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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تصحيح (اقتباس من): **أبو آيه العقيلي**

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جامعة الملك فيصل

مقدمة

الحمد لله وحده وصلاة على من لا نبي بعده وبعد:

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

قبل البدء في أسئلة الاختبار اعلم مفاتيح الأجوبة ما يلي:

- -الاختبار عبارة عن قطعتين لكل قطعه سؤال.
- -انتبه وركز على opposite يعني عكس الكلمة التي تحتها خط وغالبا لا تكون في القطعة وتحتاج لحفظ فلا تعب نفسك في البحث وتضيع وقتك .
- 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 .
- -انتبه و ركز على the synonym of the word تعني مرادف التي تحتها خط.
- 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***.

1- Private detectives and investigators often work ……. hours.

a. Regular

b. irregular

c. Ten

d. twelve

التحريات الخاصة والمحققين غالبا ما تعمل . . ساعات

ب. غير منتظمة.

2- Many detectives and investigators spend much time away from their ……

a. friends

b. Shops

c. Clients

d. offices

العديد من رجال المباحث والمحققين تنفق الكثير من الوقت بعيدا عن .....

د. المكاتب

3- An ……. searches the scene of crime for evidence.

a. Detective

b. Investigator

c. Policeman

d. Oppressor

. . . . . الى . . يبحث في مسرح الجريمة بحثا عن أدلة.

ب. محقق

4- The word *aggressive* means …….

a. Strong

b. Coward

c. Weak

d. agent

الوسائل العدوانية كلمة تعني. .

أ ـ العنيف

5- The word *apprehend* means …….

a. Catch

b. Steal

c. Leave

d. Escape

(القبض على) كلمة تعني . . .

أ. اقبض

6- Private investigators and detectives make surveillance by using …….

a. Cameras only

b. The internet

c. Guns

d. Cameras, binoculars and a car phone

المحققين الخاص ورجال المباحث جعل المراقبة باستخدام . .

د ـ الكاميرات، ومناظير، وهاتف السيارة

7- **Private detectives and investigators' services include protecting business from theft and …….**

a. Fire

b. Thieves

c. Breaking in

d. Vandalism

تشمل التحريات الخاصة والخدمات المحققين حماية الأعمال من السرقة و . .

د-التخريب

8- **Detectives concentrate on providing …….**

a. Money

b. Theft

c. Information

d. Protection

المباحث تركز على توفير . . .

د ـ الحماية

9- Investigators specialize on gathering …….

a. Handgun taxes

b. Money information

c. Information

d. Funds

. . . المحققون متخصصون في جمع. . . . .

ج - معلومات

10- Most detectives and investigators are trained to perform …….

a. Physical surveillance

b. Breaking in

c. criminals' capture

d. shopping

يتم تدريب معظم المباحث والمحققين لإجراء. . .

ج - المراقبة المادية

11- To become a private detective or investigator, you don't need …….

a. Experience

b. A gun

c. **Formal education**

d. Employment fee

أصبح المخبر أو المحقق الخاص، لم يعد يحتاج إليها .....

ج - التعليم الرسمي

12- Private detectives and investigators help with …….

a. Thieves

b. Detectives

c. Only business

d. Variety of problems

. . . . المخبر الخاص وتساعد المحققين مع. . . . . .

مجموعة متنوعة من المشاكل

13- Private detectives and investigators obtain information by interviewing …….

a. Thieves

b. Managers

c. Employees

d. Witnesses

التحريات الخاصة والمحققين الحصول على المعلومات من خلال إجراء مقابلات مع. .

د - الشهود

14- Some investigations involve verification of …….

a. Clients

b. Facts

c. Money

d. Assaults

تتضمن بعض التحقيقات التحقق من .....

ب - الحقائق

15- Private detectives and investigators who work for retail stores are responsible for …….

a. The goods

b. Store cashiers

c. Theft control

d. The money

المباحث والمحققين خاصة الذين يعملون لمتاجر المتجزئة هي المسئولة عن . . .

ج - مكافحة سرقة

16- The word *assertive* means …….

a. Help

b. Bad

c. Confident

d. Unconfident

. . . كلمة تعني حزما هي . . . .

ج - واثق

17- The word *assist* means ……

a. Try
b. Catch
c. Slit
d. help

كلمة(تساعد الوسائل)

د ـ مساعدة (مد العون)

18- When you have a *proof* against someone or a criminal, that means you have …….

a. Evidence
b. Nothing
c. Thieves
d. Phone numbers

عندما يكون لديك دليل ضد شخص ما أو مجرم، وهذا يعني لديك

أ ـ أدلة

19- The destruction of public property is called …….

a. Evidence
b. Vandalism
c. Trial
d. Inconsistency

يطلق على تدمير الممتلكات العامة .....

ب ـ من التخريب

20- The word ***assemble*** means to **……..**

a. Gain
b. Collect

كلمة التجمع تعني

ب ـ اجمع

21- The word duty means …….

a. Responsibility
b. Career
c. Evidence

. . . . واجب تعني . . .

أ ـ المسؤولية

22- The word witness means ……..

a. A person who saw a car
b. A person who saw a crime
c. A criminal
d. A crime

. . . . . كلمة شاهد تعني . . . . .

ب. الشخص الذي شهد الجريمة

23- The opposite of the word ***assertive*** is **:**

a. Sure
b. Positive
c. **hesitant**
d. State

عكس كلمة حزما

متردد

24- The worker's compensation claim is ……made by employee

a. A request for money
b. A request for vacation
c. A request for marriage
d. A request for departure

. . . دعوى تعويض العامل هو . . . . التي أدلى بها الموظف

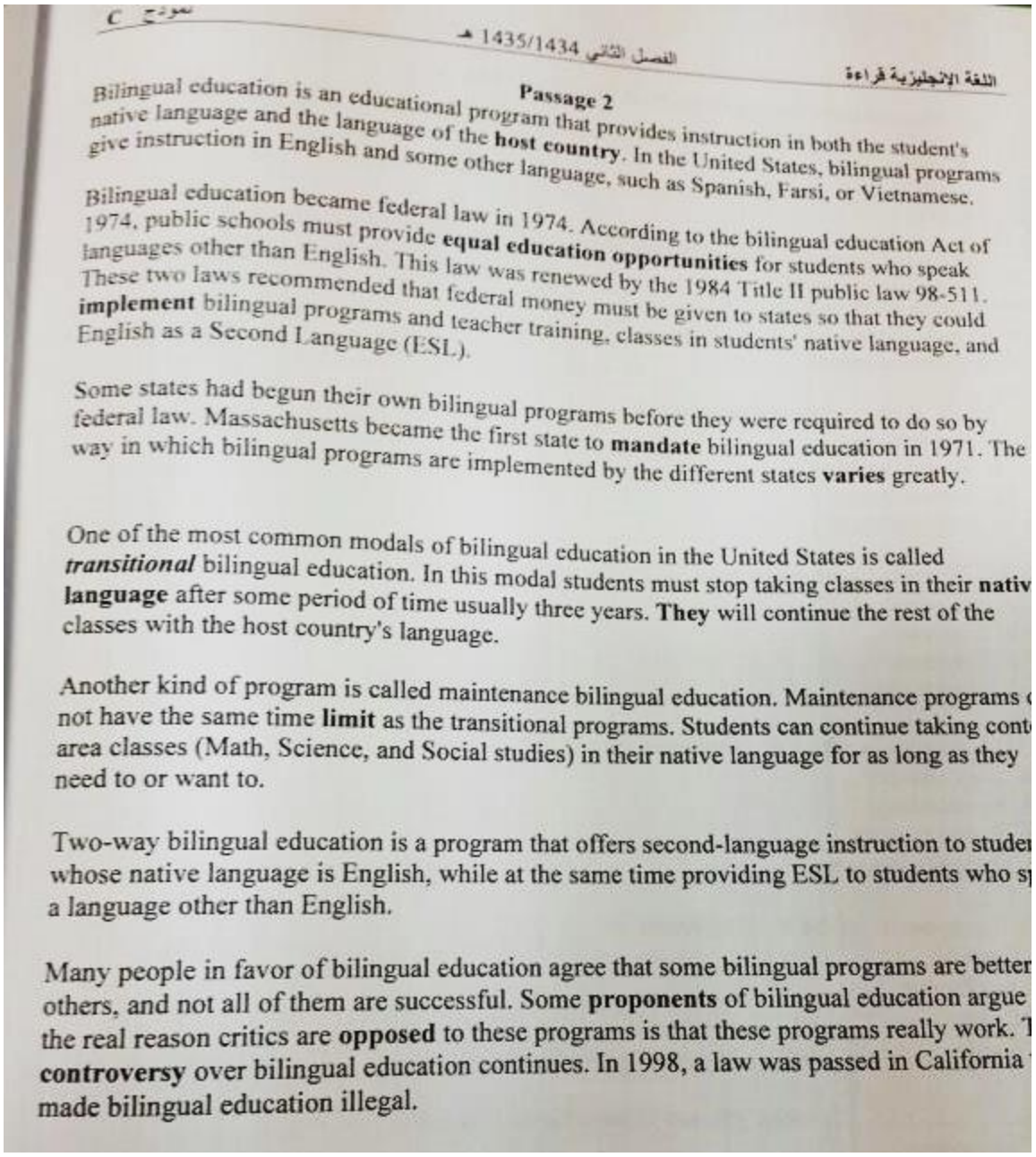
أ ـ طلب الأموال

25- The pronoun ***They*** in paragraph one **refers to:**

a. Thieves
b. Private investigators and detectives
c. Businesses
d. Criminal

. . . . الضمير الذي تحته خط يعود إلى . . . .

ب ـ المحققين الخاص ورجال المباحث



نموذج C

الفصل الثاني 1435/1434

اللغة الإنجليزية قراءة

Passage 2

Bilingual education is an educational program that provides instruction in both the student's native language 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 s 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 <u>mandate</u> means ……

كلمة تكليف (تفويض) تعني. . .

ب- منح

a. Take
b. **Give**
c. Make
d. Plan

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

تكليف ماساتشوستس أول مرة في التعليم ثنائي اللغة في عام . .

a. 1972
b. 1971

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

واحد من النماذج الأكثر شيوعا للتعليم ثنائي اللغة في الولايات المتحدة هي . . .

أ- النموذج الانتقالي

a. **Transitional modal**
b. Maintenance modal
c. Main modal
d. Grammar modal

29- The phrase native language means:

a. **First language**

b. Second language

c. Sub-language

d. Two languages

اللغة الأم العبارة .....

أ. اللغة الأولى

30- The transitional modal lasts for in a bilingual program for ……

a. Two years

b. **Three years**

c. Five years

d. Thirteen years

نموذج انتقالي يستمر في برنامج ثنائي اللغة لمدة ...

ب. ثلاث سنوات

31- A country in which an immigrant lives in is a ……..

a. Alley country

b**. Host country**

c. Native country

d. Neighbor country

. . . . . المهاجر يعيش في . . .

ب. بلد المضيف

32- The opposite of the word ***effective*** is …….

a. Harmful

b. Ineffective

c. Critic

d. Native

عكس كلمة فعالة

ب. غير فعالة

33- ……. is when you say something and do a different thing.

a. Controversy

b. Oppose

c. vary

d. Burden

. . . . . .هو عندما تقول شيئا وتفعل شيئا مختلفا

أ ـ الجدل

34- The word vary means:

a. differ

b. Same

c. Proponent

d. Critic

كلمة تختلف تعني. .

أ ـ اختلف

35- People who agree with a theory are called ……

a. Proponents

b. Disclaimers

c. Critics

d. Taxpayers

يطلق على الناس الذين يقبلون من الناحية النظرية . . . .

أ. مؤيدون

36- The opposite of the word *oppose* is:

a. Disallow

b. Agree

c. Disagree

d. Behave

على العكس من كلمة معارضة

ب. توافق

37- Bilingual education became federal law in ……

a. 1967
b. 1977
c. 1974
d. 1972

أصبح التعليم الثنائي.اللغة في القانون الاتحادي عام . . .

ج [redacted]

38- The federal law was renewed by …….

a. 1983
b. 1982
c. 1984
d. 1994

قد تم تجديد القانون الاتحادي قبل عام. . .

ج [redacted]

39- The word *implement* means:

a. Put a plan
b. Make a justice
c. Give
d. Mandate

. . .كلمة تطبيق تعني . .

أ . وضع خطة

40- The first state to begin the bilingual education before the federal law was:

a. California
b. Massachusetts
c. New York
d. New Mexico

أول ولاية بدئت بالتعليم ثنائي اللغة قبل قانون الاتحادي هي . . .

ب . ولاية ماساشوستس

41- In 1998, a law was passed in California that made bilingual education ……..

a. legal
b. illegal
c. accepted
d. obvious

في عام [redacted]، صدر قانون في ولاية كاليفورنيا التي جعلت التعليم ثنائي اللغة

ب . غير قانوني

42- The opposite of the word *illegal* is …….

a. Denied
b. Not available
c. **Legal**
d. a,b, and d are all correct

على العكس من كلمة غير قانونية

ج . قانوني

43- In 1984, bilingual programs offered classes in …….

a. Both student's native language and ESL.
b. Only ESL
c. Only student's native language
d. Only English language

في عام [redacted]، عرضت برامجها ثنائية اللغة في فصول لغة.الأم كلا من . .

الطالب واللغة الإنجليزية كلغة ثانية

44- One example of content area classes is ……

a. English
b. Computer science
c. Engineering
d. Science

احد الأمثلة على محتوى الصفوف في مجال . . .

العلم

45- The opposite of the word *unlimited* is …….

a. inlimited

b. Limited

c. Delimited

d. illimit

على العكس من كلمة غير محدودة

محدود

46- (ESL) stands for ……

a. English as a static language

b. English as a first language

c. **English as a second language**

d. English as a superior language

. . . . . الرمز **(ESL)** يرمز على. . . .

اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة ثانية

47- The phrase equal opportunities means the …….

a. Same opportunities

b. Different opportunities

c. One opportunity

d. Unequal opportunities

. . . عبارة تكافؤ الفرص تعني. . .

نفس الفرص

48- The opposite of the word *equal* is ……

a. Same

b. Equal

c. Unequal

d. Proponent

عكس كلمة متساوية

غير متساوي

49- The pronoun they in paragraph 4 refers to …….

a. Models

b. Teachers

c. Students

d. Laws

الضمير (هم) في الفقرة المشار إليه بالقطعة يشير إلى . .

طلبة

50- Some people think that critics fight these bilingual programs because they …….

a. don't work

b. expensive

c. **work**

d. cheap

بعض الناس يعتقدون أن النقاد يحارب برامج ثنائية اللغة لأنهم . . .

يعملون