

اللغة الانجليزية العامة  
المستوى الأول - كلية الآداب  
الفصل الثاني 1435/1434  
نموذج C

1. They will be travelling to two places ..... August.  
(أ) on  
 (ب) in In = before years and months/ morning/ evening / seasons  
(ج) at  
(د) of

2. My friend will arrive ..... the morning.  
(أ) in  
 (ب) on On =before days / following morning  
(ج) at  
(د) of

3. Mohammad ..... to gym twice every week.  
(أ) go الفاعل مفرد والفعل في الزمن المضارع تستخدم goes  
(ب) going مستمر الفاعل He او she مفرد  
 (ج) goes I GO  
(د) went ماضي IM GOING مع NAW

4. They did not ..... the exercise yesterday.  
 (أ) understand من الأفعال التي لا يوجد عليها حركة وانما هي ساكنة  
(ب) are understanding  
(ج) understands  
(د) understood

NONACTION VERBS		
dislike	hear	believe
hate	see	know
like	smell	think (meaning believe)*
love	taste	understand
need		
want		

5. Is he ..... the room now?  
(أ) cleans  
(ب) clean  
 (ج) cleaning مستمر  
(د) cleaned ماضي

الحل من :

نقاط مهمة ذكرت ف أسئلة اختبارات الانجليزي - ادارة اعمال-فهد الحجاز

6. When she came, Alia ..... here. She went to school.  
 (ا) am  
 (ب) wasn't  
 (ج) were  
 (د) have

7. I don't know ..... to install antivirus software on PC.  
 (ا) who  
 (ب) how  
 (ج) what  
 (د) whose

8. You have got ..... money. So, you can surely buy the  
 (ا) a little  
 (ب) little  
 (ج) a few  
 (د) few

Who	Person
What	Things
Where	Place
Why	Reason
When	Time
How	Process
Which	Choose

Process

unaccountable nouns      accountable nouns

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?	How?
person people	thing, idea, event or action	place	time	reason	manner, way



نموذج C الفصل الثاني 1435/1434

9. You have ..... dollars. That's why can't but the product.  
(أ) a few  
(ب) few  
(ج) little  
(د) a little

10. He has not seen ..... of her school friend last week.  
(أ) a  
(ب) an  
(ج) any  
(د) some

11. His friend Mazin ..... his father.  
(أ) has never disappointed  
(ب) never has disappointed  
(ج) have disappointed never  
(د) has disappointed never

12. Ahmed is really smart. He ..... does well in his exams.  
(أ) sometimes ← يأتي ظرف التكرار قبل الفعل العادي  
(ب) never ← تستخدم Never في حالة النفي  
(ج) always  
(د) seldom

13. They saw a car accident while they ..... back to  
(أ) go  
(ب) were going  
(ج) have gone  
(د) was going

Any = used in negative and questions.  
Some = used when we offer something

If there is a helping verb and a main verb in a sentence we put the frequency adverb between the helping verb and the main verb

زمن الماضي البسيط + الماضي المستمر  
we-you-they → were  
she-I-he-it → was

14. When Rayan....., it was heavily raining. Past Progressive  
الفعل الماضي المستمر  
فعل كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما حدث فعل اخر في الماضي

(أ) arriving  
 (ب) arrived  
(ج) arrives  
(د) is arriving

15. The word "wonderful" is .....

(أ) a verb فعل  
معنى الكلمة : رائع  
صفة

(ب) an adjective  
(ج) a adverb ظرف  
(د) a preposition حرف جر

16. The word "of" is .....

(أ) a verb  
معنى الكلمة : من  
حرف جر

(ب) a noun  
(ج) a preposition  
(د) an adjective

17. You should go by car to Jordan, it would be much..... than by plane. However, it is really dangerous. **Comparative**  
أضفنا er في نهاية الصفة المقارنة بين اثنين

(أ) cheap **Positive**  
(ب) cheaper  
(ج) cheapest **Superlative**  
(د) the cheap

18. You have to be a bit ....., so we can focus. **Comparatives are often qualified by using words and phrases such as much, a lot, far, a bit/little, slightly**

(أ) quieter  
(ب) quiet  
(ج) quietest  
(د) the quit

19. His mental health became ..... أصبحت صحته العقلية **Two comparatives can also be linked with and to show a continuing increase in a particular quality**

(أ) good and good  
(ب) Worse and worse  
(ج) bad and bad  
(د) worst and worst

20. The lighter the phone, ..... it is to carry. **Two comparatives can be contrasted by placing the before them, indicating that a change in one quality is linked to a change in another**

(أ) easy  
(ب) the easier  
(ج) easiest  
(د) the easy

21. It's ..... thing to offer. **The least is used to indicate that something or someone has less of a quality than any other person or thing of its kind**

(أ) less  
(ب) the less  
(ج) the least  
(د) least

22. Jarwan speaks English as ..... as Nofan does. **Similarity\* [ as + an adverb + as ]**

(أ) the less fluently  
(ب) fluently  
(ج) the more fluently  
(د) the fluently

23. One day, I will visit ..... Nile, Petra and the Dead Sea. **names of rivers, oceans and seas: the Nile, the Pacific**

(أ) a  
(ب) the  
(ج) an  
(د) some

24. They said that ..... freedom is priceless. **اسم غير محسوس مثل المشاعر والصفات والمزايا والأفكار**

(أ) the  
(ب) a  
(ج) an  
(د) leave it blank

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*.

Scan and Skim

25. The underlined pronoun "she" refers to....

- (أ) woman  
(ب) man  
(ج) Deborah  
(د) a girl

26. Where does Deborah Tannen work?

- (أ) at school  
(ب) at hospital  
(ج) at university  
(د) at restaurant

27. The underlined word "argue" means..... تجادل

- (أ) speak slowly  
(ب) discuss angrily تناقش بفضب  
(ج) cry loudly  
(د) listen carefully

28. Tabouk is ..... city.

- (أ) an  
(ب) a  
(ج) the  
(د) some

29. French is ..... interesting language.

- (أ) an  
(ب) a  
(ج) the  
(د) some

VOWELS  
حروف العلة

AN

30. Camels..... really big.

- (أ) is  
(ب) a  
(ج) an  
(د) are

31. Italy and Germany ..... countries.

- (أ) is  
(ب) a  
 (ج) are  
(د) the

32. They ..... many exams today.

- (أ) has  
 (ب) have  
(ج) are  
(د) is

Have= Present comes after ( I , You, They, We or after plural nouns)

33. Don't spoil the mild ..... the floor.

- (أ) in before years and months/ morning/ evening / seasons  
(ب) at used before o'clock / night  
(ج) on before days / following morning  
(د) of

34. His friend is from Germany. .... lives in Berlin.

- (أ) I  
(ب) They  
(ج) It  
 (د) He

Prepositions of Place

35. The capital of Oman is ..... Masqat.

- (أ) a  
(ب) an  
(ج) the  
 (د) Leave it blank

Using Articles-A, An, the  
Do not use the before:  
names of most countries/territories

36. He is living, now, with a cat. .... cat is quite old.

- (أ) an  
 (ب) The  
(ج) Some  
(د) a

تحدث عن شيء معروف

37. His manager likes ..... English tea very much.

- (أ) a  
 (ب) an  
(ج) the  
(د) leave it blank

VOWELS  
حروف العلة

AN

38. They had ..... launch at home.

- (أ) a  
(ب) an  
(ج) of  
 (د) leave it blank

نموذج C الفصل الثاني 1435/1434 اللغة الإنجليزية العامة

Possessive Pronouns

39. Look over there, those books are ..... Demonstrative Pronouns

(أ) your  
 (ب) yours  
 (ج) you  
 (د) them

No.	place	Near	Far
1	place	Here	There
2	Singular	This	That
3	Plural	These	Those

40. .... are really smarter than ours.  
 (أ) Their  
 (ب) Them  
 (ج) Theirs  
 (د) Us

41. .... are beautiful wallpapers in the next room.  
 (أ) This  
 (ب) That  
 (ج) These  
 (د) Those

42. We..... an interesting movie last night.  
 (أ) has  
 (ب) have  
 (ج) having  
 (د) had

43. Look! They ..... their exercises right now.  
 (أ) do  
 (ب) are doing  
 (ج) did  
 (د) does

Present Progressive

Have= Present comes after ( I , You, They, We or after plural nouns)

Scan and Skim the reading passage

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

44. The difference between men and women begin...  
 (أ) at the age of sixteen  
 (ب) when they are old  
 (ج) when they are children  
 (د) when they are babies

Sample questions ( page 89)

1. The differences between men and women begin
- A. at the age of sixteen  
 B. when they are old  
 C. when they are children  
 D. when they are babies



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

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**

45. .... gives orders while playing in groups.  
(أ) a man  
(ب) a girl  
(ج) a boy  
(د) a woman  
صبي واحد يعطي الأوامر
46. Which word, in the above paragraph, has the opposite meaning of "similar" ?  
(أ) apologize  
(ب) problem  
(ج) angry  
(د) different  
تقيض مشابهة
47. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to ....  
(أ) women  
(ب) men  
(ج) young boys and girls  
(د) boys
48. Who give suggestions? .....  
(أ) Tannen  
(ب) boys  
(ج) men  
(د) girls
49. Which country does Deborah live in?  
(أ) Japan  
(ب) Europe  
(ج) America  
(د) Saudi Arabia
50. The underlined word "brag" means.....  
(أ) cry  
(ب) proudly talk  
(ج) play  
(د) laugh  
تفاخر  
الحديث بفخر

تهدى للمحاضر