



# أسئلة مراجعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

جامعة الملك فيصل – طلاب الانتساب

- نسخة محدثة -

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- أسئلة الدكتور معاني - للفصل الدراسي الأول ١٤٣٢ - ١٤٣٣ هـ

- أسئلة الدكتور معاني - للفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٢ - ١٤٣٣ هـ ( الأسئلة المسربة )

أسئلة الدكتور معاني - للفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٢ - ١٤٣٣ هـ ( الاختبار المعاد )

- افهم الاختيار الصحيح ولماذا الباقي خطأ لأنه من المتوقع أن تتغير الاختيارات حسب كل نموذج

- بالنسبة لأسئلة الكلمات والمعنى فيجب عليك أن تعرف الكلمة ومعناها لأنه قد يعطيك الكلمة ويطلب معناها أو يعطيك المعنى ويطلب من الكلمة...فكن حذر من الخدع!!

تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق ولا تنسوني ووالدي من صالح دعائكم

محكم / سكرتير عبادي

**Question 1: )Grammar Section)> Choose the correct grammatical and the right**

**answer:**

أسئلة في القواعد

1. \_\_\_\_\_ money do you have?

A. How far.

**B. How much.**

C. How many.

D. How long

لأن المال غير معدود

2. Who \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone?

**A. is** (من الذي على الهاتف) الفاعل مفرد وفي زمن المضارع المستمر لأنه يتكلم باللحظة الحالية

B. are

C. am

D. had

3. We always \_\_\_\_\_ pizza for lunch.

**A. eat** لأن الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط بدلالة كلمة always

B. eating

C. is eating

D. eats

4. She often goes out \_\_\_\_\_ night.

A. on

**B. at**

C. about

D. in

لأنه وقت محدد تماماً ( في الليل )

5. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ your name.

**A. Know** الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط لأنه يتحدث عن واقع والفعل ليس من الأفعال المستمرة

B. Knew

C. Knows

D. knowing

6. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ orange?

A. a

B. zero article

C. the

**D. an**

لأنه يتكلم عن شيء عام ولم يخصص والحرف الأول أحد حروف العلة

7. There's \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the pot.

A. a few

B. many

C. an

**D. some**

لأن القهوة اسم غير معدود فنستخدم

8. The pants need \_\_\_\_\_ more water.

A. many

B. a few

**C. a little**

D. any

لأن الماء اسم غير معدود فنستخدم

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Andes are in South America.

**(A.) the.**

- B. an  
C. zero article  
D. a

لأنه يتحدث عن سلسلة جبال الأنديز وهي حالة شاذة حيث تأخذ

10. Whose \_\_\_\_\_ those books?

A. is  
**(B.) are**

- C. do  
D. am

لأن الفاعل جمع والسؤال عن ملكية الكتب

11. I don't have any money. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me lunch.

- A. buying  
B. bought  
C. buys

**(D.) buy**

الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط وبالتالي الفعل بدون بهارات

النفى I don't have يدل على الزمن المضارع و لأن الفعل بعد Please غالباً تكون بالصيغة الأصلية

12. I couldn't solve \_\_\_\_\_ of the Maths problems.

- A. much  
B. many  
C. a

**(D.) any**

على الرغم بأن الاسم معدود إلا أننا استخدمنا هذا الجواب لأن الجملة منفية

13. Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of France.

- A. a  
**(B.) the**  
C. an  
D. Zero Article

الإجابة A و B صحيحتان والأصح B إذا اعتبرنا أننا نتحدث عن شيء محدد

14. \_\_\_\_\_ dollars do you have?

- A. How much  
B. How long  
**(C.) How many**  
D. How far

لأن الاسم معدود ( دولارات ) وبالتأكيد الإجابة ستكون رقم

15. Each week \_\_\_\_\_ worse.

- A. has  
B. are  
C. am

**(D.) is**

كلمة Each دائماً تدل على المفرد ولأن ما بعد الفراغ صفة يجب استخدام فعل يكون المفرد

16. It was popular \_\_\_\_\_ the 1980s.

- (A.) in**  
B. on  
C. at  
D. with

لأن التاريخ عقد من الزمن ويقصد فيه هنا في الثمانينات

القاعدة تقول إذا كنا نتحدث عن فترة زمنية طويلة نستخدم in وإذا كانت قصيرة نستخدم on و at في وقت محدد

17. Each one of the students \_\_\_\_\_ responsible about his assignments.  
 A. Were  
**B. Is**                      الفاعل مفرد بدليل وجود Each حتى لو كان هنالك اسم جمع بعده، وعليه فالفعل مفرد  
 C. Are  
 D. Have
18. She finished \_\_\_\_\_ than everyone else.  
 A. quick  
 B. quickly  
**C. quicker**                      لأنها مقارنة بين اثنين بدليل وجود كلمة than  
 D. quickers
19. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ of the two?  
 A. difficulty  
**B. more difficult**                      لأنها مقارنة بين اثنين بدليل كلمة of the two والصفة مكونه من ثلاث مقاطع  
 C. difficult s  
 D. most difficult
20. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen I've ever seen.  
 A. dirties  
**B. dirtiest**                      لأنه يقارن بمجموعة بدليل جملة I've ever seen أي أول مرة في حياته  
 C. dirties  
 D. dirty
21. I've got to get \_\_\_\_\_ post office before it closes.  
**A. the**                      لأنه من صياغ الجملة يقصد المكتب القريب منه لذا فهو شيء معين  
 B. a  
 C. an  
 D. zero Article
22. It rains a lot \_\_\_\_\_ spring.  
 A. with  
 B. on  
**C. in**                      لأنها جاءت قبل فصل الربيع وهو مدة زمنية طويلة فتكون  
 D. at
23. It is \_\_\_\_\_ largest producer of computer keyboards in the world  
**A. the**                      لأنه مابعداها صفة مقارنة بمجموعة ودائما the تكون قبل الصفة إذا كانت مقارنة بمجموعة  
 B. a  
 C. zero Article  
 D. an
24. What time did you \_\_\_\_\_ to school today?  
**A. come**                      الجملة في الزمن الماضي ولأنه تم استخدام الفعل المساعد did فإن الفعل بعدها يعود لأصله  
 B. coming  
 C. came  
 D. comes

25. \_\_\_\_\_ anybody there?

- A. Are  
B. Have  
**C. Is**  
D. Am

الفاعل مفرد بوجود any وهي مثل each يجب أن يكون الفعل مفرد

26. How do you \_\_\_\_\_, now?

- A. done  
**B. do**  
C. does  
D. did

الجملة بالزمن المضارع وعليه فالفعل يكون حالته الأصلية لأن الفاعل you

27. The underground is \_\_\_\_\_ buses

- A. more expensive than**  
B. most expensive  
C. more expensive  
D. the most expensive

هنا مقارنة بين اثنين مترو الأنفاق والباص

28. It's \_\_\_\_\_ art collection in Europe.

- A. finest  
B. finer  
**C. the finest**  
D. the finer

مقارنة بمجموعة لأنه قارن المجموعة الفنية بأوروبا كلها

29. I get up \_\_\_\_\_ 7a.m

- A. in  
B. with  
C. on  
**D. at**

وقت محدد بالدقة

30. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ leaving now

- A. are  
B. am  
C. have  
**D. is**

زمن مضارع مستمر لوجود now والفاعل مفرد لوجود everybody فيكون الفعل مفرد

31. She often goes out \_\_\_\_\_ Friday night

- A. at  
B. In  
**C. on**  
D. with

نستخدمها مع الأيام (فترة زمنية قصيرة)

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is your city from Riyadh? 1000 Kilometers.

- A. How short  
B. How long  
**C. How far**  
D. How tall

بالنظر للإجابة ١٠٠٠ كيلو وهي مسافة وعليه يكون السؤال عن المسافة

33. What time will you \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?

- A. left
- B. leaves
- C. leaving
- D. leave**

لوجود أحد أفعال المودل will وعليه يكون الفعل بصيغة الأصلية دائماً  
أفعال المودل ( Can,Will,should,must,may ).

34. It was \_\_\_\_\_ than I was expecting.

- A. cheapest
- B. cheaps
- C. cheaper**
- D. cheap

لأن السؤال يقارن بين اثنين بدليل وجود كلمة than

35. I \_\_\_\_\_ feeling very tired.

- A. am**
- B. is
- C. are
- D. has

الفاعل مفرد | والجملة في الزمن المضارع

قد يتساءل البعض feel من الأفعال التي لا يمكن إضافة ing لها حسب المنهج البريطاني، بينما الأمريكيان أمورهم سمحه ويسمحون فيها. على فكرة الدكتور معاني متعلم بأمريكا يعني عادي ولا هو نقص فيه بقدر ما هو خلاف طبيعي بين الناطقين بها.

### Question 2: (Vocabulary Comprehension) Choose the right answer. أسئلة في الكلمات

عند الإجابة على هذا النوع من الأسئلة حاول الربط بين السؤال والإجابة الصحيحة عشان ماتتعب بالحفظ، وتأكد أنه يريد معنى الكلمة نفسها أو المرادف لها Synonym أو المصاد لها opposite

36. All members in \_\_\_\_\_ families were living in one house.

- A. nuclear
- B. traditional**
- C. bad
- D. rich

يعني في العائلة التقليدية الكل يعيشون في بيت واحد (ما هو من طبيهم بلاهم مالفو سكن)

37. If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room. the word "look for" means:

- A. read
- B. buy
- C. search**
- D. eat

معنى كلمة بحث

38. The trip to the sea was very , very good. "very ,very good" means:

- A. dangerous
- B. wonderful**
- C. horrible
- D. easy

معنى لكلمة جدا جداً رائع

39. Where is the car? It's in the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. garage
- B. bog
- C. library
- D. kitchen

الكراج يعني ورشة

40. " \_\_\_\_\_ " has the same meaning as "proof".

- A. essence
- B. evidence
- C. reference
- D. similarity

معنى لكلمة إثبات

41. The phrase "write the same thing" means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. cut
- B. delete
- C. paste
- D. copy

معنى المقطع "كتابة لنفس الشيء"

42. The word " \_\_\_\_\_ " is closest in meaning to the phrase "Very beautiful".

- A. attractive
- B. difficult
- C. thin
- D. interesting

أقرب معنى لكلمة جداً جميل وجذاب

43. The word that has the same meaning as "a chemical that helps us to grow" is \_\_\_\_

- A. germs
- B. bacteria
- C. hormone
- D. sugar

مادة كيميائية تساعدنا على النمو هي الهرمون

44. We went for a picnic by the sea and had a \_\_\_\_\_. it was a very delicious meal.

- A. barbecue
- B. camera
- C. test
- D. problem

يعني الشواء

45. The opposite meaning of "Physical " is \_\_\_\_\_ لاحظ هنا يطلب عكس المعنى

- A. healthy
- B. happy
- C. mental
- D. successful

المعنى المعاكس لكلمة جسدي هي عقلي

46. " \_\_\_\_\_ " is closest in meaning to the word "like".

- A. prefer.
- B. attract
- C. hate
- D. avoid

المعنى المشابه لكلمة يفضل يعني المرادفه لها بالمعنى

47. "Unhealthy things to eat" means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. milk
- B. junk food**
- C. overweight
- D. honey

الطعام الغير صحي يعني

48. She looks very \_\_\_\_\_ because of the diet she follows

- A. tall
- B. slim**
- C. dangerous
- D. ugly

هي تبدو نحيفة لأنها تتبع حمية

49. A person between 13 and 19 years old is a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. volunteer
- B. worker
- C. teenager**
- D. pilot

يطلق على الشخص بين ١٣ و ١٩ سنة مراهق

50. You are \_\_\_\_\_ because everybody knows about you.

- A. sick
- B. a player
- C. a driver
- D. famous**

لأن كل الناس يعرفونك فأنت مشهور

### Question3:

**(A) Reading Comprehension 1: Read the following passage and answer the questions below.** لأن سبق وشرحتها أعتقد ماتحتاج شرح أو نقاش فهي موجودة في صفحة ٦٧

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they argue . They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, You Just Don't Understand.

The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. Very young boys and girls are similar to each other. In other words, they like many of the same things and play in the same ways. They aren't very different. But then there is a change. When children in the United States are five or six years old, boys usually play in large groups. One boy gives orders . For example, he says, " Take this," ' Go over there". He is the leader. Boys also brag . In other words, they say good thing about themselves. But girls there usually play in small groups or with one other girl. A girl's best friend is her very good friend and important to her. Girls often don't give orders; they give suggestions.



51. \_\_\_\_\_ gives orders while playing in groups.
- A. A boy  
 B. A man  
 C. A women  
 D. A girl
52. Where does Deborah Tannen work? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. At university  
 B. At hospital  
 C. At school  
 D. At restaurant
53. The differences between men and women begin \_\_\_\_\_
- A. when they are old  
 B. at the age of sixteen  
 C. when they are children  
 D. when they are babies
54. The underlined word “brag” means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. laugh  
 B. cry  
 C. play  
 D. talk proudly
55. The underlined pronoun “she” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. woman.  
 B. a girl  
 C. man  
 D. Deborah Tennen
56. Who gives suggestions? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Deborah Tennen  
 B. The men  
 C. Boys  
 D. Girls
57. A word in paragraph ONE which has the opposite meaning of “similar” is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. problem  
 B. different  
 C. angry  
 D. apologize
58. Which country does Deborah live in? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Saudi Arabia  
 B. United States of America  
 C. Europ  
 D. Japan
59. The underlined pronoun “they” refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. women  
 B. young boys and girls  
 C. boys  
 D. men

60. The underlined word “ argue” means

- A. discuss angrily
- B. speak slowly
- C. cry loudly
- D. listen carefully

**B: Reading Comperhension 2:**

القطعة تتحدث عن نبات الصبار الصحراوي

The cactus is a plant which grows in very hot, dry places. They do not have leaves. Instead, <sup>61</sup>they have spiny needles which stick out of their stems. There are many shapes of the cactus. <sup>66</sup>Some are small and round. <sup>64</sup>Others are tall like columns or pillars. Some are shaped like tubes or bells. Some are shaped like wheels. Some grow as trees or shrubs. Others grow as ground cover. Cactus flowers are big, <sup>66</sup>and some of them bloom at night. Their flowers come out at night because they are pollinated by insects or small animals that come out at night. <sup>68</sup>Insects and small animals carry pollen from one cactus to another.

<sup>67</sup>Most cacti live in North and South America. Others live in Africa, Madagascar, and Sri Lanka. Cacti do not have very large leaves because large leaves would allow the water to evaporate. When water evaporates, <sup>62</sup>it changes from a liquid to a gas. When it becomes a gas, it is light enough to move through the air. That would be bad for the cactus because the cactus needs the water to live.

Some cacti have waxy coatings on their stems, <sup>65</sup>so that water will run down the stem to the roots. <sup>63</sup>Cacti can absorb water from fog in the air, since it does not rain very much in the desert. Most cacti have long roots which can spread out close to the surface so they can absorb a lot of water on the occasions when it rains.

61. what do cactus have instead of leaves?

ماذا لدى الصبار بدلاً من الورق  
الدبابيس

- A. Needles
- B. Tubes
- C. stems
- D. pillars

62. When water evaporates it, .....

عندما يتبخر الماء فإنه

- A. changes from liquid to gas
- B. changes from liquidi to solid
- C. changes from gas to liquid
- D. is absorbed by the stem of the cactus

يتحول من الحالة السائلة للحالة الغازية

63. A synonym for “absorb” is .....

المعنى المرادف لكلمة يمتص

- A. eat
- B. drink
- C. soak up
- D. customer

يمتص أو ينفذ من خلال وهنا بمعنى الإمتصاص

بإمكانك استنتاج الإجابة من القطعة فعند قراءة الجملة كاملة تستطيع التخمين خصوصاً عندما تبدأ بحذف الإجابات غير المتوقعة.

64. pillars are

الأعمدة تعني

- A. Long tubes and small balls
- B. long tubes.
- C. small balls
- D. tall columns**

65. Cacti prevent evaporation of water by...

الصبار يمنع التبخر بـ

- A. growing deep roots
- B. growing large leaves
- C. growing small stems
- D. growing small leaves**

بإخراج أوراق صغيرة  
بعض الصبار

66. Some cacti

- A. Bloom at night and grows as vines**
- B. bloom at night
- C. grow as vines
- D. grow as shrubs

يتفتح أثناء الليل وينمو بشكل متسلق

هذا سؤال فيه حيلة كبيرة حيث أن جميع الإجابات صحيحة ولكن الأصح هي الأولى حيث أن نبات الصبار يتفتح أثناء الليل وينمو بشكل كثيف كما في الخيار D. الخيار الأول جمع خاصيتين من جميع الخصائص الصحيحة لذلك أرى انه الأصح.

67. Where do most cacti grow?

أين ينبت نبات الصبار

- A. Southern Europe
- B. Asia
- C. Antarctica
- D. North and South America.**

شمال وجنوب أمريكا

68. When cacti are pollinated their pollen....

اللقاح

- A. is carried from one cactus to another**
- B. is eaten by small animals
- C. is eaten by insects
- D. Is eaten by insects and small animals.

تحمل من نبتة صبار للأخرى

69. How are cacti shaped?

ماهي أشكال نبات الصبار

- A. Like wheels.
- B. Like balls
- C. Like tubes
- D. Like tubes, balls and wheels**

كالعجلات والكرات والأنابيب

لأن كل الإجابات صحيحة فإن D هي الأصح لأنه يشمل كل الاحتمالات.

70. When cacti bloom...

عندما يتفتح نبات الصبار فإنه يعني

- A. their flowers fall off
- B. they are eaten by small animals
- C. their flowers come out**
- D. they are eaten by insects.

فإن الأزهار تتفتح

انتهت أسئلة الفصل الدراسي الأول من العام الدراسي ١٤٣٢-١٤٣٣ هـ

1. The phrase "get older" means: يعني كبير
- A. age  
 B. to be young  
 C. fat  
 D. stronger
2. " \_\_\_\_\_ " means not even once. يعني ولا مرة
- A. always  
 B. never  
 C. sometimes  
 D. rarely
3. Amman is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of Jordan.
- A. Zero Article  
 B. the لأننا نتحدث عن شيء محدد وهو الخيار الأصح  
 C. a  
 D. an
4. No one \_\_\_\_\_ in the university. That's weird
- A. is الفاعل مفرد No one وتعامل معاملة each بالتالي يجب أن يكون الفعل مفرد  
 B. are  
 C. had  
 D. am
5. Who \_\_\_\_\_ William Shakespeare ? He is a famous playwright.
- A. is الفاعل مفرد وعليه يكون الفعل مفرد  
 B. are  
 C. had  
 D. am
6. Every one of us \_\_\_\_\_ responsible of his or her duties
- A. are  
 B. is الفاعل مفرد بقوله every one وعليه يجب أن يكون الفعل مفرد  
 C. were  
 D. have
7. Microsoft and apple \_\_\_\_\_ producers of computers.
- A. is the largest  
 B. are the largest مقارنة بمجموعة  
 C. are larger than  
 D. is large
8. It's \_\_\_\_\_ natural park in Asia مقارنة بمجموعة
- A. the finest  
 B. the finer  
 C. finest  
 D. finer

9. When will the basketball match \_\_\_\_\_ at?  
 A. starts  
**B. start** بعد أفعال المودل دائماً يأتي الفعل بصيغته الأصلية  
 C. started  
 D. starting
10. This music was popular \_\_\_\_\_ the 1990s.  
**A. in** فترة زمنية طويلة عقد من الزمن وتأخذ معه  
 B. with  
 C. on  
 D. at
11. Maradona and Messi are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ players.  
 A. good  
**B. best** مقارنة بمجموعة ووجود أداة التعريف قبل الكلمة دليل آخر بأنها مقارنة بمجموعة  
 C. goodest  
 D. better
12. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ carefully when it rains  
 A. drove  
 B. drives  
 C. driving  
**D. drive** فعل مضارع بسيط لأنها عادة ووجود علامته usually
13. My brother cooks rice and meat \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. now  
 B. yesterday  
**C. once a week** الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط بدليل وجود S للفعل وعليه نختار مرة أسبوعياً  
 D. last month
14. Marwan knew that riding a taxi is \_\_\_\_\_ than riding a bus  
 A. expensver  
 B. most expensive  
**C. more expensive** مقارنة بين اثنين  
 D. the most expensive
15. Cleaver students don't necessarily finish their exam \_\_\_\_\_ than others  
**A. quicker** مقارنة بين مجموعتين لوجود than  
 B. quickers  
 C. quick  
 D. quickly
16. Mercedes is \_\_\_\_\_ what you expected  
 A. cheapest than  
 B. cheaper  
 C. cheap than  
**D. cheaper than** مقارنة بين اثنين

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in **rich**<sup>20</sup> **countries and poor ones**. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses.

**These** were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is <sup>17</sup>**breaking into smaller groups**.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average <sup>19</sup>**Mexican woman** had <sup>21</sup>**seven children**. Today, **she** has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on <sup>18</sup>**basics, such as food, clothing and housing**.

17. What happened to the traditional family? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. getting larger  
 **B. breaking into smaller groups**  
 C. became rich  
 D. had no children
18. Food and clothing are \_\_\_\_\_
- A. grandchildren  
 B. families  
 C. members  
 **D. basics**
19. The underlined pronoun " she" refers to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. a brother  
 B. an aunt  
 **C. Mexican women**  
 D. a family
20. The underlined word " ones" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. families  
 **B. countries**  
 C. children  
 D. Americas
21. How many children did a Mexican woman have?
- A. 2.5  
 **B. 7**  
 C. 4  
 D. 3

22. The /S/ in the word “goes” has the same pronunciation of the latter /s/ in the word: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. heats
- B. repairs**
- C. breaks
- D. cats

السؤال يقول ماهي الكلمة التي نطق حرف S فيها مشابهة لنطق الحرف في كلمة goes؟ وينطق الكلمة كلها تجد أن كل الكلمات ينطق الحرف الأخير منها S س ماعدا كلمة repairs فإنه ينطق Z.

23. My cousin always goes out to Gym \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays

- A. on** فترة زمنية قصيرة (أيام)
- B. in
- C. with
- D. at

24. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ their last address!

- A. knew
- B. knows
- C. know** مضارع بسيط لوجود don't وعليه الفعل بدون بهارات
- D. knowing

25. The lighter the box, \_\_\_\_\_ the delivery is going to be.

- A. the fastest
- B. the faster** صفة مقارنة بمجموعة وهي صفة قصيرة فنختار
- C. the fast
- D. the most fast

26. Rami often studies \_\_\_\_\_ night. This is unhealthy

- A. on
- B. at** وقت محدد
- C. about
- D. in

27. How are you \_\_\_\_\_ today? I hope you are doing very well

- A. did
- B. done
- C. doing** مضارع مستمر لأنه يسأل عن الحال الآن وكذلك وجود are يدل على ذلك
- D. does

28. I have bought \_\_\_\_\_ books that you have already bought

- A. zero article
- B. a
- C. the** لأننا نتكلم عن شيء محدد
- D. an

29. Microsoft and apple \_\_\_\_\_ producers of computers

- A. is the largest  
**B. are the largest**  
 C. are larger than  
 D. is the large

مقارنة بجموعه

30. It's \_\_\_\_\_ natural park in Asia

- A. the finest**  
 B. the finer  
 C. finest  
 D. finer

مقارنة بجموعه

31. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 celsius

- A. boiled  
 B. boiles  
 C. boiling

**D. boils** زمن المضارع البسيط لأنها نظرية مثبتة وواقع والفاعل مفرد فنضيف للفعل S

32. He can't talk, He \_\_\_\_\_ the sink right this second

- A. fixes  
**B. is fixing**  
 C. is fixed  
 D. has fixed

زمن المضارع المستمر لوجود علامته **right this second** يعني هذه اللحظة

33. My pupils \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson now.

- A. understand**  
 B. are understanding  
 C. understood  
 D. were understanding

في الزمن المضارع ولكنها من الأفعال التي لاتفيد الإستمرارية

34. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the field, at 7p.m, two days ago. What were you doing?

- A. were walking  
**B. walked**  
 C. had walked  
 D. are walking

ماضي بسيط لوجود فعل ماضي مستمر مرتبط فيه

فضلت أن يكون فعل ماضي بسيط لوجود علامته **two days ago** بالإضافة لأنه من المتوقع عندما تكمل المحادثة بأن الطرف الآخر سيرد على سبيل المثال **I was eating my lunch**.

35. I \_\_\_\_\_ to my dad's office last night.

- A. walked**  
 B. was walking  
 C. had walked  
 D. am walking

في الزمن الماضي البسيط لوجود **last night**



36. The word that has the opposite meaning of “hating” is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. confused
- B. loving** المعنى المعاكس للكراهة هو الحب
- C. sleepy
- D. interesting
37. The library is always \_\_\_\_\_ there are always lots of students.
- A. sad
- B. crowded** يعني مزدحمة
- C. sleepy
- D. interested
38. You went to the new \_\_\_\_\_ and bought many things.
- A. hospital
- B. mall** السوق
- C. school
- D. cinema
39. Doctors always advice smokers to give up smoking. The underlined word give up has the same meaning as:
- A. start
- B. quit** يقلع
- C. help
- D. study
40. The Kids were afraid when they watch a \_\_\_\_\_ on TV.
- A. monster** وحش
- B. food
- C. games
- D. juice
41. If he didn't find the keys, he could look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:
- A. buy
- B. read
- C. eat
- D. search** يبحث عن
42. Arabic is \_\_\_\_\_ language. It is not difficult.
- A. beautiful
- B. boring
- C. safe
- D. easy** سهلة

43. The word "categories" means \_\_\_\_\_.

**(A.) Classifications**

أصناف

B. entertainments

C. eatables

D. customers

44. The word that means "food specialist"

A. a policeman

**(B.) gourmet**

أخصائي أطعمة

C. mechanic

D. servant

45. "separated from others" means:

**(A.) alone**

وحيد

B. happy

C. sick

D. busy

46. My \_\_\_\_\_ last semester is 85.3%

**(A.) average**

المعدل

B. marriage

C. package

D. garage

47. All members in \_\_\_\_\_ families are not living in one house.

**(A.) nontraditional**

غير التقليدية يعني المتمدنه

B. nuclear

C. rich

D. bad

لاحظ هنا عكس السؤال الي متعودين عليه بالقطعة، كان يسأل بأن العائلات التقليدية يعيشون في بيت واحد وهنا يسأل منهم الذين لا يعيشون في بيت واحد والجواب هنا العائلات غير التقليدية.

48. A word has the opposite meaning of "different"

A. apologize

B. problem

**(C.) similar**

مشابه

D. angry

49. To ask oneself and think means: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. prefer

B. repair

**(C.) wonder**

يفكر بأمل ويتعجب

D. enjoy

50. " \_\_\_\_\_ " has the same meaning as "evidence"

- A. essence.
- B. similarity
- C. proof**
- D. reference

إثبات وحجة

51. Each war \_\_\_\_\_ more disastrous than others.

- A. is**
- B. am
- C. are
- D. had

طبعاً بوجود each سيكون الفاعل بالتأكيد مفرد وعليه الفعل مفرد

52. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes?

- A. many
- B. a few
- C. any
- D. some**

تستخدم مع الاسم المعدود ولأنها جاءت بصيغة سؤال يفضل دائما استخدامها

53. \_\_\_\_\_ money will you spend on your education?

- A. How many
- B. How much**
- C. How far
- D. How long

المال غير معدود

54. I can speak with \_\_\_\_\_ people at the same time.

- A. many**
- B. much
- C. an
- D. a

لأن الناس اسم معدود

55. \_\_\_\_\_ Dirhams do you have for the UAE trip?

- A. How much
- B. How long
- C. How many**
- D. How far

الدرهم اسم معدود مثلها مثل أي عملة أخرى

56. I often \_\_\_\_\_ fresh vegetables at home.

- A. eating
- B. is eating
- C. eats
- D. eat**

مضارع بسيط بدائل وجود كلمة often

57. \_\_\_\_\_ is your city from Mecca city? 200 Kilometres

- A. How short
- B. How long
- C. How far**
- D. How tall

بالنظر للإجابة ٢٠٠ كيلو وهي مسافة وعليه يكون السؤال عن المسافة

58. When did you \_\_\_\_\_ to New York?

**(A.) Travel**

B. travels

C. Travelled

D. Travelling

بوجود فعل did يعود الفعل لحالته الأصلية بدون بهارات

59. He \_\_\_\_\_ having a severe stomachache.

A. are

B. am

C. has

**(D.) is**

الفاعل مفرد والجملة في الزمن المضارع المستمر لوجود -ing في الفعل

60. She usually gets up \_\_\_\_\_ 5:00 AM to pray and study.

**(A.) at**

B. in

C. with

D. on

وقت محدد

61. I've to go to \_\_\_\_\_ dentist that I went to last time

**(A.) the**

B. a

C. zero Article

D. an

لأنه يتحدث عن شيء محدد (الطبيب الذي كان عنده آخرة مرة)

62. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ carefully when it rains.

A. drove

B. drives

C. driving

**(D.) drive**

63. The /S/ in the word "leaks" has the same pronunciation of the latter /s/ in the word: \_\_\_\_\_

**(A.) hats**

B. toys

C. windows

D. rains

السؤال يقول ماهي الكلمة التي نطق الـ s فيها نفس نطق S في كلمة leaks؟ وبنطق الكلمات تجد أن الـ s في كل الكلمات تنطق Z ز ماعدا كلمة hats فإن الـ S تنطق S س وهو نفس النطق في كلمة leaks .

64. My brother cooks rice and meat \_\_\_\_\_

A. now

B. yesterday

**(C.) once a week**

D. last month

مضارع بسيط بدليل وجود S في الفعل فنختار

65. The /S/ in the word goes has the same pronunciation of the latter /s/ in the word:
- A. heats
  - B. repairs**
  - C. breaks
  - D. cats

السؤال يقول ماهي الكلمة التي نطق حرف S فيها مشابهة لنطق الحرف في كلمة goes؟ وبنطق الكلمة كلها تجد أن كل الكلمات ينطق الحرف الأخير منها S س ماعدا كلمة repairs فإنه ينطق Z ز وهو نفس النطق في goes.

66. Usually, lectures are \_\_\_\_\_ than classes in high schools
- A. Long
  - B. Longest
  - C. Longer**
  - D. The longer

الأسئلة من ٦٧ - ٧٠ عن قطعة الزواج واختصاراً للوقت مراح أكتبها موجودة فوق في الصفحة ٨.

بعد إطلاعي على نموذجين من الأسئلة وجدت أن الأسئلة عموماً أسلوبها واحد ولا يوجد إختلاف كبير فيها، نفس الفكرة متكررة أكثر من مرة ولكن بطرق مختلفة. يجب عليك أن تفهم إجابة كل سؤال وكيف استخلصت الإجابة الصحيحة من الخيارات حتى لو غير بطريقة السؤال تكون عارف تحل بنفس الفكرة هنا. مثل السؤالين ١٣ من الفصل الأول و ٣ من الفصل الثاني الإجابة واحدة مع التعديل في السؤال وكذلك ٣٢ من الفصل الأول والسؤال ٥٧ من الفصل الثاني. والأمثلة كثيرة تستطيع أن تكتشفها بنفسك.

GOOD LUCK !!



تم بحمد الله

1. To do things in turn with another one means....

- A. reunion
- B. extend
- C. alternate**
- D. blog

يعني بشكل متناوب ومتعاقب

2. "We are \_\_\_\_\_ the drums" he said.

- A. beat
- B. beating
- C. beating**
- D. beated

فعل مضارع مستمر

3. "All players \_\_\_\_\_ now for the next match" Coach said.

- A. is runing
- B. are runing
- C. run
- D. are running**

فعل مضارع مستمر

My name is Elena Sanchez. I am from Mexico, but now I live in California. I'm a student **here** in English language classes at a small college. I live in an apartment building. It's on the corner of Olive Street and Sycamore Avenue. My address is 2201 Olive Street. There's a big olive tree in front of the building. There's a park across the street. There are a lot of oak trees in the park. The trees are beautiful in the summer. A lot of my neighbors are from different countries. The people next to me are from Indonesia. The family across from the Indonesian family is from Colombia. The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean drugstore. There are three restaurants on Olive Street: One Mexican, **one** Japanese, and one Moroccan-Italian-American. I like my neighborhood, but I ask myself one question. Where are the Americans?!!!

4. Where is Elena from?

- A. California
- B. Olive Street
- C. Korea
- D. Mexico**

5. When are California tress beautiful?

- A. In the winter
- B. In the summer**
- C. In the spring
- D. In the fall

6. Which country are the people who live next to Elena from?

- A. Colombia
- B. Japan
- C. Indonesia**
- D. Morocco

7. How many restaurants are there in Olive Street?  
**A. Three restaurants**  
B. Five restaurants  
C. No restaurants  
D. Seven restaurants
8. What is the front of the building?  
A. Restaurants.  
B. Oak tree  
**C. Olive tree**  
D. A park
9. The underlined word "here" refers to:  
A. Mexico  
**B. California**  
C. Italy  
D. Indonesia
10. The Underlined word "one" refers to:  
A. Collage  
B. Neighborhood  
**C. Restaurant**  
D. Friend
11. Are the Presidents going to meet? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. They are not  
B. They do  
C. They will  
**D. They are**
12. None of the students \_\_\_\_\_ Complaining about the exam \_\_\_\_\_ King Faisal University.  
A. Are/at  
B. were/in  
**C. is/at**  
D. was/on

من الممكن استخدام are بدلا من is فكلاهما صحيح ولكن استخدام is أصح.

13. Having so many people on one location means ...  
A. Very bad  
B. Frightened  
C. Very wonderful  
**D. Crowded** يعني المكان مزدحم
14. Statistics or numbers of the people in one country means  
A. customers  
B. categories  
**C. populations** عدد السكان  
D. relatives

15. "Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ about his money . He was so arrogant!" one said.

- A. was talking always
- B. always was talking
- C. was always talking**
- D. always talking

لوجود فعل أصلي من أفعال يكون يأتي الظرف بعده مباشرة

16. Money that you earn in any business is.....

- A. profits**
- B. purchases
- C. buying
- D. classifications

تعني الربح

17. When lines appears on ones' skins, it means he or she has

- A. stress
- B. beverages
- C. toes
- D. wrinkles**

تعني التجاعيد في البشرة

18. His books are very interesting. Mine \_\_\_\_\_ not.

- A. are**
- B. were
- C. was
- D. is

الإجابة قد تكون are وقد تكون is. فكلاهما صحيح لغوياً وقواعدياً لأن الجملة لا تجزم بأن ضمير الملكية mine يعود على شيء مملوك جمع أو شيء مملوك مفرد. فوجود نقطة بينهما يعني أن الجملة الثانية فكرة جديدة. فلو استبدلنا الضمير بكلمة my book استخدمنا is ولو استبدلناها بـ my books استخدمنا are. فكل الإجابتين صحيحة. (وجهة شخصية).

19. The normal standard means

- A. basics**
- B. either
- C. branch
- D. average

الأساسيات

20. My friend, Ahmad, went to Mecca \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday, May, 1960.

- A. in
- B. on**
- C. at
- D. about

تاريخ محدد

21. Now, she \_\_\_\_\_ two days to finish her project.

- A. need
- B. needs**
- C. needs
- D. needed

فعل مضارع بسيط لأنه أصبح حقيقية ثابتة بانها تحتاج يومين لإنهاء المشروع

22. Do you have some \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- A. konwledges
- B. informations
- C. informationes
- D. information**

اسم غير معدود



23. I have \_\_\_\_\_ close friends, I am happy with them.

- A. little
- B. a little
- C. few
- D. a few**

لأن الاسم معدود والشق الثاني من الجملة يعطي انطباع ايجابي

24. Now, many specialists \_\_\_\_\_ that they are not always right.

- A. think**
- B. are thinking
- C. thinks
- D. is thinkin

فعل مضارع بسيط

25. In your view, which army \_\_\_\_\_ the strongest currently?

- A. are
- B. were
- C. is**
- D. was

الفاعل مفرد army

26. My English professor corrected \_\_\_\_\_ many times.

- A. we
- B. us**
- C. our
- D. ours

ضمير يعود على المفعول به وينوب عنه

27. The opposite meaning of mental is:

- A. physical**
- B. healthy
- C. happy
- D. successful

تعني جسدي وهي عكس كلمة عقلي

28. Your news \_\_\_\_\_ fake information. You should stop that

- A. report
- B. reportes
- C. reports**
- D. reporting

الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط، وجعلنا الفاعل جمع لأنه الفعل لم يضاف له S

Yellowstone National Park is in the U.S. states of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. It became the first National Park in 1872. There are geysers and hot springs at Yellowstone. There are also many animals at Yellowstone. There are elk, bison, sheep, grizzly bears, black bears, moose, coyotes, and more. More than 3 million people visit Yellowstone National Park each year. During the winter, visitors can ski or go snowmobiling there. There are also snow coaches that give tours. Visitors can see steam (vapor water) come from the geysers. During other seasons, visitors can go boating or fishing. People can ride horses there. There are nature trails and tours. Most visitors want to see Old Faithful, a very predictable geyser at Yellowstone. Visitors can check a schedule to see the exact time that Old Faithful is going to erupt. There are many other geysers and boiling springs in the area. Great Fountain Geyser erupts every 11 hours. Excelsior Geyser produces 4,000 gallons of boiling water each minute! Boiling water is 100 degrees Celsius, or 212 degrees Fahrenheit — that's very hot! People also like to see the Grand Prismatic Spring. It is the largest hot spring in the park. It has many beautiful colors. The beautiful colors are caused by bacteria in the water. These are forms of life that have only one cell. Different

bacteria live in different water temperatures. Visiting Yellowstone National Park can be a week—long vacation or more. It is beautiful, and there are activities for everyone.

29. Old faithful is...

- A. river
- B. trail
- C. passage
- D. geyser**

30. Boiling water is.....

- A. 0 degrees C .or 32 degrees F.
- B. 100 degrees C. or 212 degrees F.
- C. very hot

**D. Both B and C are correct**

لوجود الإجابتين في الجملة نفسها. ارجع واقرأ

31. Steam is.....

- A. Snow
- B. running water.
- C. freezing water
- D. water in vapor form**

32. Different temperatures are different....

**A. levels of heat and cold.**

- B. amounts of water
- C. levels of rainfall
- D. colors of water

33. What causes colors in the springs?

A. sunlight

**B. bacteria**

- C. eruptions
- D. temperatures

34. What is Yellow stone?

**A. a park**

- B. a geyser
- C. a mountain
- D. a hot spring

35. something predictable is something

- A. people enjoy.
- B. people talk about
- C. people know in advance**
- D. people pay for in advance.

36. Great Fountain Geyser erupts every 11.....

A. minutes

**B. hours**

- C. days
- D. months

37. What are bacteria?

- A. Forms of life with one cell
- B. Multi-celled organisms
- C. sunshine
- D. various types of water

38. The largest hot spring in the park is .....

- A. Excelsior
- B. Old Faithful
- C. Great Fountain
- D. Grand Prismatic

39. It was snowing \_\_\_\_\_ . We could not even play with the snow

- A. little لأنه قليل غير كافي ويعطي انطباع سلبي بأنه غير راضي
- B. a little
- C. few
- D. a few

40. when someone becomes too fat, it means that he or she has

- A. poorness
- B. overweight
- C. disease
- D. hardship

#### Pulp Friction

Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares -- more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In British Columbia, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clearcut, 142 species of salmon have already become extinct, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it. Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

41. How many species of salmon have become extinct in BC?

- A. 27
- B. 31
- C. 137
- D. 142

42. How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?  
 A. 31%  
 B. 49%  
**C. 34%**  
 D. 19%
43. A hemp is.....  
 A. paper  
 B. an animal  
**C. a plant**  
 D. a forcast
44. We talked about Islam tolerance \_\_\_\_\_ Independence Day, \_\_\_\_\_ sunrise.  
 A. in/in the  
 B. on/on  
 C. at/in  
**D. on/at** يوم الاستقلال يأتي قبله on ووقت شروق الشمس يأتي قبلها at
45. \_\_\_\_\_ Eid Day, we visit our relatives, neighbors, and friend.  
 A. at  
 B. in  
**C. on** تأتي قبل الأيام  
 D. in and on
46. This year, Football matches \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the badest  
**B. are the worst** مقارنة بين شيء ومجموعة فهو يقارن بين السنة الحالية والسنوات السابقة  
 C. are the worse  
 D. are the worstest
47. Couldn't you guide me to \_\_\_\_\_ school?  
 A. a best  
**B. a better** مقارنة بين شيئين المدرسة الحالية والمدرسة التي يسأل عنها  
 C. good  
 D. a worst
48. Each of the professors \_\_\_\_\_ responsible about his or her exams. This is the very fact.  
 A. are  
 B. were  
 C. was  
**D. is** كلمة each تجعلنا نستخدم الفعل المفرد والجملة في الزمن المضارع
49. Now, not all students \_\_\_\_\_ what you are saying.  
 A. are understanding  
**B. understand** فعل لا يفيد الإستمرارية بالرغم من الجملة في الزمن المضارع المستمر  
 C. are understood  
 D. is understanding

50. Geese \_\_\_\_\_ in many places around the world.

- A. Lives
- B. Live**
- C. Lived
- D. Livs

فعل مضارع بسيط لأنه يتحدث عن حقيقة شيء دائم والفاعل جمع

51. The opposite of difficult exam is....

- A. Terrible exam
- B. Frightened
- C. Wonderful exam
- D. Easy exam**

52. When you have nobody to talk with means...

- A. Happy
- B. Funny
- C. Alone**
- D. Angry

53. "Look at mice!". Mice \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

- A. is
- B. was
- C. were
- D. are**

الفاعل جمع والفعل يكون مفرد

54. Nowadays, some news TVs are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. leiing
- B. lie
- C. lying**
- D. lies

55. A single state is a family history means.....

- A. population
- B. generation**
- C. relative
- D. branch

56. How many \_\_\_\_\_ the Monkeys have?

- A. tooths
- B. tooth
- C. teeth**
- D. teeths

57. A family that follows customs and norms is called.....

- A. traditional family**
- B. non-traditional family
- C. nuclear family
- D. abnormal family

58. To take things to destination or to hand on means.....

- A. to release
- B. to deliver**
- C. to prepare
- D. to contrast

59. The opposite meaning of relaxation is

- A. health
- B. highness
- C. happy
- D. stress**

60. Few days ago, Omer and Aisha talked about the research that Bakir \_\_\_\_\_ lastly.

- A. does
- B. do
- C. did**
- D. done

الجملة في الزمن الماضي البسيط بدلالة وجود كلمة ago

61. Were you a student at King Faisal University? Yes,.....

- A. You were
- B. I were
- C. You was
- D. I was**

السؤال في الماضي بدليل كلمة were وبالتالي الإجابة تكون بالماضي

62. Don't you have \_\_\_\_\_ rental house?

- A. some
- B. an
- C. much
- D. any**

الجملة بصيغة سؤال لاسم معدود وبالتالي يمكن استخدام كلمة

63. They \_\_\_\_\_ you now without any problem.

- A. are hearing
- B. are not hearing
- C. hear**
- D. hearing

الجملة في الزمن المضارع المستمر ولكن الفعل ليس من الأفعال المستمرة لذا لا يضاف ing

64. The manager of Arab Bank puts his iPad \_\_\_\_\_ his desktop.

- A. in
- B. on**
- C. at
- D. over

يعني على الطاولة

65. The opposite meaning of healthy is .....

- A. happy
- B. sportage
- C. sick**
- D. fitness

تعني مريض

66. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ book that I told you about ?

- A. a
- B. an
- C. 0
- D. the**

لأنه يقصد كتاب بعينه معروف لدى السامع والمتكلم

67. The part speech of "could" is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Noun
- B. Preposition
- C. Verb
- D. Modal**

68. \_\_\_\_\_ pages should I cover?

- A. How much
- B. How far
- C. How many**
- D. How some

السؤال عن شيء معدود

69. This country is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the wealthier ever in the world
- B. the wealthiest ever in the world**
- C. the wealthiest ever
- D. the wealth ever

مقارنة بين شيء ومجموعة

70. \_\_\_\_\_ milk, would you like to put on your coffee?

- A. How many
- B. How much**
- C. How often
- D. How some

لأنه يسأل عن شيء غير معدود

GOOD LUCK !!



تم بحمد الله