منصة يَلو
التعليمية

تجميعات القطـــع READING الأساسية

STEP



المقدمة

نبذة عن الكتاب

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين، وبعد:

نقدم لكم في منصة يلو التعليمية كتاب التجميع الأساسي لقسم القراءة في اختبار الستيب، حيث تمت الاستعانة في هذا العمل بفريق من الخبراء والمعلمين والمدققين والمصممين وذي الاختصاص للجمع بين الشمولية والاختصار وبين الأريحية والجمالية، لنكون المصدر الأول للدرجة العالية في اختبار الستيب.

هذا الكتاب هو تجميع لأهم أسئلة القراءة والتي وردت في اختبار الستيب مسبقاً والأكثر تكراراً، ويتكون هذا الكتاب من ٩٥ قطعة حيث تحتوي كل قطعة على عدة أسئلة وتختبر الطالب في مهارات القراءة الأساسية.

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طريقة المذاكرة

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3- **التدريب على كتاب التجميعات** بعد الانتهاء من متابعة ومذاكرة الدروس.
4- **التدريب على الاختبارات** الموجودة في الموقع والاختبارات المحاكية.

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(أضغط أو امسح الباركود)



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1. Defenses and Criticisms of Advertising دفاعات وانتقادات الإعلانات

Defenses of Advertising

(1) Proponents of advertising present several key arguments in its favor. Primarily, they assert that advertising plays a crucial role in informing consumers about available products and services, detailing their functionalities and locations. Some advertisements have significant public-interest implications, providing essential information on health and safety. A notable example is Volvo, which pioneered the inclusion of side-door airbags, enhancing automotive safety. Additionally, **supporters** emphasize that advertising funds media outlets, enabling much of the online and broadcast content to be available at no direct cost to the public. Numerous platforms, including television stations, radio broadcasts, social media sites, and YouTube channels, rely on advertising revenue for their viability, while many content creators depend on this income to sustain their work. Furthermore, advocates contend that advertising fosters competition and underpins a mass-consumption economy, facilitating large-scale production. By enabling companies to manufacture goods in greater quantities, advertising helps to reduce production costs, subsequently making products more affordable for consumers. However, the benefits of large-scale production hinge upon the existence of substantial demand, which in turn relies on consumers being aware of products and their availability. Thus, defenders posit that advertising is instrumental in achieving the affordability and variety characteristic of modern consumer markets

Criticisms of Advertising

(2) On the other hand, critics of advertising articulate a range of concerns. One primary criticism is that advertising interrupts daily life and hampers concentration, affecting activities such as studying, reading, driving, watching YouTube, or browsing the web. Additionally, critics argue that advertising promotes materialism, suggesting that while improving one's standard of living is not inherently objectionable, a focus on possessions as markers of worth undermines personal identity and social relations. This perspective posits that such a mindset erodes social bonds and contributes to a culture that prioritizes superficial values. Furthermore, critics express concern regarding the exploitation of children through targeted advertising, which often employs misleading or overly simplistic messages—such as promoting sugary cereals as healthy or implying that brand-name apparel is essential for social acceptance. Young individuals, including college students, are particularly vulnerable because they are frequently exposed to advertisements on social media and streaming platforms. Many college students acknowledge that persistent ads and pop-ups distract them, disrupt their focus, and hinder their ability to study effectively. Critics also caution that advertising extends beyond product promotion; it can shape a company's public image. A well-crafted advertisement may present a business as responsible and caring, despite potentially questionable practices regarding employee treatment or environmental impact. For these reasons, critics conclude that advertising has the potential to manipulate societal values, distort individual priorities, and influence self-perception and interpersonal relations.

01 What is one important idea related to advertisements that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2)?

A	that they are everywhere	B	that they affect our views
C	that they give information	D	that they help businesses

02 What is one important idea related to advertisements that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1)?

A	that they existed thousands of years ago	B	that they make us want to buy things
C	that they may change our views	D	that they are found in all places

03 What does the writer want to show when he mentions that an ad could make us believe that a company treats its workers well?

A	that ads can benefit businesses	B	that ads can convince us to buy
C	that ads can shape our opinions	D	that ads can give us information

06 What are two words that the writer uses for "supporter" in Paragraph (1)?

A	consumer and defender	B	consumer and survival
C	advocate and survival	D	advocate and defender

07 Which of the following is an opinion?

A	Large-scale production makes products cheaper.
B	Some TV stations need revenue from advertising.
C	Advertising makes people want more possessions.
D	Advertising gives people information about products.

08 How are college students' views about advertising different from the advertisers' views?

A	College students think advertising to young people is ineffective.
B	College students think that good advertising can increase sales.
C	College students think advertising prevents them from studying.
D	College students think advertising on social media should be banned.

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20.Ozone Layer Depletion - تآكل طبقة الأوزون

(1) Ozone is an undesirable secondary air pollutant in lower regions of the atmosphere. In contrast, ozone in the upper region of the atmosphere, called the stratosphere, has an important natural function. The ozone in the stratosphere screens Earth from harmful ultraviolet light. Ozone forms in the stratosphere through reactions of molecular oxygen that absorb radiation.

(2) Ozone molecules formed in the stratosphere absorb more than 90% of ultraviolet radiation, including the higher-energy ultraviolet light sometimes called UV-C and UV-B radiation. In this way, ozone serves to shield the lower atmosphere and Earth's surface from a significant fraction of high-energy UV light that is part of solar radiation. Ozone concentrations stay at relatively fixed levels because ultraviolet light also decomposes ozone molecules to reform oxygen molecules.

(3) The formation and decomposition of ozone produce a steady-state concentration of ozone within the stratosphere. This layer or region of ozone is sometimes called the ozone layer, and a maximum concentration of about 10 ppm (parts per million) occurs in the stratosphere from 25 to 30 km in altitude.

(4) Recent observations of the ozone layer using rockets, high-flying aircraft, and satellites revealed that the ozone concentration is dramatically decreasing, especially in the polar regions. This decrease in concentration is called thinning of the ozone layer, and larger decreases are called "holes" in the layer. The "holes" in the polar regions of Earth seem to vary with the seasons. The hole over Antarctica is most widespread from September to November, a time that corresponds to springtime in the southern hemisphere. In the fall of 1998, the ozone hole over Antarctica was the largest ever observed up to that time. "Holes" have also been observed over the North Pole and some industrialized regions of the northern hemisphere.

(5) A decrease in the ozone concentration allows more ultraviolet radiation to reach the surface of Earth. This increase in radiation causes damage to humans, other animals, plants, bacteria, and microscopic marine organisms (phytoplankton and zooplankton). For each 1% decrease in the ozone layer, there is a 2% increase in the UV radiation reaching Earth. It is estimated that a 2% increase in radiation may result in a 4% to 10% increase in basal-cell skin cancer and an 8% to 20% increase in more serious squamous-cell skin cancer, but the significance of these effects is not known.

(6) The thinning of the ozone layer appears to be a result of human activity. The chemical culprits are synthetic compounds containing chlorine, fluorine, and carbon known as chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs (also known as Freons). CFCs were developed in the 1930s. Over the years, they found use as coolant gases in refrigerators and air conditioners, as propellant gases in aerosol cans, as industrial solvents, and as foaming agents in plastic products like Styrofoam and cushion materials. In the United States, they are no longer used in aerosol cans, and other uses are being phased out. Halons, which are chemically similar to CFCs, are used in fire extinguishers and medical anesthetics. Halons also affect the ozone layer.

(7) Most gaseous pollutants that enter the atmosphere have a natural sink. The term sink refers to a long-term repository in the environment. A sink is some place or chemical form in which a chemical ends up. Normally, a pollutant is changed by some chemical reaction and is washed from the atmosphere by the rain. Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, for example, are transformed to sulfuric acid and nitric acid, which are carried to Earth as acid rain.

(8) One reason CFCs are used in products or as solvents is that they are very chemically inert. They are chemically stable, are nontoxic, do not support combustion, and are non-corrosive. Because CFCs are chemically inert and have no environmental sink, they are destructive to the ozone layer.

01	What chemical is used in fire extinguishers?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	CFCS	B	Chlorine	
	C	Halons	D	Polymers	

02	What is another name for "Chlorofluorocarbons"?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Freons	B	Acids	
	C	sulfur	D	halons	

03	Around what percentage of Ultraviolet Radiation do ozone molecules absorb in the stratosphere?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	90%	B	80%	
	C	20%	D	10%	

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01	02	03
C	A	A

21. Automation الأتمتة

(1) The advent of robotics and automation represents a transformative force within the global economy, offering companies new avenues for enhanced competitiveness. Nevertheless, predicting the precise impact across countries and the timeline for widespread automation remains a challenge.

(2) A comprehensive study conducted by the McKinsey Global Institute, titled "A Future That Works: Automation, Employment, and Productivity," analyzed the implications of automation across 46 countries. The research utilized existing technological capabilities to project the extent of work that can be automated. It assessed the proportion of work activities amenable to automation, the number of full-time positions that could be influenced, and potential shifts in wage structures.

(3) Certain work activities exhibit a significant potential for automation, particularly those involving physical tasks in controlled environments as well as data processing and collection. Conversely, activities such as unpredictable physical labor, close interpersonal interactions, specialized knowledge application, and managerial responsibilities are less susceptible to automation, thereby marking them as the more resilient job categories.

(4) The trajectory of automation will not follow a uniform path across nations. A variety of technical, economic, and social factors will ultimately determine the speed and extent of implementation. As such, forecasting the rate at which automation may proliferate is inherently complex.

(5) For instance, in the manufacturing sector, one country may witness a higher concentration of labor hours in roles with substantial automation potential, like production and administrative support (including data processing and collection). In contrast, another country might allocate more hours to jobs that are less prone to automation, such as management and engineering roles.

01 **What idea do the words "susceptible to automation" repeat?**

A	workforce automation	B	robots and machines
C	automation potential	D	competitive edge

02 **What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about the McKinsey Global Institute research?**

A	It was a large study.	B	It was an automated study.
C	It used current technology.	D	It had an effect on full-time employees.

03 **Which of the following is an opinion in the Passage?**

A	The report considered several factors in the automation process.
B	Automation of work will become a reality for all workers.
C	The speed of change to automation is difficult to predict
D	The McKinsey report studied 46 different countries.

04 **Which of the following is a fact?**

A	Physical work can be unpredictable.
B	The report considered information from 46 countries.
C	Technology has the greatest effect on full-time employees.
D	The writers of the report interviewed 80% of the global workforce.

05 **What idea do the words "administrative support" repeat?**

A	Management and engineering	B	Data processing and data collection
C	Technical, economic, and social factors	D	Applying expertise and managing others

06 **What can we understand from Paragraphs (4) and (5) about automation around the world?**

A	It will be very difficult to achieve.
B	It will become a reality very quickly
C	It will be different in different countries.
D	It will have the biggest effect on manufacturing.

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01	02	03	04	05	06
C	C	B	B	B	C

22.Innovative Treatment for Hearing Loss علاج مبتكر لفقدان السمع

(1) Within the inner ear, thousands of hair cells detect sound waves and translate them into nerve signals that allow us to hear speech, music, and other everyday sounds. Damage to these cells is one of the leading causes of hearing loss, which affects 48 million Americans.

(2) Each of us is born with about 15,000 hair cells per ear. Once damaged, these cells cannot regrow. However, researchers at MIT, Brigham and Women's Hospital, and Massachusetts Eye and Ear have now discovered a combination of drugs that expands the population of progenitor cells (also called supporting cells) in the ear and encourages them to become hair cells, offering a potential new way to treat hearing loss.

(3) Because this treatment involves a simple drug exposure, the researchers believe it could be easy to administer to human patients. They envision that the drugs could be injected into the middle ear, from which they would diffuse across a membrane into the inner ear. This type of injection is commonly performed to treat ear infections.

(4) Hearing loss is a real problem as people get older. It's very much an unmet need, and this is an entirely new approach.

01 What is the author's main purpose?

A	To explain	B	To inform
C	To convince	D	To teach medicine

02 What is one important idea that the author mentions?

A	Men are more likely to suffer from hearing loss.	B	The treatment is injected into the middle ear.
C	Hearing loss affects fewer than one million Americans.	D	Damaged hair cells cause hearing loss.

03 What is one important idea that the author mentions?

A	Damaged hair cells cannot regrow.	B	Researchers at MIT completed a study.
C	Each person is born with 50,000 hair cells.	D	The treatment can also treat ear infections.

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01	02	03
B	D	A

23.Graphene: The Wonder Material الجرافين: المادة العجيبة

(1) Scientists often discover clever methods to advance their research. In 2003, one ingenious physicist took a block of graphite, some Scotch tape, and a lot of patience and fashioned a remarkable new wonder material that is a million times thinner than paper, more conductive than copper, and stronger than diamond. It is called graphene, and physicists were wildly excited when the first research article about graphene describing the newly developed carbon material appeared the following year.

(2) Graphene is a "wonder material," a super-conductive form of carbon, made from sheets a single atom thick. Physicists are so excited about it because it has the potential to completely **transfigure** the field of electronics and nanotechnology.

(3) The man who first isolated graphene is Andre Geim. He works in an English university but studied at the Moscow Physical-Technical University and earned his PhD from the Institute of Solid-State Physics in Chernogolovka, Russia.

01 What does Paragraph (1) say about graphene?

A	It is a form of carbon.	B	It is a kind of copper.
C	It is made of scotch tape.	D	It is more precious than a diamond.

02 According to Paragraph(3), where is Andre Geim employed?

A	In Cherngolovka	B	In Moscow
C	In England	D	At IBM

03 The word "transfigure" in Paragraph(2) is closest in meaning to:

A	Replace	B	Inform
C	Deform	D	Change

01	02	03
A	C	D

24.Hijama الحجامة

(1) Hijama, also known as “cupping,” was one of the treatments recommended by Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). It is still practiced in some parts of the world and has many medical benefits. When Hijama is performed, small cuts are made at specific body sites, and impure blood is taken out. This blood is collected in small glass “cups.” Afterwards, the body feels refreshed and energized, having been cleansed of impurities and toxins or poisons.

(2) Hijama can sometimes offer relief where other forms of treatment or medications have failed. It is highly recommended in cases of lethargy and dullness and for people with headaches, indigestion, or sleeping problems. These complaints can be signs that the body is suffering from some form of toxicity.

(3) A qualified Hijama practitioner must use clean instruments and utensils and perform the therapy carefully and with great sensitivity. Treatment is often performed on the 17th, the 19th, or the 21st of the lunar month. When done in coordination with a healthy diet and exercise, Hijama can give long-lasting, satisfactory results. **Ideally**, it should be done at least once a year.

01 تجميعات STEP يَلو

According to Paragraph(1), what is one benefit of Hijama?

A	Refreshed blood	B	An energized body
C	Satisfactory results	D	Cupping blood

02 تجميعات STEP يَلو

According to Paragraph(2), what is the cause of some headaches?

A	Cleansed blood	B	Sleeping programs
C	Toxins in the body	D	Failed medication

03 تجميعات STEP يَلو

The word "ideally" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:

A	elegantly	B	correctly
C	mentally	D	perfectly

04 تجميعات STEP يَلو

What can we understand about Hijama?

A	It should NOT be used along with exercise
B	It can give relief that lasts for 17, 19, or 21 days.
C	It can put impure blood into the body using small glass “cups.”
D	It should be performed using clean instruments.

05 تجميعات STEP يَلو

According to Paragraph(2), Hijama is used to treat all of the following EXCEPT:

A	Signs of toxicity	B	Indigestion
C	Lethargy	D	Cuts on the body

06 تجميعات STEP يَلو

According to Paragraph(3), how often should Hijama be performed on a person?

A	3 days every month	B	Once every lunar month
C	Every other month	D	Once a year or more

07 تجميعات STEP يَلو

What type of injury is needed for cupping?

A	surface wound	B	wet cupping only
C	cupping therapy	D	big cuts

08 تجميعات STEP يَلو

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

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
B	C	D	D	D	D	A	A

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25.World War II آثار الحرب العالمية الثانية

(1) Modern wars bring death and destruction wherever they **occur**. Sophisticated weapons have been developed that can wipe out a whole city. The most destructive war in history is World War II, fought from 1939 to 1945. World War II involved gigantic struggles not only in Europe but in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific as well. More than 25 million military personnel and 30 million civilians were killed in the war. Its conduct strained the economic capabilities of the major nations and left many countries on the edge of collapse. World War II cost more than any three previous wars combined.

(2) Disasters continued even after the war ended. Damage to communication networks disrupted the transport of raw materials and finished products. The irregularity of supplies to industry and the destruction inflicted on the production apparatus resulted in a considerable number of temporary layoffs. Even in the victorious countries, food rationing continued well after the end of the war. Crime and law-breaking increased. The simultaneous reconstruction of accommodation, industry, and the transport infrastructure stifled national economies. Under these conditions, people were first and foremost preoccupied with the restrictions affecting everyday life and often had difficulty thinking about their long-term future. The shortage of coal in the very hard winter of 1946–1947 led to widespread strikes and mass demonstrations.

01 The word "occur" in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:

A	go	B	fight
C	stand	D	happen

02 After the war, people did NOT think about their long-term future because

A	They were busy with their immediate problems.	B	They were expecting another war.
C	Many people died in the war.	D	They lost interest in the war.

03 Strikes occurred during the winter of 1946-1947 because

A	There was a shortage of demonstrations.	B	There were widespread layoffs.
C	It was a very hard winter.	D	There was a lack of coal.

04 How many deaths in the military were there in World War II?

A	less than 25 million	B	more than 25 million
C	about 30 million	D	more than 30 million

05 According to Paragraph(1), World War II started in

A	1936	B	1939
C	1945	D	1954

06 How long did World War II last?

A	5 years	B	6 years
C	7 years	D	3 years

07 Why can some weapons destroy a whole city?

A	Because modern weapons are more advanced.	B	Because nowadays cities are smaller.
C	Because modern weapons are bigger.	D	Because delivery systems are faster

08 According to Paragraph(1), the cost of World War II was

A	less for defeated countries	B	less than the next two wars
C	more for victorious countries	D	more than any three wars before it

09 When World War II ended,

A	Life went back to normal.	B	Life became simpler
C	disasters remained	D	disasters stopped

10 Compared to other wars, which of the following statements is true concerning World War II?

A	Fewer cities were destroyed.	B	More destruction happened
C	Less destruction happened	D	Fewer people died

11 According to Paragraph(2), which of the following increased after World War II?

A	communication and transport	B	industry and production
C	crime and law-breaking	D	work and jobs

12 According to Paragraph (2), what continued even after the war ended?

A	Stop committing crimes.	B	build more factories.
C	build new cities.	D	Food rationing.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
D	A	D	B	B	B	A	D	C	B	C	D

26.Radio in Saudi Arabia الراديو في السعودية

(1) The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949, when the airwaves were filled with the recitation of the Holy Qur'an that won the hearts of millions across the Kingdom. In the early decades, expensive, large wooden box radios were confined to the elite. Later, more advanced transistor radios reached the rest of the people. Today, in Saudi Arabia, radio has been completely transformed by the various private players that have entered the sector since the government opened up licenses to **them**, creating more variety to add to the public stations. With the introduction of social media, many broadcasters thought that the time for radio was over. However, the reality is quite different. Many listeners tune in to online radio stations nowadays, and a large number of listeners tune in while driving.

(2) Though there is a wide range of choice available to Arabic listeners, English listeners have little choice in the Kingdom. Only a few stations offer broadcast services in English, such as Radio Riyadh. Meanwhile, Jeddah Radio's Urdu service broadcasts in the afternoon and has a large following. These programs are particularly popular during the Hajj season, as they contain a variety of topics supported by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs.

01 Which of the following is TRUE?

A	All Saudi stations are privately owned.	B	A lot of people listen. to the radio in their cars
C	Urdu is the most common language. on the radio	D	Radio Riyadh is the only English-language station available.

02 The word "them" in Paragraph(1) refers to:

A	radios	B	government
C	private players	D	the rest of the people

03 At what time of day are you most likely to hear the Urdu language service?

A	5 AM	B	9 AM
C	3 PM	D	8 PM

04 You can understand from Paragraph(1) that -

A	Radios are rarely used in Saudi Arabia
B	Radio broadcasters control the media licensing
C	The early use of radio was mainly to play music.
D	developments in technology made radios cheaper

05 Are the English stations few or many?

A	major.	B	a lot.
C	few.	D	many

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01	02	03	04	05
B	C	C	D	C

27.Migration in Britain الهجرة في بريطانيا

(1) Britain's Industrial Revolution brought such wealth and power that Britain became the world's superpower. This depended both on shipping routes and the factory system. Factories all over the country, but especially the cotton mills in the north of England, needed large numbers of workers. Pushed by poverty and pulled by the chance of work in growing cities such as Manchester, whole families left the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish countryside where they had lived for generations. This mass internal migration took place alongside migration from other parts of Europe, notably Italy.

(2) As cities grew, hundreds of thousands of people became part of an industrial workforce. Workers organized themselves into trade unions and a labor movement that pressed for social and political change. Demands for higher wages and better living conditions were often led by migrant workers.

(3) Industrial Britain offered business opportunities, too. During the 19th century, the growing urban population offered an opportunity for people to set up small businesses dealing in popular items such as street food, clothing, or household goods. Britain also attracted entrepreneurs from overseas who believed their ideas and business ventures might succeed in the most technologically advanced country in Europe.

(4) Many migrants settled in areas of cities where they could be close to others who shared their culture and language. This made it easier to find work and accommodation, socialize, shop, and generally survive in a new city. Certain areas of cities became identified with particular groups, for example, the Irish in the Scotland Road area of Liverpool.

01 **Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1)?**

A	Britain's Industrial Revolution brought such wealth and power that Britain became the world's superpower.
B	This depended both on shipping routes and the factory system.
C	Factories all over the country, but especially the cotton mills in the north of England, needed large numbers of workers.
D	Pushed by poverty and pulled by the chance of work in growing cities such as Manchester, whole families left the English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish countryside where they had lived for generations.

02 **What does Paragraph (1) say about Britain's Industrial Revolution?**

A	It made England the strongest country in the world.
B	It increased the number of people living in the countryside.
C	It caused many people around the country to lose their homes.
D	It increased poverty in different parts of Europe, such as Italy.

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03 **What does Paragraph (3) say about new business opportunities in Industrial Britain?**

A	There were very few new business opportunities.
B	There was too much competition from foreign businesses.
C	They were only available to the rich and powerful citizens of the country.
D	They increased because there were many people and new technology in Britain.

04 **What is the main idea of the Passage?**

A	Britain's Industrial Revolution had a strong effect on labor movements across Europe.
B	Britain's Industrial Revolution caused the cities of Manchester and Liverpool to grow quickly.
C	Britain's Industrial Revolution completely changed the country's economy and global position.
D	Britain's Industrial Revolution created more competition from countries such as America and Germany.

05 **What does Paragraph (2) say about the workers during Britain's Industrial Revolution?**

A	They had little power.
B	They worked in difficult factory jobs
C	They included a few workers from other countries.
D	They fought for improved working conditions. and living situations

01	02	03	04	05
A	A	D	C	D

28.Mysterious Orange Gel مادة برتقالية غامضة

(1) A mysterious, orange, sticky gel, found on the beaches of Kivalina, a village situated on the Alaskan coast between Kotzebue and Point Hope, was recently the source of much interest. Many people thought that the sticky gel was some strange compound that had spread as a result of a chemical reaction. Others had more **far-fetched** ideas about the substance's origins, ranging from aliens to volcanic remains.

(2) Scientists at an Alaskan laboratory have been busy analyzing the unknown substance. They have concluded that **it** is a formation of microscopic eggs. One of the scientists said that there are traces of oil in the eggs, and this is what is causing the strange, orange color.

(3) The scientists have discovered that the eggs belong to a small invertebrate, a spineless animal, but they have not been able to identify the exact species.

01	According to Paragraph(2), the gel is orange in color because it:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	is microscopic	B	contains eggs
	C	contains oil	D	is sticky

02	Which of the following is TRUE?	
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Scientists have identified the species of animals that produced the strange gel.
	B	Scientists do NOT know the species of animal that produced the strange gel.
	C	Scientists dispute that the gel was produced due to a chemical reaction.
	D	Scientists did NOT dispute that the gel was produced by an oil droplet.

01	According to Paragraph(1), the strange, orange substance was found -			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	on the beaches of Kotzebue	B	on the beaches of Point Hope
	C	close to a compound in Alaska	D	between Kotzebue and Point Hope

02	The word "far-fetched" in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	difficult to believe	B	easy to believe
	C	definite	D	clear

03	The word "it" in Paragraph(2) refers to :			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	traces of oil	B	a microscope
	C	the unknown substance	D	one of Alaska's laboratories

01	02	03	04	05
C	B	D	A	C

29.Stars النجوم

(1) If we look at the night sky carefully, we will see that the stars are of many different colors. Some are red, others are yellow, and some are blue. This is also shown when we take color photographs of the night sky. You can take such a photograph with an ordinary camera as long as **it** is kept steady. A thirty-second exposure is **sufficient**.

(2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color. They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest. Blue stars also tend to be **brighter** than red ones. However, there are a few stars that cannot be classified in this way. These are the superstars. For example, Ryiejol is a blue superstar as big as 40,000 suns, and Beetlejuice is a superstar with a size equal to 17,000 suns.

(3) Suppose an astronomer observes two stars, one brighter than the other. If neither of them is a superstar, he will know immediately that the brighter star is closer. Astronomers have instruments like light meters, which can measure the brightness of a star quite accurately. It is possible to measure a star's distance from the Earth if astronomers know the color, brightness, and whether or not it is a superstar.

01	The pronoun "it" in Paragraph (1) refers to the:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	photograph	B	exposure
	C	camera	D	star

02	According to Paragraph (1), the exposure time needed to photograph the night sky in color is			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	10 seconds	B	15 seconds
	C	20 seconds	D	30 seconds

03	The word "sufficient" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	enough	B	necessary
	C	required	D	significant

05	The word "brighter" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	more colorful	B	more shiny
	C	smaller	D	larger

06	According to Paragraph (2), astronomers classify stars according to the following EXCEPT:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	size	B	color
	C	shape	D	brightness

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04	According to Paragraph (2), Beetlejuice is a superstar.			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	as big as the sun	B	smaller than the sun
	C	as big as 17,000 suns	D	as big as 40,000 suns

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07	What is the main idea of the Passage?	
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Astronomers have been able to measure how far the stars are from each other.
	B	Astronomers have certain instruments to measure the color of the stars.
	C	We can know the color of the stars by taking a photograph Of the sky at night.
	D	Stars can be categorized according to color and size.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
C	D	A	C	B	C	D

30.Bees and Human Connection النحل والاتصال البشري

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al-An'am, 38) and that they can communicate. More than 1,400 years afterwards, scientists have accepted that this information is indeed correct. Now, scientists in the United Kingdom are learning that some of **these** amazing creatures may also have feelings and emotions like those of humans.

(2) At Newcastle University, they are trying to discover how some insects feel. In recent years, honeybee numbers have been declining worldwide at a disturbing rate. Many explanations have been given for this. Some say bees are dying because of disease and pesticides. Others say it may be due to pollution or microwave towers. At any rate, this is a very serious situation, for humans as well as for bees. At least one-third of the world's crops depend on bees. Farmers are worried. What about the bees? How do they feel? Are they scared, sad, or depressed?

(3) The researchers trained a group of bees to tell the difference between two smells. After one smell, they were always given a sweet sugar reward. After the other smell, they were given a bitter substance. They quickly learned to choose the smell with the sweet prize and to stick out their tongues to get it. The scientists wanted to see what the bees would do if they were put in a stressful situation. They shook up half of the bees to make them think they were in danger. These stressed bees refused to put out their tongues for new smells and only chose the old smell, which they knew would be followed by a sweet treat. Even though there was an equal chance that a strange smell would taste good, it seemed they believed it would taste bad and were afraid to try it. These bees had become "pessimists." The other half—the unstressed bees—were much more likely to try tastes from new smells, thus remaining "optimists."

(4) When humans are stressed, anxious, worried, or depressed, they have lower levels of the brain hormone serotonin. So did the stressed bees. This may mean that the feelings of anxious and stressed bees are similar to those of humans with mood disorders. This knowledge, along with further investigations into bee behavior and "feelings," can hopefully be used to understand and remedy their declining numbers, for their sake and for ours.

01	The words "these" in Paragraph(1) refer to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	bees	B	insects
	C	scientists	D	communities

02	Why are bees important to humans?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	They have communities and can communicate.	B	They are necessary to produce our food crops.
	C	They are becoming more numerous than we are.	D	They have feelings like us.

03	Which Paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Paragraph (1)	B	Paragraph (2)
	C	Paragraph (3)	D	Paragraph (4)

04	What can we understand about optimists in Paragraph(3)?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	They are afraid to try new experiences.	B	They prefer the smells they learn first.
	C	They are NOT afraid to try new things.	D	They feel stressed and worried.

05	What is the main idea of Paragraph(4)?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Humans and bees have the same hormones.	B	Humans are more affected by stress than bees.
	C	Understanding similar feelings in humans and bees may help both.	D	Training stressed bees is important for treating human mood disorders.

01	02	03	04	05
B	B	C	C	C

02	The pronoun "its" refers to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Madain Saleh.	B	Al–Ula town.
	C	Petra, Jordan.	D	The location of Medina.

03	Why is Madain Saleh an important place?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	It's a great historical and cultural site.	B	The Nabataean city
	C	having good weather	D	having a good location

05	Why did Prophet Saleh leave his people?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	He was angry with them.	B	He went to other people.
	C	He prevented believers from destruction.	D	They rejected him.

06	Which of the following didn't the Nabataeans do?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	have carvings in Petra	B	making monument
	C	making sculpture	D	decorations in Madinah

01	02	03	04	05	06
A	A	A	C	C	D

52.Renewable Energy Sources مصادر الطاقة المتجددة

Passage A: Solar Energy
(1) The energy falling on the Earth from the Sun is mostly in the form of light, and the light that falls in one hour equals the total energy used by the world in a year. Unfortunately, its low energy density requires large collecting devices, and its availability varies. Its greatest potential use is as an energy source for low-temperature water heating. This uses solar panels as the energy transfer devices, which convert light into heat energy. They are used increasingly to produce domestic hot water at about 70°C and to heat swimming pools.

(2) Solar energy can also be used to produce high-temperature heating, up to 3000°C or so, if a large curved mirror (a solar furnace) focuses the Sun's rays onto a small area. The energy can then be used to turn water into steam for driving the turbine of an electric generator in a power station.

(3) Solar cells, made from semiconducting materials, convert sunlight into electricity directly. A number of cells connected together can be used to supply electricity to homes and to the electronic equipment in communication and other satellites. They are also used for small-scale power generation in remote areas of developing countries where there is no electricity supply. Recent developments have made large-scale generation more cost-effective, and there is now a large solar power plant in California. There are many designs for prototype light vehicles that run on solar power.

Wind energy
(4) Giant windmills called wind turbines with two or three blades each, up to 30m long, drive electrical generators. "Wind farms" of 20 to 100 turbines spaced about 400m apart supply about 400MW (enough electricity for 250,000 homes) in the UK and provide a useful "top up" to the National Grid. Wind turbines can be noisy and may be considered unsightly, so there is some environmental objection to wind farms, especially as the best sites are often in coastal or upland areas of great natural beauty.

Passage B: Wave energy
(5) The rise and fall of sea waves have to be transferred by some kind of wave-energy converter into the rotary motion required to drive a generator. It is a difficult problem, and the large-scale production of electricity by this means is unlikely in the near future, but small systems are being developed to supply island communities with power.

Tidal and hydroelectric energy
(6) The flow of water from a higher to a lower level from behind a tidal barrage (barrier) or the dam of a hydroelectric scheme is used to drive a water turbine (water wheel) connected to a generator.

(7) One of the largest working tidal s sibility studies have shown that a 10-mile-long barrage across the F day's electrical energy consumption in England and Wales e environment, as they may destroy the wildlife habitats of wate

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(8) In the UK, hydroelectric power stations generate about 2% of the electricity supply. Most are located in Scotland and Wales, where the average rainfall is higher than in other areas. With good management, hydroelectric energy is a reliable energy source, but there are risks connected with the construction of dams, and a variety of problems may result from the impact of a dam on the environment. Land previously used for forestry or farming may have to be flooded.

01	What do psychologists do to help people who are unhappy in their lives?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	They advise them to stop drinking coffee.	B	They provide them with treatment services.
	C	They take them to special hospitals for help	D	They provide them with advice about their food

02	What does the writer think about our knowledge of psychology?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	It is complete	B	It is INCORRECT
	C	It is from university	D	It is from experience

03	Why does the writer use the word "Because" in Paragraph (2)?	
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	To show other examples of jobs psychologists do.
	B	To explain the results of people talking and dealing with psychologists.
	C	To add more information to the definition of psychology and the work of psychologists.
	D	To show that psychologists are very good at finding criminals and solving crimes.

04	What does the Passage say about the work of most psychologists?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	It is field research.	B	It is forensic science.
	C	It is TV entertainment.	D	It is personal counseling.

05	Which word can we use to replace the word "But" in Paragraph(2)?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	In addition	B	Therefore
	C	Finally	D	However

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01	02	03	04	05
B	D	B	A	D

54.Personality Types: A vs B أنواع الشخصية: أ مقابل ب

(1) Every person on this planet has a different and unique personality. However, each **individual** personality can be placed into one of two groups: Type A or Type B. Let's take a look at what the differences between these two personality types are.

(2) First, let's start by understanding what each type means. The Type B personality is the norm. It's the average person. They are usually calm and collected most of the time, and it takes a lot to irritate them. Needless to say, they are very seldom overstressed. When they do feel stress, they tend to handle the pressure by being productive rather than destructive. Ordinarily, type B people don't mind driving behind a slow car. They don't care too much if the line is long at the bank or grocery store. Their pace in life is relaxed, and they are not in a big hurry to get things done. It is safe to categorize Type B personalities as being people who are patient with others as well as themselves in almost all situations, including work. Thus, a Type B personality may be perceived to be somewhat relaxed and nonchalant regarding dedication to their occupation.

(3) The person who has a Type A personality, on the other hand, is like that person driving behind you, beeping and cursing because he thinks you should be driving faster. Type A personalities are not the calmest of people and are rarely fully collected. Type A people get irritated much more easily than type B people do. They become impatient when standing in a queue and tend to always feel like they are in a hurry. These are the people you see tapping their foot when you are in front of them in line. Type A people often live fast-paced lives. They hate to waste time and become angry when things slow them down.

(4) The hard-charging Type A personality, unlike the Type B personality, is undoubtedly dedicated to his occupation. He is so dedicated, in fact, that more often than not, he is a workaholic. "I'll sleep when I'm dead" is most likely his reply to the one who expresses concern about the long hours he spends at work. He is the kind of person who feels that time spent sleeping is time lost.

(5) Perhaps he should give heed to a recent British study. The 17-year study of 10,000 workers showed that those who reduced their sleep from seven hours per night to five or less doubled their risk of cardiovascular-related death. The researchers who conducted the study concluded that a lack of sleep is linked to high blood pressure, which in turn is a known risk factor for both heart disease and stroke.

(6) Probably most of us fall somewhere in the middle and are a mixture of both the Type A personality and the Type B personality. It may even be that at different points in our lives we exhibit stronger characteristics of one or the other personality type. We should all take heed, therefore, of the result of this study and aim for a balanced and healthy expenditure of energy divided between our work and our play. As we achieve such a balance, we will naturally be inclined to pay attention to the needs of our bodies, without wasting time in both sleep and relaxation. Attaining such a balance can make us aware, perhaps for the first time, of the joy of being fully human.

01 The word "individual" in Paragraph(1) is closest in meaning to:

A	direct	B	simple
C	separate	D	eccentric

02 According to Paragraph(3), Type A personalities are different from Type B personalities in that they always seem to be

A	hard to irritate	B	patient with others
C	in a fully collected state	D	in a rush to do something

03 According to Paragraph(6), where do most people fall between Type A and B personalities?

A	They are in the middle	B	They are Type A personalities
C	They are Type B personalities	D	They are Type C personalities

04 According to Paragraph(5), what did a study conducted by British researchers discover about reduced sleep?

A	It affects blood pressure.	B	It increases the heartbeat.
C	It affects mental health.	D	It causes sudden death.

05 According to the conclusion, what should our goal be?

A	the exhibition of strong characteristics	B	a balance between work and play
C	declining the needs of our bodies	D	paying attention to time

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01	02	03	04	05
C	D	A	A	B

55.Mei Lan's Journey to China الباندا مي لان

(1) An American-born giant panda will soon be travelling to China. The Chinese government has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study. After a few years, they, and any cubs they may produce, must all be returned to China. Mei Lan, a three-year-old female, is being prepared for her trip to China, where her parents were born. A special FedEx flight from the U.S. is being arranged for her.
(2) Chinese zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet and even language lessons for her. They are advertising for a **tutor** to teach Mei Lan Chinese. The caretakers at her new home, the Chengdu Panda Research Center in Sichuan, want to help her adapt quickly and feel comfortable in her new environment. Mei Lan has lived at a zoo in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, since her birth, and she is unfamiliar with Chinese. The teacher must have a bachelor's degree or higher and be fluent in both English and Chinese.

01 According to Paragraph (2), why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lan to learn Chinese?

A	so that she can speak with her caretakers	B	so that she will feel at home in China
C	so that she can forget her English	D	so that she will like her new diet

02 The word "tutor" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:

A	speaker	B	scientist
C	keeper	D	teacher

05 What must the language tutor for Mei Lan have?

A	only a driving licence	B	a bachelor's degree and fluency in English and Chinese
C	experience with pandas	B	a Chinese passport

06 Who taught Mei Lan the language, according to the recruitment method mentioned?

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

07

03	According to the passage, Mei Lan was:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	born in the USA	B	born in Chengdu, China
	C	a male panda	D	born to American parents

04	Mei Lan was born in the USA, but according to the contract, he belongs to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Georgia	B	USA
	C	China	D	Atlanta

تجميعات STEP يَلو	According to one part of the provided text, where does Mei Lan live now?			
	A	in Georgia	B	in Chengdu
	C	in California	D	in China

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
B	D	A	C	B	B	A

56.Piri Reis: The Ottoman Navigator بيري ريس: الملاح العثماني

1) Piri Reis was a great commander in the Ottoman Turkish navy. He is best known, however, as the author of a famous book on navigation, The Science of Ships and Sea Travel. His world maps are even more famous, and he is recognized today for his important contributions to geography.

(2) In 1525, he presented a copy of his book, Kitab-Al-Bahrye, to Sultan Suleiman, the Turkish ruler. It gives detailed information on navigation and contains **charts** describing in great detail the important ports and cities of the Mediterranean Sea.

(3) Although he was not an explorer like Christopher Columbus, Piri was an expert **cartographer**. He used a map of Columbus, as well as other older Arab, Chinese, Indian, Spanish, and Greek maps, to create the most accurate map of the known world of that time. A small part of one of Piri's first world maps was discovered in 1929 at the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul. It was drawn in 1513 on gazelle skin. Copies of Piri's book and maps can be found in many libraries and museums around the world, Including the Topkapi Palace, the British Museum in London, and the National Library of France in Paris.

01	What is the nearest meaning to the word "charts"?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	maps	B	sailor
	C	book	D	navigate

02	What is the field that this scientist contributed to?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	chemistry	B	biology
	C	geography and navigation	D	literature

03	What was the scientist's job?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	map maker	B	ship maker
	C	sailor	D	geologist

04	What does the word "cartographer" mean?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	mapmaker	B	sailor
	C	navigator	D	geographer

تجميعات STEP يَلو	05 Who is the author of the book?			
	A	Sultan Selim.	B	Piri Reis.
	C	Turkish scientists.	D	group of sailors.

تجميعات STEP يَلو	06 What does the book talk about?			
	A	Sultan Suliman	B	Ships for sea travel
	C	The Turkish way	D	Piri Reis's life

تجميعات STEP يَلو	07 When did he give Kitab Albahriah to the Sultan?			
	A	in 1513	B	in 1525
	C	in 1500	D	in 1517

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01	02	03	04	05	06	07
A	C	A	A	B	B	B

57.Job Announcement: Gardener إعلان وظيفة: بستاني

This is an announcement from Jack, who is looking for a job as a gardener, preferably in a nearby garden or residential complex to care for its trees/gardens. Jack states: "I have 23 years of experience in the gardening field. Those who are interested may call me on 0709923090, between 5:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. from Sunday through Thursday (weekdays only)

01	Where does Jack prefer to work?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	in a garden	B	in a field
	C	on Sunday	D	in a distant city

02	When can employers call Jack?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	at 10:00 in the morning	B	weekend evenings
	C	weekday evenings (between 5:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M.)	D	between 5:00 and 10:00 in the morning

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01	02
A	C

58.Meeting Reminder تذكير بالاجتماع

To: Hamad@gmail.com
From: Mohammed@gmail.com
Subject: Meeting Preparation

Dear Hamad,

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to remind you about the meeting scheduled for today at 3:00 p.m. in the main conference room. Please make sure to arrive on time and bring all the necessary documents.

I was not pleased with how things went yesterday. You arrived late to the meeting, and we had to wait before starting. It is important that we respect everyone's time. In the future, I expect you to be there a few minutes early, especially when we are discussing key topics.

Please confirm that you received this email and that you are prepared for today's meeting.

Best regards,
Mohammed
Office Manager

01	When was the previous meeting?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	On the same day	B	The day before the message
	C	before sending	D	March 7

02	Why was the manager angry at the clerk (Hamad)?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Because he came later than him.	B	He apologized.
	C	He did not bring the papers or files.	D	he was inattentive in the meeting.

01	02
B	A

59.Petra: The Rose City البتراء: المدينة الوردية

Petra is a famous historical site located in southern Jordan. It is known for its buildings carved into red rock and its beautiful scenery. Many visitors travel from around the world to see Petra each year.

Petra was once the capital of the Nabatean kingdom. The Nabateans were skilled traders and built Petra as a safe and strong city. They controlled important trade routes and made Petra a successful place for business.

Today, Petra is one of Jordan's most important tourist attractions. It has been named a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is often called one of the new seven wonders of the world.

01	What does the Passage say about Petra?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	It is in northern Syria.	B	It is the capital of Jordan.
	C	It was the Nabatean capital.	D	a city with no trade or business.

02	Where is Petra located?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Northern Jordan	B	Southern Jordan
	C	Saudi Arabia	D	Southern Saudi

01	02
C	B

60.Knitting and Crocheting الحياكة والكروشيه

(1) For thousands of years, people around the world made textiles by hand. Handmade fabrics go way back. Knitting, weaving, embroidery, crocheting, all of these handmade crafts 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.

(2) Some of us enjoy knitting, while others prefer crocheting. Knitting requires specialized tools and a number of stitches. The beauty of both is that you can really connect with the yarn and the pattern for the project. The techniques and tools are different from one to another, but both of them require practice in order to excel in skill.

(3) Machine sewing gives you more production by less effort, but hand sewing allows you to 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 textiles, which is why handmade things are more valuable.

01	What is a good title for this passage?	
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	The appreciation of fabrics
	B	The history of fabrics
	C	The patterns of fabrics
	D	Selling fabrics

02	What is not mentioned about the knitting?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	history of crochet	B	history of knitting
	C	the weaving machines	D	repetition of stitches

03	What is the meaning of the word “function”?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	process	B	services
	C	actions	D	task

04	What is the difference between crochet and knitting?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	the wool	B	method
	C	number of stitches	D	the patterns

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05	What’s the difference between handwoven fabrics and machine-made fabrics?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	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.

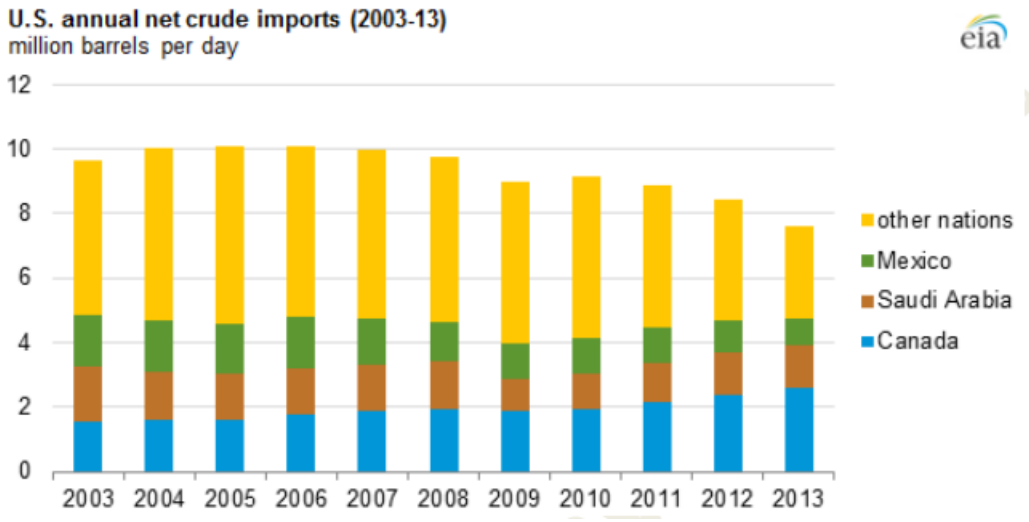
06	Why do people prefer handicrafts or handmade?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Because it is faster to make.	B	Because they choose the design themselves.
	C	Because the The materials are different.	D	Because they see the efforts being made in front of them

07	Which statement is not true about paragraph (3)?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	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.

08	What is the main idea of the last paragraph?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Hand-made is more expensive than machines because of the effort	B	Everybody has a part in the handmade knitting
	C	Machines are always better	D	Crochet is only for socks

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
B	A	A	B	A	D	A	A

71.Graph – U.S. imports

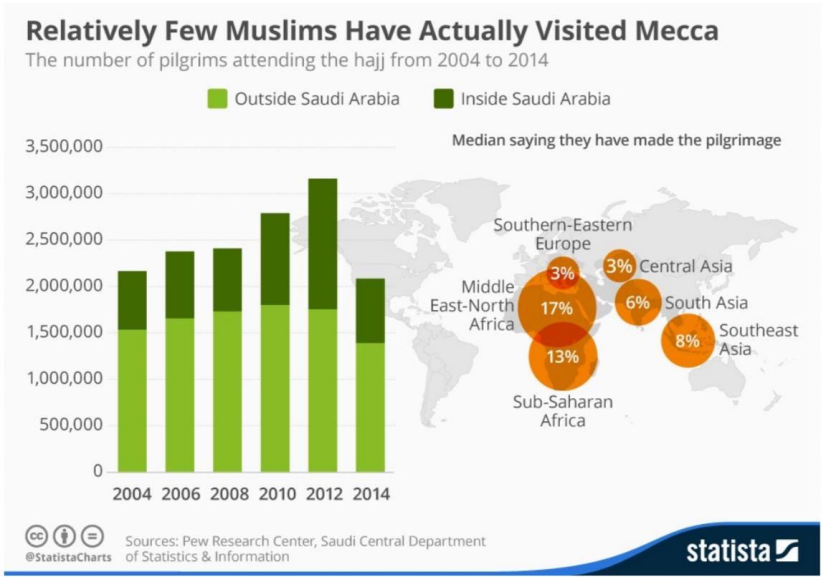


01	How much crude oil did the USA import every day in 2009?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	17,000,000 barrels	B	12,000,000 barrels	
	C	9,000,000 barrels	D	21,000,000 barrels	

02	In which year were crude oil imports to the USA from Saudi Arabia the highest?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	2005	B	2010
	C	2003	D	2001

01	02
C	C

72.Graph – Muslims who visited Mecca



01	In which year was the larges pilgrims from inside?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	2006	B	
	C	2016	D	2009

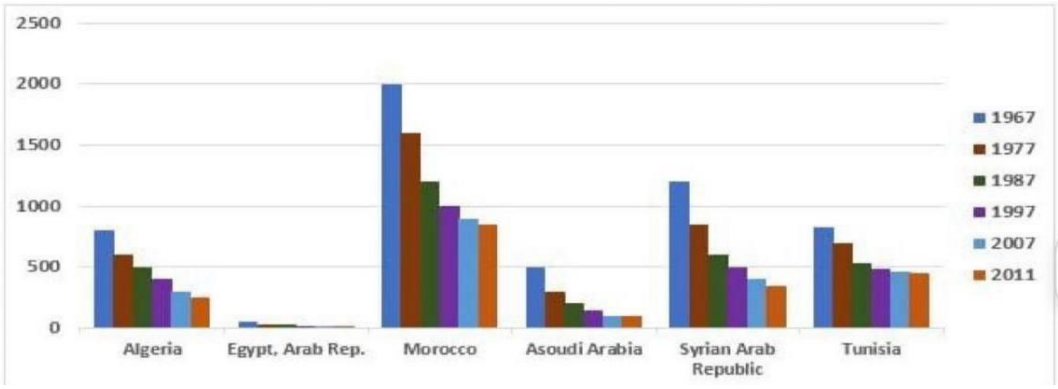
	percentage of pilgrims from inside?		
	0%	B	40%
	0%	D	75%

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01	02
B	B

01	02
D	B

80.Graph – freshwater level



01 In which year was the freshwater level the highest in Morocco?

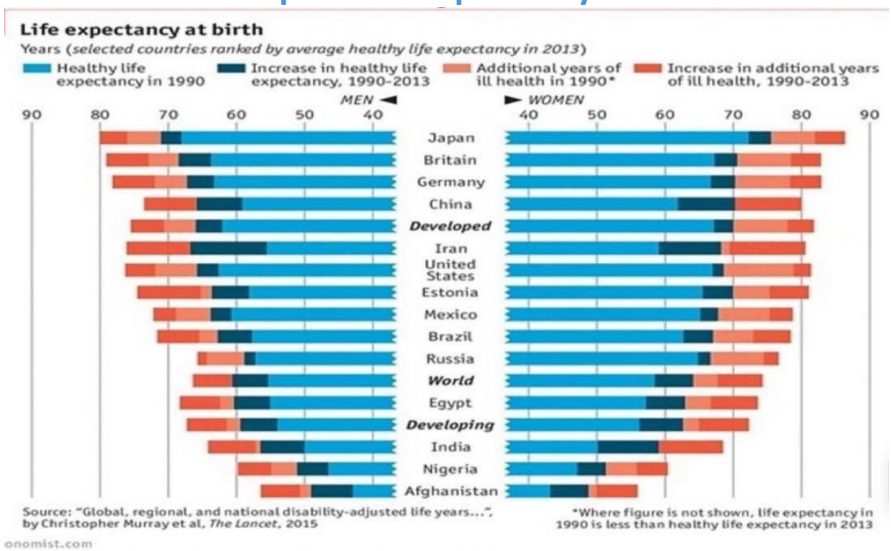
A	1967	B	1997
C	2010	D	2011

02 How much did the freshwater levels decrease in Syria between 1967 and 2011?

A	about 800 cubic meters	B	about 500 cubic meters
C	about 400 cubic meters	D	about 250 cubic meters

01	02
A	A

81.Graph – Life expectancy at birth



01 What was the healthy life expectancy for men in Germany in 1990?

A	about 47 years	B	about 55 years
C	about 63 years	D	about 70 years

02 How much did women's healthy life expectancy increase in India from 1990 to 2013?

A	by about 4 years	B	by about 6 years
C	by about 7 years	D	by about 9 years

01	02
C	D

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