## **PART-1: Reading Comprehension**

## A. Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

(15 points @ 1 point each)

I saw an accident and soon realized that I was the only person there who was qualified in first aid. I asked my friend to call an ambulance. I looked around to see if there was any danger to me if I went to help. I could see almost all of the wires in the broken traffic signal and none seemed to be touching the car. I went to the driver's seat of the pickup and there was a young man lying unconscious on the steering wheel.

I was not sure if the casualty had a spinal injury so I decided not to try to move the man. His window was broken, so I put my hand through it and reached under the man's mouth and nose to see if he was breathing. I could not feel any air on my hand so I knew I had to do something quickly. I opened the door and checked again to see if he was breathing. He was still not breathing so I carefully moved the casualty back in his chair, making sure his head and neck did not move. When I put the casualty's head back I opened his mouth and felt to see if he was breathing. I was relieved to find out I did not have to do mouth to mouth resuscitation.

I ran back to my car to get a pair of plastic gloves from my first aid kit. On the way I asked my friend if the ambulance was coming. He said it would get here in twenty-five minutes. I grabbed my first aid kit from my car and took it over to the injured man. I put on my plastic gloves and looked to see if the man was bleeding. He had a large wound on his head and one of his legs seemed to be broken. I checked the cut on the man's head and saw that the bleeding had stopped. I thought I would clean and dress the wound if he had no other serious injuries. I then looked at the man's body to see if he had any cuts or broken ribs. I guessed and hoped that he had no internal bleeding.

I looked at the man's arms and legs next. His arms had a few small cuts and bruises but his right leg did not look very good. He had a large blue swollen bump in just below his knee. I was looking for something I could tie to his leg to immobilize the fracture before the paramedics arrived. They brought out a board (piece of wood) and a tank of oxygen. They carefully put the man on the board and strapped him to it. Then they put an oxygen mask over his mouth and nose to help with his ventilation. The paramedics carried the man to the Red Crescent ambulance and put him on a stretcher inside. Before they drove off the paramedics thanked me and said that I had done a great job.

#### Choose the best answer.

1. The main idea of paragraph 1 is that it	t is important to	
a. see if the man is bleeding	<b>b.</b> see if the victim is breathing	
c. decide if I can help the victim	<b>d.</b> look for other injuries the victim might h	
2. I asked my friend to	·	
a. stay away from the car	<b>b.</b> help the victim breath	
c. tell me about the first aid	<b>d.</b> phone the ambulance	
3. The first thing I did after asking my fr	riend to phone was to	
a. open the car door	<b>b</b> . touch the traffic signal wires	
c. drive away	<b>d.</b> check for danger	
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. The man wason the steering wheel.			el.	
a. conscious and leaning	<b>a.</b> conscious and leaning <b>b.</b> pushing the horn			
c. lying unconscious		d. not lying		
5. I put my hand under t	he man's mouth and no	<b>b.</b> stop him from breathing		·
a. feel if he was breathi	ng	b. stop him from breathing		
<b>c.</b> look for blood		<b>d.</b> wake him up		
6. Another name for the	injured man in <u>paragr</u>	aph 2 was		•
<b>a.</b> the casualty	<b>b.</b> the patient	aph 2 was c. the first responder	<b>d.</b> the j	paramedic
7. I moved the man back	carefully			.•
a. waking him up	•	<b>b.</b> making sure I d	id not wake	him up
c. making sure his head and neck didn't move		<b>d.</b> stretching his neck and shoulder		
8. My friend said the am	bulance would	<b>c.</b> come in 60mi		<b>.</b>
a. not come	<b>b.</b> arrive in 45 minutes	<b>c.</b> come in 60mi	n	<b>d.</b> come in 25min
9. My plastic gloves were	;			•
a. in my pocket	<b>b</b> . on the trunk of my ca	r c. in my first aid	l kit	<b>d.</b> lost
10. I	because tl	he man was bleeding.		
a. put on plastic gloves	<b>b.</b> fainted	he man was bleeding. c. dropped the man	<b>d.</b> left m	ny first aid kit in the car
11. Another name for the	e cut on the man's head	l is a		•
a. wound	<b>b.</b> fracture	c. burn		<b>d.</b> sprain
12. I did not check the m	an's body for			•
<b>a.</b> broken ribs	<b>b.</b> cuts and bruises	c. internal blee	ding	<b>d.</b> a broken leg
13. The blue swollen bun	np on the leg could mea	n the victim had		•
a. a broken leg	<b>b.</b> a healthy leg	nn the victim had c. a broken arr	n	<b>d.</b> no injuries
14. I wanted to	th	e fracture before the para	medics arri	ived.
a. immobilize	<b>b.</b> treat	c. elevate		<b>d.</b> x-ray
15. The paramedics said	that I did a great job b	ecause		•
<b>a.</b> I moved the man ou		<b>b.</b> I may have sa	eved the ma	n's life
c. I did not try to help the victim		<b>d.</b> the victim di	d not need 1	my help

# B. Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions that follow it.

(15 points @ 1 point each)

Headache is pain in any region of the head. Headaches may occur on one or both sides of the head, be isolated to a certain location or radiate across the head from one point. A headache may be a sharp pain, a throbbing sensation or a dull ache. Headaches may appear gradually or suddenly, and they may last less than an hour or for several days. Most headaches, however, resolve (disappear) without intervention as in the case of tension headaches.

Headaches can be classified as <u>primary headaches</u> and <u>secondary headaches</u>. Primary headaches are not caused by another illness; the headache pain itself is the illness. Primary headaches are the most common type

of headaches and can be further divided into (1) tension headaches, (2) migraines and (3) cluster headaches. Secondary headaches are signs or symptoms of potentially more serious medical conditions, and they must not be ignored.

Tension headaches, also called chronic daily headaches, are the most common type of headaches among adults and adolescents. The most likely cause is contraction of skull muscles. They occur because of physical or emotional stress placed on the body. Tenderness on the scalp and pain in the neck and shoulder muscles are symptoms of tension headaches. They cause mild to moderate pain which is not disabling, meaning the sufferer may continue with daily activities. They are not associated with symptoms such as nausea or vomiting. They are usually treated with over-the-counter medications for pain.

Migraine headaches are less common than tension headaches. Migraine headaches typically last four to 72 hours and usually occur one to four times per month. They are unilateral, meaning they usually affect only one side of the head. They are usually described as dull and throbbing and are aggravated (become worse) by physical activity or exposure to light. Migraines are associated with symptoms such as sensitivity to noise or odors; nausea or vomiting; loss of appetite; and stomach upset. Sensitivity to these triggers (causes that start a problem) may cause migraine. Most of the migraine treatments fall into 2 groups—acute and preventive. Acute medications are available over the counter or by prescription and taken as needed. Preventive medications are prescribed to prevent migraine headaches before they start. Preventive medications are taken on a regular basis in order to reduce the frequency and severity of attacks.

Cluster headaches are the least common —although the most severe —type of primary headaches. The pain is usually intense, and sometimes only on one side of the head. The sufferer also feels pain around the eye on the painful side of the head, and it may be reddened and watery. Treatments can help make cluster headache attacks shorter and less severe. One immediate cause of the cluster headaches may be the dilation of the blood vessels in the brain, which increases the pressure on the trigeminal nerve, a nerve responsible for sensation in the face and skull. Abnormality in the function of the hypothalamus gland in the brain may be another cause. Some substances like nitroglycerine, nicotine, alcohol, and chocolate may trigger (cause) this headache.

The diseases that cause secondary headaches can be life-threatening and should be diagnosed and treated as quickly as possible. Secondary headaches may be caused by several diseases such as the common cold, influenza, sinusitis, eyestrain or glaucoma (an eye disease), brain tumor, bleeding in the brain such as bleeding that may occur from a stroke, elevated blood pressure (hypertension), and medication overuse.

### Choose the best option to complete the following statements about the above passage.

<b>16. Headache may be define</b>	d as a pain		of the head.	
a. only on the left side	<b>b.</b> on both sides	<b>c.</b> in the middle	<b>d.</b> in any part	
17. According to the passage	e most headaches		·	
<b>a.</b> always need medication		<b>b.</b> need only massage to ease the pain		
<b>c.</b> aren't relieved without medication		<b>d.</b> usually go away without taking any medicine		
18. According to the passag	e headaches can be g	grouped into	major groups.	
a. three	<b>b.</b> two	c. four	<b>d.</b> five	
19. Migraine is a type of		headaches.		

a. secondary	<b>b.</b> primary	<b>c.</b> cluster	<b>d.</b> tension
20. Tension headaches	are sometimes referred	to as	·
a. chronic daily head	daches <b>b.</b> migraine	c. cluster headaches	d. secondary headaches
21. People suffering fro	om tension headaches		their routine works.
	<b>b.</b> cannot continue		
22. Physical and emotic	onal stress is	of tension	on headaches.
a. an effect	<b>b.</b> a symptom	c. an indication	d. a cause
23. Migraine headache	s last from four to		hours.
a. seventy-two	<b>b.</b> seventy-five	c. twenty-seven	<b>d.</b> ninety
24. If a headache is uni	ilateral, it means it		
a. is sharp and piercin	ng nain	<b>b.</b> affects both the s	ides of the head
	one side of the head	d affects the muse	les of the face and neck
c. is located only on	one side of the head	u. affects the musc.	ies of the face and neck
25	headaches can get	worse if the sufferer is e	exposed to light and noise.
a. Secondary	<b>b.</b> Tension	c. Cluster	
26. Acute medications	for migraine are	. Thev are take	n only when needed.
	<b>b.</b> taken daily		
27. Cl		9. 4	
27. Cluster neadacnes	are very severe, but luck	any tney are	d. very frequent
a. very common	<b>b.</b> rare	<b>c.</b> very widespread	d. very frequent
28. The pressure on the	e trigeminal nerve is	of clu	ster headaches.
			se <b>d.</b> the symptom
29. People suffering fro	om cluster headaches mu	ıst avoid	<u>_</u> .
a. alcohol	<b>b.</b> water	c. chocolate d.	both alcohol and chocolate
30. Secondary headach	ies	•	
a. should not be over	looked	<b>b.</b> don't re	equire a doctor's help
<b>c.</b> are a type of tension	on headache	<b>d.</b> should be ignored	
PART- 2: VOCA	ARIILARV		
	t option to complete 6	each of the following	sentences.
			(26 points @ 1 point each
	Only some		
a. helpful	<b>b.</b> dangerous	c. germs	<b>d.</b> fatal
		in dead plants a	and animals; otherwise the earth
would be covered	with dead matter.		
<b>a.</b> healing b	o. development	c. death and fall	<b>d.</b> decay and decomposition
33.	is a process us	sed to produce cheese. vo	ogurt, wine, etc.
<b>a.</b> Digestion			<u> </u>

<b>34.</b> The brain and the		are part of our nervous system.			
a. cord	<b>b.</b> spine	spinal cord	d. heart		
35. A cup of coffee may	keep a driver	_ and awake.			
a. sleepy	<b>b.</b> alert		<b>d.</b> tired		
36. Bed rest is	<b>b.</b> opposed	e suffering from flu.			
a. discouraged	<b>b.</b> opposed	<b>c.</b> prescribed	<b>d.</b> recommended		
37. Cancer is defined as an organ of the bod		nd multiplication of	in a part or		
a. cells	<b>b.</b> tissues	c. organs	<b>d.</b> viruses		
38. Scientists have found	d many cancer-causing	, and	they are chemicals.		
a. cells	<b>b.</b> tissues		<b>d.</b> waves		
	cancer may be viruses beca viruses in some animals.	use scientists have obse	rved a close		
<b>a.</b> link	<b>b.</b> tie	c. union	<b>d.</b> transmission		
40. Cancer-causing cher	nicals must be	foods.			
	<b>b.</b> kept out of		<b>d.</b> eliminated		
41 medical services arri	_ is the emergency treatmer	nt given to an injured or	sick person before regular		
a. Aid	<b>b.</b> First aid kit	c. First aid	<b>d.</b> Medical treatment		
42. After the accident, the necessary first aid.	he	was moved to a hospita	l after giving him the		
•	<b>b.</b> dead body	c. casualty	d. uninjured		
43. The broken arm of t	he victim must be	before movin	g him into the ambulance.		
	<b>b.</b> mobilized		_		
44. First aid is given to	the victim	's condition from gettin	g worse.		
a. prevent	b. confirm	c. look after	<b>d.</b> protect		
45. Highway accidents a	re a common	in Saudi Arabia.			
a. opportunity	<b>b.</b> occurrence	c. site	<b>d.</b> vision		
46. Carter was permane	ently afte	er the accident, so he wa	ısn't able to use his left arm.		
a. injured	<b>b.</b> disabled	c. enabled	sn't able to use his left arm. d. damaged		
47 A large number of n	aanla in Amarica suffar fra	m injur	nag		
a. unplanned	eople in America suffer from <b>b.</b> intentional	<b>c.</b> planned	d. accidental		
48. She is suffering from	ıh	eadache. She tried diffe	rent medicines but couldn't		
find permanent relie	f.				
a. remaining	<b>b.</b> ancient	<b>c.</b> chronic	<b>d.</b> permanent		

49. Influenza is a virus that specifically muscles and joints.		the respiratory tract; it also has an impact on		
<b>a.</b> heals	<b>b.</b> directs	<b>c.</b> aims	<b>d.</b> affects	
50. Sometimes teenagers take to smoking because the		their friends	them.	
a. stress	<b>b.</b> forbid	<b>c.</b> dissuade	<b>d</b> . influence	
51. Young	, a population	which includes those ago	ed 18-24, present a constant	
challenge in the f	ight against smoking.			
a. matures	<b>b.</b> adults	c. immature	<b>d.</b> middle-aged	
52. People feel that tl	neeffects	of cigarette smoking give	es them a sense of calmness.	
<b>a.</b> tranquilizing	<b>b.</b> panicky	<b>c.</b> kind	<b>d.</b> irritating	
53	is another term used to	o describe high blood pre	essure.	
	<b>b.</b> Tension	c. Anger	<b>d.</b> Anxiety	
54. The walls of the a	rteries are	and they can expa	nd or contract to maintain	
	t consistent level.			
a. inflexible	<b>b.</b> smooth	c. elastic	<b>d.</b> hard	
55. Drugs used to tre	at hypertension	billions of dollars	every vear.	
a. expend	<b>b</b> . cost	<b>c.</b> pay	<b>d.</b> spend	
56. Cancer is a	disease.			
a. harmless	<b>b.</b> infectious	c. contagious	d. lethal	
R: Choose the wor	rd or phrase that cannot	replace the underline	ed word.	
Di chioose the wor	a or pirage mar carrier	_	2 points @ 1 point each)	
57 The consequences	s of accidents can be serious.			
a. deadly	<b>b.</b> harmless	c. lethal	<b>d.</b> fatal	
58. Stress may cause	a rise in blood pressure.			
<b>a.</b> Anxiety	<b>b.</b> Nervous tension	c. Relaxation exercise	es <b>d.</b> Pressure	
C: Choose the wo	rd that is synonym to the	underlined word.		
c. choose the wo	id that is synonym to the		points @ 1 point each)	
<b>-</b> 0.0				
<b>59. Some people wan a.</b> dislike	t to give up smoking, but the b. disinclination	y find it difficult to resist c. hatred	t the <u>urge</u> to smoke. d. desire	
60. Tea is a mild stim	nulant which makes you activ	e.		
a. energizer	<b>b.</b> sedative	<b>c.</b> tranquilize	er <b>d.</b> depressant	