

Test Duration: 2 (Hours)

Date: May, 7, 2016

Total Mark: (100)

Test: English Language

اللغة الإنجليزية وأساليبها

Form (A)



وزارة التعليم والتعليم العالي
الإدارة العامة للقياس والتقويم والاعتمادات

المؤال الأول: (94 علامة)

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة، ثم ضع إشارة (X) في المكان المخصص في دفتر الإجابة (إجابة واحدة فقط) :

Read the following passage then answer the questions from 1 to 10:

Binge eating is an eating disorder. People with this disorder consume unusually large amounts of food on a regular basis. They often eat quickly, and they don't stop eating even when they become full. Binge eating is different from normal appetite increases or overeating from time to time. Binge eating involves more than just eating a lot. With binge eating, a person feels out of control and powerless to stop eating while he or she is doing it. That's why binge eating is also called **compulsive overeating**. People with a binge eating problem may overeat when they feel stressed, upset, hurt, or angry. Many find it comforting and soothing to eat, but after a binge they are likely to feel guilty and sad about the out-of-control eating. Binge eating is often a mixed-up way of dealing with or avoiding difficult emotions.

How Is Binge Eating Different From Other Eating Disorders?

Anorexia nervosa (bulimia nervosa) and binge eating are all considered eating disorders because they involve unhealthy patterns of eating. Both binge eating and bulimia involve eating excessive amounts of food, feeling out of control while eating, and feeling guilty or ashamed afterwards. But bulimia nervosa (sometimes called binge-purge syndrome) is different from binge eating disorder because people with bulimia vomit or use laxatives to try to keep themselves from gaining weight after eating. They may also try to burn off the extra calories by exercising compulsively as a way of making up for overeating. People with binge eating disorders do not have these "purge" characteristics.

Unlike bulimia and binge eating, which involve out-of-control overeating, people with anorexia are preoccupied with thinness and starve themselves to feel more in control. People with anorexia have a distorted body image and believe they're fat — even though they may be dangerously thin in reality. Like people with bulimia, some people with anorexia may also exercise compulsively to lose weight.

Why Do Some People Binge Eat?

Most experts believe that it takes a combination of things to develop an eating disorder — including a person's genes, emotions, and behaviors (such as eating patterns) learnt during childhood. In most cases, the unhealthy overeating habits that develop into binge eating start during childhood, sometimes as a result of eating habits learned in the family. It's normal to associate food with nurturing and love. But some families may overuse food as a way to soothe or comfort. When this is the case, kids may grow up with a habit of overeating to soothe themselves when they're feeling pressured because they may not have learned healthier ways to deal with stress. Some kids may grow up believing that unhappy or upsetting feelings should be suppressed and may use food to suppress these emotions.

1. Some of the signs a person with a binge eating problem displays are _____.
 - ☒ a. eating large amounts of food much more rapidly than normal.
 - ☒ b. eating when he/ she is hungry, but stopping when he / she is comfortably full.
 - ☒ c. exercising compulsively to keep themselves from gaining weight excessively.
 - ☒ d. feeling disgusted, depressed, or guilty even before a binge eating episode.
2. The link between eating patterns and emotions in a person who goes on in binge eating could be summarized as follows:
 - ☒ a. some people binge eat as a result of having insatiable appetites.
 - ☒ b. some people binge eat when they are sad, depressed, unhappy, or emotionally upset.
 - ☒ c. some people binge eat when they are very happy and joyful.
 - ☒ d. some people binge eat because they love to gorge on good high quality food.

Con. /2

3. The symptoms of binge eating are: _____.
- starvation along with nausea, vomiting, and loss of weight
 - excessive overeating with vomiting or purging
 - insufficient intake of food with loss of appetite
 - ☒ compulsive overeating even when feeling full and obesity with feelings of disgust, depression, or guilt
4. The best definition of bulimia nervosa is _____.
- a nervous disorder which causes general fatigue and anxiety
 - not an eating disorder but an eating habit associated with teens
 - ☒ an eating disorder with symptoms of excessive eating and vomiting
 - a pattern of eating healthy foods, and this eating pattern triggers a sense of well being in a person
5. There is a connection between eating patterns and childhood behavioral/emotional problems. Some children eat excessively _____.
- ☒ when they are unable to cope with stress or difficult situations, so they associate food with love and comfort
 - because they are hyperactive, so they associate food with a need for more energy
 - when they are angry or upset, so they like eating foods like vegetables to calm them down
 - when they have junk foods, so they relate food with happiness, cheerfulness, and peacefulness
6. The causes of binge eating are a person's genes, emotions, and _____.
- ☒ unhealthy overeating habits of childhood can later develop into binge eating
 - healthy eating habits are not taught at home and school
 - healthy foods are inaccessible to children and adults
 - excessive eating by adults and children are due to their inability to control their appetites
7. Which of the following words best describes the style the author uses in the article?
- ☒ Explanatory
 - Persuasive
 - Argumentative
 - Narrative
8. The word suppressed in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- held on
 - held back
 - ☒ held off
 - held forth
9. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- The difference between bulimia nervosa and other eating disorder.
 - The similarities between binge eating and bulimia nervosa.
 - Anorexia nervosa as a symptom of binge eating.
 - ☒ The nature and causes of the binge eating.
10. Which of the following terms is not defined in the passage?
- Anorexia nervosa
 - Binge eating
 - Bulimia nervosa
 - ☒ Laxative
11. The building I have bought is _____. I will demolish it so that I can build a hotel.
- ☒ dilapidated
 - destabilized
 - defunct
 - broke
12. Because Sameer and Ali are identical twins, I can't really _____.
- ☒ say them apart
 - speak them apart
 - tell them apart
 - talk them apart
13. Many experts believe that obsessive use access to internet can _____ more harm than good.
- make
 - do
 - ☒ cause
 - lead to

14. We wondered how they will make ends meet. Make ends meet means _____
 a. get little advantage c. tie both sides
 b. get their share d. get enough money for one's need
15. The taxi driver swerved a little to avoid an accident. Swerved means _____
 a. turned sharply b. slowed down c. went backwards d. applied brakes quickly
16. The woman in the painting has a pensive mood. Pensive means _____
 a. depressed b. thoughtful c. confusing d. sad
17. Their itinerary took them through Austin and Houston. Itinerary means _____
 a. guide b. idea c. route d. program
18. Ali's plan to attend the TESOL conference in Canada _____ because he was unable to get a visa.
 a. fell over b. fell down c. fell through d. fell back
19. _____ the job, I would have been moved to a new house.
 a. Had I got b. Had I been got c. Should I get d. Have I got
20. If you don't mind _____ asking, why are you so late?
 a. him b. them c. me d. my
21. The house now looks much bigger. I _____ the walls in brighter colors.
 a. painted b. have painted c. had painted d. have been painted
22. "They are going to invite him to tomorrow's party." This sentence can be passivized as follows:
 a. He is going to be invited to tomorrow's party.
 b. He is gone to invite to tomorrow's party.
 c. He is going to have invited to tomorrow's party.
 d. He is gone to be invited to tomorrow's party.
23. There is great noise next door. I wish the people there _____ dancing.
 a. to stop b. will stop c. had stopped d. would stop
24. Select the correct reported form of this question: "Where did you go yesterday?" asked the teacher.
 a. He asked me where I went yesterday.
 b. He asked me where I had gone the day before.
 c. He asked me where had I gone the day before.
 d. He asked me where I had gone yesterday.
25. Nabeel was seen _____ off his bike.
 a. falling b. fall c. to fall d. to falling
26. Don't drop that vase, _____?
 a. do you b. are you c. will you d. can you
27. Which phonemic transcription for the word explanation has the correct stress in English?
 (Stressed syllables are underlined)
 a. /ek.sp^lə.neɪ.ʃən/
 b. /ek.sp^lə.neɪ.ʃən/
 c. /ek.sp^lə.neɪ.ʃən/
 d. /ek.sp^lə.neɪ.ʃən/

28. The word "bank" is a word with many meanings. It is _____.
 a. polysemy or homograph
 b. synonym
 c. antonym
 d. homophone or homonym
29. Which of the following pairs are considered homophones?
 a. right - rye
 b. sight - site
 c. there - here
 d. far - fare
30. _____ is the arrangement and interrelationships of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.
 a. Syntax
 b. Prosody
 c. Morphology
 d. Pragmatics
31. _____ is the omission of words in surface structure that are otherwise predictable from linguistic or non-linguistic context.
 a. Ellipsis
 b. Eloquence
 c. Epigram
 d. Emphasis
32. _____ is a slip of the tongue in which two words or two phonetic segments are interchanged, as in left hemisphere.
 a. Rehearsal
 b. Recall
 c. Reversal
 d. Reserve
33. "You are my sunshine". This is an example in which of the following literary devices?
 a. Simile
 b. Metaphor
 c. Metonymy
 d. Hyperbole
34. An ending in a story or novel that comes as a shock or is completely unexpected is called _____.
 a. a striking ending
 b. a sudden and emotional ending
 c. a surprise ending
 d. a clear-cut ending
35. Which of the following is not a Shakespearean tragedy?
 a. Othello
 b. The Tempest
 c. King Lear
 d. Hamlet

36. أي من الآتية تقع في أعلى المستويات المعرفية وفق هرمية بلوم؟

- (أ) التقييم. (ب) التخطيط. (ج) التركيب. (د) التطبيق.

37. ما استراتيجية التدريس التي تطلق على قيام مجموعة من الطلبة بتنظيف حديقة المدرسة وعمل سياج حولها وزراعتها بالورود المتنوعة؟

- (أ) الألعاب التعليمية. (ب) العروض التعليمية. (ج) دراسة الحالة. (د) المشروع التعليمي.

38. ما الممارسة التي يقوم بها المعلم ولا تسهم في تغذية التفكير داخل غرفة الصف؟

- (أ) تقييم فوري لإجابات الطلبة. (ب) تشجيع التعلم النشط. (ج) تقبل أفكار الطلبة. (د) الاستماع للطلبة.

39. إذا كان عدد طلبة الصف الثامن الأساسي الذين تقدموا لاختبار ما (20) طالباً، رسم منهم في الاختبار (4). ما نسبة الرسوب العامة في ذلك الاختبار؟

- (أ) 80% (ب) 40% (ج) 20% (د) 4%

لاحظ الصفحة التالية

← يتبع صفحة (5)

- 40- أي من الآتية تُعد من خصائص المنهاج الحديث؟
 (أ) الاهتمام بقطع المنهاج
 (ب) الاهتمام بخصائص المتعلم
 (ج) الاعتماد على التلقين
 (د) الانتقال من الكل إلى الجزء
- 41- أي من الآتية تُعد من خصائص المعلم الناجح في إدارة الحوار الصلي؟
 (أ) التركيز على الطلبة ذوي الأداء المنخفض
 (ب) المشاركة في اللجان المختلفة
 (ج) القدرة على صياغة الأسئلة
 (د) التركيز على الطلبة المتميزين
- 42- ما الصلية التي تسبق تطوير المنهاج؟
 (أ) التخطيط
 (ب) التقويم
 (ج) التصميم
 (د) التنفيذ
- 43- أي من ممارسات المعلم الآتية لا تُعد صحيحة في حال تعرضه لإجابة خاطئة من أحد الطلبة؟
 (أ) يقول الطالب إن إجابة صحيحة بطرح أسئلة مقاربة
 (ب) يقدم تشجيعاً لنوع السؤال ويشرح أسئلة آخر صعبة
 (ج) ينقل المعلم مباشرة بالسؤال إلى طالب آخر للإجابة
 (د) يحل استجابة الطالب ويُعزز الإعراء الصحيح منها
- 44- ما الخطوة الأولى التي يقوم بها المعلم عند التخطيط لعصبة صفية؟
 (أ) تحديد الأهداف التعليمية
 (ب) تحضير الوسائل اللازمة للعصبة
 (ج) تصميم الأنشطة التعليمية المناسبة
 (د) إعداد أسئلة التقويم
- 45- أي من الآتية لا تُعد من أهمية توظيف الوسائل التعليمية داخل الغرفة الصفية؟
 (أ) مراعاة الفروق الفردية
 (ب) استثارة اهتمام الطلبة وحسبهم
 (ج) ترسيخ التعلم لدى الطلبة
 (د) اعتماد الوسيلة كغاية تعليمية
- 46- ما الخطوة الأولى في بناء الاختيار الجيد؟
 (أ) تحديد العلامة الكلية
 (ب) بناء جدول مواصفات
 (ج) تحديد الهدف من الاختبار
 (د) تحديد عدد الأسئلة
- 47- ما نوع التقويم الذي يسير جنباً إلى جنب مع عملية التدريس؟
 (أ) التكويني
 (ب) التشخيصي
 (ج) القلبي
 (د) القلبي

السؤال الثاني: (6 علامات)
 مريم طالبة متفوقة في الصف الثالث الأساسي تتصف بكثرة الحركة والكلام داخل الفروقة الصفية، فهي تنهي المهمات التي عليها
 المعطة بسرعة لتصبح مصدر إزعاج لها ولزميلاتها الطالبات. لو كنت مفعمة في هذا الصف ولديك هذه المعطة (مريم)، فكيف
 تتصرفين؟

انتهت الأسئلة