بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الانجليزي قراءة كلية الآداب – المستوى الثاني أسئلة اختبار اللغة الانجليزية قراءة ( الفصل الثاني لعام :1434هـ/1435هـ)

نموذج : c

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تصحیح (اقتباس من): أبو آیه العقیلی الشکر للأخت: جووریه لتصویر الواضح جهود أعضاء ملتقی طلاب و طالبات جامعة الملك فیصل

#### مقدمة

وبعد:

الحمد لله وحده وصلاة على من لا نبي بعده

# السلام عليكم ومرحمة الله وبركاته

# قبل البدء في أسئلة الاختبار اعلم مفاتيح الأجوبة ما يلي:

1-الاختبار عبارة عن قطعتين لكل قطعه 25 سؤال.

2-انتبه وركز على opposite يعني: عكس الكلمة ، التي تحتها خط ، وغالبا لا تكون في القطعة ، وتحتاج لحفظ ، فلا تعب نفسك في البحث ، وتضيع وقتك .

3- انتبه و ركز على meaning او means يقصد : معنى الكلمة، التي تحتها خط، وغالبا لا تكون في القطعة ، وتحتاج لحفظ فلا تعب نفسك في البحث ، وتضيع وقتك . 4-انتبه و ركز علىthe synonym of the word تعني مرادف التي تحتها خط. 5- بقية الأسئلة تستطيع حلها من القطعة .

هذا و الله اعلم

Answer Questions from 1-25 from passage 1 and answer questions from 26-50 from passage 2.

#### Passage1

Private detectives and investigators help attorneys, businesses, and the public with a variety of problems. Their services include protecting businesses from theft and *vandalism*. *They* may also gather *evidence* for *trials* and conduct background investigations. While detectives concentrate on providing protection and investigators specialize in gathering information, many do some of each. Most detectives and investigators are trained to perform physical *surveillance*, often for long periods, in a car or van. They may observe a site, such as the home of a subject, from a hidden location. The surveillance continues using cameras, binoculars, and a car phone, until the desired evidence is obtained. They also search on-line computer *databases* containing probate records, *motor-vehicle registrations*, credit reports, and other information.

Private detectives and investigators obtain information by interviewing *witnesses* and *assembling* evidence and reports for litigation or criminal trials. They get cases from clients or are assigned to cases by the manager or firm they work for. Some investigations involve verification of facts, such as an individual's place of employment or income. This might involve a phone call or a visit to a workplace. Private detectives and investigators who work for retail stores or malls are responsible for theft control. Store detectives protect store merchandise by *apprehending* anyone attempting to steal merchandise or destroy store property. They detect theft by shoplifters, delivery personnel, and even store employees. Store detectives sometimes conduct inspections of stock areas, dressing rooms, and rest rooms. They may also assist in the opening and closing of the store.

#### **Working Conditions**

Private detectives and investigators often work irregular hours because of the need to conduct surveillance and contact people who may not be available during normal working hours. Early morning, evening, weekend, and holiday work is common. Many detectives and investigators spend much time away from their offices conducting interviews or doing surveillance, but some work in their office most of the day conducting computer searches and making phone calls. Some split their time between office and field. Some of the have to *confront* criminal so the job becomes stressful and dangerous.

#### **Qualifications and Training**

There are no formal education requirements for most private detective and investigation job, although most employers prefer high school graduates; many private detectives have college degrees. Retied law enforcement officers, military investigators, and government **agents** frequently become private detectives and investigators as a second career. For private detective and investigator jobs, most employers look for individuals who are curious, **aggressive** and **assertive**.

a. kegular b. irregular c. Ten d. twelve 2. Many detectives and investigators spend much time away from their b. Shops c. Clients d. offices 3- An		ctives and inve	estigators ofter	1 work nours.	
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d. twelve  2- Many detectives and investigators spend much time away from their				ب ـ غير منتظمة.	
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d. Vandalism 8- Detectives concentrate on providing				د-التخريب	
8- Detectives concentrate on providing					
a. Money       المباحث تركز على توفير         b. Theft       د. Information					
المباحث برخر على بوقير		oncentrate on	providing		
د ـ الحماية د ـ الحماية	•		پر	المباحث تركز على توفر	
c. Information				د _ الحماية	
d. Protection				·	
	d. Protection				

9- Investigators spec	cialize on gathering	g <u></u>
a. Handgun taxes		المحققون متخصصون في جمع
b. Money information	n	ج _ معلومات
c. Information		
d. Funds		
10- Most detectives	and investigators	are trained to perform
a. Physical survei	llance	يتم تدريب معظم المباحث والمحققين لإجراء
b. Breaking in		ج _ المراقبة المادية
c. criminals' capture		ج ــ المراقبة المادية
d. shopping		
11- To become a pri	vate detective or i	nvestigator, you don't need
a. Experience		أصبح المخبر أو المحقق الخاص، لم يعد يحتاج إليها
b. A gun		
c. Formal education	on	ج ــ التعليم الرسمي
d. Employment fee		
12- Private detective	es and investigato	rs help with
a. Thieves		المخبر الخاص وتساعد المحققين مع
b. Detectives		مجموعة متنوعة من المشاكل
c. Only business		مجموعة من المسادل
d. Variety of prob	lems	
13- Private detective	es and investigato	rs obtain information by interviewing
a. Thieves	جراء مقابلات مع	التحريات الخاصة والمحققين الحصول على المعلومات من خلال إ
b. Managers		د _ الشهود
c. Employees		د ــ استهود
d. Witnesses		
14- Some investigation	ions involve verific	cation of
a. Clients		تتضمن بعض التحقيقات التحقق من
b. Facts		
c. Money		ب ــ الحقائق
d. Assaults		
	es and investigato	rs who work for retail stores are responsible
for		المباحث والمحققين خاصة الذين يعملون لمتاجر التجزئة هي المسئولة عن
a. The goods		<del>-</del>
b. Store cashiers		ج ــ مكافحة سرقة
c. Theft control		
d. The money		
16- The word <u>assert</u>	<u>ive</u> means	•••••
a. Help		كلمة تعني حزما هي
b. Bad		
c. Confident		ج ــ واثق
d. Unconfident		

17- The word <u>assist</u> means	
a. Try	كلمة( تساعد الوسائل)
b. Catch	د _ مساعدة (مد العون )
c. Slit	(05
d. help	
18- When you have a <i>proof</i> again	st someone or a criminal, that means you have
	عندما يكون لديك دليل ضد شخص ما أو مجرم، وهذا يعني لديك
a. Evidence	ا أدلة
b. Nothing	
c. Thieves	
d. Phone numbers	
19- The destruction of public pro	perty is called
a. Evidence	يطلق على تدمير الممتلكات العامة
b. Vandalism	
c. Trial	ب ـ من التخريب
d. Inconsistency	
<b>20</b> - The word <i>assemble</i> means to	
a. Gain	كلمة التجمع تعني
b. Collect	ب _ اجمع
21- The word <u>duty</u> means	
a. Responsibility	واجب تعني
b. Career	أ _ المسؤولية
c. Evidence	, , ,
22- The word witness means	
a. A person who saw a car	
b. A person who saw a crime	كلمة شاهد تعني
c. A criminal	ب ـ الشخص الذي شهد الجريمة
d. A crime	
<b>23</b> - The opposite of the word <i>asse</i>	<u>ertive</u> is :
a. Sure	
b. Positive	عکس کلمة حزما
c. <b>hesitant</b>	متردد
d. State	
	claim ismade by employee
a. A request for money	دعوى تعويض العامل هو التي أدلى بها الموظف
b. A request for vacation	
c. A request for marriage	أ ـــ طلب الأموال
d. A request for departure	
<b>25-</b> The pronoun <i>They</i> in paragra	ph one <b>refers to:</b>
a. Thieves	الضمير الذي تحته خط يعود إلى
b. Private investigators and d	detectives
c. Businesses	ب ـ المحققين الخاص ورجال المباحث
d. Criminal	



اللغة الانجليزية قراءة

Bilingual education is an educational program that provides instruction in both the student's Bilingual coace and the language of the host country. In the United States, bilingual programs give instruction in English and some other language, such as Spanish, Farsi, or Vietnamese.

Bilingual education became federal law in 1974. According to the bilingual education Act of 1974, public schools must provide equal education opportunities for students who speak languages other than English. This law was renewed by the 1984 Title II public law 98-511. These two laws recommended that federal money must be given to states so that they could implement bilingual programs and teacher training, classes in students' native language, and English as a Second Language (ESL).

Some states had begun their own bilingual programs before they were required to do so by federal law. Massachusetts became the first state to mandate bilingual education in 1971. The way in which bilingual programs are implemented by the different states varies greatly.

One of the most common modals of bilingual education in the United States is called transitional bilingual education. In this modal students must stop taking classes in their nativ language after some period of time usually three years. They will continue the rest of the classes with the host country's language.

Another kind of program is called maintenance bilingual education. Maintenance programs not have the same time limit as the transitional programs. Students can continue taking cont area classes (Math, Science, and Social studies) in their native language for as long as they need to or want to.

Two-way bilingual education is a program that offers second-language instruction to stude whose native language is English, while at the same time providing ESL to students who sp a language other than English.

Many people in favor of bilingual education agree that some bilingual programs are better others, and not all of them are successful. Some proponents of bilingual education argue the real reason critics are opposed to these programs is that these programs really work. controversy over bilingual education continues. In 1998, a law was passed in California made bilingual education illegal.

# 26- The word mandate means .....

a. Take

b. Give

c. Make

d. Plan

كلمة تكليف (تفويض) تعني......

## 27- Massachusetts first mandated the bilingual education in ......

a. 1972

......

تكليف ماساتشوستس أول مرة في التعليم ثنائي اللغة في عام ..... ب - 1971

b. 1971

## 28- One of the most common modals of bilingual education in the United States is

## a. Transitional modal

b. Maintenance modal

c. Main modal

d. Grammar modal

كثر شيو عا للتعليم ثنائي اللغة في الولايات المتحدة هي	واحد من النماذج الأ.
أ _ النموذج الانتقالي	

29- The phrase native lang	guage means:
a. First language	اللغة الأم العبارة
b. Second language	أ ـ اللغة الأولى
c. Sub-language	۱ ـ است ۱ م و می
d. Two languages	
30- The transitional moda	l lasts for in a bilingual program for
a. Two years	نموذج انتقالي يستمر في برنامج ثنائي اللغة لمدة
b. Three years	ب ـ ثلاث سنوات
c. Five years	
d. Thirteen years	
31- A country in which an	immigrant lives in is a
a. Alley country	المهاجر يعيش في
b. Host country	ب ـ بلد المضيف
c. Native country	ب يمصيف
d. Neighbor country	
32- The opposite of the wo	ord <u>effective</u> is
a. Harmful	عكس كلمة فعالة
b. Ineffective	sn · ·
c. Critic	ب ـ غير فعالة
d. Native	
33 is when you s	ay something and do a different thing.
a. Controversy	هو عندما تقول شيئا وتفعل شيئا مختلفا
b. Oppose	
c. vary	أ _ الجدل
d. Burden	
34- The word <u>vary</u> means:	
a. differ	كلمة تختلف تعني
b. Same	اً _ اختلف
c. Proponent	<u> </u>
d. Critic	
35- People who agree with	h a theory are called
a. Proponents	يطلق على الناس الذين يقبلون من الناحية النظرية
b. Disclaimers	يسل هي بسل بين پيتون بن بسريا
c. Critics	أ ـ مؤيدون
d. Taxpayers	
36- The opposite of the we	ord <u>oppose</u> is:
a. Disallow	على العكس من كلمة معار ضة
b. Agree	
c. Disagree	ب ـ نو افق
d. Behave	

37- Bilingual education	n became fe	ederal law in
a. 1967		أصبح التعليم الثنائي اللغة في القانون الاتحادي عام
b. 1977		
c. 1974		ج - 1974
d. 1972		
38- The federal law w	as renewed	by
a. 1983		قد تم تجديد القانون الاتحادي قبل عام
b. 1982		
c. 1984		
d. 1994		
39- The word <u>implem</u>	ent means:	
a. Put a plan		كلمة تطبيق تعني
b. Make a justice		ً أ ـ وضع خطة
c. Give		ا ـ وصبع حصه
d. Mandate		
	pegin the bili	ingual education before the federal law was:
a. California		أول ولاية بدئت بالتعليم ثنائي اللغة قبل قانون الاتحادي هي
b. Massachusetts		- · ·
c. New York		ب ـ و لایة ماساشوستس
d. New Mexico		
1		California that made bilingual education
a. legal	ليم ثنائي اللغة	في عام 1998، صدر قانون في ولاية كاليفورنيا التي جعلت التعا
b. illegal		ب ـ غير قانوني
c. accepted		-
d. obvious		<u> </u>
42- The opposite of the	ne word <u>ille</u> g	<i>gal</i> is
a. Denied		على العكس من كلمة غير قانونية
b. Not available		
c. <b>Legal</b>		ج ـ قانوني
d. a,b, and d are all co		
		fered classes in
a. Both student's r	native lang	uage and ESL.
b. Only ESL		في عام 1984، عرضت برامجها ثنائية اللغة في فصول لغة الأم كلا من
c. Only student's nativ		الطالب واللغة الإنجليزية كلغة ثانية
d. Only English langua	_	
44- One example of c	ontent area	classes is
a. English		احد الأمثلة على محتوى الصفوف في مجال
b. Computer science		
c. Engineering		العلم
d. Science		

45- The opposite of the wo	ord <u>unlimited</u> is	
a. inlimited	على العكس من كلمة غير محدودة	
b. Limited		
c. Delimited	محدود	
d. illimit		
46- (ESL) stands for		
a. English as a static langua	الرمز (ESL) يرمز على	
b. English as a first languag	e	
c. English as a second la	اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة ثانية anguage	
d. English as a superior lang	guage	
47- The phrase equal oppo	ortunities means the	
a. Same opportunities	عبارة تكافؤ الفرص تعني	
b. Different opportunities		
c. One opportunity	نفس الفر ص	
d. Unequal opportunities		
48- The opposite of the wo	ord <u>equal</u> is	
a. Same	عكس كلمة متساوية	
b. Equal		
c. Unequal	غیر متساو <i>ي</i>	
d. Proponent		
49- The pronoun they in pa	aragraph 4 refers to	
a. Models	الضمير (هم) في الفقرة 4 المشار إليه بالقطعة يشير إلى	
b. Teachers	طلبة	
c. Students	طلبه	
d. Laws		
50- Some people think that cri	itics fight these bilingual programs because they	
a. don't work	Short the result of the second	
b. expensive	بعض الناس يعتقدون أن النقاد يحارب برامج ثنائية اللغة لأنهم	
c. work	يعملون	
d. cheap		