			رباق الحليسي
Part A: Grammar &	Vocabulary		
1- We have access to	the necessary	information.	
1) a few	2) a little	3) much	4) all
2- Doctors say that	increases health	ı risks.	
1) a lot sitting	2) sitting a lot	3) a lot of sittings	4) sitting a lot of
3- We must defend our	r land against enemy atta	ck, whatever the	may be.
1) cost	2) content	3) unit	4) amount
4- They didn't have tin	ne to finish their discussio	on, so a(n) mee	ting will be held tomorrow morning.
1) preventive	2) balanced	3) additional	4) double
5- The of	the movie have been pret	ty negative, so I don't think	I want to pay \$10 to see it.
1) decisions	2) labels	3) reviews	4) mentions
6- Why don't you call	the police? They know wh	ere the thieves	
1) hang out	2) pick up	3) keep off	4) make up
7- Although John eats	mostly junk food, he rare	ly gets sick. The opposite of	"rarelv" is
1) frequently	2) physically	3) nearly	4) certainly
8- Telephone inventor	Alexander Graham Bell h	nad a strange o	f eating his soup through a glass straw.
1) matter	2) diet	3) hobby	4) habit
9- A sentence is a set o	f words that	a subject and a predicate (v	vhat is said about the subject).
1) arrange	2) appear	3) access	4) contain
10- Do vou think it is b	etter to try to stay	when you are angry o	r to let vour anger out?
1) harmful	2) calm	3) depressed	4) afraid
11- She chose a job she	wasn't really interested ir	1, under from ł	ner parents.
1) weight	2) pressure	3) relationship	4) lifestyle
Part B: Cloze test			
			mathematical formulae. If you try to
			use another, you limit their(13),
			t has grown up over centuries in the
		(15) over the course of	time as the means of communication
among the people w	1	2) present	(1) imaging

Part C. Reading Compres	hension		
15- 1) mentioned	2) explained	3) measured	4) developed
14- 1) repeat	2) receive	3) express	4) improve
13- 1) activities	2) personalities	3) addiction	4) confidence
12- 1) prevent	2) escape	3) present	4) imagine

art C: Reading Comprehension

The Korean language, a member of the Altaic language family, is spoken by about 57 million people, 39 in South Korea (The Republic of Korea) and 18 in North Korea. There are some differences between the language of the North and of the South.

Some Korean words come from Chinese. These words are written in Chinese characters, Kanji. But unlike Japanese, words of Korean origin are never written in Kanji. During the 15th century, a local phonetic script called en-mun (today known as hangul) was invented.

It was not based on Chinese models like the Japanese script but on Sanskrit, the phonetic alphabet of ancient India. For a long time, the script was used only by the common people. The royal court and the most important writers continued to use Chinese characters until the late 19th century. Today, however, hangul is used by everyone in North Korea. In the South, the use of borrowed Chinese characters as well as hangul is discouraged but nevertheless still accepted.

When the Japanese took over control of Korea in 1910, they ended the use and teaching of Korean. But after the end of World War II, hangul was revived, although Chinese writing is still taught in schools in South Korea. 16- According to the passage, the Korean words which come from Chinese are written in

1) hangul 2) Sanskrit 4) Japanese alphabet 3) Kanji

17- According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?

- 1) Hangul is a Korean phonetic script.
- 2) Hangul was based on Chinese models.

3) Japanese script was based on Chinese models.

4) Hangul was based on the phonetic alphabet of ancient India.

18- The phonetic alphabet used in North Korea is called							
1) hangul	2) Latin alphabet	3) Korean alphabet	4) ancient Indian alphabet				
19- The word "revived" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to							
1) renewed	2) borrowed	3) exchanged	4) reviewed				
20- What is taug	ht in Korean schools now?						
1) Korean writing		2) Chinese writing					
3) revived hangul and Korean writing		4) revived hangul and Chinese writing					