

## نموذج #1

Over the years, technology has played a vital role in advancing medical science. Breakthroughs in medicine have provided alternatives to once-dangerous or ineffective treatments, offering solutions to long-standing medical challenges. As a result, techniques, surgeries, and medications today have significantly reduced mortality rates. Medical innovations such as X-ray imaging, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), robotic surgery, and organ transplants have revolutionized the field, improving diagnosis, treatment precision, and recovery times.

X-ray imaging, for instance, allows doctors to view the inside of the body without invasive surgery, enabling quicker diagnoses and more efficient treatment plans. Similarly, MRI scans use powerful magnetic fields and radio waves to produce detailed images of internal organs and tissues, helping detect inflammation, infections, and other conditions. Robotic surgery, often used in minimally **invasive** operations, enhances a surgeon's precision and control, allowing complex procedures to be done through tiny incisions. This leads to reduced pain, quicker recovery, and shorter hospital stays compared to traditional methods.

Organ transplantation has also seen remarkable progress. Surgeons now routinely transplant hearts, livers, and kidneys, and even perform complex brain surgeries. The development of artificial hearts has saved countless lives. Beyond these procedures, cutting-edge technologies like nano-sized sensors and mobile health devices are transforming 21st-century medical care. These innovations allow for remote patient monitoring, seamless data exchange, and greater access to healthcare services. Thanks to these advancements, many people born with diseases or physical conditions can now be treated effectively, and the quality of life for millions continues to improve with each medical innovation.

1-Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a major medical innovation in the text?			
a-Organ Transplants	b-X-ray Imaging	c-Laser Eye Surgery	d-Robotic Surgery
2-MRI scans are used to view which of the following?			
a-Only bones	b-The body's soft tissues and internal organs	c-The skin surface	d-Only the heart
3-What does robotic surgery typically involve?			
a-Minimally invasive procedures with greater precision	b-Emergency surgeries only	c-Using large incisions to access organs	d-Replacing surgeons with robots
4-Which body organs are mentioned as commonly transplanted?			
a-Spine, bladder, gallbladder	b-Lungs, stomach, intestines	c-Heart, liver, kidney	d-Brain, eyes, tongue
5-The word <b>invasive</b> means:			
a-a neat cut made into the skin	b-related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body	c-an important development that may lead to an achievement	d-being fixed or inserted firmly into something else

The United Nations (UN) was officially established on October 24, 1945, following the ratification of the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, by representatives of 50 countries, with Poland joining later in October, making a total of 51 founding members. The UN was created as a global organization after the failure of the League of Nations, which was formed in 1919 and dissolved in 1946. Headquartered in New York, the UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi, and recognizes six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

The UN's main goals are to maintain international peace and security, promote friendly relations among nations, and encourage cooperation to improve living standards, fight poverty, disease, and illiteracy, and protect human rights. The organization consists of five permanent members of the Security Council—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

Guided by its Charter, the UN upholds principles such as the sovereign equality of all member states, peaceful resolution of disputes, non-use of force, and non-interference in domestic affairs. Countries are expected to comply with the Charter and support the UN's mission. In the 21st century, the UN continues to address complex global challenges including civil wars, humanitarian crises, terrorism, and economic inequality.

6. When did the United Nations officially come into existence?			
A. June 26, 1945	B. October 15, 1945	C. October 24, 1945	D. January 1, 1946
7. Which country was the last to sign the UN Charter among the original 51 members?			
A. Poland	B. Syria	C. France	D. Russia
8. What was the name of the UN's predecessor?			
A. World Nations Council	B. League of Nations	C. Treaty of Peace	D. International Union
9. Which of the following is <i>not</i> one of the official languages of the United Nations?			
A. Arabic	B. German	C. Russian	D. Spanish
10. Which of the following is a principle of the United Nations?			
A. Member states must adopt a shared currency	B. The UN can interfere in domestic affairs	C. Countries must avoid using force or threatening it	D. Only powerful countries have voting rights

11- I have had chest pains. I should go to -----			
a-allergist	b-naturopath	c-cardiologist	d-dermatologist
12-We moved the chair ----- the room			
a-off	b-onto	c-out of	d-about
13-Our lawyer does everything -----			
a-break the law	b-by the book	c-by his heart	d-beat around the bush
14-His phone was ----- because he didn't pay the bill			
a-connected	b-disconnect	c-connected	d-disconnected
15-I was ----- yesterday because I was sick.			
a-absence	b-absent	c-ignorant	d-innocent
16----- your jacket and let's go			
a-put down	b-put on	c-look up	d-come back
17-We should be ----- when we deal with other people			
a-tolerance	b-tolerant	c-important	d-confident
18-Don't ----- your temper when you talk to your family			
a-gain	b-lose	c-give	d-run
19-He always speaks the truth. He is not afraid of -----			
a-speaking his heart	b-following his heart	c-following his mind	d-speaking his mind
20-She is good ----- math			
a-in	b-at	c-of	d-from
21-I trusted you but you -----			
a-gave me pumpkins	b-by the book	c-followed your heart	d-saved face
22-The wheel began to -----			
a-flash	b-rotate	c-analyze	d-press
23-I -----to the USA yesterday			
a-went	b-had gone	c-have been	d-go
24-By the time we arrived home. The thief -----			
a-leaves	b-had left	c-was left	d-had been leaving
25-People ----- rebuilding their houses after the earthquake had hit			
a-start	b-started	c-starts	d-had started
26- She ----- in this restaurant since 2004			
a-had worked	b-has worked	c-have worked	d-is working
27-The criminals ----- by the police yesterday			
a-was catching	b-was caught	c-were caught	d-had been catching
28-I ----- my hair cut. I had an important appointment			
a-had	b-have	c-will have	d-am having

29-This is the hospital in ----- I work.			
a-where	b-whom	c-whose	d-which
30-As soon as you ---- the bell. Go to your house			
a-heard	b-will hear	c-hear	d-have heard
31-If you sold your house, you ----- a lot of money			
a-get	b-will get	c-would get	d-would have gotten
32I'm freezing. I wish I ----- something hot to drink.			
a-have	b-had had	c-had	d-am having
33-Not only Ahmad but also Ali ----- a university degree.			
a-have	b-has	c-is	d-are
34-You ----- better for your exam. Your result was bad.			
a-should study	b-should have study	c-should have studied	d-mustn't study
35-Where is the café? He asked me where -----			
a-the café is	b-the café was	c-was the cafe	d-is the cafe
36-Only after he graduated, ----- to Poland			
a-he went	b-did he go	c-had he gone	d-he had gone
37-A: Do you want to go with us tomorrow? B:			
a-I haven't made up my mind yet	b-no, I have better things to do	c-congratulations	d-that is so boring
38-A: Receptionist: National Health Agency, good morning. B: Good morning -----			
a-give me Dr. John	b-I want Dr. John	c-I'd like to speak to Dr. John	d-Who are you?
39-The correct stress of the word "insecure" is:			
a-INsecure	b-inSEcure	c-INSECure	d-inseCURE
40-The auxiliary that has a strong pronunciation is:			
a-Can you help me?	b-She can't do it.	c-Do you have an ice cream?	d-I'm afraid
41-She wouldn't go with me, -----?			
a-will she	b-would she	c-wouldn't she	d-should she
42-Choose the correct sentence:			
a-Russia is a biggest country on Earth.	b-Russia is the biggest country in Erath	c-Russia is the biggest country on Erath.	d-russia is the biggest country in Earth
43 Choose the correct sentence:			
a-My uncle has lived in Paris since 2007	b-My uncle has living in Paris since 2007	c-My uncle has lived on Paris since 2007	d-Mu uncle has lived in paris since 2007
44- Choose the correct sentence:			
a- I was surprised by her exam results.	b- I was surprised of her exam results.	c- I was surprised at her exam results.	d- I was surprised with her exam results.

45- Choose the correct sentence:			
a-John cans enjoy the summer.	b-John can enjoy the summer	c-John can enjoys the summer.	d-John cans enjoys the summer.
46-He went to hospital because he was sick			
a-Where is the hospital?	b-Why is he sick?	c-Why did he go to the hospital?	d-When did he go to the hospital?
47-She has been working in the factory for 4 years			
a-When does she go to work?	b-How far has she been working in the factory?	c-How much has she been working in the factory?	d-How long has she been working in the factory?
48-My father went to America in 2010			
a-Who is your father?	b-When does your father go to America?	c-When did your father go to America?	d-Why did he go to America?
49-I like drinking tea in the morning			
a-When do you like drinking tea?	b-Where do you like drinking tea?	c-Who do you drink it with?	d-Why do you like drinking tea?
50-Choose the correct order:			
a-It was just a cat. b-Suddenly, she heard a noise coming from the kitchen. c-She felt scared and rushed into the kitchen. d Sally was studying for her final exam.			
a-abdc	b-cdba	c-dbca	d-badc

1-C	2-B	3-A	4-C	5-B	6-C	7-A	8-B	9-B	10-C
11-C	12-C	13-B	14-D	15-B	16-B	17-B	18-B	19-D	20-B
21-A	22-B	23-A	24-B	25-B	26-B	27-C	28-A	29-D	30-C
31-C	32-C	33-B	34-C	35-B	36-B	37-A	38-C	39-D	40-B
41-B	42-C	43-A	44-A	45-B	46-C	47-D	48-C	49-A	50-C

**E-government** refers to all digital interactions between government entities and citizens, businesses, or other government bodies. It covers not only online services but also the electronic exchange of data. Traditionally, e-government meant using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the efficiency of government agencies and deliver online services. However, the concept has now grown to include broader applications of ICT in public service, such as open government data and encouraging innovation nationwide.

By using ICT effectively, e-government helps deliver services to the public and businesses more professionally. It also supports digital operations within the government to meet public goals. The main aim is to enhance internal government functions—reducing costs, saving time, streamlining workflows, and improving resource management across departments to create practical solutions.

Through innovation and digital governance, governments can become more efficient and **transparent**, building citizen trust by being more responsive and accountable.

E-government is divided into three main categories:

1. **Government-to-Government (G2G)**: This involves electronic communication and data sharing between different government sectors, including across various administrative levels (national, regional, local).
2. **Government-to-Business (G2B)**: Focused on services and transactions involving businesses, such as payments and online procurement.
3. **Government-to-Citizen (G2C)**: Designed to make it easier for individuals to access public services and engage in public consultations and decision-making.

### E-government in Syria

Recently, Syria has begun using this technology to improve public service access. This involves connecting government bodies that offer services and information—like official documents and fees—electronically. Ministries are currently working on completing data entry to enable more digital services. Many experts and politicians believe Syria will see significant development in the near future thanks to this transformation.

1-What is the primary goal of e-government?			
a-To increase taxes through digital platforms	b-To improve internal government functions and service delivery	c-To replace all physical offices	d-To monitor citizen behavior online
2-How has the concept of e-government evolved?			
a-It now includes only military and security functions	b-It involves manual processing of paperwork	c-It includes open data, innovation, and wider citizen engagement	d-It excludes businesses from digital services
3-Which of the following is NOT a benefit of e-government?			
a-Reducing financial and time costs	b-Increasing transparency	c-Making services slower	d-Integrating processes across departments
4-How is Syria currently implementing e-government?			
a-Through digital connections among government organizations	b-By shutting down government websites	c-By creating entertainment apps	d-By outsourcing services to foreign companies
5-The word “ <b>transparent</b> ” means			
a-a new plan for achieving a particular purpose	b-being new, different and interesting	c-the quality of something to make it easy to understand	d-the act of producing a successful result

The immune system plays a crucial role in protecting the body from harmful substances, germs, and internal cell changes that could lead to illness. It consists of various organs, cells, and proteins that work together silently in the background—most of the time, we don't even notice it's working. However, when the immune system is weak or encounters especially aggressive or unfamiliar germs, we become sick. Some illnesses, like chickenpox, typically affect the body only the first time it encounters the germ.

The immune system has several important tasks. Its primary role is to defend the body against harmful pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi, and to eliminate them. It also identifies and neutralizes harmful substances from the environment. In addition, it fights against internal changes in the body that can cause diseases, such as the development of cancer cells.

The immune system is activated when it detects foreign substances called antigens—these are things the body does not recognize as its own, such as proteins on the surfaces of viruses or bacteria. When antigens bind to special receptors on immune cells, they trigger a complex response throughout the body. After the first encounter with a germ, the immune system usually stores information about it, allowing the body to recognize and respond more quickly and effectively if it faces the same germ again in the future.

6. What is the main function of the immune system?			
A. To regulate body temperature	B. To help in digestion	C. To protect the body from harmful substances and germs	D. To supply oxygen to the blood
7. When do you usually notice your immune system working?			
A. After eating certain foods	B. Only when it stops working properly	C. While you are sleeping	D. During physical exercise
8. Which of the following is <i>not</i> a task of the immune system?			
A. Fighting disease-causing germs	B. Removing toxins from the liver	C. Recognizing harmful substances	D. Fighting cancer cells
9. What are antigens?			
A. Special immune cells	B. Harmful chemicals in the air	C. Foreign substances that activate the immune system	D. Vitamins that boost immunity
10. How does the immune system respond after it meets a germ for the first time?			
A. It becomes weaker	B. It forgets the germ after some time	C. It stores information to fight the germ faster next time	D. It stops reacting to similar germs

11-Jack's blood pressure was high last night, so we went to a _____.			
a- cardiologist	b- dermatologist	c- pediatrician	d- ophthalmologist
12 We won in a writing competition and that's a great _____			
a-accomplishment	b-accomplish	c-accomplishes	d-accomplishes
13- We can't start this project. Our project is _____.			
a-on a roll	b-dead in the water	c-acing a test	d-backing the wrong horse
14-We have to _____ this roof. It will fall _____			
a-shore up	b-shore down	c-eat away	d-drive into
15-You are not telling the truth. You are _____.			
a-beating around the bush	b-assembling the case	c-by the book	d-breaking the law
16- I can't do this homework. It is _____.			
a-inregular	b-irregular	c-possible	d-impossible
17-My car is broken down. Can you _____ me a lift.			
a-give	b-lose	c-run	d-meet
18-That house is so expensive. It _____.			
a-is a pain in the neck	b-costs an arm and a leg	c-speaks its mind	d-follows its heart
19-Who will you vote for in the next _____.			
a-moral	b-rights	c-elections	d-community
20-John _____ and refused to come with me.			
a-lose face	b-safe face	c-backed the wrong horse	d-gave me pumpkins
21-The lights started _____			
a-flashing	b-rotating	c-reacting	d-installing
22-I inserted the _____.			
a-button	b-problem	c-theory	d-disk
23-I _____ to gym every Sunday			
a-go	b-goes	c-have gone	d-have been

24-My sister _____ a cake now.			
a-make	b-makes	c-is making	d-will make
25-I _____ a great movie yesterday			
a-watched	b-watch	c-am going to watch	d-have watched
26-John _____ when the bell rang			
a-sleeps	b-is sleeping	c-has slept	d-was sleeping
27-Elephants _____ for their tusks.			
a-hunt	b-was hunted	c-hunts	d-are hunted
28-She _____ her hair cut every month			
a-have	b-had	c-has	d-will have
29-I can write a good essay for you. He said that he _____ a good essay for me.			
a-can write	b-could write	c-has written	d-is writing
30-That's the man _____ car was stolen yesterday			
a-whose	b-who	c-whom	d-where
31-You _____ smoke in the hospital. It's not allowed			
a-must	b-mustn't	c-have to	d-don't have to
32-My bus _____ at eight			
a-arrives	b-arrive	c-has arrived	d-has been arriving
33-Do you live in Syria? She asked me _____ in Syria			
a-if I lives	b-if I lived	d-if do I live	d-if did I live
34-If I knew his number , I _____ him.			
a-will call	b-call	c-had called	d-would call
35-I don't know the way. I wish I _____ the way.			
a-have known	b-know	c-knew	d-will know
36-Both Ahamd _____ John are coming			
a-or	b-and	c-but also	d-nor
37-Never _____ such a great view			
a-I see	b-have I seen	c-I have seen	d-have see I
38-The word that has a final voiced sound is:			
a-must	b-laugh	c-see	d-make
39-The final ed that is pronounced /t/ is:			
a-played	b-helped	c-waited	d-faded

40-A: We couldn't win the match without you B:			
a-Oh! Your exaggerating	b-I'm so sorry	c- That's my fault	d-That won't happen again
41-A: What do you think of that article I sent you? B:			
a-Congratulations	b-It's not bad, but I have read better	c-It's not me	d-Go and write another one
42-We went to the beach last summer			
a-When did you go to the beach?	b-Who did you go with?	c-Why did you go to the beach?	d-How much did it cost you?
43-I bought a lot of things for my holiday			
a-Why did you buy a lot of things	b-Who was with you?	c-How much did they cost you?	d-Where did you buy it from?
44-My favorite movie star is Tom Hanks			
a-What is your favorite movie?	b-Who is your favorite movie star?	c-Where did you watch it?	d-When did you watch it?
45-My grandfather lives in Lebanon			
a-When does your grandfather go to sleep?	b-Where does your grandfather live?	c-Where does your grandmother live?	d-Who is your grandfather?
46-Choose the correct sentence			
a-My father works in a Big company.	b-My father working in a big company.	c-my father works in a big company.	d-My father works in a big company.
47- Choose the correct sentence			
a-Rarely do I watch TV.	b-Rarely I do watch TV.	c-Rarely does I watch TV.	d-Rarely do I watch TV?
48-Choose the correct sentence			
a- He has worked in this company since 2006.	b-He have worked in this company for 2006.	c-He has worked in this Company since 2006.	d-He has worked in this company since 2006?

49-Choose the correct sentence			
a-My brother liking to read books.	b-My brother like to read books.	c-My brother likes to read books.	d-my brother likes to read books.
50-Choose the correct order			
a-Lama wanted to make a cake b-She discovered that she doesn't have flour c-She prepared all the ingredients, but there was something missing d-She went to the supermarket to buy some flour			
a-acbd	b-cbda	c-cbad	d-dcba

1-B	2-C	3-C	4-A	5-C	6-C	7-B	8-B	9-C	10-C
11-A	12-A	13-B	14-A	15-A	16-D	17-A	18-B	19-C	20-D
21-A	22-D	23-A	24-C	25-A	26-D	27-D	28-C	29-B	30-A
31-B	32-A	33-B	34-D	35-C	36-B	37-B	38-C	39-B	40-A
41-B	42-A	43-A	44-B	45-B	46-D	47-A	48-A	49-C	50-A