منصة يَلو
التعليمية

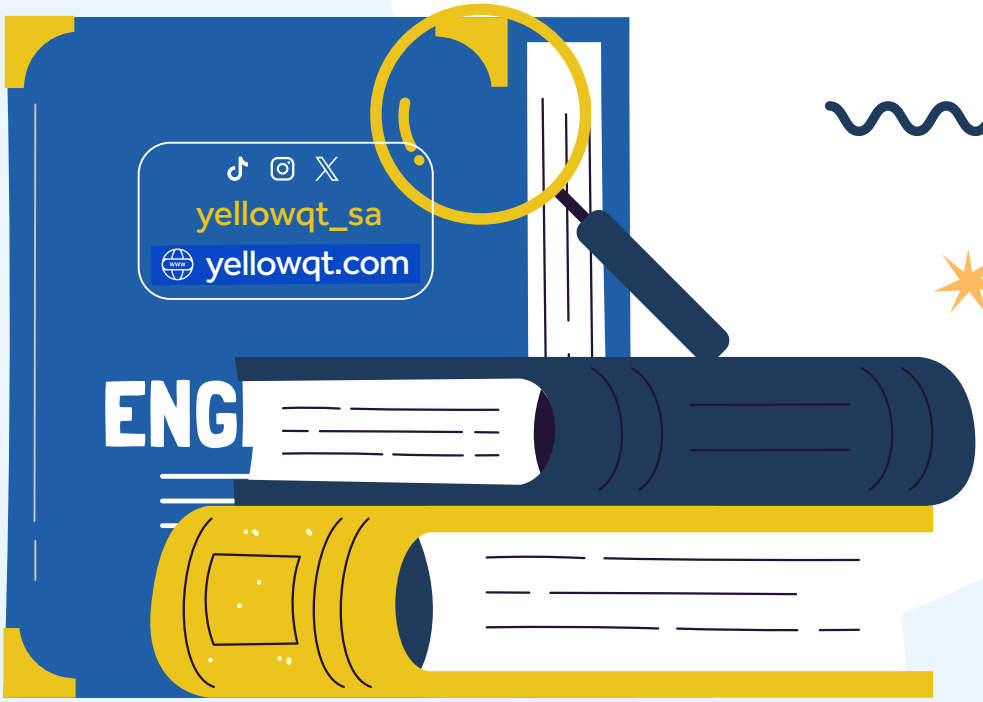
تجميعات

القطـــع

STEP

READING

المكملة



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 التكميلي 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 لأسئلة القراءة والتي وردت في اختبار الستيب مسبقاً، وهذا الكتاب هو للاستزادة بعد الانتهاء من ملف التجميع الأساسي ويتكون هذا الكتاب من ٣١٢ قطعة حيث تحتوي كل قطعة على عدة أسئلة وتختبر الطالب في مهارات القراءة الأساسية.

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قناة ستيب للإعلان عن أهم الأخبار والمستجدات والفعاليات وغيرها.
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قروب ستيب لطرح الأسئلة والاستفسارات والنقاش وغيره.
(أضغط أو امسح الباركود)



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96.Saint Lucia Island جزيرة سانت لوسيا

(1) The eastern Caribbean island of Saint Lucia is part of a chain of volcanic islands known as the Lesser Antilles. Saint Lucia is famous for its geothermal activity, where heat from beneath the earth's surface creates natural hot pools and springs that attract tourists seeking to relax in a natural environment.

(2) Although Saint Lucia is a small island "approximately 43 kilometers long and a maximum of 23 kilometers wide, covering about 616 square kilometers in total" its landscape is very diverse. The island features volcanic beaches, coral diving sites, luxury holiday resorts, traditional fishing villages, and around 76 square kilometers of rich rainforest.

(3) Saint Lucia is well known for its pair of steep, pointed mountains called the Pitons, located on the west coast. The west coast, where the capital city Castries is located, is bounded by the Caribbean Sea and is renowned for its excellent diving opportunities. In contrast, the east coast of the island faces the Atlantic Ocean.

(4) The total population of Saint Lucia is approximately 178,000 people, which is relatively small. Over the centuries, the island has attracted settlers from many parts of the world, resulting in a rich and diverse culture. A wide range of religions, music, languages, and cuisines can be found on the island.

(5) Originally, most inhabitants were Amerindians, Caribs, and European settlers, mainly from France. During the nineteenth century, further waves of migrants from Europe, the Middle East, and even Japanese people settled in the Caribbean, contributing to the island's multicultural society.

01 تجميعات STEP يَلو

What is one important idea related to St. Lucia's landscape that the writer mentions?

A	It has luxury resorts.	B	It has Japanese settlers.
C	It has a variety of cultures.	D	It has many natural attractions.

02 تجميعات STEP يَلو

What is one important idea related to St. Lucia's population that the writer mentions?

A	The population is mostly Amerindians.	B	Its settlers are from the Middle East.
C	It has a small number of people.	D	It is a small island.

03 تجميعات STEP يَلو

What does the writer want to show by the example of hot pools and springs?

A	geothermal activity	B	resort attractions
C	a mixed landscape	D	reasons settlers came.

04 تجميعات STEP يَلو

What is the main topic of the passage?

A	St. Lucia's tourism	B	St. Lucia's history
C	St. Lucia's culture	D	St. Lucia's geography

01	02	03	04
D	C	A	D

97.Simple Distillation - التقطير البسيط

(1) Simple distillation is a procedure by which two liquids with different boiling points can be isolated. It can be used effectively to **isolate** liquids that have at least a fifty-degree difference in their boiling points. To obtain the solvent from a solution, distillation can be used.

(2) Water can be obtained from salt water using this method. The solution is heated in the flask until it boils. The steam rises into the Liebig condenser, where it condenses back into water. The salt remains in the flask. In hot, arid countries such as Saudi Arabia, this technique is used on a much larger scale to produce potable water. This process is **carried** out in a desalination plant.

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01 تجميعات STEP يَلو

The word "Isolate" in Paragr… meaning to:

A	Contain	B	
C	Maintain	D	Combine

…rried" out in Paragraph (2) is closest …:

	…dered	B	Performed
C	Attempted	D	Proposed

01	02
B	B

Reserve Requirements
(4) The second tool is to increase reserve requirements on the amount of money banks are legally required to keep on hand to cover withdrawals. The more money banks are required to hold back, the less they have to lend to consumers.

Fiscal Policy
(5) The government can also increase taxes (such as income tax and VAT) and cut spending. This improves the budget situation and helps to reduce demand in the economy.

(6) Both these policies reduce inflation by reducing the growth of aggregate demand. If economic growth is rapid, reducing the growth of AD can reduce inflationary pressures without causing a recession.

(7) If a country had high inflation and negative growth, then reducing aggregate demand would be more unpalatable, as reducing inflation would lead to lower output and higher unemployment. They could still reduce inflation, but it would be much more damaging to the economy.

Passage B:

(1) For any economy, inflation is a complex phenomenon. While moderate inflation is usually good for an economy, if it goes beyond a certain point, then it can cause a disastrous situation for the economy. The government takes different measures to control inflation of different types, as explained below.

Demand-Pull Inflation Control
(2) In order to control the demand-pull inflation, the government undertakes some monetary measures and incorporates certain changes to the fiscal policy.

Monetary Measures
(3) One of the commonly used measures to control inflation is controlling the money supply in the economy. If the Government decreases the supply of money, then the demand will fall, leading to a fall in prices. Therefore, the Government may decide to withdraw certain

Paper notes and/or coins from circulation. This decreases the money supply.
(4) It is important to note that a major portion of the money supply lies with banks in the form of deposits or bank credit. Therefore, by reducing the bank's rate of lending (amount of money offered as credit), the government can considerably reduce the supply of money in the economy.

Fiscal Policy Measures to Control Inflation
(5) Apart from the monetary measures, the government also uses fiscal measures to control inflation. A country's fiscal policy has two essential components - government revenue and expenditure.

(6) Typically, when the aggregate demand exceeds the aggregate supply, an inflationary gap arises. The Government can take these fiscal measures to control inflation:

1. Take steps to decrease the overall government expenditure and transfer payments.
2. Increase the rate of taxes, causing individuals to decrease their total expenditure, leading to a decrease in demand and a drop in the money supply in the economy.

01 **What do Passages A and B say about the consequences of inflation?**

تجميعات STEP يَلو

A	It becomes more expensive to buy goods.
B	Money is worth less, and it can be bad for the economy.
C	It makes people wealthier, but causes problems with the economy.
D	Currency is worth less, but there are positive effects for the economy with high inflation.

02 **What can we understand from Passages A and B about controlling inflation th**

تجميعات STEP يَلو

A	It can be done by banks members of
B	It can be controlled becau their money and save it.
C	It can be done by increasing the amount banks lend and decreasing bond prices.
D	It can be done through increasing interest rates and reducing the money in circulation.

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03 **What can we understand from Passages A and B about tax?**

تجميعات STEP يَلو

A	It is used to make people spend less.	B	It has little effect on controlling inflation.
C	VAT is one of the main types of tax used to control inflation.	D	Tax reduces demand in the economy and therefore controls inflation.

04 **What do Passages A and B say about aggregate demand?**

	Low aggregate can lead to loyment.	B	Aggregate demand can sometimes cause negative growth.
	a balance in te demand trol inflation.	D	Aggregate demand must exceed aggregate supply.

01	02	03	04
B	D	D	C

117. Understanding Cookies فهم الكوكيز

(1) A cookie is a packet of information sent by a web server to a web browser. Cookies are generated each time the user visits the website. A message is frequently displayed saying 'cookies are required to access this site (or some equivalent message). Every time a user visits the website, cookies collect some key information about the user. They are able to carry out user tracking and also maintain user preferences (for example, when a user buys an electronic device on a music website, the cookies will remember the user's previous buying habits, and a message like this often follows: "Customers who bought items in your Recent History also bought….").

(2) Cookies aren't programs but are simply pieces of data. They can't perform any operations. They only allow the detection of web pages viewed by a user on a particular website and store user preferences, as described above.

(3) The information gathered by cookies forms an anonymous user profile and doesn't contain personal information (such as credit card numbers or passwords). Because of the information they do collect, however, they are subject to privacy and security concerns. Cookies do not present a threat in themselves.

01 What is the writer's main purpose?

تجميعات STEP يَلو

A	to complain	B	the information
C	to confirm	D	to explain

02 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

تجميعات STEP يَلو

A	Cookies are small programs that run on their own.	B	Messages are displayed on computer screens.
C	Servers store information about web users.	D	Cookies are different from programs.

03 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

تجميعات STEP يَلو

A	Internet privacy is an important issue.	B	Cookies do not contain personal information.
C	Music websites are among the most popular.	D	Web servers store information in central databases.

01	02	03
D	D	B

118. Copyright and Its Implications حقوق الطبع والنشر وآثارها

(1) Our written, recorded, and broadcast world is surrounded by warnings about copyright. If you look in the opening pages of most books, you will find a warning like this: "All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system without the written permission of the publisher except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews."

(2) Even more familiar is the FBI warning at the start of most DVDs viewed by Americans today: "All rights reserved. These DVDs are authorized for sale or rent only in the country where they were originally sold (i.e., only in the U.S. or only in Canada, respectively). Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or exhibition violates federal laws with severe penalties and violates Pictures Home Entertainment's standard terms of trade."

(3) These statements inform the viewer that they must respect "all rights", may not use or reproduce the contents, or endure "severe penalties." Just what are the "All rights" that are "reserved"? Can you reserve just any rights? Do you have any rights?

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(4) Copyright is a right given to aut lusive right to their respective writings and discoveries" (Article 1 "exclusive right" means that the author, and the author alone, has t e clause includes inventors and their inventions. Many authors will authorize a publisher to print and distribute their work. To do this, they must transfer their rights to reproduce and distribute to the publisher, normally for a limited period of time. Likewise, an inventor patents her work, then sells patent rights to industries ready to use it.

(5) Since 1790, in different acts of Congress, music, photography, movies, computer software, graphic arts, and boat hull designs have all been granted copyright protection. Both legislation and court cases have led to the development of several “doctrines”, or common practices, about copyright.

(6) A “fixed medium” is anything that can be returned to at a later time, which will display the same information or illustration as before. Paper, computer storage, stone or clay, paints, and a computerized piano keyboard’s recording system are all considered fixed mediums. No registration or special symbols are needed to gain copyright; it is present as soon as the somewhat original work is created.

(7) The copyright owner has six basic rights: to make copies, to distribute those copies; to make derivative works; to perform or display the work in public; and to perform the work by means of a “digital audio transmission.” Any of these rights can be licensed to another person or a company, such as a publisher.

(8) Making copies refers to making any type of copy: a photocopy, a photograph, a hand-drawn copy that is indistinguishable or close to it, and computer copies of any sort. These actions count as infringement even if it can be shown that no one has viewed the work.

01 What is a copyright?

A	The right given to authors and inventors for their writings and discoveries.
B	The permission to sell or rent only in the country where it was originally sold
C	the transfer of rights to a publisher or an industry
D	the ability to accurately copy something

02 What do most Americans see at the start of DVDs?

A	an FBI warning	B	an ID number
C	a fixed medium	D	a mark of quality

03 How many basic rights does a copyright owner have?

A	4	B	6
C	8	D	2

01	02	03
A	A	B

119. Cost-Benefit Analysis تحليل التكلفة والفائدة

(1) Cost-benefit analysis weighs the gains and losses to different individuals and suggests carrying out changes that provide greater benefits than harm. For example, a property tax used to build a local park creates a benefit to those who use the park, but harms those who own property (although, by increasing property values, even non-users obtain some benefits). Since some of the taxpayers won’t use the park, it won’t be the case that everyone benefits on balance. Cost-benefit analysis weighs the costs against the benefits. In the case of the park, the costs are readily monetized (turned into dollars) because the costs to the taxpayers are just the amount of the tax.

(2) In contrast, the benefits are much more challenging to estimate. Conceptually, the benefits are the amount the park users would be willing to pay to use the park if the park charged admission. However, if the park doesn’t charge admission, we would have to estimate willingness-to-pay. In principle, the park provides greater benefits than costs if the benefits to the users exceed the losses to the taxpayers.

(3) The first step in the process is to compile a comprehensive list of all the costs and benefits associated with the project or decision. Costs should include direct and indirect costs, intangible costs, opportunity costs, and the cost of potential risks. Benefits should include all direct and indirect revenues and intangible benefits, such as increased production from improved employe mer goodwill.

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01 What is the main idea in the aragraph (1) say about local parks?

A	Employee production increases when they get more benefits.	B	certain public services.
C	Indirect and intangible costs are always important to consider	D	Cost-benefit analysis helps to reduce costs and increase benefits.

A	arks lower property values	B	People pay less in taxes when local parks are built.
C	People prefer that local parks be built in larger neighborhoods.	D	Local parks are useful for the people who take advantage of them.

121. Problem Definition in Engineering Design تعريف المشكلة في تصميم الهندسة

Basic engineering design includes defining the problem as a first step. In the problem definition step, the needs of potential customers are investigated. **Potential** competitors are identified, and their market positions are characterized. Constraints imposed by government regulations or technological limitations are identified, and constraints on the design effort, such as available personnel, time, and money, are established. The problem definition process yields a clear understanding of the design project's scope and the resources available to solve it. This understanding is often expressed in a problem statement. This understanding is also expressed in the form of **criteria** and constraints.

01	The word "potential" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	new	B	private
	C	regular	D	possible

02	The word "criteria" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:....			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Standards	B	resources
	C	goals	D	benefits

01	02
D	A

122. Law of Demand قانون الطلب

(1) Demand refers to both the willingness and the ability of customers to pay a given price to buy a product or service. The amount of a product or service demanded at each price level is called the quantity demanded.

(2) In general, the quantity demanded falls as price rises, while the quantity demanded rises at lower prices. Therefore, there is an inverse relationship between the price of a product or service and the demand. This rule is known as the law of demand.

(3) **Income** refers to the money that individuals or households receive, typically from wages, salaries, or other sources such as investments. Income affects demand because when people have higher incomes, they usually have a greater ability to purchase goods and services. Conversely, when income falls, demand for many products may decline.

01	The word "income" in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	interest	B	values
	C	wages	D	receipt

02	What happens when the price of a good or product increases?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Demand for it increases.	B	Demand for it decreases.
	C	Demand for it makes prices lower.	D	Demand for some luxury goods increases.

03	What happens when the price of a product or good decreases?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Demand for it increases.	B	Demand for it decreases.
	C	Demand for it makes prices lower.	D	Demand for some luxury goods increases.

01	02	03
C	B	A

123. أسلوب القيا

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Passage A:

Democratic leadership (sometimes ... business according to decisions agreed upon by the majority. Decisions may be agreed upon formally through a voting system, but are more likely the result of informal discussions. Typically, democratic leadership encourages some of the following:

- The leader delegates a great deal and encourages decentralization.
- The leader and subordinates discuss issues, and employee participation is actively encouraged.
- The leader acts upon advice and explains the reasons for decisions.
- Subordinates have greater control over their own working lives.

125. Earthquakes: Causes and Locations الزلازل: الأسباب والمواقع

(1) An earthquake is a sudden ground movement caused by the release of energy stored in rocks, according to the elastic rebound theory. Earthquakes happen when so much stress is transmitted by seismic waves. Each year, there are more than 150,000 earthquakes strong enough to be felt by people and 900,000 recorded by seismometers.

(2) Nearly 95% of all earthquakes take place along one of the three types of tectonic plate boundaries, but earthquakes do occur along all three types of plate boundaries.

(3) About 80% of all earthquakes strike around the Pacific Ocean basin because it is lined with convergent and transform boundaries. Called the Ring of Fire, this is also the location of most volcanoes around the planet. About 15% take place in the Mediterranean-Asiatic Belt, where convergence is causing the Indian Plate to run into the Eurasian Plate, creating the largest mountain ranges in the world. The remaining 5% are scattered around other plate boundaries or are intraplate earthquakes.

01 What is the writer's main purpose?

A	to entertain	B	to argue
C	to explain	D	to convince

02 What is one important idea that the writer mentions?

A	that earthquakes happen in all oceans.
B	The energy in the Earth causes earthquakes.
C	The land earthquakes are called the Rings of Fire.
D	that earthquakes are the worst natural disasters

01	02
C	B

126. Economics: Understanding Wealth and Decision-Making الاقتصاد: فهم الثروة

(1) Economics is the study of how wealth is created and distributed. By wealth, we mean anything of value, including the products produced and sold by businesses. "How wealth is distributed" simply means who gets what. Experts often use economics to explain the choices we make and how these choices change as we cope with the demands of everyday life. In simple terms, individuals, businesses, governments, and society must make decisions that reflect what is important to each group at a particular time. For example, suppose you want to take a weekend trip to some exotic vacation spot, and you also want to begin an investment program. Because of your financial resources, though, you cannot do both, so you must decide what is most important. Business firms, governments, and, to some extent, society face the same types of decisions. Each group must deal with scarcity when making important decisions. In this case, scarcity means a lack of resources, money, time, natural resources, and so on, that are needed to satisfy a want or need.

(2) Today, experts often study economic problems from two different perspectives: microeconomics and macroeconomics. Microeconomics is the study of the decisions made by individuals and businesses. Microeconomics, for example, examines how the prices of homes affect the number of homes individuals will buy. On the other hand, macroeconomics is the study of the national economy and the global economy. Macroeconomics examines the economic effects of national income, unemployment, inflation, taxes, government spending, interest rates, and similar factors on a nation and society.

01 What is the writer's main purpose in the Passage?

A	To study government spending.	B	To explain how wealth is created and distributed.
C	To describe economic problems.	D	To inform about microeconomics and

02 What is one important idea t about macroeconomics?

A	It examines the effect of home prices.	B	It studies the national and global economy.
C	It teaches us how to start an investment program.	D	It studies decisions made by individuals and businesses.

03 What is one important idea that the writer mentions about scarcity?

A	lack of resources	B	How wealth is distributed
C	a result of microeconomics	D	a choice we make in business only

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01	02	03
B	B	A

127. Atoms and Compounds - الذرات والمركبات

(1) All substances are made from **minuscule** particles (or parts) called atoms. An element is a substance made up of one type of atom only. An atom is the smallest part of an element that can exist. Atoms of each element are represented by their own chemical symbol. For example, the symbol O represents an atom of oxygen, and H represents an atom of hydrogen.

(2) A compound is a substance that contains two or more elements that are combined with a chemical bond. The elements in a compound are present in fixed **proportions**. For example, carbon dioxide always has 12 g of carbon for every 32 g of oxygen.

(3) A chemical formula can be used to represent a compound. The formula shows the symbols for each element in the compound and the number of atoms of each element in a unit of the compound. For example, water is always made up of two elements, hydrogen and oxygen. Its formula is H_2O. This shows that it has two atoms of hydrogen for every one atom of oxygen.

01	The word "proportions" in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	places	B	lengths
	C	amounts	D	colours

02	The word "minuscule" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يلو	A	hot	B	tiny
	C	fast	D	heavy

01	02
C	B

128. The Ingenious Roman Aqueducts - القنوات المائية الرومانية العبقرية

(1) Rome is known for many things: its military conquests, its civic architecture, temples, roads, emperors, and sculpture. Yet none of these would have been possible without the most vital resource of all: water. Now, as then, water is life, and without effective distribution, there would have been no great Roman civilization. Even until relatively modern times, Roman techniques to collect, store, and channel water over huge distances remain unsurpassed.

(2) Such technology was not, of course, invented from scratch by the Romans, and many earlier Mediterranean peoples had poured resources and expertise into managing water. On the island of Crete, the Minoans developed sophisticated rain-harvesting and filtering systems as early as the middle of the third millennium B.C. Cretan water management techniques were later adopted across the Greek-speaking world, and examples abound of tunnels, drainage systems, and cisterns, sometimes of considerable size.

(3) Yet, although the water management tradition Rome inherited was rich and extensive, no previous system came close to the sophistication and reach of the Roman aqueduct. Striding across the landscape from Spain to Syria, these awe-inspiring structures not only carried life and livelihood but also proclaimed the greatness of Rome.

(4) Aqueducts were costly public works, and not all Roman cities required them. Some cities, such as Pompeii, had their water needs met by wells or public and private cisterns dug beneath houses. Some cisterns could reach a colossal size, such as the Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarnici) in Constantinople (now Istanbul, Turkey) and the Piscina Mirabilis in Miseno, Italy. The better built to provide drinking water to populations such as Rome's—thought to have reached one million in the first century AD—needed an entire system of aqueducts, not only for drinking water but also for supplying ornamental public fountains and baths.

(5) Rome was supplied by aqueducts totaling 315 miles in length. Of that, 269 miles ran underground and 46 total miles above ground; however, only about 36 miles consisted of arched structures, just under 12 percent in all.

(6) Rome had as many as 11 aque ile-long Aqua Appia, first operational in 312 B.C. It was nam cus, better known for another great pioneering structure of ancie man roads.

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(7) Three more aqueducts were built in the third and second centuries B.C.: Aqua Anio Vetus, Aqua Marcia, and Aqua Tepula. Aided by his son-in-law Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, Emperor Augustus was particularly active in improving the capital's water supply, repairing old systems, and building new ones. The Augustan-era Aqua Virgo—named, according to legend, for the young girl who directed thirsty soldiers to the springs that fed it—has been used uninterrupted ever since its construction. During his reign, Caligula began building two aqueducts that were finished by Emperor Claudius, the Aqua Claudia and Aqua Anio Novus. Trajan built the Aqua Traiana, which is 37 miles long, in A.D. 109.

03	How is the writer's view of writing as a medium of knowledge different from Socrates' view?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	He believes it is a complex process.	B	He believes it cannot lead to knowledge.
	C	He believes it is an effective record of knowledge.	D	He believes it is inferior to verbal communication.

01	02	03	04	05
B	A	C	D	B

150. Limited Liability and Its Importance المسؤولية المحدودة وأهميتها

Limited **liability** means that if a business is unable to pay its debts, the owners of the company can only lose the money that they have paid for shares. Sole **traders** and partnerships have unlimited liability. If the business cannot pay its debts, the owners have to pay them out of their own money. They may have to sell their house and other personal **possessions** to pay the business's creditors. The importance of limited liability is that people can put money into a firm by buying shares, without risking the loss of all their money if the company fails. If limited liability did not exist, people would be less willing to risk investing in firms.

01	The word "Liability" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Activity	B	Control
	C	Influence	D	Responsibility

02	The word "traders" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Professionals	B	Specialists
	C	Dealers	D	Leaders

03	The word "possessions" in the Passage is closest in meaning to:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Income	B	Property
	C	Equipment	D	Achievement

01	02	03
D	C	B

151. The Impact of Meat Production on Climate Change تأثير إنتاج اللحوم على تغير المناخ

(1) The livestock sector is one of the fastest-growing segments of the agricultural economy, particularly in the developing world. The global demand for meat, including beef, pork, chicken, and lamb, has tripled in the past 50 years, due primarily to a growing global population. This increased demand for meat is paralleled by rising temperatures and sea levels, i.e., global warming.

(2) While on the surface these might seem like two separate phenomena, a closer look reveals the undeniable link between meat production and climate change. The relationship between the livestock industry—the rearing of animals to produce dairy and meat products—and climate change is becoming more apparent, with population growth and globalization influencing a global shift toward the so-called Western Diet, which is basically pounds and pounds of meat (usually red meat) paired with high amounts of saturated fat and sugar.

(3) A new study adds to the evidence that eating red meat on a regular basis may shorten your lifespan. Past research has tied red meat to increased risks of diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and certain cancers. The studies have also pointed to an elevated risk of mortality from red meat intake.

(4) Factory farms are the largest u gricultural land used to grow the crops that feed animals. On a glob mes more land than a plant-based diet. As populations continu nore deforestation is likely to occur to make room for pasture la g biodiversity in wildlife and are also important carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the environment.

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(5) Cutting down trees releases all the absorbed CO_2—putting it back into the atmosphere—and irrevocably damages wildlife habitats, contributing to an increase in endangered species by rupturing whole ecosystems paired with biodiversity loss. Meat production also uses a lot of water: approximately 10% of the water flow worldwide is used for rearing livestock. This is a considerable amount when we consider the threat of water scarcity as populations increase and climate-change-induced droughts become more frequent.

(6) While the consequences of climate change are immense and often difficult to digest, being more informed about the impact of your individual choices can make all the difference. Knowing the meat and dairy industry's negative environmental impact might give you the motivation you need to reduce your animal product consumption and welcome more greens and grains into your diet. However, grain prices keep rising due to livestock farming, which makes it even harder for the poor to afford them. This cycle becomes vicious over time: the increased prices of grains raise the cost of livestock feed, which in turn increases the price of meat products. To break this cycle, it is advisable for people to cut down on eating red meat to help reduce not only grain prices and global warming but also water consumption.

01 What does Paragraph (2) say about livestock farming regarding the environment?

A	It causes global warming.	B	It causes population growth.
C	It causes a global shift towards the Western Diet.	D	It causes a decrease in temperature.

02 What do Paragraphs (2) and (3) say about eating too much red meat?

A	It hurts the animals.	B	It is good for reducing global warming.
C	It is healthy.	D	It is unhealthy.

03 What does Paragraph (5) say about livestock farming?

A	It releases CO2.	B	It wastes too much water.
C	It produces 10% of water.	D	It doesn't need much water.

04 What does Paragraph (6) say about livestock farming affecting the poor?

A	It provides the poor with the needed nutrition.	B	It is too expensive for the poor to buy.
C	It increases the price of grains so the poor can no longer afford them.	D	The poor cannot afford to buy red meat.

01	02	03	04
A	D	B	C

152. Understanding Malware and Viruses فهم البرمجيات الضارة والفيروسات

(1) Malware and viruses are programs that can attack digital devices such as computers, tablets, phones, and others. A virus is a small program created to harm or cause trouble by gaining access to your **device** and infecting it. It can copy your personal data or slow your device down. A virus works by attaching itself to other files.

(2) By combining the words "malicious" (meaning "damaging") and "software," we get the word "malware." Viruses are one type of malware. Malware is made to stop your device from running properly and sometimes to steal information. Your device can be infected very quickly by malware. It could crash, slow down, or turn back on again. Your internet connection may also go down as the virus or worm searches for other devices to **infect** or sends your information back to the person or people who created it.

(3) A virus is a type of malware that travels through normal programs. Once your device has a virus, it may easily and quickly pass to other files. A virus might just slow down your device, or it might be so bad that you lose your applications and documents!

(4) Worms can travel from device to device, but unlike viruses, they don't need to attach themselves to other programs. Worms can copy themselves hundreds of times, so they can very quickly harm your device and other devices. A worm will copy itself onto your account and then send a copy to all of your email contacts.

01 What is the reason for a slow internet connection?

A	worms attaching to computer programs	B	Too many people on the internet
C	The virus is looking for other devices	D	worms copying themselves

02 What is one negative effect

A	They delete files.	B	
C	They affect email contacts.	D	programs.

03 The word "device" in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to:

A	software	B	program
C	system	D	equipment

fect" in Paragraph (2) is closest in

	mage	B	improve
	ancel	D	connect

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01	02	03	04
C	C	D	A

(2) Successful companies recognize the importance of both approaches. Products must start with the needs and wants of customers. But delivery of a profitable product depends on efficiency and quality in production. In the real world, market and product orientation are closely intertwined so that companies like Gillette, Coca-Cola, and Travis Perkins will:

- carry out market research into what consumers want
- Organize product research in line with the results of market research
- constantly engage in qualitative market research to find out what focus groups of customers think of new ideas
- test market new products in smaller market areas before launching them onto a wider market
- evaluate ongoing customer perceptions of goods and services to improve technologies and product offerings. Market orientation focuses on getting the right product, while product orientation focuses on getting the product right.

01 **What important idea connected to product-oriented firms does the writer mention in Paragraph (1)?**

A	Their customers want and need their products.	B	They help customers based on what they want and need.
C	They pay more attention to what they make and the services that help it.	D	They need skills, knowledge, and systems in order to make products.

02 **What important idea connected to 20th-century firms does the writer mention in Paragraph (1)?**

A	They did not understand what their customers looked for.	B	They tested new products in small areas first.
C	They made products of high quality using new technology.	D	They understood the importance of both market and product-oriented approaches.

03 **What ideas connected to successful companies does the writer mention?**

A	They use advanced technology to ensure quality.
B	They focus on making a quality product at a good price.
C	They meet their customers' needs and also make a quality product.
D	They focus on the skills, knowledge, and systems that support their product.

04 **What does the writer want to show with the examples of Gillette, Coca-Cola, and Travis Perkins?**

A	They pay careful attention to the quality of their products.	B	That market and product orientation are clearly connected.
C	That they get the right product for their customers.	D	That they get the products right.

01	02	03	04
C	A	C	B

155. Resources in Industrial Society الموارد في المجتمع الصناعي

(1) In an industrial society like the United States, the most important nonfuel resources are iron ore, aluminum ore, copper ore, and minerals containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium used in fertilizers. A lot of energy is used in mining operations and the transportation of ore. To make the task of any physical extraction and transportation **worthwhile**, the ores must contain enough of the required compound or element. Some low-grade ore is not usable because of the cost of the mining process.

(2) Materials **extracted** from the earth are processed by screening, separating, washing, and grinding. Often, the useful element in an ore is in a chemical form that is not usable and must be changed to a **desirable** form. For instance, the aluminum in aluminum ore is in the form of an aluminum ion. To be useful, the aluminum ion needs to be changed to aluminum metal.

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

A	correct	B	difficult
C	typical	D	[illegible]orful

02 **The word "extracted" in Para[illegible] meaning to:**

A	removed	B	replaced
C	returned	D	reflected

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

A	complete	B	special
D	required		

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01	02	03
D	A	D

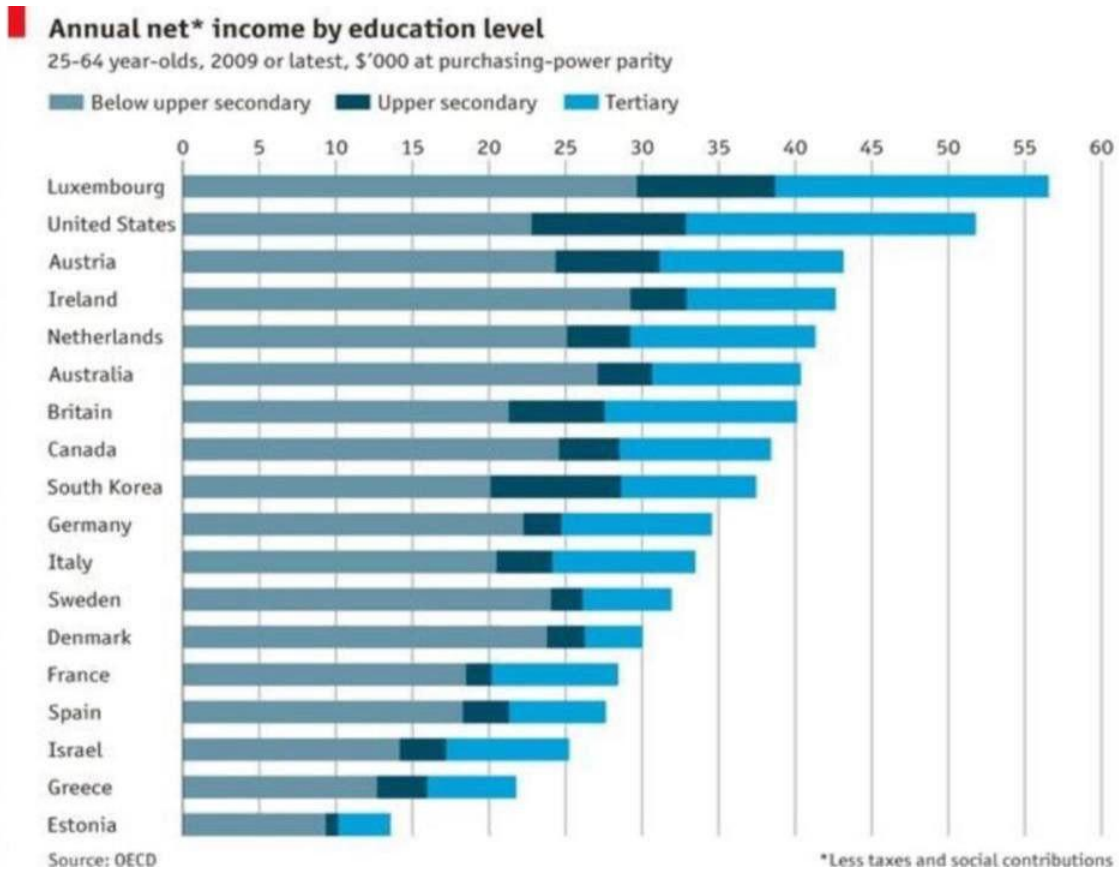
366. Insufficient Funds for University Duties نقص التمويل للمهام الجامعية

"Khalid says that sometimes he is ordered by the University to undertake certain duties but is given insufficient funds to accomplish the task."

01	Khalid says he is unsuccessful because he lacks:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	time	B	manpower
	C	money	D	confidence

01
C

367. Graph – Annual net income by education level



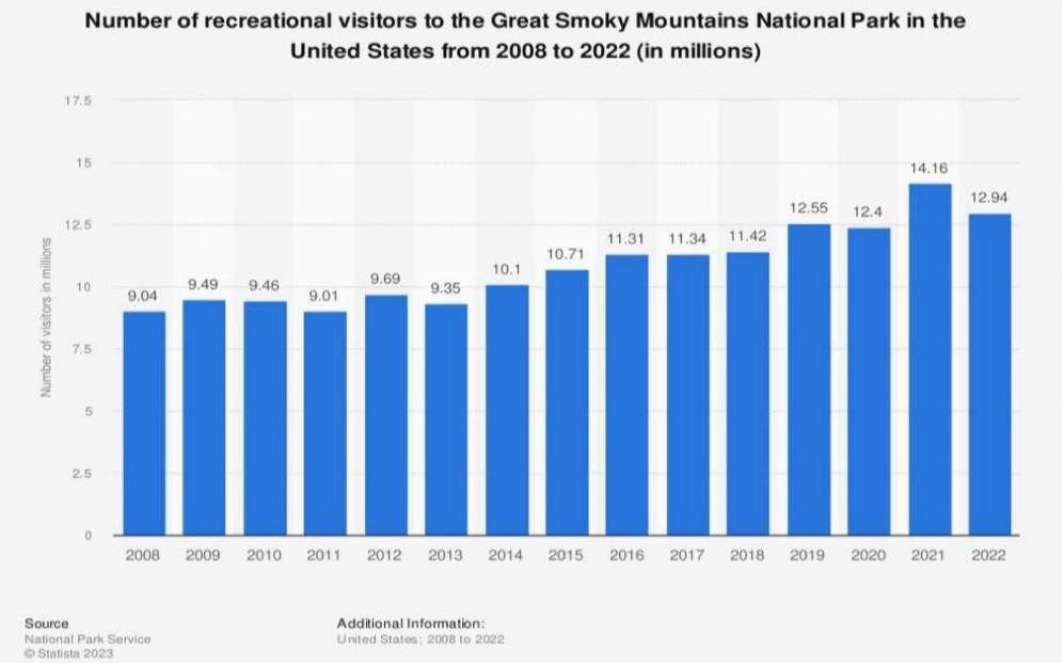
01	What was the salary of graduates of upper secondary education in France?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	$4,000-$12,000	B	
	C	$20,000-$28,000	D	

02	What was the typical salary of graduates of upper secondary in Ireland?			
		an $60,000	B	more than $45,000
		an $33,000	D	more than $29,000

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B	D

368. Graph – numbers of recreational visitors



01	In which year was the lowest number of visitors?		
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A 2008	B 2011	
	C 2013	D 2018	

01
B

---

369. Tables – fast food

How many fast food meals do you eat per week?

	Children 5-12	Young Adults 13-17	Adults 18-49	Elderly 50+	Total
0	8	2	4	9	23
1-3	24	4	26	31	85
4-6	10	28	14	6	58
7+	8	16	6	4	34

Which fast food restaurants have you visited in the last year?

	Children 5-12	Young Adults 13-17	Adults 18-49	Elderly 50+	Total
McDonalds	44	42	41	42	169
Burger King	36	41	32	28	137
Herfy	11	43	32	3	89
Hardees	9	46	25	10	90
KFC	24	36	43	42	145

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01	Which fast food restaurant is ... adults?		
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A Burger King	B McDonalds	
	C Hardees	D KFC	

02	...od restaurant is most popular?		
STEP يَلو	A McDonalds	B Hardees	
	C Herfy	D KFC	

01	02
D	A

385. Ancient Astronomy علم الفلك القديم

Ancient civilizations were deeply interested in the sky. Astronomy, the study of stars and planets, was important for timekeeping and understanding the world. The Babylonians and Egyptians were among the earliest groups to observe the sky closely. They used simple tools such as the Merkhet, which helped them measure the altitude of stars at night.

The Babylonians and Chinese believed that both the earth and the sun rotated on an axis. These early ideas helped shape how people thought about space and movement in the sky.

In 364 BC, a Chinese astronomer named Gan De made important observations. He studied the five visible planets and also wrote about Jupiter's moons. His work is considered one of the oldest known records of planetary observation.

These early astronomers did not have modern equipment, but their careful studies helped future scientists learn more about the universe.

01	Who used the "Merkhet" to measure altitude?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Babylonian and Egyptian astronomers.	B	Babylonian and Greek astronomers.
	C	Greek and Egyptian astronomers.	D	Greek and Chinese astronomers.

02	What two objects did the Babylonians and Chinese believe rotated on an axis?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	The sun and the moon.	B	The Earth and the Sun.
	C	The Earth and the Moon.	D	The sun and Venus.

03	What did Gan De make in 364 BC?	
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	A star map and observations of Jupiter's moons.
	B	A star catalogue and observations of five planets.
	C	Observations of five planets and Jupiter's moons.
	D	Observations of Jupiter's moons and a star catalogue.

01	02	03
A	B	C

386. The Great Depression - الكساد العظيم

The Great Depression was one of the most difficult periods in modern economic history. It began in the United States and affected many other countries. Between 1920 and 1929, the amount of money in the economy almost doubled. People were spending, investing, and borrowing more than ever before.

However, this growth did not last. In October 1929, the stock market crashed. Over the next few years, banks started to fail. In the spring of 1932, a large number of banks were failed, and people could not get their money back. Many businesses closed, and people lost their life savings.

By 1933, the effects of the depression were clear. Around 15 million people in the United States had lost their jobs. Many families were left without food or homes, and people stood in long lines to get free meals.

Governments later introduced new policies to improve the economy, but it took many years for full recovery. The Great Depression remains an important example of how economic systems can collapse when there is too much risk and not enough planning.

01	When was the money doubled?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	1920-1929	B	1930–1935
	C	1910–1919	D	1940–1945

02	When were the banks crush			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Spring of 1932	B	
	C	Winter of 1931	D	Summer of 1931

03	How many people lost their job in 1933?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Over 50 million	B	Around 15 million
	C	About 5 million	D	Less than 1 million

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01	02	03
A	A	B

387. Universal Health Care نظام الرعاية الصحية الشاملة

Many people believe that health care should be available to everyone. A universal health care system means that all people in a country can visit doctors and hospitals without paying a high cost each time. It helps poor families and people who are sick but cannot afford private care.

However, not all governments can support such systems easily. Some countries, especially **wealthy** ones, are able to pay for health care through taxes. Others find it more difficult to give free health care to everyone. To make this system work, everyone in the society must support it, including by paying extra taxes.

Some people think the government should reduce spending on other important services. But many experts believe it is better to ask all people to pay a little more in taxes. That way, no one is left without medical help when they need it.

Doctors and nurses in public hospitals can still see many patients each day, but the goal is to help more people receive care, not reduce contact between physicians and patients.

01	How should the government pay for a universal health care system?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	By reducing funding to other essential government services.	B	By making everyone pay extra taxes.
	C	By cutting doctors' salaries.	D	By allowing only private hospitals.

02	What does the word "however" mean?	
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Signifies that governments find it easy to finance universal health care systems.
	B	That governments do struggle with paying for universal health care systems - Not all governments can do this.
	C	That all people should go to private hospitals.
	D	That health care is not important.

03	What does "wealthy" mean?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Rich	B	Poverty
	C	Poor	D	Good

04	What does the Passage say about the health care system?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	It works best with private hospitals only.	B	It does not need government support.
	C	It should only be for people with jobs.	D	Everyone in the society should support to make it better.

05	What is the main idea of the Passage?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Universal health care requires funding and support from everyone.	B	Health care should only be for rich countries.
	C	Patients should see fewer doctors.	D	Hospitals should be private, not public.

01	02	03	04	05
B	B	A	D	A

388. Mammals: Unique Features and Diversity الثدييات: ميزات فريدة وتنوع

Mammals are a group of animals that share special features. Most mammals give birth to live young and feed them with milk. They also have hair or fur on their bodies. One of the most interesting facts about mammals is that some of them can fly.

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For example, bats are mammals w On the other hand, whales are also mammals, but they live in the very different environments and come in many forms.

Another reason mammals are special is their intelligence. The brain of a mammal is one of the most complex organs in the animal world. This allows mammals to learn, solve problems, and communicate in different ways.

Mammals are found all over the world, and they play important roles in many ecosystems.

01	What does the Passage say about mammals?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	All mammals can fly.	B	Some mammals have wings.
	C	Mammals only live on land.	D	Mammals lay eggs.

02	Why does the Passage mention whales and bats?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	To show different species of mammals.	B	To compare birds and fish.
	C	To describe dangerous animals.	D	To explain animal migration.

03	How does the Passage show that mammals are intelligent?	
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	By mentioning that the mammal's brain is the most complex organ.
	B	By mentioning lives.
	C	By describing how mammals fly.
	D	By explaining animal speed.

01	02	03
B	A	A

389. Graduation Celebration دعوة لحفل التخرج

You are kindly invited to attend the graduation party of our friend, Sara Al-Qahtani.

Location: Al-Rawda Hall, Riyadh
Date: Friday, June 14
Time: 7:00 PM

We will celebrate this special moment with family, friends, and classmates. The evening will include music, light food, and joyful memories.

Note: Each guest is kindly requested to buy a small gift bag as part of the event. The bag costs 8 Riyals and includes a thank-you card and a graduation souvenir.

We look forward to celebrating with you!

01	How much was the bag?			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	It was about 8 Riyals.	B	It was 500 riyals.
	C	It was 450 riyals.	D	It was 42 riyals.

01
A

390. Image – SLOW PLAYGROUND



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395. Timbuktu: A Historical Trade Hub تيمبكتو: مركز تاريخي للتجارة

Timbuktu is a city in the western African country of Mali, situated at the southern edge of the Sahara, 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of the Niger River. The Niger River is the main river that links most of West Africa. It has its headwaters near the Atlantic coast and journeys northeast, running in a crescent through African countries like Mali and Niger, then through Nigeria, before flowing west into the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean. Thus, the river connects parts of Africa to the Gulf of Guinea across the Atlantic.
The town, Timbuktu, is the capital of the Tombouctou Region. **It** is especially important as it links the west of Africa to its north. Timbuktu's historical riches were due to its position as a southern terminus of the trans-Saharan trade.

01	Why is the Niger River important?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	It links most of West Africa.	B	It protects Timbuktu from drought.
	C	It links two continents.	D	It helps in the trade of Timbuktu.

02	What does the river connect?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Africa and Europe	B	Africa to the Gulf of Guinea across the Atlantic
	C	the Sahara to Asia	D	from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean

03	Why is Timbuktu an important city?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	It suffers from drought and flooding.	B	It is one of the eight administrative regions of Mali.
	C	It trades through the Niger River.	D	It connects north and west Africa.

04	The pronoun “it” refers to:				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	Tombouctou Region.	B	Mali.	
	C	Timbuktu.	D	Sahara.	

01	02	03	04
A	B	D	C

396. The Difference Between Historic and Prehistoric Periods الفرق بين الفترة التاريخية والفترة ما قبل التاريخ

The difference between the Historic period and the Prehistoric period is that people didn’t know how to read or write in the Prehistoric period. Therefore, in the Prehistoric period, people could not read.

01	People in the prehistoric period:				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	couldn’t draw.	B	couldn’t read.
	C	couldn’t dance.	D	couldn’t feed themselves

01
B

397. Clever Crows: Tool Use in New Zealand الغربان الذكية: استخدام الأدوات في نيوزيلندا

Scientists in New Zealand have studied crows and found that **they** are very intelligent birds. These crows can use simple tools to get food. For example, they can use a stick to pull food out of a small hole. Some crows have also been seen bending wires to make hooks.

The scientists were surprised by how quickly the crows learned new skills. They were able to solve problems after just a few tries. In some cases, they even taught other crows how to do the same thing.

Many people believe that only hum… s in New Zealand show that birds can also be clever. The scientists … ows learn and remember information.

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01	What does "They" refer to?				
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	evidence	B	New Zealand scientist
	C	crows	D	birds

01
C

401. Meeting Invitation دعوة للاجتماع

Dr. Smith is inviting all staff members to attend a meeting on Monday at 10:00 a.m. The meeting will be held in the main conference room. The goal of the meeting is to discuss the new program that was recently introduced in the department.

Some staff members have already shared their opinions about the program. While many support it, some people have contradictory opinions. Dr. Smith believes it is important to hear from everyone and answer any questions they may have.

All staff are encouraged to attend the meeting and participate in the discussion. Light refreshments will be served at the end.

01	Some people had contradictory opinions regarding _____			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	the new program.	B	the department.
	C	Mr. Smith.	D	the people

01
A

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402. Khalid's Financial Struggles صعوبات خالد المالية

Khalid is a university student. He studies hard and attends all his classes. He enjoys learning and wants to do well in his future job. However, Khalid is not always happy. The reason is that he does not have enough money.

Khalid's parents help him when they can, but he still finds it difficult to pay for everything. He needs to buy books, pay for transport, and sometimes eat outside. He also wants to join some activities at the university, but many of them cost money.

He has clothes, food, and a place to live. He also does not need a car because the university is close to his home. What he needs most is enough money to manage his basic needs and enjoy student life.

Khalid is now looking for a part-time job to earn extra money. He hopes this will help him focus better on his studies without always worrying about expenses.

01	Khalid is not happy because he lacks:			
تجميعات STEP يَلو	A	clothes	B	food
	C	a car	D	money

01
D

هذه مجرد عينة من كتاب تجميعات يلو 26 ، للحصول على الكتب كاملة يمكنك الاشتراك من خلال الرابط:
https://yellowqt.com/ar/KRpoeNq