay at the bottom.

س١: ما رأي الكاتب في عملية فصل المخاليط؟
ج. يرى أهميته لأنه يساعد على إخراج المواد التي لها فوائد.
س٢: ما هي الكلمات التي يمكن أن نستخدمها بدلاً من كلمة "مثلاً" في الفقرة (٢)؟
ج. على سبيل المثال
س٣: ماذا تقول الفقرة (٢) عن التصفية؟
د. يعمل بشكل أفضل عندما تكون ورقة الترشيح قادرة على منع مرور المادة الصلبة
س٤: كيف يحل الطرد المركزي مشكلة فصل الصغيرات جداً للمواد الصلبة من السائل؟
ج. يقوم بتحريك السائل بسرعة كبيرة حتى تبقى المواد الصلبة في القاع.

صفحة التدرب

متوسط العمر



1-Population growth rate is how fast a population changes in size over time. There are many factors that influence population change such as birth rate and death rate. One of the most significant factors that can cause growth in population rates is the increase in numbers of young people living and having children.

2-Central Africa has had one of the lowest life expectancies in the world and this is due to many reasons. The leading causes of death in the Central Africa include many diseases such as HIV and AIDS. AIDS has led to a drop in the average of expected lifetime. HIV/AIDS deaths in the Central Africa account for 13 percent of total deaths in the country.

3-We do not know exactly what average life expectancy at birth was in the past, but what we know is that there's been a rapid increase in life expectancy in many countries throughout this decade. The chief reasons for the increase of life expectancy are the better medical care and the people's increasing level of education and income.

Questions:

Q1: What can cause growth in population rate?

A. an increase in numbers of 74-year-old people
B. an increase in numbers of women over 45 who have children
C. an increase in numbers of people living until the age of 60
D. an increase in numbers of young people living and having children

Q2: What did AIDS lead to in central Africa?

A. A drop in the population growth rate.
B. A drop in the average expected lifetime.
C. A drop in the number of babies born alive.
D. A drop in the health of children under the age of 5.

Q3: The word rapid in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to:

A. low.
B. quick.
C. normal.
D. average.

Q4: The word chief in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to:

A. simple.
B. only.
C. main.
D. strange.

صفحة التعلم

متوسط العمر

1-Population growth rate is how fast a population changes in size over time. There are many factors that influence population change such as birth rate and death rate. **(Q1)One of the most significant factors that can cause growth in population rates is the increase in numbers of young people living and having children.**

١- معدل النمو السكاني هو مدى سرعة تغير حجم السكان مع مرور الوقت. هناك العديد من العوامل التي تؤثر على التغير السكاني مثل معدل المواليد ومعدل الوفيات. أحد أهم العوامل التي يمكن أن تسبب نمو معدلات السكان هو زيادة أعداد الشباب الذين يعيشون وينجبون أطفالًا.

2- Central Africa has had one of the lowest life expectancies in the world and this is due to many reasons. The leading causes of death in the Central Africa include many diseases such as HIV and AIDS. **(Q2)AIDS has led to a drop in the average of expected lifetime.** HIV/AIDS deaths in the Central Africa account for 13 percent of total deaths in the country.

٢- تتمتع أفريقيا الوسطى بواحد من أقل متوسطات العمر المتوقع في العالم ويرجع ذلك إلى العديد من الأسباب. تشمل الأسباب الرئيسية للوفاة في وسط أفريقيا العديد من الأمراض مثل فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية والإيدز. وقد أدى مرض الإيدز إلى انخفاض متوسط العمر المتوقع. وتمثل الوفيات الناجمة عن فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية/الإيدز في أفريقيا الوسطى ١٣ في المائة من إجمالي الوفيات في البلاد.

3-We do not know exactly what average life expectancy at birth was in the past, but what we know is that there's been a rapid increase in life expectancy in many countries throughout this decade. The chief reasons for the increase of life expectancy are the better medical care and the people's increasing level of education and income.

٣- لا نعرف بالضبط ماهو متوسط العمر المتوقع عندالولادة في الماضي، ولكن ما نعرفه هو أنه كانت هناك زيادة سريعة في متوسط العمر المتوقع في العديد من البلدان طوال هذا العقد. الأسباب الرئيسية لزيادة متوسط العمر المتوقع هي الرعاية الطبية الأفضل وارتفاع مستوى التعليم والدخل للناس.

Answers:
Q1: What can cause growth in population rate?
D. an increase in numbers of young people living and having children.

Q2: What did AIDS lead to in central Africa?
B. A drop in the average expected lifetime.

Q3: The word rapid in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to:
B. quick.

Q4: The word chief in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to:
C. main.

س١: ما الذي يمكن أن يسبب نمو معدل السكان؟
د-زيادة أعداد الشباب الذين يعيشون و ينجبون أطفالاً.

س٢: إلى ماذا أدى مرض الإيدز في وسط أفريقيا؟
ب. انخفاض متوسط العمر المتوقع.

س٣: كلمة السريع في الفقرة (٣) هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى:
ب- سريع.

س٤: كلمة رئيس في الفقرة (٣) هي الأقرب في المعنى إلى:
ج- رئيسي.

صفحة التدرب

الطبيب



1-A physician (American English), medical practitioner (Commonwealth English), or a medical doctor is a health professional who practices medicine, which is concerned with promoting, maintaining or restoring health through the examination, diagnosis, and treatment of disease, injury, and other physical and mental impairments.
Other responsibilities include: giving advice on diet, hygiene, and preventative care, examining patients, prescribing medications, ordering, giving, and interpreting diagnostic tests, along with taking and keeping medical histories.

2-There are generally two types of physicians: medical doctors (MD) and doctors of osteopathic medicine (DO). They use the same methods of treatment, including drugs and surgery, but DOs also focus on the body's musculoskeletal system, preventative medicine, and holistic patient care.

Questions:

Q1: What does "examining" mean in paragraph (1)?

A. hearing
B. looking
C. asking
D. answering

Q2: What is this passage about?

A. Medical doctor
B. Physicist
C. Teacher
D. Engineer

صفحة التعلم

الطبيب

1- A physician (American English), medical practitioner (Commonwealth English), or a medical doctor is a health professional who practices medicine, which is concerned with promoting, maintaining or restoring health through the examination, diagnosis, and treatment of disease, injury, and other physical and mental impairments. Other responsibilities include: giving advice on diet, hygiene, and preventative care, **examining** patients, prescribing medications, ordering, giving, and interpreting diagnostic tests, along with taking and keeping medical histories.

١- الطبيب (الإنجليزية الأمريكية)، أو الممارس الطبي (الإنجليزية الكومنولث)، أو الطبيب هو أخصائي صحي يمارس الطب، والذي يهتم بتعزيز الصحة والحفاظ عليها أو استعادتها من خلال فحص وتشخيص وعلاج المرض والإصابات. ، وغيرها من الإعاقات الجسدية والعقلية. تشمل المسؤوليات الأخرى: تقديم المشورة بشأن النظام الغذائي والنظافة والرعاية الوقائية، وفحص المرضى، ووصف الأدوية، وطلب الاختبارات التشخيصية وإعطاءها وتفسيرها، إلى جانب أخذ التاريخ الطبي والاحتفاظ به.

2-There are generally two types of physicians: medical doctors (MD) and doctors of osteopathic medicine (DO). They use the same methods of treatment, including drugs and surgery, but DOs also focus on the body's musculoskeletal system, preventative medicine, and holistic patient care.

٢- يوجد بشكل عام نوعان من الأطباء: الأطباء وأطباء طب العظام. إنهم يستخدمون نفس طرق العلاج، بما في ذلك الأدوية والجراحة، لكن الأطباء يركزون أيضًا على الجهاز العضلي الهيكلي في الجسم، والطب الوقائي، والرعاية الشاملة للمرضى.

Answers:

Q1: What does "examining" mean in paragraph (1)?

B. looking

Q2: What is this passage about?

A. Medical doctor

س١: ما معنى "يفحص" في الفقرة (١)؟

ب. يبحث

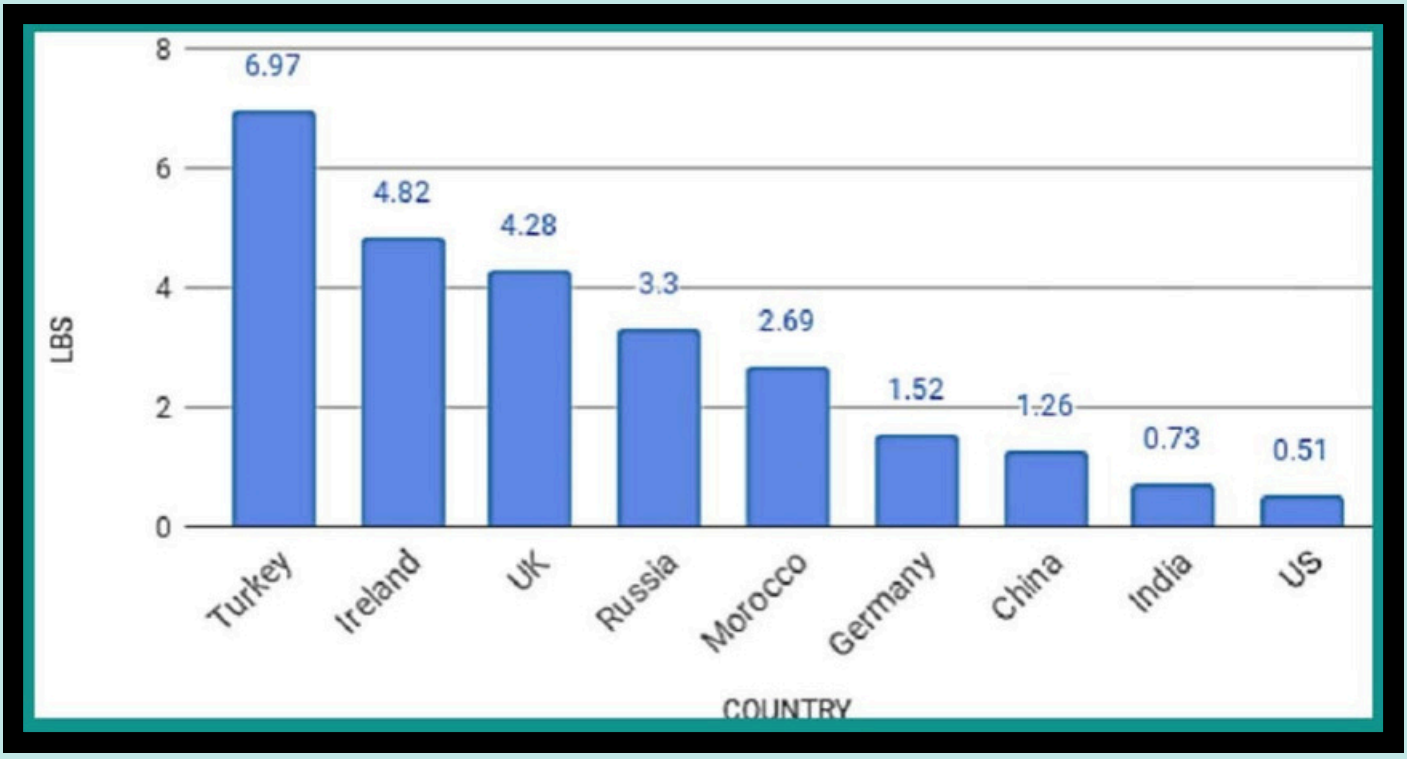
س٢: ما هو موضوع هذا المقطع؟

أ- الطبيب

صفحة التدرب

استهلاك الشاي





Questions:

Q1: Which country consumed the most tea in 2016?

A. Turkey
B. UK
C. Russia
D. US

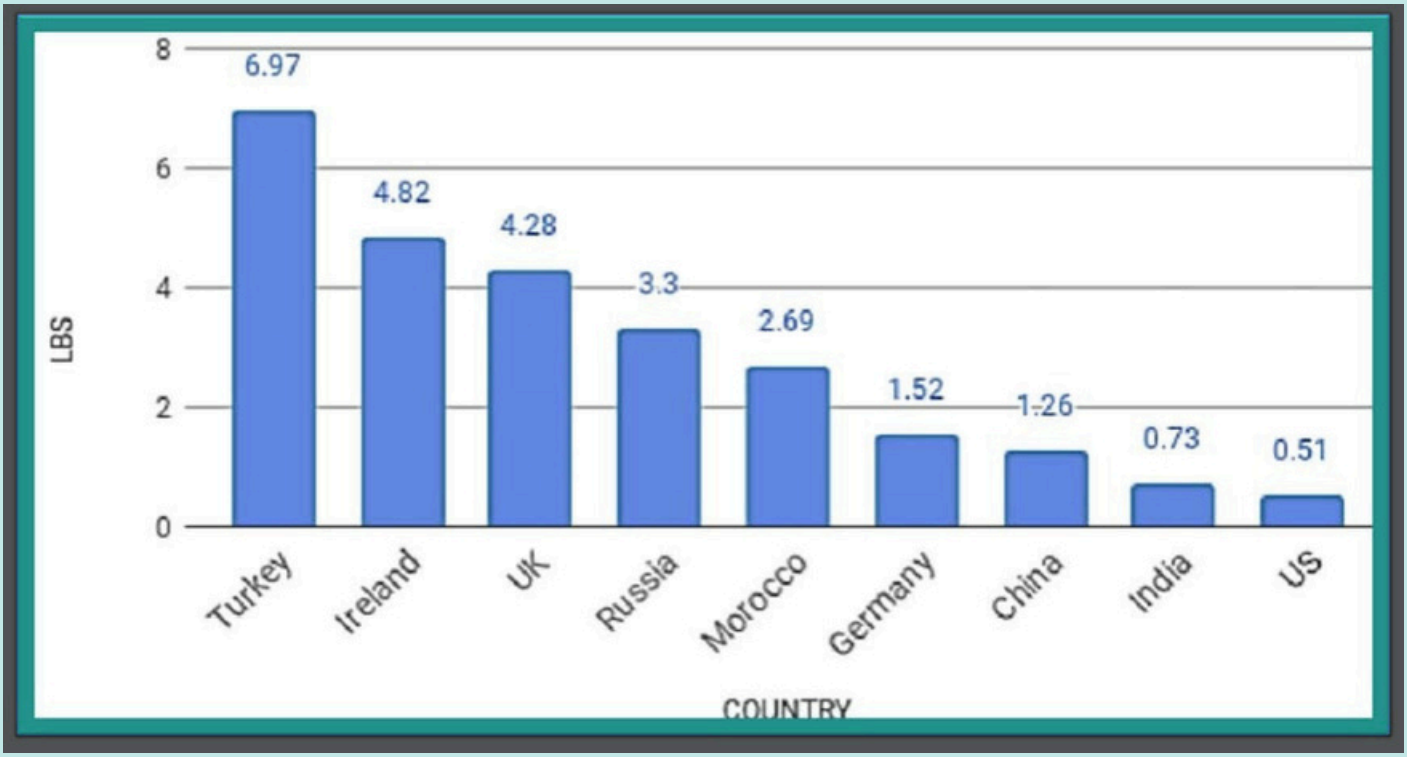
Q2: Which country consumed almost 5 pounds of tea in 2016?

A. China
B. Ireland
C. Germany
D. India

صفحة التعلم

استهلاك الشاي





Answers:

Q1: Which country consumed the most tea in 2016?

A. Turkey

Q2: Which country consumed almost 5 pounds of tea in 2016?

B. Ireland

س١: ما هي الدولة الأكثر استهلاكاً للشاي في عام ٢٠١٦؟

أ. تركيا

السؤال الثاني: ما هي الدولة التي استهلكت ما يقرب من ٥ رطل من الشاي في عام ٢٠١٦؟

ب-أيرلندا

صفحة التدرب

الاستبيانات



This year, the Office of Admission and Registration at our university, with the help of the professors, distributed a questionnaire to the students to answer. The questionnaire aims at studying the students' academic activities and course participation.

Questions:

Q1: Who should respond to the questionnaires?

A. the professors
B. the students
C. both students and professors
D. the Office of Admission and Registration

صفحة التعلم

الاستبيانات

This year, the Office of Admission and Registration at our university, with the help of the professors, distributed a questionnaire to the students to answer.
The questionnaire aims at studying the students' academic activities and course participation.

هذا العام قام مكتب القبول والتسجيل في جامعتنا بمساعدة الأساتذة بتوزيع استبيان على الطلاب للإجابة عليه. وتهدف الاستبانة إلى دراسة الأنشطة الأكاديمية للطلبة ومشاركتهم في المقررات الدراسية.

Answers:
Q1: Who should respond to the questionnaires?
B. the students

س١: من يجب عليه الرد على الاستبيانات؟
ب- الطلاب

صفحة التدرب

مجاعة ايرلندا الكبرى



The Great Hunger or Irish Potato Famine was a period of mass starvation and disease in Ireland that brought about a lot of deaths and made many people leave the country. While all this happened, the British landowners hadn't run out of their good crops yet.
The Irish created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British. One of their leaders issued the "Irish Question" which divided British people and created problems until a solution was found. Prime Minister Gladstone tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.

Questions:

Q1: What does the paragraph say about the Great Hunger?

A. It was a peaceful period.
B. It brought about a lot of deaths and made many Irish people leave their country.
C. It happened in England.
D. People did NOT die in this event.

Q2: Why does the writer use the word "Yet"?

A. to show that British landowners sold good crops while people were hungry
B. to show that British landowners were hungry
C. to show that British landowners did NOT have any good corps
D. to show that Irish people had good corps

Q3: How did the Irish deal with the problems that followed the great Hunger?

A. They madea lot of farms.
B. They begged the British for food.
C. They created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British.
D. They bought new farms and planted potatoes.

Q4: What does the writer think about the "Irish question"?

A. He believes that it divided English people and created problems until a solution was found.
B. He believes that people didn't care about it.
C. He believes that it made the Irish and the British closer.
D. He believes that it made the British feel threatened.

Q5: How did Prime Minister Gladstone deal with the Irish question?

A. He ignored it.
B. He denied it and fought against the Irish.
C. He tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.
D. He resigned from his position.

صفحة التعلم

مجاعة ايرلندا الكبرى

The Great Hunger or Irish Potato Famine was a period of mass starvation and disease in Ireland that **(Q1) brought about a lot of deaths and made many people leave the country.** While all this happened, **(Q2)the British landowners hadn't run out of their good crops yet. (Q3)The Irish created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British.**One of their leaders issued the **(Q4)"Irish Question" which divided British people and created problems until a solution was found. (Q5)Prime Minister Gladstone tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.**

الجوع الكبير أو مجاعة البطاطس الأيرلندية كانت فترة من المجاعة الجماعية والأمراض في أيرلندا والتي أدت إلى الكثير من الوفيات ودفعت الكثير من الناس إلى مغادرة البلاد. وبينما حدث كل هذا، لم تكن محاصيل ملاك الأراضي البريطانية قد استنفدت بعد.
أنشأ الأيرلنديون جماعة الإخوان الفينيين للقتال ضد البريطانيين. وأصدر أحد قادتهم "المسألة الأيرلندية" التي قسمت الشعب البريطاني وخلقت مشاكل حتى يتم التوصل إلى حل. حاول رئيس الوزراء جلادستون مساعدة المزارعين الأيرلنديين من خلال قوانين الإيجار والضرائب الجديدة.

Answers:

Q1: What does the paragraph say about the Great Hunger?

B. It brought about a lot of deaths and made many Irish people leave their country.

Q2: Why does the writer use the word"Yet"?

A. to show that British landowners sold good crops while people were hungry

Q3: How did the Irish deal with the problems that followed the great Hunger?

C. They created the Fenian Brotherhood to fight back against the British.

Q4: What does the writer think about the "Irish question"?

A. He believes that it divided English people and created problems until a solution was found.

Q5: How did Prime Minister Gladstone deal with the Irish question?

C. He tried to help Irish farmers through new rent and tax laws.

س١: ماذا تقول الفقرة عن الجوع العظيم؟

ب. لقد تسبب في الكثيرمن الوفيات ودفع العديد من الأيرلنديين إلى مغادرة بلادهم.

س٢: لماذا استخدم الكاتب كلمة "بعد"؟

أ. لإظهار أن ملاك الأراضي البريطانيين باعوا محاصيل جيدة بينما كان الناس جياعًا

س٣: كيف تعامل الإيرلنديون مع المشاكل التي تلت ذلك الجوع العظيم؟

ج. أنشأوا جماعة الإخوان الفينيين للرد على البريطانيين.

س٤: ما رأي الكاتب في "المسألة الأيرلندية"؟

ج: يعتقد أنها قسمت الشعب الإنجليزي وخلقت المشاكل حتى يتم التوصل إلى حل.

س٥: كيف تعامل رئيس الوزراء جلادستون مع المسألة الأيرلندية؟

ج. حاول مساعدة المزارعينالأيرلنديين من خلال قوانين الإيجار والضرائب الجديدة.

صفحة التدرب

الاكل الصحي



We can see the changing global diets. For example, in Japan, they depend on eating large quantities of seafood and western food which leads to health issues. Unlike Japan, people in the Czech Republic eat much healthier foods. Because of the high prices of meat and dairy products, these are replaced with more **nutritious** food like vegetables, which are considered more valuable and healthier. Diseases in the Czech Republic have become less, and their lives have become healthier.

Questions:

Q1: What is the best title for the passage?

A. HealthyHabits inJapan
B. The Changing Global Diets
C. Expensive Food
D.Healthier Food

Q2: Western food leads to _____

A. endangering health in Japan.
B. good health.
C. improving health in Japan.
D. agreat body.

Q3: What does the word “nutritious" mean?

A. bad food for your body
B. only meat
C. unhealthy food
D. valuable and healthy food

Q4: What does the pronoun “these" refer to?

A. Nutritious
B. seafood and western food
C. meat and dairy products
D. countries

Q5: In the Czech Republic:

A. Most people live healthy lives.
B.Most people eat seafood.
C. Meat and dairy products are cheap.
D. People are always sick.

صفحة التعلم

الاكل الصحي

We can see **(Q1) the changing global diets.** For example, in Japan, they depend on eating large quantities of seafood and **(Q2) western food which leads to health issues. Unlike Japan, people in the Czech Republic eat much healthier foods.** Because of the high prices of **(Q4) meat and dairy products,** these are replaced with more nutritious food like vegetables, which are considered more valuable and healthier. Diseases in the Czech Republic have become less, and **(Q5)their lives have become healthier.**

يمكننا أن نرى النظم الغذائية العالمية المتغيرة. على سبيل المثال، في اليابان يعتمدون على تناول كميات كبيرة من المأكولات البحرية والأطعمة الغربية مما يؤدي إلى مشاكل صحية. على عكس اليابان، يأكل الناس في جمهورية التشيك أطعمة صحية أكثر. وبسبب ارتفاع أسعار اللحوم ومنتجات الألبان، يتم استبدالها بأغذية أكثر مغذية مثل الخضروات، والتي تعتبر أكثر قيمة وصحية. لقد أصبحت الأمراض في جمهورية التشيك أقل، وأصبحت حياتهم أكثر صحة.

Answers:
Q1: What is the best title for the passage?
B. The Changing Global Diets
Q2: Western food leads to:
A. endangering health in Japan.
Q3: What does the word “nutritious" mean?
D. valuable and healthy food
Q4: What does the pronoun “these" refer to?
C. meat and dairy products
Q5: In the Czech Republic:
A. Most people live healthy lives.

س١: ما هو أفضل عنوان للمقطع؟
ب. الأنظمة الغذائية العالمية المتغيرة

س٢: الطعام الغربي يؤدي إلى:
أ. تعريض الصحة في اليابان للخطر.

س٣: ما معنى كلمة "مغذية"؟
د- الغذاء الثمين والصحي

س٤: إلى ماذا يشير الضمير "هؤلاء"؟
ج-اللحوم ومنتجات الألبان

س٥: في جمهورية التشيك:
ج: يعيش معظم الناس حياة صحية.

صفحة التدرب

البطاريق



Biologists in New Zealand are baffled by the sudden death of a large number of the world's rarest species of penguin. Scientists' examinations showed no sign of poisoning by heavy metals or pesticides, nor was there any sign of a virus. They still don't know what killed the penguins.

Questions:

Q1: What did the scientists discover about the death of penguins?

A. The penguins were poisoned
B. A virus killed them.
C. Pesticides were the reason they died.
D. Scientists don't know what killed them.

صفحة التعلم

البطاريق

Biologists in New Zealand are baffled by the sudden death of a large number of the world's rarest species of penguin. Scientists' examinations showed no sign of poisoning by heavy metals or pesticides, nor was there any sign of a virus. They still don't know what killed the penguins.

يشعر علماء الأحياء في نيوزيلندا بالحيرة من الموت المفاجئ لعدد كبير من أندر أنواع البطريق في العالم. ولم تظهر فحوصات العلماء أي علامة على التسمم بالمعادن الثقيلة أو المبيدات الحشرية، كما لم تكن هناك أي علامة على وجود فيروس. وما زالوا لا يعرفون ما الذي قتل طيور البطريق.

Answers:

Q1: What did the scientists discover about the death of penguins?

D. Scientists don't know what killed them.

س١: ماذا اكتشف العلماء عن موت طيور البطريق؟

د – العلماء لا يعرفون ما الذي قتلهم.

صفحة التدرب

المنطقتين
A&B



There were two areas A and B but animals in both areas spent time outside of their home to find plants and food.

Questions:

Q1: What is true about A and B?

A. The animals spent little timeoutside home.
B. The animals spent most of the time outside home.
C. The animals didn't spend time outside home.
D. The animals searched for fun outside home.

صفحة التعلم

المنطقتين A&B

There were two areas A and B but animals in both areas spent time outside of their hometo find plants and food.

كانت هناك منطقتان (أ) و(ب) لكن الحيوانات في كلا المنطقتين أمضت وقتًا خارج منزلها للعثور على النباتات والطعام.

Answers:

Q1: What is true about A and B?

B. The animals spent most of the time outside home.

س١: ما الصحيح فيما يتعلق بـ أ و ب؟

ب.تقضي الحيوانات معظم وقتها خارج المنزل.

صفحة التدرب

المريخ



Mars was discovered just five years ago.

Questions:

Q1: When did the scientists discover Mars?

A. exactly five years ago
B. less than five years
C. more than five years
D. six years ago

صفحة التعلم

المريخ

Mars was discovered just five years ago.

تم اكتشاف المريخ قبل خمس سنوات فقط.

Answers:
Q1: When did the scientists discover Mars?
A. exactly five years ago

س١: متى اكتشف العلماء المريخ؟
ج: قبل خمس سنوات بالضبط

صفحة التدرب

الضرائب



1-There are some goods that their consumption is unhealthy, such as cigarettes, alcohol and any addictive drugs. These goods are called demerit goods. Governments always try to reduce the consumption of demerit goods, and one of the most important ways to do that is to impose high taxes on demerit goods.

2-Governments impose taxes on different kinds of goods and services. Many countries apply taxes on cars and gas to reduce the harmful effects of using cars on the environment. For example, in UK and China the taxes applied on cars with large engines are higher than the taxes applied on cars with small engines. 3-Since 2002, different countries have been trying to reduce the use of plastic bags due to their harmful effects on polluting both land and waterways.

4-Many countries have imposed taxes on plastic bags to discourage their use. Hong Kong was one of the countries that imposed taxes on plastic bags. Taxing plastic bags in Hong Kong was really effective and had immediate results in reducing the use of plastic bags. 5-To sum up, governments use taxation to influence the behavior of individuals, and this can lead to a healthier population. Also the increasing taxes on cars and gas may help reduce the environmental pollution.

Questions:

Q1: What is one important idea related to demerit goods mentioned in paragraph 1?

A. The environment
B. Taxes
C. Behavior
D. engine size

Q2: Which two countries put higher taxes on cars with larger engines?

A. Hong Kong and Ireland
B. the UK and Hong Kong
C. the UK and China
D. China and Ireland

Q3: What important idea related to plastic bags is mentioned in paragraph 4?

A. Hong Kong followed the examples of other countries.
B. The tax was introduced in Hong Kong in July 2009.
C. The tax worked almost immediately in Hong Kong.
D. Hong Kong has a population of 7 million people.

Q4: What is the main topic of the passage?

A. More countries should follow the examples of Hong Kong China and Ireland.
B. Taxes help change people's behavior and protect their environment.
C. Demerit goods are generally bad for a country's economy.
D. Good ideas are usually copied by other countries.

صفحة التعلم

الضرائب

1-There are some goods that their consumption is unhealthy, such as cigarettes, alcohol and any addictive drugs. These goods are called demerit goods. Governments always try to reduce the consumption of demerit goods, **(Q1)and one of the most important ways to do that is to impose high taxes on demerit goods.**

١- هناك بعض السلع التي يكون تناولها غير صحيمثل السجائر والكحول وأي مخدرات تسبب الإدمان. وتسمى هذه السلع بالسلع الناقصه. تحاول الحكومات دائما الحد من استهلاك السلع السيئة السمعة، وأحد أهم الطرق للقيام بذلك هو فرض ضرائب مرتفعة على السلع السيئة السمعة.

2-Governments impose taxes on different kinds of goods and services. Many countries apply taxes on cars and gas to reduce the harmful effects of using cars on the environment. **(Q2)For example, in UK and China the taxes applied on cars with large engines are higher than the taxes applied on cars with small engines.**

٢- تفرض الحكومات الضرائب على مختلف أنواع السلع والخدمات. تطبق العديد من الدول الضرائب علىالسيارات والغاز للحد من الآثار الضارة لاستخدام السيارات على البيئة. على سبيل المثال، في المملكة المتحدة والصين، الضرائب المطبقة على السيارات ذات المحركاتالكبيرة أعلى من الضرائب المطبقة على السيارات ذات المحركات الصغيرة.

3-Since 2002, different countries have been trying to reduce the use of plastic bags due to their harmful effects on polluting both land and waterways.

٣- منذعام ٢٠٠٢، تحاول مختلف الدول التقليل من استخدام الأكياس البلاستيكية لما لها من آثار ضارة على تلويث الأرض والممرات المائية.

4-Many countries have imposed taxes on plastic bags to discourage their use. Hong Kong was one of the countries that imposed taxes on plastic bags. (Q3)Taxing plastic bags in Hong Kong was really effective and had immediate results in reducing the use of plastic bags.

٤- قامت العديد من الدول بفرض ضرائب على الأكياس البلاستيكية للثني عن استخدامها. وكانت هونغ كونغ إحدى الدول التي فرضت ضرائب على الأكياس البلاستيكية. كان فرض الضرائب على الأكياس البلاستيكية في هونغ كونغ فعالاً حقًا وكان له نتائج فورية في تقليل استخدام الأكياس البلاستيكية.

5-To sum up, governments use taxation to (Q4)influence the behavior of individuals, and this can lead to a healthier population. Also the increasing taxes on cars and gas **(Q4) may help reduce the environmental pollution.**

٥- خلاصة القول، تستخدم الحكومات الضرائب للتأثير على سلوك الأفراد، وهذا يمكن أن يؤدي إلى مجتمع أكثر صحة. كما أن زيادة الضرائب على السيارات والغاز قد تساعد في تقليل التلوث البيئي.

Answers:

Q1: What is one important idea related to demerit goods mentioned in paragraph 1?
B. Taxes

Q2: Which two countries put higher taxes on cars with larger engines?
C. the UK and China

Q3: What important idea related to plastic bags is mentioned in paragraph 4?
C. The tax worked almost immediately in Hong Kong.

Q4: What is the main topic of the passage?
B. Taxes help change people's behavior and protect their environment.

س١: ما هي الفكرة المهمة المتعلقة بالسلع الناقصة المذكورة في الفقرة ١؟
ب. الضرائب

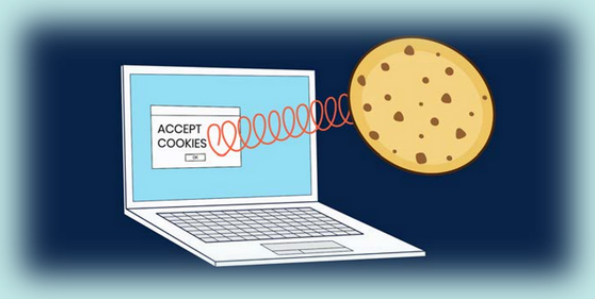
س٢: ما الدولتان اللتان تفرضان ضرائب أعلى على السيارات ذات المحركات الأكبر؟
ج-المملكة المتحدة والصين

س٣: ما هي الفكرة المهمة المتعلقة بالأكياس البلاستيكية المذكورة في الفقرة ٤؟
ج. نجحت الضريبة على الفور تقريبًا في هونغ كونغ.

س٤: ما هو الموضوع الرئيسي للمقطع؟
ب. تساعد الضرائب على تغيير سلوك الناس وحماية بيئتهم.

صفحة التدرب

الكوكيز الالكترونية



Cookies are not computer programs. They are simply small files that pass information from your web browser to a website on the internet. These files contain information about your previous visits to the website, including pages you visited, settings you choose or information that you provided Cookies pose very little to no security risk and protect your privacy because they are limited to the actions that you take and information you provide during your visit. It doesn't provide any access to information stored locally on your machine. If you wish to prevent websites from accessing cookies via your browser you can simply change the settings or switch to a browser that disables cookies and online tracking by default.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. to complain
B. to defend
C. to confirm
D. to explain

Q2: What is the one important idea the writer mentions?

A. Webservers sendinformationto web browsers.
B. Messages are displayed on computer screens.
C. Cookies are different from programs.
D. Servers store information about web users.

Q3: What is the passage mainly talking about?

A. Cookies are secure and they protect your privacy.
B. Cookies are viruses.
C. Cookies share your data to hackers.
D. Cookies are unsafe.

صفحة التعلم

الكوكيز الالكترونية

(Q2)Cookies are not computer programs. They are simply small files that pass information from your web browser to a website on the internet. These files contain information about your previous visits to the website, including pages you visited, settings you choose or information that you provided

(Q3)Cookies pose very little to no security risk and protect your privacy because they are limited to the actions that you take and information you provide during your visit. It doesn't provide any access to information stored locally on your machine. If you wish to prevent websites from accessing cookies via your browser you can simply change the settings or switch to a browser that disables cookies and online tracking by default.

ملفات تعريف الارتباط ليست برامج كمبيوتر. إنها مجرد ملفات صغيرة تقوم بتمرير المعلومات من متصفح الويب الخاص بك إلى موقع ويب على الإنترنت. تحتوي هذه الملفات على معلومات حول زياراتك السابقة لموقع الويب، بما في ذلك الصفحات التي قمت بزيارتها أو الإعدادات التي تختارها أو المعلومات التي قدمتها. تشكل ملفات تعريف الارتباط خطرًا أمنيًا ضئيلًا للغاية أو لا تشكل أي خطر على الإطلاق وتحمي خصوصيتك لأنها تقتصر على الإجراءات التي تتخذها والمعلومات التي تقدمها تقديم خلال زيارتك. ولا يوفر أي وصول إلى المعلومات المخزنة محلّيًا على جهازك. إذا كنت ترغب في منع مواقع الويب من الوصول إلى ملفات تعريف الارتباط عبر متصفحك، فيمكنك ببساطة تغيير الإعدادات أو التبديل إلى متصفح يقوم بتعطيل ملفات تعريف الارتباط والتتبع عبر الإنترنت افتراضيًا.

Answers:

Q1: What is the main purpose of the passage?

D. to explain

Q2: What is the one important idea the writer mentions?

C. Cookies are different from programs.

Q3: What is the passage mainly talking about?

A. Cookies are secure and they protect your privacy.

س١: ما هو الهدف الرئيسي من المقطع؟

د – للتوضيح

س٢: ما هي الفكرة المهمة التي ذكرها الكاتب؟

ج. تختلف ملفات تعريف الارتباط عن البرامج.

س٣: ما هو المقطع الذي تتحدث عنه بشكل رئيسي؟

ج: ملفات تعريف الارتباط آمنة وتحمي خصوصيتك.

صفحة التدرب

عرض وظيفي



1-Riyadh,Engineers, Fluent in English and Spanish, Minimum Bachelor's degree, Saudi, Minimum 5-years of experience.

2-Jeddah,Teachers, Fluent in English and French, Minimum Master's degree, Minimum 3 years of experience, Saudi.

3-Dammam, Managers, Saudi, fluent in English and French, Minimum Bachelor's degree, Saudi.

Questions:

Q1: What was required for all jobs?

A. Saudi and fluent in English
B. Saudi and Fluent in French
C. Saudi and 5-years of experience
D. Bachelor's degree and fluent in English

Q2: What wasn't mentioned in the job offer?

A. the degree
D. the nationality
C. the language
D. the salary

صفحة التعلم

عرض وظيفي

1-Riyadh,Engineers, Fluent in English and Spanish, Minimum Bachelor's degree, Saudi, Minimum 5-years of experience.

2-Jeddah,Teachers, Fluent in English and French, Minimum Master's degree, Minimum 3 years of experience, Saudi.

3-Dammam, Managers, Saudi, fluent in English and French, Minimum Bachelor's degree, Saudi.

١-الرياض، مهندسين، يجيد اللغتين الإنجليزية والإسبانية، حد أدنى بكالوريوس، سعودي، خبرة لا تقل عن ٥ سنوات.
٢-جدة، مدرسين، يجيد اللغتين الإنجليزية والفرنسية، الحد الأدنى لدرجة الماجستير، خبرة لا تقل عن ٣سنوات، سعودي.
٣-الدمام، مدراء، سعودي، يجيد اللغتين الإنجليزية والفرنسية، الحد الأدنى لدرجة البكالوريوس، سعودي.

Answers:

Q1: What was required for all jobs?

A. Saudi and fluent in English

Q2: What wasn't mentioned in the job offer?

D. the salary

س١: ما هو المطلوب لجميع الوظائف؟

أ- سعودي ويجيد اللغة الإنجليزية

س٢: ما الذي لم يذكر في عرض العمل

د- الراتب

صفحة التدرب

ايميل تجهيز الاجتماع



From: Mohammad To: Hamad
Date: March 7
Subject: Preparation for a Meeting
Dear Hamad, Please prepare for the next meeting. You were late for yesterday's meeting so make sure to come early this time. Also, bring with you the papers that you left on the desk in yesterday's meeting, March 6.

Questions:

Q1: Mohammed was angry with his secretary, Hamad, because:

A. he arrived too early for the meeting.
B. he arrived late for yesterday's meeting.
C. he was inattentive in the meeting.
D. he brought some papers.

Q2: When was the last meeting?

A. March 7
B. the day before the message or email
C. March 8
D. March 5

صفحة التعلم

ايميل تجهيز الاجتماع

From: Mohammad To: Hamad
Date: March 7
Subject: Preparation for a Meeting

Dear Hamad,
Please prepare for the next meeting. **(Q1)You were late for yesterday's meeting so make sure to come early this time.** Also, bring with you the papers that you left on the desk in **(Q2)yesterday's meeting, March 6.**

من: محمد إلى: حمد
التاريخ: ٧ مارس
الموضوع: التحضير لاجتماع
عزيزي حمد، يرجى الاستعداد للاجتماع القادم. لقد تأخرت عن اجتماع الأمس، لذا تأكد من الحضور مبكرًا هذه المرة. وأحضر معك أيضًا الأوراق التي تركتها على المكتب في اجتماع الأمس ٦ مارس.

Answers:
Q1: Mohammed was angry with his secretary, Hamad, because _____
B. he arrived late for yesterday's meeting.
Q2: When was the last meeting?
B. the day before the message or email

س١: محمد كان غاضباً من سكرتيره حمد بسبب:
ب. أنه وصل متأخرا عناجتماع الأمس.
س٢: متى كان آخر لقاء؟
ب. اليوم السابق للرسالة أوالبريد الإلكتروني

صفحة التدرب

حادث سير



While Ali Al-Salem was driving to the university, he had a terrible accident. He was rushed to the hospital where he was treated. He was unable to move his hands.
He underwent physiotherapy sessions and fortunately he was able to move his right hand after 10 months and his left hand after 8 months.

Questions:

Q1:Why did Ali have this problem in his hands?

A. physiotherapy sessions
B. a traffic accident
C. the hospital treatment
D. the university

Q2:Ali was able to move his hands after _____ months.

A. 8
B. 18
C. 10
D. 9

صفحة التعلم

حادث سير

While Ali Al-Salem was driving to the university, **he had a (Q1) terrible accident.** He was rushed to the hospital where he was treated. He was unable to move his hands. He underwent physiotherapy sessions and fortunately he was able to move his right hand after **(Q2)10 months and his left hand after 8 months.**

بينما كان علي السالم يقود سيارته متوجهاً إلى الجامعة تعرض لحادث مروع. وتم نقله إلى المستشفى حيث تم علاجه. ولم يكن قادراً على تحريك يديه. وخضع لجلسات العلاج الطبيعي ولحسن الحظ تمكن من تحريك يده اليمنى بعد ١٠ أشهر ويده اليسرى بعد ٨ أشهر.

Answers:

Q1: Why did Ali have this problem in his hands?

B. a traffic accident

Q2: Ali was able to move his hands after __ months.

C. 10

س١: لماذا كان لدى علي هذه المشكلة في يديه؟

ب- حادث مروري

س٢: تمكن علي من تحريك يديه بعد ___ أشهر.

ج.١٠

صفحة التدرب

ادم ليس طويل كإريك



Adam is not as tall as Erich.

Questions:

Q1: What do you understand from this sentence?

A. Adam is taller than Erich.
B. Erich is taller than Adam.
C. Erich is as tall as Adam.
D. Both Adam and Erich are short.

صفحة التعلم

ادم ليس طويل كإريك



Adam is not as tall as Erich.

آدم ليس طويل القامة مثل إريك.

Answers:

Q1: What do you understand from this sentence?

B. Erich is taller than Adam.

س١: ماذا تفهم من هذه الجملة؟

ب. إريك أطول من آدم.

صفحة التدرب

الراديو



1-In the Kingdom, radio is quite popular. The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949. 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-. 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 youngsters.

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. The most important broadcast is the Urdu one. The survey shows a large number of listeners who turn the radio to Urdu channel at 3 PM.

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%

Q3: Lion's share in Paragraph 2 probably means _____

A. lion's power.
B. the majority.
C. the minority.
D. the young.

Q4: The English stations are _____

A. major.
B. a lot.
C. few.
D. many

Q5: What does the pronoun "them" refer to?

A. government
B. private players
C. license
D. radio listeners

Q6: The best title for this passage could be _____

A. Radio Listeners.
B. Radio in the 21st century.
C. The Development of Radio in Saudi Arabia.
D. Radio in Remote Areas.

Q7: When does the Urdu broadcast start?

A. at 3 PM
B. at 9 AM
C. at 7 PM
D. at 3 AM

صفحة التعلم

الراديو

1-In the Kingdom, radio is quite popular. The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949. 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.

١-تحظى الإذاعة بشعبية كبيرة في المملكة. يعودتاريخ الراديو في المملكة العربية السعودية إلى عام ١٩٤٩. والآن، تم إعادة تشكيل الراديو في المملكة العربية السعودية بالكامل من قبل مختلف اللاعبين من القطاع الخاص حيث دخلوا جميعًا هذا القطاع بعد أن فتحت الحكومة التراخيص لهم.

2-**(Q1)A large number of radio listeners tune in while driving.** Broadcast experts say that radio listenership consists of more than 60 percent in vehicles. **(Q2)Over 70 percent of the listeners** are men. The lions' share of listeners is youngsters.

٢-. يستمع عدد كبير من مستمعي الراديو أثناء القيادة. يقول خبراء البث أن نسبة مستمعي الراديو تتكون من أكثر من ٦٠ بالمائة في المركبات. أكثر من ٧٠ بالمائة من المستمعين هم من الرجال. نصيب الأسد من المستمعين هم الشباب.

3-In 2011, five new FM stations were allowed to operate and expected to have an audience of 25 million. There **(Q4)were few English stations among them.** The most important broadcast is the Urdu one. The survey shows a large number of listeners who turn the radio to Urdu channel **(Q7)at 3 PM.**

٣-في عام ٢٠١١، تم السماح لخمس محطات FM جديدة بالعمل ومن المتوقع أن يصل عدد جمهورها إلى٢٥ مليون. كان هناك عدد قليل من المحطات الإنجليزية بينهم. البث الأكثر أهمية هو الأردية. يظهر الاستطلاع أن عددًا كبيرًا من المستمعين يقومون بتحويل الراديو إلى قناة الأردية في الساعة ٣مساءً.

س١: ما الجملة الصحيحة مما يلي؟

ج: يستمع الكثير منالناس إلى الراديو في سياراتهم.

س٢: نستنتج أن أقل من ____ من النساء يستمعن إلى الراديو في المملكة العربية السعودية.

أ. ٣٠**%**

س٣: ربما تعني حصة الأسد في الفقرة ٢:

ب- الأغلبية.

س٤: محطات اللغة الإنجليزية هي:

ج- قليلة.

س٥: إلى ماذا يشير الضمير "هم"؟

ب. اللاعبين الخاصين

س٦: أفضل عنوان لهذا المقطع هو:

ج- تطور الإذاعة في المملكة العربية السعودية.

س٧: متى يبدأ البث باللغة الأردية؟

أ-الساعة الثالثة عصراً

Answers:

Q1: Which sentence is true from the following?

A. A lot of people listen to the radio in their cars.

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

A. 30%

Q3: Lion's share in Paragraph 2 probably means:

B. the majority.

Q4: The English stations are _____

C. few.

Q5: What does the pronoun "them" refer to?

B. private players

Q6: The best title for this passage could be:

C. The Development of Radio in Saudi Arabia.

Q7: When does the Urdu broadcast start?

A. at 3 PM

صفحة التدرب

الملح



1-According to a 700-year-old epic, while fighting the giants, a great princess dropped her ring into a salt mine at the battlefield at Marmaros in Hungary. After victory, on her way back home, she stopped at Weiliczka and told her servants to dig a well. Instead of water, salt was discovered and in the first lump of salt, which was taken out, princess' ring was found.

2-The story was mentioned in different cultures in different ways. Although the **legend** is a story but it is true that for over seven centuries, salt has been mined from the rock below the town of Weiliczka. 3-The constant danger made the miners deeply religious and chapels were constructed underground
where church services were held. After a chapel was destroyed by fire in 1960, miners were not allowed to take wooden statues into the mine, so they began to carve sculpture from rock salt. 4-

Nowadays visitors are shown how salt was mined long ago. **They** can also see pretty green lakes, and chapels with beautiful carvings.

Questions:

Q1: What is the type of the first paragraph?

A .epic
B .tale
C .fiction
D .mystery

Q2: What kind of the story is section 2?

A .realistic
B .romantic
C. fantasy
D .drama

Q3: Why did the queen ask the servants to dig a well?

A. to discover salt
B. to dig a mine
C. to bring her some water
D. to look for her ring

صفحة التدرب

الملح



Q4: The best title of the passage could be _____

A. blessed Kinga's Ring.
B. The Story of the Discovery of Salt.
C. Chapels Underground.
D. Rock Salt Sculptures.

Q5: Where did they find the queen's ring?

A. in an old salt mine
B. in aheap of salt
C. in asand pile
D. in the lakes

Q6: What does the word "legend" mean?

A. amine
B. an epic
C. a tale
D. a biography

Q7: Miners began to carve sculptures from rock salt because they were:

A. easy to burn.
B. safer than wood.
C. destructive
D. more dangerous.

Q8: The underline pronoun "They" in paragraph 4 refers to:

A. miners.
B. chambers.
C. lakes.
D. visitors.

صفحة التعلم

الملح

1-According to a 700-year-old **(Q1)epic**, while fighting the giants, a great princess dropped her ring into a salt mine at the battlefield at Marmaros in Hungary. After victory, on her way back home, **(Q3)she stopped at Weiliczka** and told her servants to dig a well. Instead of water, salt was discovered and **(Q5)in the first lump of salt, which was taken out, princess' ring was found.**

١- وفقًا لملحمة عمرها٧٠٠عام، أثناء قتال العمالقة، أسقطت أميرة عظيمة خاتمها في منجم للملح في ساحة المعركة في مارماروس في المجر. بعد النصر، في طريق عودتها إلى المنزل، توقفت عند ويليكزكا وطلبت من خدمها حفر بئر. وبدلاً من الماء،تم اكتشاف الملح، وفي أول قطعة ملح تم إخراجها، تم العثور على خاتم الأميرة.

2-The story was mentioned in different cultures in different ways. Although the legend is a story but it is true that for over seven centuries, salt has been mined from the rock below the town of Weiliczka. .

٢-تم ذكر القصة في الثقافات المختلفة بطرق مختلفة. على الرغم من أن الأسطورة مجرد قصة، إلا أنه من الصحيح أنه منذ أكثر من سبعة قرون، تم استخراج الملح من الصخور الموجودة أسفل مدينة فاليليكزكا

3-The constant danger made the miners deeply religious and chapels were constructed underground where church services were held. **(Q7)After a chapel was destroyed by fire in 1960, miners were not allowed to take wooden statues into the mine,** so they began to carve sculpture from rock salt.

٣-الخطر المستمر جعل عمال المناجم شديدي التدين وتم بناء مصليات تحت الأرض تقام فيها الخدمات الكنسية. بعدأن دمرت النيران كنيسة صغيرة في عام ١٩٦٠، لم يُسمح لعمال المناجم بأخذ تماثيل خشبية إلى المنجم، لذلك بدأوا في نحت المنحوتات من الملح الصخري.

4-Nowadays **(Q8)visitors are shown how salt was mined long ago.** They can also see pretty green lakes, and chapels with beautiful carvings.

٤- في الوقت الحاضر يظهر للزوار كيف تم استخراج الملح منذ فترة طويلة. ويمكنهم أيضاً رؤية البحيرات الخضراء الجميلة والمصليات ذات المنحوتات الجميلة.

Answers:
Q1: What is the type of the first paragraph?
A. epic

Q2: What kind of the story is section 2?
A .realistic

Q3: Why did the queen ask the servants to dig a well?
C. to bring her some water

Q4: The best title of the passage could be:
B. The Story of the Discovery of Salt.

Q5: Where did they find the queen's ring?
B. in a heap of salt

Q6: What does the word "legend" mean?
C. a tale

Q7: Miners began to carve sculptures from rock salt because they were _____
B. safer than wood.

Q8: The underline pronoun "They" in paragraph 4 refers to:
D. visitors.

س١: ما نوع الفقرة الأولى؟
أ. ملحمة
س٢: ما نوع القصة في القسم الثاني؟
أ- واقعي
س٣: لماذا طلبت الملكة من الخدم حفر بئر؟
ج-أن يحضر لها بعض الماء
س٤: أفضل عنوان للمقطع هو _____
ب. قصة اكتشاف الملح.
س٥: أين وجدوا خاتم الملكة؟
ب. في كومة من الملح
س٦: ما معنى كلمة "أسطورة"؟
ج- حكاية
س٧: بدأ عمال المناجم في نحت المنحوتات من الملح الصخري لأنها كانت _____
ب. أكثر أمانا من الخشب.
س٨: الضمير الذي تحته خط "هم" في الفقرة ٤يشير إلى:
د- الزوار.

صفحة التدرب

قائمة أسعار الوجبات



1. Small Pizza= 15 riyals.
2. Rice and Meat= 20 riyals.
3. Cheese Sandwich and Pepsi= 12 riyals.
4. French Fries and Cola= 11 riyals.
5. Chicken Sandwich= 9.5 riyals.

Questions:

Q1: You have only 10 riyals, what meal can you buy?

A. Small Pizza
B. Chicken Sandwich
C. French Fries and Cola
D. Rice and Meat

صفحة التعلم

قائمة أسعار الوجبات



1. Small Pizza= 15 riyals.
2. Rice and Meat= 20 riyals.
3. Cheese Sandwich and Pepsi= 12 riyals.
4. French Fries and Cola= 11 riyals.
5. Chicken Sandwich= 9.5 riyals.

١. بيتزا صغيرة = ١٥ريال. ٢. الرز واللحم= ٢٠ريال.
٣. ساندوتش جبنة وبيبسي = ١٢ريال.
٤. بطاطس مقلية و كولا = ١١ريال.
٥. ساندوتش دجاج= ٩.٥ريال.

Answers:

Q1: You have only 10 riyals, what meal can you buy?

B. Chicken Sandwich

س١: معك ١٠ريال فقط، ما هي الوجبة التي يمكنك شراؤها؟

ب.ساندويتش الدجاج

صفحة التدرب

البنت وامها



1-A little girl had been shopping with her mom in Wal-Mart. She must have been 6 years old, this beautiful red-haired, freckle-faced image of innocence. It was raining heavily outside.

2-The little girl asked her mom to run under the rain but her mom said no. Because the mom was afraid that her girl would get soaked.Then the girl said "Don't you remember? When you were talking to Daddy about his illness, you said, 'If God can get us through this, he can get us through anything!'"

3-Then the mom took the girl and went out under the rain.We all stood watching, smiling and laughing as they darted past the cars and through the puddles. They got soaked. But they were followed by a few people who screamed and laughed like children all the way to their cars.

Questions:

Q1: What were the people doing in the mall?
A. shopping
B. avoiding the rain
C. bringing food
D. walking

Q2: Why didn't the mother go out with her daughter?
A. The people were watching rain.
B. There was heavy rain outside.
C. People stood there under the awning.
D. People were waiting outside.

Q3: Why did the mom prevent her little girl from playing in the rain at the beginning?
A. She was afraid cars might hit her.
B. It's the nature of mothers to take care of their kids.
C. She was afraid that her girl would get soaked.
D. (B + C)

Q4: The pronoun "they" in the last paragraph refers to_____
A. the mother and her little girl.
B. the crowd.
C. puddles.
D. cars.

Q5: After the mother and the little girl ran through the rain, ___ people followed them.
A. many
B. a lot of
C. a small number of
D. most shoppers

صفحة التعلم

البنت وامها

1-A little girl had been **(Q1)shopping with her mom in Wal-Mart.** She must have been 6 years old, this beautiful red-haired, freckle-faced image of innocence. **(Q2)It was raining heavily outside.**

١-كانت فتاة صغيرة تتسوق مع والدتها في وول مارت. لابد أنها كانت تبلغ من العمر ٦سنوات، تلك الصورة الجميلة للبراءة ذات الشعر الأحمر والوجه النمش. كانت السماء تمطر بشدة في الخارج.

2-The little girl asked her mom to run under the rain but her mom said no. Because the mom **(Q2)was afraid that her girl would get soaked.**Then the girl said "Don't you remember? When you were talking to Daddy about his illness, you said, 'If God can get us through this, he can get us through anything!'"

٢- طلبت الطفلة من أمها أن تجري تحت المطر لكن أمها رفضت. لأن الأم كانت تخشى أن تصاب ابنتها بالبلل. فقالت الفتاة: "ألا تتذكرين؟ عندما كنت تتحدثين مع أبي عن مرضه، قلتِ: "إذا كان اللّه يستطيع أن يخرجنا من هذا، فإنه يستطيع أن يخرجنا من هذا "أي شئ!"

3-Then **(Q4)the mom took the girl and went out under the rain.** We all stood watching, smiling and laughing as they darted past the cars and through the puddles. They got soaked. But **(Q5)they were followed by a few people who screamed and laughed like children all the way to their cars.**

٣-ثم أخذت الأم الفتاة وخرجت تحت المطر. وقفنا جميعا نشاهد، نبتسم ونضحك وهم ينطلقون عبر السيارات وعبر البرك. لقد نقعوا. لكن تبعهم عدد قليل من الأشخاص الذين صرخوا وضحكوا مثل الأطفال طوال الطريق إلى سياراتهم.

س١: ماذا كان يفعل الناس في المركز التجاري؟
أ- التسوق

س٢: لماذا لم تخرج الأم مع ابنتها؟
ب. كان هناك مطر غزير في الخارج.

س٣: لماذا منعت الأم طفلتها الصغيرة من اللعب تحت المطر في البداية؟
د. (ب + ج)

س٤: الضمير "هم" في الفقرة الأخيرة يشير إلى:
أ-الأم وطفلتها الصغيرة.

س٥: بعد أن ركضت الأم والطفلة تحت المطر، _____ تبعهم الناس.
ج-عدد قليل من

Answers:

Q1:What were the people doing in the mall?

A. shopping

Q2:Why didn't the mother go out with her daughter?

B. There was heavy rain outside.

Q3:Why did the mom prevent her little girl from playing in the rain at the beginning?

D. (B + C)

Q4: The pronoun "they" in the last paragraph refers to:

A. the mother and her little girl.

Q5: After the mother and the little girl ran through the rain, ___people followed them.

C. a small number of