



Qassim University
Deanship of Educational Services
English Language Unit

(ENGP 0012) Level Four

Listening & Reading

SECOND SEMESTER (1437 H / 2016)

Fourth Exit Examination

Version A

Duration of the Exam:	2 hrs. & 30 min.
No. of Questions	52

NAME			الاسم
UNIVERSITY NUMBER			الرقم الجامعي
GROUP NUMBER			رقم الشعبة
TEACHER'S SIGNATURE			

PART ONE: LISTENING (18 points @ 1 each)

I. Listen to the conversation and then answer the following questions.

- 1- A topic of the speech may be _____.
 - a. overseas call
 - b. cell phone bill
 - c. using technology to stay in touch
 - d. software for calling on Internet
- 2- Sakamoto needs to buy a _____.
 - a. cell phone
 - b. microphone
 - c. sound card
 - d. computer
- 3- Sakamoto's telephone bill is _____.
 - a. \$117
 - b. \$150
 - c. \$116
 - d. \$160
- 4- One of the following is NOT Jeff's friend.
 - a. Sakamoto
 - b. Jim
 - c. Hassan
 - d. Hiroshi
- 5- The conversation shows that _____.
 - a. Sakamoto is worried about his family
 - b. Sakamoto is worried about his cell phone bill
 - c. software is of no use for cheaper calls
 - d. living in Japan is a nightmare
- 6- Blogs on Internet are used to _____.
 - a. comment on football matches only
 - b. share information on different topics
 - c. write emails to friends
 - d. buy soundcards online
- 7- It is false that _____.
 - a. Sakamoto may start a blog about learning English
 - b. Mobile calls are expensive in Japan
 - c. Jeff knows nothing about computers
 - d. Jeff uses technology called Voice over Internet

II. Listen to the speech then answer the following questions.

- 8- It is really a challenging task in America _____.
 - a. for families to own about 55% of businesses
 - b. for companies to last more than thirteen years
 - c. to shift family business from parents to children
 - d. to transfer family business from one place to another
- 9- Many families owned _____.
 - a. grocery stores fifteen years ago
 - b. hosiery stores fifty years ago
 - c. grocery stores fifty years ago
 - d. toy stores fifteen years ago

- 10- The big problem for successful companies is that _____.**
- a. they do not find laborers who can work for fifteen years
 - b. the workers in the companies continue changing their hairstyles
 - c. the children of owners of companies may not be hardworking
 - d. the sons and daughters may have enthusiasm and work for long hours

- 11- The businesses fail because _____.**
- a. the families have strength and talent
 - b. the families do not make the working environment easy
 - c. many families do not commute well
 - d. Professor Randall does not like financial success

- 12- Most Americans read _____.**
- a. The New York Times b. The Financial Times
 - c. The Wall Street Generals d. The Wall Street Journal

- 13- The family business succeeds if the family members _____.**
- a. wear ties b. have a strong relationship
 - c. do not pass business to the next generation d. become managers

- 14- The key to success in business is _____.**
- a. to make the right decisions b. to make family relationships suffer
 - c. careless planning and preparation d. to let older generation enjoy their dreams

III. Choose the suitable answer. (Language Skills)

- 15- Abdullah says the pizza he ate yesterday was so-so. It means he _____.**
- a. liked it very much b. disliked it a lot c. is neutral about it d. liked it a little

- 16- “ _____ ” is NOT a slang expression.**
- a. It’s cool b. It’s gross c. It’s OK. d. It stinks

- 17- “That’s not completely true” is an expression used to _____.**
- a. contradict someone politely b. ask someone for favor
 - c. apologize to someone d. contradict someone impolitely

- 18- Naif told me strange news starting with the expression _____.**
- a. OK. What else? b. Believe it or not.. c. Pardon me, but... d. It’s all right...

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION & VOCABULARY (22 Points)**I. Reading Comprehension: Read the TWO passages below and answer the questions that follow each.****Passage 1**

1 In America, politicians from the two major political parties admit that the U.S. is particularly weak in things like making sure everyone has affordable health care and controlling health care costs. In the angry arguments about health care reform, the U.S. system is often compared to other systems around the world. There are many false ideas about what health care is actually like in other countries, so let's see for ourselves.

2 In 2000, the World Health Organization (WHO) ranked France first in its study of health care systems. French citizens have universal health coverage that is paid by the government. Money comes from required payments citizens make based on salaries. In return, the government pays about 70 percent of most medical bills. The French people can see any health provider they choose, and about 42 percent can get a same-day appointment. To pay for the balance, most citizens have “*supplemental*” insurance with either a public or a private plan. This extra plan might be paid for by an employer, as most U.S. insurance is. Because people that can afford a private plan often take it, extra insurance is something that divides the upper and lower class.

3 All Canadian citizens have health care that is paid for by income or salary taxes and taxes on things you buy. The national government takes care of people in the military, but the 10 regional governments take care of the rest. The doctors and hospitals are private, which makes the Canadian system different from the British socialized medicine system, in which doctors are employees of the government. Canadian health care providers bill the government, so that citizens never see a bill or pay for anything other than dentistry, eye care and medicine. While health care costs are rising in Canada, the country currently spends less than the United States. The biggest complaint of the Canadian system is long wait times. In the 1990s, Canada spent billions of dollars to improve this situation. Wait times are longest for less serious operations such as knee surgery.

4 Currently the Ministry of Health is the major government provider and payer of health care services in Saudi Arabia. These services make up 60% of the total health services in Saudi Arabia. All of them provide health services to all residents during crises and emergencies. Private clinics also contribute to health services, especially in cities. The advancement in health services, combined with other factors such as improved and more accessible public education, increased health awareness among the community and better life conditions, have contributed to the significant improvements in health. Despite the many health service providers, there is a need for better communication between them. Progress is still being made in this area.

Choose the best choices according to the passage.**(2.5 points @ 0.5 each)****19- Canadians have to wait the longest time for _____.**

- a. government providers
- b. non-essential operations
- c. rising health care costs
- d. dentistry and eye care

20- In the whole passage, the author discusses _____.

- a. the combination of public and private health care services available in different countries

- b. how the World Health Organization ranked France first in its study of private insurance
- c. advancement in health services during emergencies in private clinics for Saudi men
- d. ways that the health care system in the USA is just like the systems in other countries

21- In France, citizens can _____.

- a. get extra insurance paid by the USA
- b. go to the KSA for health awareness
- c. spend billions of dollars for surgery
- d. see any medical doctor they choose

22- In Paragraph 2, Line 5, we can guess that the word “supplemental” means _____.

- a. begging to be done
- b. willing to obey
- c. additional or more
- d. exact or precise

23- The major provider and payer of health care services in Saudi Arabia is _____.

- a. Habib Medical Group
- b. Ministry of Health
- c. King Fahad Hospital
- d. Mostawsaf Fayha

Passage 2

1 More than half of the world’s top 200 universities are located in either the US or the UK. Both countries have quality higher education, excellent research facilities, and both promote intellectualism as well as academic freedom. However, while both provide an excellent environment for learning, there are many differences between the two countries regarding the structure of the university as well as student life. This essay will explore the primary differences between the American and British systems of education.

2 Perhaps the most important difference between the education system in the US, and the UK, is the amount of time it takes to finish your degree. In general, degree programs in the US take about one year longer than programs in the UK. However, this varies depending upon whether you receive a Master’s degree before a PhD. In both systems, you can go directly to a PhD program after you finish your bachelor’s degree, but in the UK it is more common to complete a Master’s degree program before moving on to a PhD. Courses of study are shorter in the UK because the course programs are generally much more focused than in the US.

3 Most universities in the US begin their terms in mid to late August. Most take a break beginning in mid-December and begin again in early to mid-January. However, US universities that are on different calendars, such as a trimester or quarter-based system, may begin their winter break at the end of November. There is more variation in the academic term in the UK. Many UK universities, like US universities, use the semester system, but the term is less standardized. If you study there, your university might use a different calendar.

4 Many universities in the UK are made up of “colleges” where you study a specific subject. Each college has quite a lot of independence from each other as well as the university. You live with others in your college, eat with others from your college, and stay within your college for as long as you study. American universities have different “schools,” such as the School of Arts and Sciences. Even after you decide on a major at an American university, you have to take classes outside of that field, known as “electives.” The general *emphasis* of higher education in the US is breadth, or getting a range of knowledge from a variety of different subjects. In the UK, the importance is more on depth; getting a very thorough understanding of your chosen subject.

5 While both countries provide a great education, each system approaches education differently, and there are advantages and disadvantages to each. If you are considering getting your education in either the US or the UK,

you should consider the various differences mentioned in this article, especially the amount of time it takes to finish the degree, the tuition fees and whether you prefer more depth or more breadth in your degree program

Choose the best choices according to the passage. (2.5 points @ 0.5 each)

24- One thing universities in the US and UK have in common is both promote _____.

- a. learning based on reason and intellect
- b. getting a degree in the same amount of time
- c. studying your chosen subject in depth
- d. academic terms using the same calendar

25- US universities that do not use the semester system use the _____.

- a. different calendar system
- b. academic term system
- c. less standardized system
- d. quarter-based system

26- In the UK it is more common to _____.

- a. take a year longer to finish a degree
- b. obtain a Master's before a PhD
- c. obtain a PhD before a Bachelor's
- d. study longer courses than in the US

27- In the USA it is more common to _____.

- a. study at the School of Arts and Sciences
- b. get knowledge from a range of subjects
- c. get a complete understanding of your subject
- d. study outside the class in a field of electives

28- In chapter 4, line 5, we can guess that the word "emphasis" means _____.

- a. a condition in which the air sacs are enlarged
- b. the value or importance of doing something
- c. a small digital image used to express emotion
- d. a feeling of hate for something or someone

II. Vocabulary: Choose the best answers. (12 points @ 0.50 each)

29- During Ramadan, _____ of dates is high. The amount of dates that people eat increases.

- a. consumption
- b. component
- c. formality
- d. futility

30- We _____ our supply of rice. We completely used up our supply and had to buy more.

- a. infringed
- b. industrialized
- c. excluded
- d. exhausted

31- In the past, men didn't leave home after marriage. _____ men continued living with parents.

- a. Formerly
- b. Freshly
- c. Increasingly
- d. Illegally

32- The capital of the KSA is _____ in the middle of the country. Its position is in the middle.

- a. remedied
- b. restricted
- c. situated
- d. specified

- 33- Dried black lemons are an _____ in kabsa. They are used in the preparation of kabsa.
 a. alteration b. allowance c. ingredient d. installation
- 34- Learning a foreign language is _____. It is difficult in a way that tests your ability to think.
 a. compressing b. challenging c. polluting d. proving
- 35- The e-business Alibaba is a _____ mall. With a computer, you can shop without leaving home.
 a. fresh b. fermented c. viral d. virtual
- 36- QU does not permit _____. If a student copies someone else's work, he or she will be punished.
 a. prism b. plagiarism c. morphism d. marble
- 37-The restaurant offered _____ to its most popular food. It offered more things you could choose from.
 a. alternatives b. apprentices c. industries d. intersections
- 38- Shop owners need a _____ before starting a business. This document allows them to do business.
 a. tomb b. tower c. permit d. pottery
- 39- Samar speaks an _____ amount of English. She speaks enough to communicate with foreigners.
 a. illustrative b. insensitive c. aspiration d. adequate
- 40- The patient's _____ was serious, but not deadly. He took medicine for the illness and got better.
 a. object b. outtake c. disease d. dissent
41. Some people use _____ medicines. They use plant medicines that are not made by people in a factory.
 a. natural b. nocturnal c. conservative d. contingent
42. Students get _____ exercise by playing sports. They want to exercise their bodies and their minds.
 a. physical b. philosophical c. synthetic d. sympathetic
43. The electronics school gives _____ training to its students. It gives them special training for a job.
 a. unattractive b. uncomfortable c. precise d. professional
44. The government _____ men to drive at age eighteen. They have official permission to drive at this age.
 a. tempers b. tempts c. authorizes d. attends
45. Visiting a big city in a foreign country is _____. It is easy to be confused about where you are.
 a. consoling b. calm c. disorienting d. disparaging
46. _____ winters in cold countries are hard to adjust to. Unpleasant winters are difficult for Saudis.
 a. Handless b. Harsh c. Burnt d. Broken
47. The Majlis recommends _____ to the king. They suggest laws for the king to approve.
 a. comprehension b. chalk c. leather d. legislation
48. I feel _____ when I am with a lot of people. I do not feel pleasant when I am in a crowd.
 a. unpretentious b. uncomfortable c. repairable d. responsible

49. At this time, temperatures are above 40 degrees. _____, the weather in Saudi Arabia is very hot.
a. Presently b. Pleasantly c. Spaciously d. Sparingly
50. The five daily prayers happen at _____ times of the day. They occur at particular times.
a. aggravate b. abhor c. specific d. scientific
51. Some think that _____ of sickness is better at private clinics. They think their medical care is better.
a. placard b. produce c. treason d. treatment
52. Islam does not _____ people from drinking coffee and tea. No one will stop you from drinking them.
a. respond b. restrict c. tame d. tumble