

كتيب القراءة التدريبات الكاملة



التدريبات الكاملة للقراءة

ايش الهدف من دا الكتيب؟!

هذا الكتيب عبارة عن كتيب للتدرب على قسم استيعاب المقروء، راح تلاقى القطع هنا طويلا عشان تحاكي تجربة الاختبار الحقيقي.. وعند كل قطعة محدد بالزبط كم الوقت اللي عليك تعطيه لحل التدريب كامل بناء على عدد الأسئلة.

والهدف من دا الكتيب انه **تعود على ضغط الاختبار الحقيقي** وتحاول تحل التدريب في الوقت بالزبط وتدرّب على تطبيق تقنية اسما عمليا..

ملاحظة: هذي اختبارات شبيهة جدا بصعوبة، طول وشكل الاختبار الفعلي لكن مهني بالضرورة اسئلة او مواضيع متوقعة في الاختبار لأنه الهدف منها **تعودك على ضغط الاختبار**، فاذا حبيت تذاكر من الاسئلة المتوقعة لقسم القراءة اضبط هنا.

كيف تحل اسئلة القراءة؟

راح تعتمد في الحل على **"تكنيكة اسما"** اللي هي باختصار أربع خطوات 📌

أ: اقرأ اول سطر:

اول خطوة حتسويها انه تقرأ اول سطر في القطعة وتخمن عن ايش تتكلم القطعة؟

س: اقرأ السؤال:

ومن خلال قرائك للسؤال حدد الكلمات المهمة الموجودة اللي تساعدك توصل للإجابة.

م: مكان الاجابة:

هنا راح تدور على الجملة اللي فيها الإجابة من خلال بحثك عن الكلمات الدالية او مرادف ليها.

ا: استبعد الاختيارات:

شوف الاختيارات واستبعد منها حبة حبة اليك توصل للإجابة الصح



شوف شرح تكنيكة اسما بتفصيل اكثر من دا الفيديو

وأتمنى من كل قلبي دا الكتيب يساعدك بقوة وتحقق طموحك في الستيب في اقرب وقت 📖



عبدالرحمن حجازير

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الشخصيات A&B

⌚ وقت التدريب: ٨ دقيقة

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

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

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

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

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



Questions:

Q1: Reducing sleep can cause _____

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

Q2: Where are most people between A & B?

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

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

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

Q4: Type A is different from type B in _____

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

Q5: What is our goal in life?

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

Answers:

- Q1: sudden death.
- Q2: in the middle
- Q3: separated.
- Q4: rushing in doing things.
- Q5: balance between work and leisure



وقت التدريب: ١٢ دقيقة ⌚

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

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

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

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



5- Edison's major innovation was the first industrial research lab, which was built in Menlo Park (today named Edison in his honour). After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison was not sure that his original plan to sell it for \$4,000 to \$5,000 was right, so he asked Western Union to make a **bid**. He was surprised to hear them offer \$10,000 (\$208,400 in today's dollars) which he gratefully accepted. After many experiments, first with carbon filaments in the early 1880s and then with platinum and other metals, in the end Edison returned to a carbon filament. The first successful test was on October 22, 1879; it lasted 13.5 hours. Edison continued to improve this design and by November 4, 1879, filed for U.S. patent 223,898 (granted on January 27, 1880) for an electric lamp using a carbon filament or strip coiled and connected to platinum contact wires.

Questions:

Q1: What is the best title for this passage?

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

Q2: What was his opinion of his infection?

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

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

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

Q4: Why was he fired from his work?

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

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

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

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

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



Q7: What does the word “bless” mean?

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

Q8: What does the word “bid” mean?

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

Answers:

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

Q1: Which sentence is true from the following?

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



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

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

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

Answers:

- Q1: A lot of people listen to the radio in their cars.
- Q2: 30%
- Q3: the majority.
- Q4: few.
- Q5: private players.
- Q6: The Development of Radio in Saudi Arabia.
- Q7: at 3 PM

قطار الملاهي

وقت التدريب: ٦ دقيقة ⌚

1- A 600 years ago, roller coaster pioneers never would have imagined the advancements that have been made to create the roller coasters of today. The tallest and fastest roller coaster in the world is the Kingda Ka, a coaster in New Jersey that launches its passengers from zero to 128 miles per hour in 3.5 seconds (most sports cars take over four seconds to get to just 60 miles per hour). It then heaves its riders skyward at a 90-degree angle (straight up) until it reaches a height of 456 feet, over one and a half football fields, above the ground, before dropping another 418 feet (Coaster Grotto “Kingda Ka”). With that said, roller coasters are about more than just speed and height, they are about the creativity of the designers that build them, each coaster having its own unique way of producing intense thrills at a lesser risk than the average car ride. Roller coasters have evolved drastically over the years, from their primitive beginnings as Russian ice slides, to the metal monsters of today. Their combination of creativity and structural elements make them one of the purest forms of architecture. At first glance, a roller coaster is something like a passenger train. It consists of a series of connected cars that move on tracks. But unlike a passenger train, a roller coaster has no engine or power source of its own. For most of the ride, the train is moved by gravity and momentum.

2- C Roller coasters have a long, fascinating history. The direct ancestors of roller coasters were monumental ice slides – long, steep wooden-slides covered in ice, some as high as 70 feet – that were popular in Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries. Riders shot down the slope in sleds made out of wood or blocks of ice, crash-landing in a sand pile. Coaster historians diverge on the exact evolution of these ice slides into actual rolling carts. The most widespread account is that a few entrepreneurial Frenchmen imported the ice slide idea to France. The warmer climate of France tended to melt the ice, so the French started building waxed slides instead, eventually adding wheels to the sleds. In 1817, the Russes a Belleville (Russian Mountains of Belleville) became the first roller coaster where the train was attached to the track. The French continued to expand on this idea, coming up with more complex track layouts, with multiple cars and all sorts of twists and turns.

Questions:

Q1: What does “ancestors” mean?

- A. predecessors
- B. the new generations
- C. grandchildren
- D. slides

Q2: What's the relation between roller coasters and physic?

- A. Both are fast and fun.
- B. They are built based on physics’ fundamental principles.
- C. There is no relationship between them at all.
- D. Physics is the science of ice.



Q3: Why didn't the French use ice and used wax, instead?

- A. Because France is warmer than Russia.
- B. Ice suits France's weather better.
- C. Wax is cheaper.
- D. Ice would break into pieces.

Q4: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. It talks about the invention of roller coasters.
- B. It describes the use of roller coasters in the harsh weather of Russia.
- C. It talks about their dangers and potential risks.
- D. It talks about the development of the roller coaster industry.

Answers:

- Q1: predecessors
- Q2: They are built based on physics' fundamental principles.
- Q3: Because France is warmer than Russia.
- Q4: It talks about the development of the roller coaster industry.



وقت التدريب: ٥٥ دقيقة ⌚

1- People named their coins in different ways. Weight was one way in which people named their coins. The English pound is **derived** from the Latin pondo meaning pound. This method of naming coins was used in the naming of the Spanish **peso** which means light weight and of the Italian lira that was derived from the Latin libra meaning pound.

2- Another way of naming coin 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 dollar, not always in paper form, originally was mined from the silver mines of Bohemia and then they were minted in the town of Joachimsthal after which the coin was named. The name was too long, though, so they decided to use the word thaler, instead. The word that means valley in German. Then by 1600, the spelling was changed into a dollar.

4- Most of the coins have their names from Latin such as the word rial. Its Latin word is regalis, meaning royal. Before the euro, Spain used reals as well.

5- The Malay Ringgit has a story behind it: People's greed. Ringgit' originally meant a jagged or serrated edge. As to how coins came to be minted with serrated edges, it is necessary to go back a few hundred years into the history of coinage. Tradesmen and moneylenders tried to reduce the precious metal from the coin out of greed. They did it using two generally known methods, clipping and sweating. Clipping involved shaving or clipping the edge, making the coin progressively smaller. Sweating was to put several coins in a fine leather bag and either shaking them which resulted in friction of the coins and thus fine particles of the gold or silver dust accumulated in the bag.

6- What is strange about coins is that despite their shared origin, they differ drastically in terms of value. The Kuwaiti dinar is the most expensive with an exchange rate of 3.32 dollars for one dinar. The Bahraini dinar comes next with an exchange rate of 2.65 dollars. At the bottom of the list is the Iranian Rial. Imagine that 1 dollar equals 42.000 Iranian Rials.

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

Q5: What is the meaning of “peso”?

- A. light weight
- 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

Answers:

- Q1: names of kings
- Q2: originated
- Q3: Latin
- Q4: peso
- Q5: light weight
- Q6: its material
- Q7: thal
- Q8: Germany
- Q9: Latin – regalis
- Q10: Kuwaiti Dinar



1- Shaybah oil field is a major crude oil production site in Saudi Arabia, located approximately 40 kilometres from the northern edge of the Rub' Al-Khali ("Empty Quarter") desert. It is about 10 kilometres south of the border to Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, which is a straight line drawn in the desert.

2- Shaybah was developed for the purposes of exploiting the Shaybah oilfield. It was established by Saudi Aramco during the 1990s, and, prior to this, only the rough roads used by early exploration teams existed in this isolated desert region. All materials for the establishment and construction of Shaybah were transported the 800 kilometres from Dhahran to Shaybah by road.

3- Shaybah has housing facilities for 1,000 men, administrative offices, an airstrip, a fire station, recreation areas, maintenance and support workshops, and power stations for generation and distribution. There is a 650-kilometre fibre optic cable linking Shaybah to the main radio system at Abqaiq.

4- When established, the Shaybah oil field had estimated reserves of over 14 billion barrels of crude oil and 25 trillion cubic feet of gas. Saudi Aramco brought the project on-stream in 1998. The crude is Arabian extra light, a high-quality crude grade. The oil reservoir is found at a depth of 1,494 metres and is itself 122 meters thick. The oil pipeline from the Shaybah field to Abqaiq is 638 miles (1,027 km) long.

5- As of January 2007, Saudi Arabia's proven reserves were estimated at 259.9 billion barrels, comprising about 24% of the world total. They would last for 90 years at the current rate of production. 85% of Saudi oil fields found have not produced oil yet.

6- However the Ghawar oil field is the largest oil field in the world, holding over 70 billion barrels. Ghawar is able to produce 5 million barrels of oil per day. Aramco announced 100 thousand barrels per day expansion and integration with neighbouring petrochemical plants in Ras Tanura and Yanbu by 2010 to 2012.

Questions:

Q1: What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?

- A. Importance of Shaybah oil field to Saudi Aramco.
- B. Where Shaybah oil field is located.
- C. Why Saudi Aramco discovered the Shaybah oil field.
- D. The weather in the Shaybah oil field area.

Q2: The underlined pronoun "it" in paragraph 2 refers to _____

- A. Shaybah.
- B. Saudi Aramco.
- C. 1990.
- D. Shaybah oil field.



Q3: How far is it from Dhahran to Shaybah Oil Field?

- A. 800 km.
- B. 1000 km.
- C. 650 km.
- D. 638 km.

Q4: According to paragraph 5, Saudi Arabia has about _____ of the world oil reserves.

- A. half
- B. quarter
- C. one-fifth
- D. one- third

Q5: If we compare the reserves of oil in the oil fields of Shaybah and Ghawar, we notice that

- A. Shaybah oil field has more reserves than Ghawar.
- B. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have little oil.
- C. Ghawar oil field has more reserves of oil than Shaybah.
- D. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have the same reserves.

Answers:

- Q1: Where Shaybah oil field is located.
- Q2: Shaybah.
- Q3: 800 km
- Q4: quarter
- Q5: Ghawar oil field has more reserves of oil than Shayba.



القوى العظمى

وقت التدريب: ٥ دقائق ⌚

1- Colonialism is a practice or policy of control by one person or power over other people or areas, often by establishing colonies and generally with the aim of economic dominance. Colonial rulers then controlled all the economy of the colonized people and this was mostly done by the British and other governments. These **great powers** controlled and benefited from this and expanded their dominance.

2- Although this was beneficial for the powers it was very bad for the colonized people. One of the biggest issues was the poverty they faced. It was then solved as globalization came to light. This made every inhumane treatment they were receiving come to the public. The culture that was drawing a line between the rich and poor was demolished as it contradicted the moral ethics of any human being. With this the colonialism was reduced to its minimum.

Questions:

Q1: "Great powers" refers to _____

- A. colonial rulers.
- B. colonized people.
- C. countries.
- D. one person.

Q2: What solved poverty?

- A. least developed countries
- B. advanced countries
- C. globalization
- D. governments

Q3: What is wrong according to moral ethics?

- A. the line between the rich and the poor
- B. spreading peace between people
- C. globalization solving poverty
- D. rulers helping citizens

Answers:

- Q1: colonial rulers.
- Q2: globalization
- Q3: the line between the rich and the poor



أكبر سائق بريطاني

وقت التدريب: ٦ دقائق

1- The 103-year-old former ice cream seller and milkman is known to be Britain's best driver. Giovanni Rozzo has been driving for more than eight decades and said he has no intention of changing his car keys. His beloved wife Anna-Maria passed away last year, leaving her husband, three children and four grandchildren. She regularly used to accompany her husband in their car as a passenger, and still drove herself into her 80s.

2- He was loving to watch the formula races. There have been ten Formula One World Drivers' Champions representing the United Kingdom, winning a total of 20 titles between them including the 2020 season. The first champion was Mike Hawthorn, who in 1958 became only the fourth different person to win the title. In the 15 seasons between 1962 and 1976 the title was won by a driver representing the UK nine times. Despite these successes, it wasn't until 2015 that a champion representing the UK retained their title, when Lewis Hamilton achieved this, following on from his victory in 2014.

3- He lost his wife last year, Mr. Rozzo drives to the cemetery to visit her grave and regularly visit shops in his blue 23-year-old Mitsubishi Lancer. He said, "I've been driving since I was 20. I was a clerk in the Italian army at the time, so I started driving military vehicles in Italy before I came to England, and then drove my van for many many years. I'm still in great shape, my eyesight is good, and I feel confident as a driver, so I hope to keep driving. I've been driving for a long time around the area and the traffic rules are not an issue.

Questions:

Q1: What did you understand from the first paragraph?

- A. Giovanni Rozzo is a great father.
- B. Giovanni Rozzo has been driving for 20 years.
- C. Giovanni Rozzo is a chef.
- D. Giovanni Rozzo is a good driver.

Q2: Where was he born?

- A. Italy
- B. Cambridge
- C. London
- D. New York

Q3: The meaning of the word "rule"?

- A. eyesight
- B. driving
- C. law
- D. time



Q4: What did you understand from the second paragraph?

- A. different kind of cars
- B. Giovanni live in England.
- C. Giovanni love the cars.
- D. different British drivers

Answers:

Q1: Giovanni Rozzo is a good driver.

Q2: Italy

Q3: law

Q4: different British drivers



وقت التدريب: ٥ دقائق 🕒

1- The reason ketchup can be so difficult to get out of a bottle is because ketchup is what's known as a soft solid, and it moves only when the right amount of force is applied due to its viscosity. According to scientists at Heinz the originators of ketchup and its glass bottle (glass helps it get out smoothly) the optimal flow of ketchup is at 147.6 feet (45 meters) per hour. As such, the common method of tapping or shaking a ketchup bottle to encourage the sauce to come out is necessary, but what's the best way to get the right amount? The answer lies in understanding rheology, which is the study of these soft solids, said Anthony Stickland, a senior lecturer in the University of Melbourne's School of Engineering. There are three simple steps to get ketchup out of the bottle without the mess.

2- Step one: shake with the lid on, shake the ketchup bottle to mix the contents, Stickland said.

- Step two: turn the bottle upside down .This act simply gets the condiment to the lid, ready to exit the bottle, he added.

- Step three: tilt and pour .This is the tricky part, Stickland said, because if you apply too much force, you could be covered in sticky red sauce, but if you don't apply enough, the ketchup will stay comfortably in the bottle.

Questions:

Q1: Why is it difficult for the ketchup to get out?

- A. Because of the gravity.
- B. Because of its viscosity.
- C. It differs from water or oil.
- D. It slides easily

Q2: Why is ketchup in a glass bottle?

- A. to be able to see how much is left
- B. to see its colour
- C. Because the smooth bottle helps the ketchup slide.
- D. It's healthier.

Q3: How do you get ketchup?

- A. shake it.
- B. tilt it.
- C. turn it upside down.
- D. squeeze it.

Answers:

- Q1: Because of its viscosity.
- Q2: Because the smooth bottle helps the ketchup slide.
- Q3: shake it

٢.

Keep it up 🙌

مشاهدة التلفاز

وقت التدريب: ٩ دقائق

1- Nowadays, entertainment media has influenced everyone life around the world, TV has captured a great deal of time from many individuals. Many people are happily spending their leisure times for entertainment shows on TV. Is your television killing you? Did you know that every hour you spend watching it can take 22 minutes off of your life? This means that viewing for an average of six hours a day can cut short your life by five years! This is because you staying long hours without moving.

2- The above information is based on a study done by a group of researchers at the University of Queensland, Australia. The inactivity associated with TV viewing is dangerous and gives greater opportunities for unhealthy overeating. The researchers also showed that a sedentary lifestyle is as bad for health as smoking cigarettes. The scientists calculated that half an hour of watching TV is equivalent to smoking one cigarette, with both cutting 11 minutes off a lifespan. Australians watch TV for an average of six hours per day and health effects are likely to be similar in other industrialized countries; the average amount of time spent watching TV daily is four hours in the UK, and five hours in the United States.

3- An earlier study associated television viewing with the risk of developing type 2 diabetes and heart disease, as well as with the risk of early death. That research showed that these risks rose by 20% for people who spend just two hours a day in front of the TV.

4- The good news is that exercising for just 15 minutes a day can increase your lifespan by up to three years. It can also reduce the risk of premature death by 14%. Each extra 15 minutes of exercise added to that can decrease this risk by another 4%.

Questions:

Q1: Why do people watch TV?

- A. to spend more enjoyable time
- B. to learn new things
- C. to educate themselves
- D. to reduce smoke cigarettes

Q2: How does watching TV shorten your life?

- A. entertainment time
- B. smoke more cigarettes
- C. staying long hours without moving
- D. captured a great deal

Q3: People who watch too much TV are also likely to _____

- A. cut 11 minutes from their lifespan.
- B. get too much exercise.
- C. eat plenty of food.
- D. smoke cigarettes.



Q4: What activity can increase the health risks of diabetes and heart diseases by 20%?

- A. watching TV for two hours a day
- B. a generally inactive lifestyle
- C. unhealthy overeating
- D. smoking

Q5: The word “premature” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. late.
- B. final.
- C. early.
- D. developing.

Q6: According to paragraph 4, exercising for 15 minutes daily can _____

- A. add three years to your total life time.
- B. lengthen your life by 22 minutes.
- C. decrease the risk of death by 4%.
- D. lower heart disease by 4%.

Answers:

- Q1: to spend more enjoyable time
- Q2: Staying long hours without moving
- Q3: eat plenty of food.
- Q4: watching TV for two hours a day
- Q5: early.
- Q6: add three years to your total life time.



وقت التدريب: ٩ دقيقة 🕒

- 1- Hawaii is the most recent state of the 50 U.S. states (joined the Union on August 21, 1959), and it is the only U.S. state made up entirely of **pile** of islands. Hawaii's diverse natural scenery, warm tropical climate, abundance of public beaches and oceanic surrounding, and active volcanoes make it a popular destination for tourists, surfers, biologists, and volcanologists alike. The chain of islands or archipelago formed one by one as the Pacific plate moved slowly over a hotspot in the Earth's mantle at about 32 miles (51 km) per million years. Hawaii island is the biggest and youngest island in the chain, built from five volcanoes. The largest one of **it** called Mauna Loa, comprising over half of the Big Island. It's the largest shield volcano on Earth. The oldest member of the Hawaiian archipelago still above water, Kure Atoll, formed about 30 million years ago.
- 2- The islands of Hawai'i are still being shaped by shifts of its tectonic plate, the Pacific Plate. If there is any new island formed, this will cause a volcanic eruption as lava, like this eruption on the Big Island of Hawai'i.
- 3- The Hawaiian Islands have many earthquakes, generally caused by volcanic activity. Most of the early earthquake monitoring took place in Hilo. From 1833 to 1896, approximately 4 or 5 earthquakes were reported per year.
- 4- **Tsunamis** may also initiate in the Hawaiian Islands. Explosive volcanic activity can cause tsunamis. The island of Moloka'i had a catastrophic collapse or debris avalanche over a million years ago; this underwater landslide likely caused tsunamis. The Hilina slump on the island of Hawaii is another potential place for a large landslide and resulting tsunami.

Questions:

Q1: The author in paragraph 1 talks about _____

- A. The volcanoes of island.
- B. History of earthquakes.
- C. Tsunamis.
- D. Lava.

Q2: How did the islands form at the surface of the water?

- A. one by one less than 30 million years
- B. one by one more than 30 billion years
- C. all of them together during millions of years
- D. all of them together less than 30 million years

Q3: What can cause a volcanic eruption?

- A. climate changes
- B. more Earthquakes
- C. forming new islands
- D. pollutions



Q4: The word “it” refers to _____

- A. an earthquake.
- B. a volcano.
- C. an island.
- D. an ocean.

Q5: The word “Tsunami” means _____

- A. great waves.
- B. volcanoes.
- C. earthquakes.
- D. climate.

Q6: The word “pile” means _____

- A. a group of islands.
- B. a pacific plate.
- C. a stack.
- D. a hotspot.

Answers:

Q1: The volcanoes of the island.

Q2: one by one less than 30 million years

Q3: forming new islands

Q4: a volcano

Q5: great waves.

Q6: a stack.



وقت التدريب: ٥ دقيقة 🕒

1- Going to the farm and drinking raw milk is one of the dreams of everyone. But **that** can be harmful for our health. Raw milk is an excellent medium for microbial growth, and when it is stored at atmospheric temperature, bacteria and other pathogens soon grow rapidly. Improperly handled raw milk is responsible for nearly three times more hospitalizations than any other food-borne disease source. To prevent such disease and loss of life, raw milk needs to pasteurize to make it safer to drink.

2- Pasteurization is a process in which packaged and non-packaged foods (such as milk and fruit juice) are treated with mild heat, usually to less than 100 °C (212 °F), to eliminate pathogens and extend shelf life. The process is intended to destroy or deactivate organisms and enzymes that contribute to spoilage or risk of disease, including vegetative bacteria.

3- To keep milk longer while still fresh to be sold in the supermarkets, milk is Homogenized. Homogenizing milk involves processing the milk to reduce the fat and make the final product smoother and with less fat content.

4- Although homogenizing milk makes the digestion of milk easier and improves its taste and smell, it is hazardous to your health. Homogenized milk has smaller particles as compared to non-homogenized milk. As a result, during digestion, the tiny particles are absorbed by the bloodstream directly and thereby causing harm to your health. Homogenized milk is also known to cause cancer and heart disease.

Questions:

Q1: The Pronoun "That" refers to _____

- A. going to the farm and drinking raw milk.
- B. pasteurized milk.
- C. homogenizing milk.
- D. digesting milk.

Q2: Why is milk pasteurized?

- A. to make it smoother
- B. to give it better taste and smell
- C. to reduce fat
- D. to make milk safer to drink

Q3: Why homogenized milk is health risk?

- A. It is processed thermally.
- B. It is full of fat.
- C. It enters the blood.
- D. Because bacteria and other pathogens soon multiply.

Answers:

- Q1: going to the farm and drinking raw milk.
- Q2: to make milk safer to drink
- Q3: It enters the blood.



الحيوانات البحرية السامة

وقت التدريب: ٨ دقيقة 🕒

1- A creature is considered poisonous if it contains toxins stored in special tissues or organs that cause harm when eaten. A creature is considered venomous if there are specialized mechanisms to physically deliver the toxins through bites, spines and stings. For example, a pufferfish is poisonous when eaten but is not venomous in that it does not bite or sting in order to deliver the toxins present in certain organs in its body. By contrast, a stonefish is venomous as it has pressure sensitive glands and spines that help to deliver its toxins when stepped on.

2- Marine creatures within the reef ecosystem have evolved different types of predatory and defensive mechanisms in order to survive such as venomous stings, spines and bites. Many of these are among some of the world's most venomous creatures. In Animal Planet's (Most Extreme: Venom) program, marine creatures made up half the list of the top ten most venomous creatures. These include the box jellyfish, stonefish, blue-ringed octopus, cone shells and sea snakes. All of these, other than the box jellyfish, can be found in Malaysian waters.

3- Fortunately for us, these creatures are not naturally aggressive toward humans and do not go out of their way to attack us. It is only when our presence and behaviour threaten and provoke them that they act in self-defense. Most unpleasant encounters and injuries are caused by people accidentally touching them, stepping on them, trespassing onto their nesting sites, harassing them or handling them roughly. Avoiding physical contact is one of the best precautions we can take.

Questions:

Q1: The first paragraph explains the ____

- A. meaning of venomous marine creatures only.
- B. meaning of poisonous marine creatures only.
- C. difference between venomous creatures and poisonous ones.
- D. meaning of the term protected species.

Q2: You probably get poisoned if you eat this kind of fish ____

- A. box jellyfish.
- B. stonefish.
- C. cone shells.
- D. pufferfish.

Q3: The top most marine venomous creatures are ____ kinds.

- A. 2
- B. 10
- C. 5
- D. 7



Q4: One of these marine venomous creatures can't be found in the Malaysian Waters _____

- A. the box jellyfish.
- B. the blue-ringed octopus.
- C. the cone shells.
- D. the sea snakes.

Q5: Marine venomous creatures _____

- A. are aggressive toward humans.
- B. attack humans if threatened and they act in self-defense.
- C. go out of their ways to attack humans.
- D. love human beings.

Answers:

Q1: difference between
venomous marine creatures
and poisonous ones.

Q2: pufferfi.

Q3: 5

Q4: the box jellyfish.

Q5: attack humans if
threatened and they act in self-
defence.

السفن العربية

وقت التدريب: ٥ دقيقة 🕒

1- Today, I will only talk about one aspect: the Lateen sails. Lateen sails were developed by the Arabs, then adopted in the Eastern Mediterranean. They got their names from the word "Latin" but because they were used in the Mediterranean, northern sailors gave them the name "lateen". Lateen sails played an important role in the history of navigation as links. They were the transitional phase between square sails and fore-and-aft sails.

2- A lateen sail is a triangular piece of cloth that was affixed to a long yard or crossbar, mounted at its middle to the top of the mast and angled to extend aft far above the mast and forward down nearly to the deck. The sail, its free corner secured near the stern, was capable of taking the wind on either side, and, by enabling the vessel to tack into the wind, the lateen immensely increased the potential of the sailing ship.

3- Its effective use by the Arabs caused its rapid spread throughout the Mediterranean, contributing significantly to the revival of medieval commerce. Combined with the square sail, it produced the ocean-conquering full-rigged ship. So, as you can see, this improvement, proves the important role Arabs played in the European civilization.

Questions:

Q1: What does the pronoun, "they", the first paragraph, refer to?

- A. lateen sails
- B. square sails
- C. fore-and-aft sails
- D. the Europeans

Q2: What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. critique
- B. persuasion
- C. description
- D. narrative

Q3: "This improvement" refers to _____

- A. civilization.
- B. ships.
- C. square sailboats.
- D. Arab Latin sails.



وقت التدريب: ٢٠ دقيقة

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. Anyway, he decided to go. It was about discipline and thoughtfulness. So, he went to the workshop which lasted more than 4 hours. It was enjoyable and beneficial. He learned how to control different areas in his life. They did some conversations and hands-on activities. Then during the break, James, his colleague, told him that it was his 2nd time to attend the workshop. He needed to emphasize its ideas and concepts as he still needed to control certain aspects of his life. When the workshop was over, Paul thanked everyone who attended the workshop.

2- While Paul was driving home, he was pleased with himself as he attended such a great lecture. He was excited to share what he learned from the workshop with others. The road to home took 4 hours and there his wife and 2 daughters were waiting for him. He then remembered that he had forgotten his bag at the office. He had to turn his car and go back to get it which made his trip double the time. He knew that he couldn't go back home without it because he bought his wife a necklace as a gift and hid it in the bag. He then felt that he still needs more time to learn discipline and it isn't something easy. When he returned home, his wife was so worried and she was so pleased to see that he was fine. Then, he sat on his knees and gave her the jewelry gift. She was so thrilled that she forgave his negligence.

Question:

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.

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

٣.

Keep it up 🙌🙌



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.

Answers:

- Q1: happy
- Q2: at the weekend
- Q3: to attend a workshop
- Q4: discipline
- Q5: more than 4 hours
- Q6: control different areas of their lives.
- Q7: everyone who attended the workshop
- Q8: Because he needed to focus more on the workshop.
- Q9: Because he forgot his bag.
- Q10: He brought her jewellery.
- Q11: without hard work
- Q12: to share what he had learned
- Q13: he forgot his bag.



اللغة العربية الفصحى

وقت التدريب: ٨ دقيقة 🕒

1- The term Classical Arabic (CA) refers to Fus'ha Arabic based on Quranic Arabic, which was used during the early Islamic era, from the emergence of Islam through the Umayyad caliphate, up until the end of the Abbasid caliphate. Towards the end of the Abbasid dynasty rule, deviations started to appear (termed "Lahn" by Arab linguists), precluding the widespread of dialect Arabic as a spoken form, and the diglossia phenomenon in Arabic. CA was based on the Arabic of the Arabian Peninsula during the pre-Islamic era, which was in turn based on Nabti Arabic. The early Islamic era introduced radical changes to Arabic, creating the register we now know as CA. Some of these changes were motivated by the need to unify Quran readings, and others were motivated by enabling non-Arabs to learn Arabic as a requirement to practice the rituals of Islam. The latter included adding dots and supplementary diacritics (tashkeel) by Abu al-Aswad al Du'ali, Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi, and other scholars.

2- Modern Standard Arabic (MSA): Modern Standard Arabic is the form of Arabic used in modern day media, including TV channels, prints and online newspapers and magazines, as well as official correspondence. The emergence of MSA dates back to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, and the revival of Arabic as a formal language in the Levant and North Africa. The renaissance of Arabic was aided by the widespread of modern printing press during the first half of the 20th century, with MSA starting to take its distinctive form in its second half, influenced by modern Arabic literature.

3- Quran is considered the main medium for CA. Other media include Hadith (quotes from prophet Mohamad), and the literature of the Umayyad and Abbasid eras, especially Arabic poetry and literature in religious studies and philosophy. Literature translated to Arabic from other languages in that era constitutes another important medium for CA.

Questions:

Q1: Classical Arabic (CA) _____

- A. was also known as Fus'ha Arabic.
- B. was based on Quranic Arabic.
- C. was exposed to deviations towards the end of the Abbasid dynasty rule.
- D. (A+B+C)

Q2: The changes that the Classical Arabic (CA) underwent included _____

- A. adding only dots.
- B. adding dots and tashkeel (diacritics).
- C. adding only tashkeel.
- D. none of the above.



Q3: The form of Arabic used in modern day media, including TV channels, and prints is called ____

- A. classical Arabic.
- B. diglossia phenomenon in Arabic.
- C. spoken Arabic.
- D. Modern Standard Arabic.

Q4: Classical Arabic can be easily found _____

- A. in Quran and Hadith.
- B. on TV channels, and prints.
- C. in online newspapers and magazines.
- D. in spoken Arabic.

Q5: The best title for this passage could be _____

- A. Classical Arabic.
- B. Differences between Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic.
- C. Spoken Arabic.
- D. Modern Standard Arabic.

Answers:

Q1: (A+B+C)

Q2: adding dots and tashkeel (diacritics).

Q3: Modern Standard Arabic.

Q4: in Quran and Hadith.

Q5: Differences between Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic.



وقت التدريب: ٨ دقيقة 🕒

- 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. The electrical contractor, who put the wiring in February, tells me that the wall was dry at the time he replaced the old wires. However, we will arrange for repairs to be made and seal off that section.
 - 3- Durafloor is one of the most hardwearing materials of its kind on the market and we were surprised to hear that it had worn away within six months, so we made a close inspection. We noticed that the floor had been cut into and this seems to have been the result of dragging heavy metal boxes across it. The one-year guarantee we offer on our workmanship is against normal wear and tear, and the treatment the floor appears to have been subjected to does not fall into this category. 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: According to paragraph 2, the problems with wiring were caused 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 paragraph 3, 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: The word “inconvenience” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A. time pressure.
- B. coincidence.
- C. bad luck.
- D. trouble.

Answers:

Q1: reply to a complaint.

Q2: leaking water.

Q3: Staff needs to be instructed about how to treat the floor.

Q4: the employees working in that area.

Q5: trouble.



Biologists in New Zealand are baffled by the sudden death of a large number of the world's rarest species of penguin. At least a third of the 400 yellow-eyed penguins that live on the Otago Peninsula, in New Zealand's South Island, have died since December – and the final toll may be as high as 60 per cent. The loss represents around 15 per cent of all. The first penguins died in December and by February the population had crashed. Post-mortem examinations showed no sign of poisoning by heavy metals or pesticides, nor was there any sign of a virus, said John Gill of the Invermay Research Station in Dunedin. Whatever killed the birds acted very quickly – in the eight hours they were at sea feeding on the day they died – and most of the corpses recovered were near their home beaches. 'Whatever it is seems to make them sick, then they head for home and collapse on the beach, said Gill.

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.

Answers:

Q1: Scientists don't know what killed them.



اكتشاف البنسلين

وقت التدريب: ٣ دقائق

Undoubtedly, the discovery of penicillin is one of the biggest leaps in modern medicine. Penicillin has saved many people from a deadly bacterial infection. Alexander Fleming, a Scottish physician, was the inventor of penicillin. This led to Fleming being awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945, along with Howard Florey and Ernest Chain. Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by accident. At that time, Fleming, who had just returned from vacation saw his jelly cup had been contaminated by some kind of fungus. He also noticed that bacteria did not grow in this polluted area. Out of curiosity, Fleming took samples of the fungus for research. He also discovered that the fungus comes from the genus *Penicillium*. Fleming then concluded that penicillin is a substance that has an antibacterial effect on staphylococcus and other gram-positive pathogens. Fleming's discovery in September 1928 marked a new century in the world of modern antibiotics. In 1939, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain developed penicillin and made a major production with the help of funds from the United States and British governments.

Questions:

Q1: Who discovered Penicillin?

- A. Alexander Fleming
- B. Ernest Chain
- C. an American scientist
- D. an English scientist

Q2: What is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. A group at Harvard University under the supervision of Alexander Fleming helped him.
- B. Penicillin was developed in 1928.
- C. Fleming being awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.
- D. Penicillin has saved many people.

Answers:

Q1: Alexander Fleming
Q2: A group at Harvard University under the supervision of Alexander Fleming helped him.



نصائح لتعلم اللغة

وقت التدريب: ٦ دقائق 

Ali speaks nine languages fluently and understands over a dozen more. If he didn't tell you, you probably wouldn't know he was British, because he always sounds different. As it turns out, Ali has some great ideas for anyone struggling to learn a new language. If you currently think that you could never become bilingual, get ready to take some notes. Here are Ali's best ideas, along with additional insights from a life of multilingual mastery. **They** will be very helpful if you decide to learn a new language, here they are as Ali said it:

- 1- Know your motivation. you first need to have a reason to learn a new language.
 - 2- Find A Partner. It helps a lot to find a partner who speaks the language and can help you master it by practicing speaking with him. So, make sure you find a suitable person you enjoy hanging around with.
 - 3- Have Fun with It. try to make jokes and pranks in the language you are learning. Keep imitating other people to have the same sense of joke in that language.
 - 4- Act like a child. I don't mean to behave like a child and talk to anybody without being polite, but I mean that you shouldn't worry about other people as you make mistakes. Make as many mistakes as you want and learn from them.
 - 5- Listen to others and learn. Without listening to how others speak you will not be able to pronounce the word correctly as natives do.
-

Questions:

Q1: The ideas in the passage are given by a person who _____

- A. learns a new language.
- B. teaches languages.
- C. speaks many languages.
- D. understands only one language.

Q2: The word "They" in the passage refers to _____

- A. ideas.
- B. notes.
- C. languages.
- D. masters.

Q3: Learning like children means that _____

- A. you DON'T write stories.
- B. you listen then speak.
- C. you DON'T worry about other people.
- D. you talk to anybody about anything.



Q4: The underlined word “pronounce” means _____

- A. listen.
- B. speak.
- C. write.
- D. memorize.

Answers:

Q1: Alexander Fleming

Q2: A group at Harvard

University under the supervision
of Alexander Fleming helped
him.



ترجمة القرآن

وقت التدريب: ٦ دقائق ⌚

1- Translating the Quran has always been problematic and difficult. Many said that the Quranic text cannot be translated into another language or form. Furthermore, an Arabic word may have many meanings depending on the context, making an accurate translation even more difficult.

2- The first fully attested complete translations of the Quran were done between the 10th and 12th centuries in Persian. The Samanid king, Mansur I (961-976), ordered a group of scholars from Khorasan to translate the Tafsir Al-Tabari, originally in Arabic, into Persian. In 1936, translations in 102 languages were known. In 2010, the Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review reported that the Quran was presented in 112 languages at the 18th International Quran Exhibition in Tehran.

3- Alexander Ross offered the first English version in 1649, from the French translation of L'Alcoran de Mahomet (1647) by Andre Du Ryer. In 1734, George Sale produced the first scholarly translation of the Quran into English; another was produced by Richard Bell in 1937, and yet another by Arthur John Arberry in 1955. All these translators were non-Muslims. There have been numerous translations by Muslims.

4- As with translations of the Bible, the English translators have sometimes favoured archaic English words and constructions over their more modern or conventional equivalents; for example, two widely read translators, A. Yusuf Ali and M. Marmaduke Pickthall, use the plural and singular ye and thou.

Questions:

Q1: It was thought that it was difficult to translate the Quran into another language because

- A. Arabic language is difficult and problematic.
- B. Arabic word may have many meanings depending on the context.
- C. it's extremely difficult to make an accurate translation of the Holy Quran.
- D. (B+C).

Q2: Paragraph 2 mainly talks about translating the Quran _____

- A. into many languages.
- B. into Persian.
- C. in the 10th and 12th centuries.
- D. in 1936 and 2010.

Q3: The first translation of the Quran into English was from _____

- A. Arabic.
- B. French.
- C. Persian.
- D. Russian.

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Keep it up 🙌



Q4: If you are reading an English translation for the Quran, and you see the word "thou", you understand that it means _____

- A. they.
- B. she.
- C. we.
- D. you.

Answers:

- Q1: (B+C)
- Q2: into many languages.
- Q3: French.
- Q4: you.