



**KHALID
HAROON**

5 1 1 4 8 2 0 0

Today's learners,
Tomorrow's leaders.



English Literature

ملخصات تخصص الأدب الإنجليزي

EL112



ملخصات البروفيسور



EL112 MTA

READING TEXT: -

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

Cheating and Plagiarism

Students are responsible for familiarizing themselves with the University Code of Student Conduct. Upon enrollment, they agree to follow all the policies and regulations of the University and its governing bodies. Disciplinary authority is exercised through the Student Conduct Committee, which has established procedures for hearing allegations of misconduct. Copies of the Student Conduct Code are available at the Student Services Office.

Academic dishonesty is never **condoned** by the University. This includes acts such as cheating and plagiarism, which violate the Student Conduct Code and could result in expulsion or failing the course.

Cheating includes, but is not limited to, obtaining or giving unauthorized help during an examination, getting unauthorized information about the contents of an examination before it is administered, using unauthorized sources of information during an examination, altering or falsifying grade records, changing or supplying answers after an examination has been submitted, falsifying any official University record, and misrepresenting facts to gain exemptions or extensions for course requirements.

Plagiarism includes, but is not limited to, submitting any paper or document copied in whole or in part from another person's work without proper acknowledgment, failing to identify quoted ideas not fully assimilated into the student's own style, or paraphrasing too closely so that the reader is misled about the source. It also includes submitting the same work in different courses without permission, "**dry-labbing**" (using another student's experimental data without consent), reusing laboratory data from other parts or previous terms, or fabricating data to match expected results.

1. Upon enrollment, students are to:

- Negotiate the university's policies & regulations.
- **Familiarize themselves with the University's policies & regulations.**
- Attend seminars.
- Join forums

2. The role exercised by the Student Conduct Committee is to:

- Handle complaints.
- Handle suggestions.
- Admit students.
- **Handle misconduct.**

3 In paragraph II, the word condoned is closer to the meaning of which phrasal verb:

2



- **Put up with.**
- Put down.
- Put aside not sure.
- Put out.

4 Academic dishonesty includes:

- Plagiarism and class absence.
- Cheating and dishonesty.
- Dropouts.
- **Plagiarism and cheating.**

5 Cheating includes all the following EXCEPT:

- Getting and giving unauthorized exam content information before exams.
- **Conducting study circles with colleagues.**
- Altering grades records.
- Giving answers after an exam is handed in

6 What does the author mean by "dry-labbing"?

- **Obtaining, using or alleging unauthorized experimental data.**
- Using quotations without proper documentation.
- Faking to collect lab data.
- Making sure that the lab is dry

7 Altering facts to get exemptions or extensions is considered as an act of plagiarism:

- True
- **False**

8 The text emphasizes the importance of obtaining the lecturer's consent when submitting written or oral material:

- **True**
- False

9 Paraphrasing is academically unacceptable:

- True
- **False**

10 Committing either cheating or plagiarism doesn't lead to expulsion or course failure:

- True
- **False**

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

The Emperor Penguin

Description: The Emperor Penguin is the world's largest and tallest penguin. It is also the heaviest penguin, with some individuals recorded at nearly 100 pounds. Adults have a black head, back, tail, and black wings. The underparts are dingy



white. The sides of the neck are marked with a large golden or yellow stripe. In addition, there is a varying amount of gold on the upper breast. Like most penguins, the Emperor Penguin has thick, waterproof feathers that cover the entire body except for the bill and feet. Emperor Penguins normally live about 20 years in the wild, though some individuals have been recorded at 40 years of age.

Diet: Crustaceans, krill, and small fish. Emperor Penguins will dive to depths of 800 feet in search of food. Most dives last 3-6 minutes.

Predators: Sharks, Leopard Seals, Orcas Chicks are vulnerable to predation from South Polar Skuas.

Range: The Emperor Penguin is found throughout the Antarctic perimeter. It is the only species of penguin to breed during the Antarctic winter. Breeding takes place about 60 miles from the coast in the Antarctic interior, where temperatures regularly drop to -40 degrees Celsius. The trek from the Antarctic coastline to the breeding grounds was the inspiration for "March of the Penguins".

Nesting: Female Emperor Penguins lay a single egg in May or June. After the egg has been laid, the female must immediately feed in the ocean. First, the egg is carefully transported to the male, who incubates the egg under a brood patch that rests above the feet. Occasionally, the transfer is unsuccessful and the egg rolls onto the ice and instantaneously freezes.

The male will incubate the egg for up to 65 days! During this time, he will not eat a single meal. On particularly cold days, hundreds of male penguins may gather together in a compact huddle to warm themselves in the pounding Antarctic winds. In about two months, the female returns and locates her mate and chick by sound. The male then takes his turn feeding in the ocean and returns after about a month. Once the chick is about seven weeks old, it joins other chicks in a creche (huddle) to keep warm.

Status: Populations of Emperor Penguins are thought to be stable. Estimates indicate about 200,000 breeding pairs.

1. Where do Emperor Penguins breed?

- Along the coast.
- In the water.
- South America.
- **The Antarctic interior.**

2. What does stable mean?

- decreasing.
- increasing
- **staying the same**
- uncertain.

3. Which of the following scenarios is unlikely?

- Finding an Orcs that has just eaten an Emperor Penguin.
- **Finding an Emperor Penguin after it has been underwater for 10. minutes.**
- Finding an Emperor Penguin that is about 20 years old.
- Finding an Emperor Penguin that weighs 60 pounds.

4. Which of the following animals only preys on Penguin chicks

- **skuas.**
- seals.



- sharks.
- orcas

5. Which of the following is NOT part of the diet of the Emperor Penguin?

- fish.
- crustaceans.
- krill.
- **insects.**

6. How many eggs are laid by the female Emperor Penguin?

- 3
- 2
- **1**
- 0

7. The Emperor Penguin's tale is white.

- True
- **False**

8. The Female penguin locates her chick by sight.

- True.
- **False**

9. The female penguin feeds in the ocean while the male incubates.

- **True.**
- False

10. The male incubates for more than two months without eating.

- **True**
- False

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

Packaging

To get a chocolate out of a box requires a considerable amount of unpacking: the box has to be taken out of the paper bag in which it arrived; the wrapper has to be torn off, the lid opened and the paper removed, the chocolate itself then has to be unwrapped from its own piece of paper. But this amount of wrapping is not confined to luxuries. It is now becoming increasingly difficult to buy anything that is not wrapped up. The package itself is of no interest to the shopper, who usually throws it away immediately. So why is it done? Some of it, like the cellophane on meat, is necessary, but most of the rest is simply competitive selling. This is absurd. Packaging is using up scarce energy and resources and is spoiling the environment.

Little research is being carried out on the costs of alternative types of packaging. Just how possible is it, for instance, for local authorities to recycle paper, pulp it, and recycle it as egg-boxes? Would it be cheaper to plant another forest? Paper is the material most used for packaging-20 million paper bags are apparently used in Great Britain each day-but very little



is recycled A machine has been developed that paps paper then processes it into packaging, eg egg- boxes and cartons. This could be easily adapted for local authority use. It would mean that people would have to separate their garbage into paper and non-paper, with a different dustbin for each. Paper is, in fact, probably the material that can be most easily recycled, and now, with massive increases in paper prices, the time has come at which collection by local authorities e has come at could be profitable.

Recycling of this kind is already happening with milk bottles, which are returned to the dairies, washed out and refilled. But both glass and paper are being threatened by the growing use of plastic. More and more dairies are experimenting with plastic bottles, and it has been estimated that if all the milk bottles necessary were made of plastic, then British dairies would be producing the equivalent of enough plastic tubing to encircle the earth every five or six days!

1. In paragraph one: This amount of wrapping is not confined to luxuries' means:

- not enough wrapping is used for luxuries.
- more wrapping is used for luxuries.
- **it is not only for luxury products that too much wrapping is used.**
- the wrapping used for luxury products is unnecessary.

2. If paper is to be recycled:

- more forests will have to be planted.
- the use of paper bags will have to be restricted.
- **people will have to use different dustbins for their rubbish.**
- the local authorities will have to reduce the price of paper.

3. The author thinks that:

- **not enough research has been done into packaging alternatives.**
- the function of packaging is not very costly.
- people will soon stop using cackaging altogether.
- it is better to use plastic for packaging.

4. 'Confined' which is underlined means:

- used for.
- **restricted to.**
- needed for.

5. Paper is the material:

- rarely used for packaging.
- restricted to egg-boxes.
- can't be recycled.
- **most commonly and most easily used for packaging.**

6. Plastic wrapping:

- **threatens both glass and paper wrapping.**
- is expensive.
- saves energy.
- is limited.



7. **Too many products nowadays are wrapped in unnecessary packaging.**
- **True**
 - False
8. **The rising price of paper will make it worthwhile for local authorities to collect waste- paper.**
- **True**
 - False
9. **There is no danger that plastic will ever replace glass and paper.**
- True
 - **False**
10. **Many dairies are using plastic bottles in their laboratories.**
- True
 - **False**
-

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

Our First Words

Slanguage, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Fredrick II in the thirteenth century it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than language deprivation here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such drastic **deprivation** exists as that ordered by Fredrick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the cues and signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to mop up language rapidly. There are **critical times**, it seems, when children learn more readily. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Linguists suggest that speech milestones are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ (Intelligence Quotient). At twelve weeks a baby smiles and utters vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three, he knows about 1000 words which he can put into sentences; and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about Man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of a teddy-bear with the sound pattern 'teddy-bear'. And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the 'hubbub' of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in novel ways.



But speech has to be triggered, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the cues and signals in the child's babbling, clinging, grasping, crying, smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal cues is essential to the growth and development of language

1. Frederick II's experiment was 'drastic' because:

- he wanted to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
- **he ignored the importance of mothering to the infant**
- he was unkind to the nurses.
- he wanted to see if the children would die before they reached the age of one

2. The reason some children are backward in speaking today is that:

- they do not listen carefully to their mothers.
- their brains have to absorb too much language at once.
- **their mothers do not always respond to their speaking signs.**
- their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them.

3. By 'critical times' the author means:

- difficult periods in the child life.
- moments when the child becomes critical towards its mother.
- **important stages in the child's development.**
- times when mothers often neglect their children.

4. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?

- The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
- **Children do not need to be encouraged to speak.**
- The child's brain ability is highly selective.
- Most children learn their language in definite stages.

5. "deprivation" which is underlined means:

- inability
- **lack**
- need
- disturbance

6. Good mothering is important only after the child has learned to:

- True
- **False**

7. By the age of a year and a half the child's vocabulary is still.

- **True**
- False

8. By the age of four children still make many grammatical mistake.

- True



- **False**

9. The author does not believe that children select and analyze.

- True
- **False**

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

The Beautiful, Powerful Jaguar

What beautiful cat lives in North and South America and is bigger and tougher than a leopard or mountain lion? If you said jaguar, you're right. The only cat species that are larger are the tiger, the African lion, and the endangered Asiatic lion.

Most jaguars are orange or tan with black rose-shaped spots (rosettes) However, there is also a solid black jaguar. Black jaguars have spots, too, but their spots are hard to see except when in bright sunlight.

The jaguar's coloration serves as camouflage. Lighter colored jaguars live in more open grassland and forest. Here, their markings help them blend among the vegetation and shadows. Black jaguars, meanwhile, blend in better in the darkest forests and jungles.

Like tigers, jaguars live alone most of their lives. Baby jaguars are born I for two years while they learn to hunt. Then they leave to establish their own territories, marking it with their waste or by clawing marks in trees. Litters of one to four and stay with their very protective mother, who guards and defends young

Also like tigers, jaguars love water. They will sit half-submerged, half-sinking in a cool rainforest stream or pond waiting for prey Sometimes jaguars will even climb trees to await unsuspecting prey wandering below.

They'll catch water animals like caiman (a relative of alligators and crocodiles), fish, frogs and turtles. Other times, they'll hunt on land. They'll pounce on tapir, peccaries, capybara or deer with one quick leap. A jaguar's bite is so strong; it can even chomp through tortoise shells. They've even been observed using their jaws to drag heavy prey for over a mile.

People often confuse leopards with jaguars. Both are beautiful, spotted cats. However, there are several important differences. Leopards live in Asia and Africa, while jaguars are native to the Americas. Also, jaguars are much bigger. They have heavier chests and legs, and their larger heads have more powerful jaws.

While Jaguars were once fairly abundant and plentiful, they are now endangered and very few Mining, farming and other development have destroyed much of their wild habitat. Today some of their habitat is protected. However, these beautiful cats are still illegally hunted for their fur and because they are a threat to ranchers' livestock.

1.The endangered Asiatic lion". Endangered means:

- in great quantity.
- **in danger of extinction.**
- dangerous
- big and colorful

2. Jaguars and leopards are alike because:

- they are large cats
- they are spotted cats



- they live in America
- **both 'a' and 'b'**

3. Which cat species is smaller than a jaguar?

- African lion
- **Mountain lion**
- Asiatic lion
- Tiger

4. A camouflage helps an animal to:

- jump and attack the prey
- hibernate
- **blend in better**
- none of the above

5. Baby jaguars stay with their mothers for before going off on their own:

- one year
- **two years**
- three years
- four years

6. Jaguars and leopards are different because:

- jaguars live in North and South America.
- leopards live in Africa and Asia.
- jaguars have heavier chests, legs, and heads.
- **all the above.**

7. All the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- Jaguars can climb trees
- Jaguars can sometimes be found in streams or ponds.
- **Jaguars live in large groups throughout most of their lives.**

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

Forest and Trees

Deforestation means the removal of a forest so that the land is converted for urban use or agriculture. The destruction of forests occurs for many reasons: trees are used as fuel or for cleared land in used as pasture for livestock and crop plantations. The main adverse effects of deforestation are aridity and damage to animal habitat, as well as climate change and **erosion**. The main causes of deforestation are commercial agriculture by big business

and subsistence farming by local people. In Indonesia, industrial logging is carried out to clear areas to produce palm oil while in Brazil, large areas of the Amazon rainforest were cleared and vegetable oil. Subsistence farmers clear an area big enough to graze cattle or grow crops by cutting down the trees and burning them. However, after two or three years, the land can be used so the farmer moves to another piece of land. It takes around ten years for the place of land to recover. However, in populated areas, the land cannot recover, and this leads to heavy erosion because the layer of soil that protects the ground is removed during the crop-growing process. This can cause flooding problems in heavy rain.



One area affected by deforestation is the Amazon Basin in Brazil. The vast rainforests of the Amazon cover an area around 25 times the size of the UK and absorb an estimated 1.5 billion t dioxide annually. **They** are thought to have helped keep global warming under control in recent years. However, in Areas where deforestation has taken place, the increased temperatures result in less rain because there are not enough trees to provide water for clouds to form. If

Tropical forests dry out more trees will die and there will be more logging and more fires. This will cause more emissions of carbon dioxide, making the rainforest contribute to global warm than help solve it

Forest destruction is also influencing **biodiversity**. The growth in the world's population is causing the loss of habitats and damage to land where plants and animal species live, reducing biodiversity leading to the extinction of many species. A decrease in biodiversity threatens entire ecosystems and destroys future sources of food and medicine.

The damage caused by humans to the world's forests leads to changes in the natural environment and causes global warming, Governments should act to protect forests from illegal logging more trees to absorb carbon dioxide. Deforestation on such a large scale is sure to have disastrous effects for the environment..

1. The best title for the passage could be

- Main Cause of Deforestation
- Deforestation
- **Deforestation: Causes and Effects**
- Natural Environment

2. In Indonesia, trees are cut down to make way for olive oil plantations

- True
- **False**

3. Governments should plant more trees to absorb oxygen

- True
- **False**

4. The word erosion in the first paragraph occurs

- When all the trees in a large area are cut down.
- **When earth resources are worn away.**
- When animals feed on grass or plants.
- When an area is covered with water.

5. The word biodiversity in paragraph four means:

- **The number and types of plant and animal species that exist in a particular area**
- Cattle or other farm animals
- All kinds of plants that exist on earth
- All kinds of animals living in one place

6. The passage is mainly concerned with:

- Suggesting solutions to address the problem of deforestation
- Discussing the causes of deforestation
- **Informing the reader of the causes as well as effects of deforestation**
- Arguing for deforestation



7. According to the passage, the outcome of deforestation is:

- Disastrous effects on the environment
- Global warming
- Change in the whole environment
- **All answers are true**

8. The pronoun They in the third paragraph refers to:

- Tons
- Trees
- UK
- **Rainforests**

9. The pronoun it in the third paragraph refers to:

- Global warming
- **Rainforests**
- None of the answers are correct
- Emissions of carbon dioxide

10. According to the passage, all the following are the result of global warming EXCEPT:

- **Logging**
 - Aridity
 - Flooding
 - Erosion
-

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

A Christmas in March

Just before Christmas in 1944, a letter arrived at our house in Philadelphia. The postmark was from Tuskegee, Alabama, so we all knew who it was from. We excitedly gathered around Mother as she opened it at the kitchen table. My Dear Mother, I did not get the leave I expected for Christmas. I will miss all of you. Please leave the Christmas tree up until I make it back. I hope to be home by March. Love from your son.

I was 17 years old at the time. My heart sank. I felt a profound sadness about my favourite brother not being home for Christmas. He was one of the Tuskegee Airmen and was responsible for maintaining the airplanes flying off to fight in World War II. My mother, being the optimist she always was, said, "Well, it looks like we'll get to have two Christmases this year! After Christmas, my sister and I worked together to make sure we kept that Christmas tree looking as pretty as possible. This was an achievement, most definitely no easy feat. By mid-January, the branches drooped so low to the ground that they became a sliding board for the decorations. Each day, there were brand new sprinklings of pine needles all over the wooden floor. My sister and I took turns sweeping them up. We repositioned the ornaments to the stronger branches on the tree, hoping they would stay on. Each time we freshened that Tree up, my sister and I were full of thoughts about Clifton and how happy we would be to see him again. It made us feel that he was close by, even though he was hundreds of miles away. On March 5, the doorbell rang. We ran to the door and gave Clifton a big hug. As he hugged my Mother, I could see him peak over her head at the Christmas tree. "It's beautiful," he said. "Thank you Clifton opened his presents and told us all sorts of stories about his work in Tuskegee. That night as we slept, we heard a crash in



the living room. We all ran to see what had happened. The tree had toppled onto the sofa and there were needles and broken ornaments everywhere. We all had a good laugh. It was fortuitous Clifton got home when he did!

1.How did the narrator’s mood shift after Clifton’s letter was read to the family?

- From grand to humble
- From jubilation to anger
- From uncertainty to clarity
- **From excitement to disappointment**

2.‘no easy feat’ the word feat means:

- From the future
- **Achievement or deed**
- Tiring or exhausting
- Feature

3.The mother is an ‘optimist’ this means she:

- Is not easily upset.
- Upholds high standards.
- **Maintains a positive viewpoint.**
- Considers all outcomes before making a decision

4.Which word best describes the work the sisters did to help keep the tree looking pretty:

- It was a miracle.
- It was a debate.
- It was a discovery.
- **It was a teamwork effort.**

5.What is the narrator’s most likely reason to compare the tree limbs to a sliding board:

- The limbs were so high in the air.
- **The ornaments were slipping off.**
- The sisters liked to play on them.
- The branches slippery with no needles on them.

6.What did caring for the tree come to represent for the sisters?

- A continual hardship
- **A way of being close to their brother.**
- A hope that the war would end soon.
- An indication that they did not know when Clifton would return.

7.What other title would fit this passage best?

- Flying Home.
- Christmas war.
- **Granting Clifton’s wish.**
- The disappointing letter.



Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

The Human Brain

The brain is the most complicated organ in our bodies. Our thinking, remembering, and communicating abilities originate in this small mass. It is difficult to imagine that this small gray organ, which weighs less than 2.2 pounds (1 kilo), is so important, but scientists have shown that the human brain is the most complex organ of the body.

Scientists have not been able to solve all the mysteries of the brain. They still have not discovered exactly how learning takes place. However, they have made some progress. They have found that certain parts of the brain are responsible for different aspects of learning, memory, and language.

Recent studies indicate that the two halves of the brain - the right hemisphere and the left hemisphere - play extremely important roles in learning and communicating. The left hemisphere deals with rules, lists of information, and short-term memory. Short-term memory is what we use to remember a telephone number long enough to call someone after we look it up. In contrast, the right hemisphere deals with feelings, colors, and long-term memory. Long-term memory is what we use when we drive a car each day or remember how to get to work.

Scientists now know that certain aspects of language are housed in different areas of the brain. If these areas are damaged, language production and comprehension are affected. A person with damage in Broca's area, in the frontal lobe, can still understand language but has great difficulty producing it. A person with damage in Wernicke's area, in the temporal lobe, can speak easily and fluently, but cannot attach correct meanings to words or put them in correct order. As research continues, scientists will identify more connections between language and the brain in their search to understand what it is that makes us uniquely human.

1. Which sentence best describes the main idea of the passage?

- Scientists have not been able to solve all the mysteries of the brain.
- **Our thinking, remembering, and communicating abilities originate in the brain.**
- Scientists now know the certain aspects of language are housed in different areas of the brain.

2. Why are scientists still studying the brain?

- To find which parts of the brain are responsible for different aspects of learning, memory and language
- To understand the role each hemisphere plays
- **To understand how leaning happens**

3. Playing tennis is a skill stored in the:

- **Long-term memory**
- Short-term memory
- Left hemisphere

4. What is the function of Broca's area:

- **It deals with language production**
- It deals with language comprehension.
- It deals with connecting correct meanings to words.



5.A person with a damage in Wernicke's area would have a problem in:

- Language production.
- Speaking fluently.
- **Sentence structure.**

6.The brain is a heavy organ.

- True
- **False**

7 Wernicke's area is related to our comprehension skills.

- **True**
- False

8.Math is a function of the right hemisphere.

- True
- **False**

9.A patient with damage in the frontal lobe would have a problem in understanding language.

- True
- **False**

The brain is only made up of two hemispheres.

- **True**
- False

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

It's Night time!

Animals that sleep during the day and come out at night are called nocturnal. For desert-dwelling animals, being active at night allows them to escape the heat of day and to conserve water. Many snakes and rodents are examples of desert animals that prefer the night.

The darkness of night makes it easier for some animals to escape predators, especially if the animal is dark enough to blend into its surroundings. Some animals are always listening with their extra good hearing while others keep close watch with great night vision.

Then there's the hedgehog, a small nocturnal mammal that rolls up into a ball of spiny hairs when danger comes near. Because it is active only at night, it can usually wander around unseen. The skunk another nocturnal animal, has the smelly way to defend itself. Its fur is mostly black, which blends in with the darkness.

Of course, there are predators that are especially adapted for night hunting, so no prey animal is safe simply because it's nocturnal. Owls and certain species of cats are very effective nocturnal hunters because they have great night vision and excellent hearing. In addition to this, owls have softer feathers, so they can swoop silently down upon prey. Of course cats don't have feathers, but the soft pads on their feet allow them to quietly sneak up on small animals. Cats also use their whiskers to help feel their way in the dark.



Another predator that's well-known for its nocturnal behaviour is the insect-eating bat. You've probably heard the expression "blind as a bat." Many people are surprised to learn that most bats aren't really blind- they're just colour blind. Instead of using their eyes to hunt for an insect dinner, they use echolocation, What is echolocation! It works like this: The bat emits a very high- pitched sound. The sound is so high that people can't even hear it. However, the bat has specially adapted ears so it can hear these sounds just fine. When the sound hits an object, it bounces, or echoes back. From the sound of the echo, the bat immediately knows the object's size and location. Its echolocation can also determine if an object is a yummy insect or something that can't be eaten like a plant or a tree.

1.What are nocturnal animals?

- Animals that don't need much water.
- Animals that sleep during the winter season.
- **Animals that sleep during the day and wake up at night.**
- Animals that live in a west climate.

2.Which of the following is not a true benefit of being a nocturnal animal:

- It escapes the heat of the day.
- It makes it easier to escape predators.
- It conserves water.
- **Its darkness makes it difficult for daytime predators.**

3.Which of the following is NOT an example of nocturnal animal?

- Hedgehog
- Insect eating bat
- **Yellow-tipped snake**
- Owls

4.The skunk, another nocturnal animal, has the ability to defend itself by.....

- Camouflaging itself.
- **Smelly way.**
- Hiding.
- All the above.

5.When a hedgehog approaches danger, it

- Shoots poisonous bite from its tongue.
- Buries itself under the ground.
- Uses color camouflage to blend with the. surrounding environment
- **Rolls up into a ball of spiny hairs.**

6.Why are owls effective nocturnal hunters

- Because of their great night vision and excellent hearing.
- Because of their great night visions and strong sense of smell.
- They have softer feathers than most birds so they can swoop silently down upon prey.
- **Answers A and C**

7.Cats are such effective nocturnal hunters because:



- They have great night vision and excellent hearing.
- They have great night visions and they are quick to catch prey.
- **They have soft pads on their feet to quietly sneak up on small animals and whiskers.**
- Answers A and C.

8.The expression 'blind as a bat' refers to.....

- **The idea that one cannot see because of surrounding darkness.**
- The fact that bats are blind.
- Answers A and B.
- None of the above

9.The word bounces means:

- **Spring back.**
- Spring up.
- Straight forward.
- Straight in.

10.What is echolocation

- a way of making high-pitched sounds that bats use to communicate.
- method of making high-pitched sounds that bats use to avoid being eaten.
- a high-pitched sound that helps bats fly after dark.
- **the ability to make a high-pitched sound that bats use to locate things in the dark.**

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

The life and career of a great man!

Thomas Edison was born on 11 February 1847. He was one of the outstanding geniuses of technology and he obtained patents for more than one thousand inventions including the electric light bulb.

The record player and an early type of film projector, He also created the world's first industrial research laboratory. He was born in Ohio but at age 11, Edison moved to Michigan where he spent the remainder of his childhood.

By the time he was 10, he had set up a small chemical laboratory in his house after his mother had shown him a science book. Edison struggled at school, but learned to love reading and conducting experiment from his mother who taught him at home. At 15, Edison became a "tramp telegrapher", sending and receiving messages via Morse Code. Eventually, he worked for the Union Army as a telegrapher. Edison often entertained himself by taking things apart to see how they worked. Soon, he decided to become an inventor.

In 1889, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor. In the same summer, there was a crisis in the New York financial district called Wall Street when the new telegraphic gold-price indicator broke down. Edison was called in to repair it, and he did it so well that he was given a job as supervisor with the Western Union Telegraph Company. They later commissioned him to improve the Wall Street stock ticker that was just coming into use. He did so and produced the Edison Universal Stock Printer, which immediately brought him a fortune of \$40,000. With this money, he set up as a manufacturer in order to produce electrical machines.



In 1870, Edison moved to New York City, improved the stock ticker and formed a company that manufactured the new stock tickers. He also began working on the telegraph and invented a version that could send four messages at once. Meanwhile, Edison married Mary Stillwell and moved his family to Menlo Park, New Jersey where he started his famous laboratory. In 1876, he built a new laboratory so that he could spend all his time inventing. He planned to turn out minor inventions every ten days and a 'big trick every six months. Before long, he had 40 different inventions going at the same time and was applying for as many as 400 patents a year. The following year, Edison built the Edison Laboratory (now a national monument) which was 10 times bigger than his first laboratory. In 1877, Edison invented the phonograph, a machine that recorded and played back sounds. In 1878, Edison invented the light bulb as well as the power grid system, which could generate electricity and deliver it to homes through a network of wires. He subsequently started the Edison Electric Light Company in October of 1878

In 1884, after he attained great fame and fortune. Mary Stillwell died. Edison moved to West Orange, New Jersey. There, Edison built one of the largest laboratories in the world, Edison continued to event or improve products and make significant contributions to x-ray technology, storage batteries, and motion pictures (**movies**). He also invented the world's first talking doll. His inventions changed the world forever. They still influence the way we live today. Edison worked until his death on October 18, 1931.

1. In 1847

- An invention took place
- **A mother got a son**
- A new technology was found out
- A genius died

2. The word 'outstanding' means:.....

- Expensive
- **Excellent**
- Energetic
- Expected

3. The inspiration behind the setting of the chemical laboratory were:

- A mother and a son
- A mother and the house
- **A mother and a science book**
- A mother and the school

4. The word 'crisis' means:

- Success
- Achievement
- Sickness
- **Disaster**

5. What happened in 1869?

- Borrowed an invention.
- **Gold-price indicator stopped working.**
- New York financial district was formed.
- New gold-price indicator was bought.



6.The word “patent” in the passage means

- **A legal right for an invention**
- A type of laboratory
- A scientific formula
- A factory permit

7.The phrase “tramp telegrapher” means:

- A scientist who studies telegraphs in laboratories
- **A traveling telegraph operator who moves from place to place**
- A student who learns Morse code at school
- A manager in a telegraph company

8.Edison’s inventions changed the world because they

- Brought entertainment only
- **Influenced modern life and technology**
- Were used in war
- Were limited to America

9.Thomas Edison was born in Michigan and spent all his childhood there.

- True
- **False**

10.Edison invented the phonograph before he invented the light bulb.

- **True**
- False

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

Tools of Persuasion

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with your point of view. According to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos.

Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that he is a credible source. An audience will consider a speaker credible if he seems trustworthy, reliable, and sincere. This can be done in many ways. For example, a speaker can develop ethos by explaining how much experience or education he has in the field. After all, you would be more likely to listen to advice about how to take care of your teeth from a dentist than a firefighter. A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that he is a good person who has their best interests at heart. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them.

Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a speaker who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country from a temble war. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them want to vote for him. Similarly, a charity organization that helps animals might show an audience pictures of injured dogs and cats. These images are intended to fill the viewers with pity. If the audience feel bad for the animals, they will be more likely to donate money. The aim of pathos is to reduce the audience's ability to judge through the speaker's facial expressions, body language and voice intonations.



Logos is the appeal towards logical reason thus the speaker wants to present an argument that appears to be sound to the audience. It encompasses the content and arguments of the speech Logos uses facts, information statistics, or other evidence to make the argument more convincing An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have data to back up your claims. For example, a commercial for soap might tell you that laboratory tests have shown that their soap kills all 7,000,000 of the bacteria living on your hands right now. This piece of information might make you more likely to buy their brand of soap. Presenting this evidence is much more convincing than simply saying "our soap is the best! Use of logos can also increase a speaker's ethos, the more facts a speaker includes in his argument, the more likely you are to think that he is educated and trustworthy

Although ethos pathos, and logos all have their strengths, they are often most effective when they are used together. Indeed, most speakers use a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos to persuade their audience. The next time you listen to a speech watch a commercial or listen to a friend trying to convince you to lend him some money, be on the lookout for these ancient Greek tools of persuasion

1.To use ethos, a speaker:

- cites facts and statistics.
- makes use of analogy.
- provides examples.
- **maintains credibility through a trustworthy and a reliable figure.**

2.TV anchor who highlights the miseries of underprivileged social classes is appealing to:

- **Pathos.**
- Ethos
- Logos.
- None.

3.As used in paragraph 2, the opposite of the word credible is:

- A unintelligent.
- boring.
- **dishonest.**
- amazing

4.According to the passage, logos can build ethos because:

- A an audience is more easily convinced by facts than emotions such as pity or fear.
- **an audience is more likely to trust a speaker who uses evidence to support his argument.**
- speaker who overuses pathos might make the audience too emotional and unlikely to be persuaded
- a speaker can use misleading or false information to make his argument seem more convincing.

5.Gestures, body language and facial expressions all reveal:

- **Pathos.**
- Ethos.
- Logos.
- None.

6.According to the passage, the most effective tool of persuasion is:

- Ethos, because you can't persuade an audience that doesn't trust you.



- Logos, because it can also be used to build ethos.
- **combination of ethos, pathos and logos.**
- Pathos, because human beings are most easily persuaded by emotions.

7. Aristotle's proposed five basic tools of persuasion.

- True
- **False**

8. The soap commercial was an example given to prove logos.

- **True**
- False

9. Pathos aims at reducing the audience's ability to make a judgment.

- **True**
- False

10. Ethos respects the mind of the audience and his ability to judge facts.

- **True**
- False

Read the following page and answer the questions that follow.

The Incredible Machine

Everyone has a favorite attraction at an amusement park, and I am no different. However, unlike most people who seem to prefer roller coasters, my favorite ride is a little more gentle. Every time I go to Coney Island, Navy Pier, or the Santa Monica Pier, I absolutely have to ride the Ferris wheel.

The Ferris wheel is simple and yet also quite complex. That is, riding it is easy, but how it works is complicated. A series of carts are attached to a wheel, which is attached to a rim. That rim rotates vertically around an axis, and gravity keeps the carts upright. As simple as the ride seems, only advanced engineers can make safe and fun Ferris wheels.

While the Ferris wheel is not as thrilling as a roller coaster, it is still very exciting. The fact of being high in the air makes it so much more entertaining than a lot of rides. Mean, how often do you hang from that high up in daily life?

Nevertheless, I have to admit, don't seek Ferris wheels out because of their excitement. Rather, I find them very relaxing. At the top of the Ferris wheel, you get beautiful sights of the park. You also get a sense of calm that you don't get in the hustle and bustle of the park below. Additionally, Ferris wheels are also gorgeous to look at when they are lit up at night. In fact, the original Ferris wheel was designed as much to be seen as to be ridden. The first Ferris wheel was made by and named after George Washington Gale Ferris, Jr. He designed it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It was the tallest attraction there, standing 264 feet high. However, visitors to the fair were impressed by the size of the ride as well as the mechanics of it. In 1893, anything that was not turned by hand was considered a sight to see. And the wheel, which was a machine, was truly incredible to see. Further, as one visitor put it, the wheel was amazing because it seemed to be missing support. That is, it did not look like it could stand on its own. And yet it did and even rotated!

Ferris wheel technology has only improved since then. Most of today's Ferris wheels are much larger than that first one. The largest in the world is the "Singapore Flyer," which stands slightly taller than twice what Ferris's did! Today, the



Ferris wheel is the most common amusement park ride. But that does not mean you should take them for granted. Instead, be thankful for Ferris' invention. The next time you're at an amusement park, don't just look up at the impressive wheel in the sky on your way to a newer attraction. Take it for a spin!

1. This passage was most likely written to:

- describe the author's favorite amusement park rides.
- explain the original design of Ferris wheels and how they work today.
- **explain the history of Ferris wheels and why the author likes them.**
- explain the history of Ferris wheels and why the author likes them.

2. It can be understood that Coney Island, Navy Pier, and the Santa Monica Pier are all examples of

- **amusement parks.**
- Ferris wheels.
- vacation spots.
- boat docks.

3. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for complex?

- Impressive
- Beautiful
- Exciting
- **Simple**

4. A the impressive engineering and beauty of them.

- the excitement and thrills they guarantee.
- **the beautiful sights and relaxation they allow.**
- the fact that most amusement parks have one.

5. According to the passage, the Ferris wheel was originally designed for:

- Coney Island.
- **The world's fair.**
- Disneyworld.
- Singapore.

6. Which is the correct meaning of the word impressive in the last paragraph?

- Beautiful
- Dangerous
- **Remarkable**
- Expensive

7. The Ferris wheel is more thrilling than the roller coaster.

- True
- **False**

8. The author finds Ferris Wheels very relaxing.

- **True**



- False

9. The first Ferris Wheel was invented in the late 19th century.

- **True**
- False

10. The reader can understand that the tallest Ferris wheel in the world is between 250 and 500 feet tall.

- **True**
- False

Los Angeles

In 1900 the United States had only three cities with more than a million residents—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. By 1930, it had ten giant metropolises. The newer ones experienced remarkable growth, which reflected basic changes in the economy. The population of Los Angeles (114,000 in 1900) rose spectacularly in the early decades of the twentieth century, increasing a dramatic 1,400 percent from 1900 to 1930.

A number of circumstances contributed to the meteoric rise of Los Angeles. The agricultural potential of the area was enormous if water for irrigation could be found, and the city founders had the vision and daring to obtain it by constructing a 225-mile aqueduct, completed in 1913, to tap the water of the Owens River. The city had a superb natural harbor, as well as excellent rail connections. The climate made it possible to shoot motion pictures year-round; hence Hollywood. Hollywood not only supplied jobs; it disseminated an image of the good life in Southern California on screens all across the nation. The most important single industry powering the growth of Los Angeles, however, was directly linked to the automobile. The demand for petroleum to fuel gasoline engines led to the opening of the Southern California oil fields, and made Los Angeles North America's greatest refining center.

Los Angeles was a product of the auto age in another sense as well: its distinctive spatial organization depended on widespread private ownership of automobiles. Los Angeles was a decentralized metropolis, sprawling across the desert landscape over an area of 400 square miles. It was a city without a real center. The downtown business district did not grow apace with the city as a whole, and the rapid transit system designed to link the center with outlying areas withered away from disuse. Approximately 800,000 cars were registered in Los Angeles County in 1930, one per 2.7 residents. Some visitors from the east coast were dismayed at the endless urban sprawl and dismissed Los Angeles as a mere collection of suburbs in search of a city. But the freedom and mobility of a city built on wheels attracted floods of migrants to the city. A. Choose the correct answer that best completes the following statements.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- The growth of cities in the United States in the early 1900's
- The development of the Southern California oil fields
- **Factors contributing to the growth of Los Angeles**
- Industry and city planning in Los Angeles

2. The author characterizes the growth of new large cities in the United States after 1900 as resulting primarily from:

- **new economic conditions.**
- images of cities shown in movies
- new agricultural techniques
- large migrant population.



3. The phrase "meteoric rise" paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- **came up fast**
- became famous
- was controversial
- was methodical

4. The word 'it' in paragraph 2 refers to:

- **Los Angeles**
- good life
- Hollywood
- agricultural potential

5. According to the passage, the most important factor in the development of agriculture around Los Angeles was the:

- influx of "new residents to agricultural areas near the city
- **construction of an aqueduct**
- expansion of transportation facilities
- development of new connections to the city's natural harbor

6. It can be inferred from the passage that in 1930 the greatest number of people in the Los Angeles area were employed in:

- farming
- **oil refining**
- automobile manufacturing
- the motion picture industry

7. According to the passage, the Southern California oil fields were initially exploited due to:

- the fuel requirements of Los Angeles' rail system
- **an increase in the use of gasoline engines in North America**
- a desire to put unproductive desert land to good use
- innovative planning on the part of the city founders

8. The phrase "apace with" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- anew with
- apart from
- **as fast as**
- at the middle of

9. The downtown business district did not grow along with the city.

- **True**
- False

10. The natural harbor in the city helped to promote the film industry.

- True



- False

خالد هارون 51148200



للانضمام لقروبات الدراسية العامة

EL097 - EL098 - EL099 - EL111 - EL112
EL117 - EL118 - EL119 - E120 - E121- EL122
EL330 - TR102 - A112A/B - L201A/B
A230A/B - E304A/B - EA300A/B

- ✓ نخبة من الأساتذة والمدرسين ذوي خبرة من خريجين / خريجات AOU بمرتبة الشرف.
- ✓ شروحات مجانية وآخر الاخبار الحصرية.
- ✓ أفضل الملخصات المجانية (المحدثة).



51148200

