



# أسئلة مراجعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

جامعة الملك فيصل – طلاب الانتساب

- نسخة معدّنة -

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## محلولة

- 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 )
  - أسئلة الدكتور معاني - للفصل الدراسي الأول ١٤٣٣ - ١٤٣٤ هـ
  - أسئلة الدكتور معاني - للفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٣ - ١٤٣٤ هـ ( تخصص آداب ٢٨/٠٦/١٤٣٤ )
  - 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

محبكم : 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** (الفاعل مفرد وفي زمن المضارع المستمر لأنه يتكلم بال لحظة الحالية ( من الذي على الهاتف )

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 ساذة 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

النقي 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 ما بعدها صفة مقارنة بمجموعة ودانما 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 و عليه 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 بالندقة

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 | والجمله في الزمن المضارع

قد يتساءل البعض feel من الأفعال التي لا يمكن إضافة ing لها حسب المنهج البريطاني، بينما الأمريكيين أمورهم  
سمحه ويسمحون فيها. على فكرة الدكتور سعدي 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 متتعب باللفظ، 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

يعنى في العائلة التقليدية الكل يعيشون في بيت واحد (ماهو من طيبهم بلاهم مالتو مكن)

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

64. pillars are

الاعمدة 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 Eourpe
- 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 والأنايب

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

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
- A. the finest مقارنة بمجموعة  
 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 letter /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 من ماعدا كلمة repairs فإنه ينطق Z.

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

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

فترة زمنية قصيرة (أيام)

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

- A. knew
- B. knows
- C. know**
- D. knowing

مضارع بسيط لوجود don't وعليه الفعل بدون بهارات

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

- A. the fastest
- B. the faster**
- C. the fast
- D. the most fast

صفة مقارنة بمجموعة وهي صفة قصيرة فنختار

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

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

وقت محدد

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

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

مضارع مستمر لأنه يسأل عن الحال الآن وكذلك وجود are يدل على ذلك

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

- A. zero article
- B. a
- C. the**
- D. an

لأننا نتكلم عن شيء محدد

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** يقطع  
 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** إثبات وحجة  
 D. reference
51. Each war \_\_\_\_\_ more disastrous than others.  
 A. **is** طبعاً بوجود each سيكون الفاعل بالتأكيد مفرد وعليه الفعل مفرد  
 B. am  
 C. are  
 D. had
52. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes?  
 A. many  
 B. a few  
 C. any  
 D. **some** تستخدم مع الاسم المعدود ولأنها جاءت بصيغة سؤال يفضل دائماً استخدامها
53. \_\_\_\_\_ money will you spend on your education?  
 A. How many  
 B. **How much** المال غير معدود  
 C. How far  
 D. How long
54. I can speak with \_\_\_\_\_ people at the same time.  
 A. **many** لأن الناس اسم معدود  
 B. much  
 C. an  
 D. a
55. \_\_\_\_\_ Dirhams do you have for the UAE trip?  
 A. How much  
 B. How long  
 C. **How many** الدراهم اسم معدود مثلها مثل أي عملة أخرى  
 D. How far
56. I often \_\_\_\_\_ fresh vegetables at home.  
 A. eating  
 B. is eating  
 C. eats  
 D. **eat** مضارع بسيط بدليل وجود كلمة often
57. \_\_\_\_\_ is your city from Mecca city? 200 Kilometres  
 A. How short  
 B. How long  
 C. **How far** بالنظر للإجابة ٢٠٠ كيلو وهي مسافة وعليه يكون السؤال عن المسافة  
 D. How tall

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 ما عدا 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 بديل وجود S في الفعل فتختار

65. The /s/ in the word goes has the same pronunciation of the letter /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 من ماعدا كلمة repairs فإنه ينطق Z 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 اطلاعي على نموذجين من الأسئلة وجدت أن الأسئلة عموماً أسلوبها واحد ولا يوجد اختلاف 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

يعنى 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 بدلاً 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 الثبتية فكرة جديدة. فلو استبدلنا الضمير بكلمة my book استخدمنا is ولو استبدلناها بـ my books استخدمنا are. فكلا 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**

توجد 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 forecast
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  
 D. in and on  
 تأتي قبل الأيام
46. This year, Football matches \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the badest  
 B. are the worst  
 C. are the worse  
 D. are the worstest  
 مقارنة بين شيء ومجموعة فهو يقارن بين السنة الحالية والسنوات السابقة
47. Couldn't you guide me to \_\_\_\_\_ school?  
 A. a best  
 B. a better  
 C. good  
 D. a worst  
 مقارنة بين شيئين المدرسة الحالية والمدرسة التي يسأل عنها
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  
 C. are understood  
 D. is understanding  
 فعل لا يفيد الإستمرارية بالرغم من الجملة في الزمن المضارع المستمر

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

A. Lives

**B. Live**

C. Lived

D. Livs

فعل مضارع بسيط لأنه يتحدث عن حقيقة وشيء 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. O
- 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

1. I live in Washington near \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Rainier.
  - A. a
  - B. an
  - C. the
  - D. one
  - E. leave it blank** أضفت هذا الخيار لأنه الصحيح لأن أسماء الجبال بدون أداة تعريف، بقية الخيارات كلها خاطئة
2. My city borders on \_\_\_\_\_ Dead Sea.
  - a. An
  - b. the** البحار والمحيطات تستخدم معها أدوات التعريف
  - c. a
  - d. leave it blank
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ place from Chile is Australia. It's on the other side of the world.
  - A. farther
  - B. farthest**
  - C. farther than
  - D. farthest than
4. We saw a terrific accident while we \_\_\_\_\_ to university.
  - A. go
  - B. have gone
  - C. are going
  - D. were going** في الزمن الماضي المستمر لارتباطه بحدث وقع في الزمن الماضي البسيط
5. Mr. Bean is \_\_\_\_\_ film series that I have ever seen.
  - A. The funnier than
  - B. The funny
  - C. The funniest** مقارنة مع جميع الممثلين
  - D. The funnier
6. This week , Vegetables are \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
  - A. expensiver than
  - B. more expensiver than
  - C. most expensive
  - D. more expensive than**
7. Xavi and Messi are playing in Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. family
  - B. friends
  - C. team**
  - D. army
8. In ancient Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ cats were considered scared.
  - A. a
  - B. an
  - C. the
  - D. leave it blank**
9. I am a student \_\_\_\_\_ King Faisal University
  - A. in
  - B. on
  - C. at**
  - D. above



10. The word “\_\_\_\_\_” is closest meaning to the phrase “very clever”  
A. interesting  
B. easy  
C. enjoyable  
**D. intelligent**
11. \_\_\_\_\_ house is that beautiful one? It’s mine.  
A. who  
B. what  
**C. whose** أداة سؤال عن الملكية  
D. where
12. If you didn’t find the keys, you can look for it in the other room. What could “look for” probably mean?  
A. buy  
**B. search**  
C. read  
D. eat
13. English language is not difficult. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beautiful  
B. ugly  
C. safe  
**D. easy**
14. What could “separated from others” probably mean?  
A. happy  
B. busy  
C. sick  
**D. alone**
15. Her total \_\_\_\_\_ in this semester is 84.3%.  
A. marriage.  
**B. average**  
C. package  
D. garage
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ to launch. We had a \_\_\_\_\_. It was very delicious.  
A. go  
**B. went / Barbecue** أضفت الجملة الثانية لتتكمّل الإجابة. والإجابة في الزمن الماضي البسيط  
C. goes  
D. gone
17. When the sun rises, the fog \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.  
**A. disappears**  
B. sit  
C. succeeds  
D. fails
18. The more stressed you are, \_\_\_\_\_ your health is.  
A. bad  
B. worst  
**C. the worse** مقارنة بين شيئين في المقطع الأول ولا بد تتوافق المقارنة في المقطع الثاني.  
D. the worst

Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

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.

19. The differences between men and women begin \_\_\_\_\_
- when they are old
  - when they are babies
  - at the age of sixteen
  - when they are children**
20. The pronoun "they" , in the last paragraph, refer to
- women
  - whings
  - differences
  - boys and girls**
21. \_\_\_\_\_ gives orders while playing in groups.
- a boy**
  - a man
  - a women
  - a girl
22. The undeline word "brag" means \_\_\_\_\_
- cry
  - talk proudly**
  - play
  - laugh
23. which country does Deborah live in?
- Japan
  - Europ
  - America**
  - Austaria
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the hospital from the park? three Kilometers.
- How far**
  - How long
  - often
  - much

25. What is the superlative form of "Thin"?

- A. thinner
- B. more thin
- C. most thin
- D. the thinnest**

26. What is the comparative form of "far"?

- A. farthest
- B. furthest
- C. farther of further

**D. None of the above.**

الصحيح farther أو further حيث الأولى أمريكية والأخرى بريطانية وجمعها في خيار واحد وفي جملة ليدخلك في متاهة والقصد يخطبك.. انتبه من هذه الخدع .

27. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ expensive way to travel.

- A. less
- B. the least**
- C. the less
- D. lesser

لأنه يقارن بين مجموعة

أعتقد وجود أداة التعريف The هي للخدعة حتى تختار less. لأنه من صيغة العبارة أننا نقارن بين عدة طرق للسفر وبالتالي أرى B هو الخيار الصحيح. وحتى نتأكد نستطيع أن نقول it's the cheapest way to travel .

28. The students \_\_\_\_\_ studied English for a month.

- A. has
- B. had
- C. are
- D. have**

29. Would you give \_\_\_\_\_ the report, please?

- A. I
- B. me**
- C. He
- D. She

30. Professor Omar is going to travel \_\_\_\_\_ June.

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

31. Mrs. Lee was born \_\_\_\_\_ October.

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

32. Snow usually \_\_\_\_\_ in January in Jordan.

- A. fell
- B. fall
- C. falls**
- D. is falling

في الزمن المضارع البسيط

33. Why \_\_\_\_\_ she always call you "Tom Tom"?

- A. is
- B. do
- C. was
- D. does**

34. "Don't worry, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the test yesterday."  
 A. passed  
 B. passing  
 C. passes  
 D. work
35. A technician \_\_\_\_\_ most technical problems.  
 B. fixes  
 C. travel  
 D. coat
36. \_\_\_\_\_ living now? –near the Bank.  
 A. who she is  
 B. what was she  
 C. when did she  
 D. where is she
37. Which one is grammatically wrong?  
 A. When is Matt going to the mall?  
 B. Who went to the store?  
 C. What did Bob bring to school?  
 D. What he does doing right now?
38. Are going to Cinema? Yes, fortunately I've got \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
 A. a few  
 B. few  
 C. a little  
 D. little

اسم غير معدود ولأنه يعطى انطباع ايجابي

Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this, but scientists don't know if these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the "Repair Theory". One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage, or period, of sleep ( Rapid Eye movement- REM )sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.

39. The underlined pronoun "themselves" refers to: \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. reasons.  
 B. dreams  
 C. purposes  
 D. people
40. The underlined pronoun "this" paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. purposes of dreaming and sleeping  
 B. scientist of dreaming  
 C. theories of sleeping and dreaming  
 D. people who sleep

41. The underlined word "evidence" paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_  
A. chemicals  
B. dream  
C. repair  
**D. proof**
42. How long does REM sleep last?  
A. 90 minutes  
**B. about 20 minutes**  
C. the whole night  
D. a minute
43. This mall is always \_\_\_\_\_. There are always lots of customers.  
A. building  
B. different  
C. front  
**D. crowded**
44. The trip to Jordan was really very amazing. "Very amazing" could probably mean:  
**A. wonderful**  
B. dangerous  
C. very easy  
D. terrible
45. Students \_\_\_\_\_ English Phonetics books.  
A. has  
B. are  
C. having  
**D. have**
46. Do you have enough friends to join?  
No, Unluckily, I've got \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
**A. few** Unluckily اسم معدود وغير راضي انطباع غير ايجابي بدلالة كلمة  
B. a few  
C. little  
D. a little
47. \_\_\_\_\_ students will pass the test. It is very easy.  
A. little  
B. very little  
C. a little  
**D. many**
48. He comes to \_\_\_\_\_ work by taxi.  
A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
**D. Leave it blank** لا تحتاج لأن work فعل وليست اسم
49. He can't call you now. He \_\_\_\_\_ the sink right this second.  
A. repair  
B. repairs  
**C. is repairing** في الزمن المضارع المستمر  
D. are repairing

50. The underlined letter /s/ in the word "peaks" has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hats  
 B. toys  
 C. windows  
 D. rains
51. " \_\_\_\_\_ " means stress
- A. relaxation  
 B. worry  
 C. health  
 D. highness
52. Spanish is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful language
- A. a  
 B. an  
 C. the  
 D. none of the above
53. Professor Omar is \_\_\_\_\_ amazing person who you should meet one day.
- A. a  
 B. an  
 C. what  
 D. Leave it blank.
54. Othman is \_\_\_\_\_ good man who helped us last night.
- A. a  
 B. an  
 C. the  
 D. leave it blank
55. Amman and New York \_\_\_\_\_ very crowded cities.
- A. is  
 B. are  
 C. am  
 D. is not
56. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, Mr. Lee is a teacher
- A. is Mrs. Lee a teacher?  
 B. was Mrs. Lee a teacher?  
 C. has Mrs. Lee been a teacher?  
 D. are Mrs. Lee a teacher?
57. Omer and Othman \_\_\_\_\_ an English test today?
- A. hasn't  
 B. doesn't  
 C. haven't  
 D. do not have
58. Sultan \_\_\_\_\_ his best to get full mark in the last quiz.
- A. do  
 B. does  
 C. did  
 D. has done.

في الزمن المضارع البسيط

59. FC Bayern Munich won the European Champions League \_\_\_\_\_ 23 May 2001

A. at

**B. on**

C. in

D. above

تاريخ مكتمل يوم شهر سنة

60. The capital of Saudi Arabia is \_\_\_\_\_ Riyadh.

A. an

B. a

C. the

**D. Leave it blank**

61. I take \_\_\_\_\_ apple every day to stay healthy.

A. a

**B. an**

C. two

D. several

62. I study in a private school. \_\_\_\_\_ school is really amazing.

**A. the**

B. a

C. an

D. one

63. Are you ready, we have to go? \_\_\_\_\_

**A. No, I'm not**

B. Yes, Im

C. No, Iamn't

D. Yes, You're

64. This is mine and that is \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. yours**

B. her

C. my

D. his

ضمير يتوب عن المفعول به ويأتي بعد الفعل

65. \_\_\_\_\_ my colleagues in this room

A. this is

B. that is

**C. these are**

D. those are

اسم اشارة للقريب والفاعل جمع

66. \_\_\_\_\_ our car over there

A. this is

**B. that is**

C. these are

D. those are

اسم اشارة للبعيد والفاعل مفرد

67. I \_\_\_\_\_ to complete my studies.

**A. want**

B. am wanting

C. wanted

D. wants

زمن مضارع بسيط والفاعل ا

68. Students \_\_\_\_\_ afraid from final test.  
A. usually are  
B. usually is  
**C. are usually**  
D. is usually
69. Our English professor \_\_\_\_\_ his mobile.  
A. has switched of rarely  
**B. has rarely switched off**  
C. rarely has switched off  
D. never has switched off
70. In some cultures \_\_\_\_\_ dogs are considered man's best friend.  
A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
**D. Leave it blank.**

انتهت الأسئلة  
GOOD LUCK !!

تم بحمد الله



www.entsab.com



1. Dammam is \_\_\_\_\_ amazing city.  
 A. a  
 B. an لأننا نتكلم عن شيء جميل بشكل عام ولم نخصص شيء بعينه ولأن الحرف الأول عنه  
 C. the  
 D. Zero Article.
2. An elephant \_\_\_\_\_ larger than a cat.  
 A. is اسم مفرد  
 B. are  
 C. have  
 D. was
3. Syria and Turkey \_\_\_\_\_ neighboring countries.  
 A. is  
 B. are اسمين مفردين تأتي بصيغة جمع  
 C. have  
 D. was
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson now.  
 A. are understanding  
 B. is understanding  
 C. understand فعل لا يمكن يأتي بصيغة استمرارية أي لا يمكن يكون مستمر والزمن مضارع بسيط  
 D. understood
5. How \_\_\_\_\_ water do you drink?  
 a. many  
 b. few  
 c. a few  
 d. much لأن الماء اسم غير معدود
6. Unluckily, I can't get the newest smartphone. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.  
 a. few تطباع سلبي مع اسم معدود  
 b. a few  
 c. little  
 d. a little
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ their launch when we stopped by for a visit.  
 A. eating  
 B. were eating في الزمن الماضي المستمر لوجود فعل ماضي بسيط مرتبط فيه  
 C. was eating  
 D. eaten
8. I know that she is \_\_\_\_\_ his brother.  
 A. smarter than مقارنة بين اثنين  
 B. the smartest  
 C. more smart than  
 D. smart
9. The dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer.  
 A. in لأنه داخل الدرج  
 B. on  
 C. between  
 D. are

10. The baby sat \_\_\_\_\_ the car-seat too early.
- in
  - on**
  - between
  - are
11. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- B: Yes, it's.
- A. Is the Sun the biggest body in the solar system?**
  - Are the Sun the biggest body in the solar system?
  - Does the Sun the biggest body in the solar system?
  - The sun is the biggest body in the solar system?
12. A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- B: Yes, They are.
- Is tomatoes vegetables?
  - The tomatoes are vegetables?
  - C. Are tomatoes vegetables?**
  - Was tomatoes vegetables?
13. Are you ready to learn English?
- Yes, he is.
  - No, she is
  - Yes. they are
  - D. No, I am not**
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is he? in my office.
- A. Where**
  - How
  - Why
  - Who
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the English class? It's right over here.
- Why
  - B. Where**
  - When
  - What
16. Mohammed got 2 out of 10 in Arabic Quiz. So, he is \_\_\_\_\_.
- excited
  - B. sad**
  - smiling
  - happy
17. Rami got his driving license. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of his achievement.
- sleepy
  - hating
  - C. proud**
  - greedy
18. It often seems that you are not concerned with \_\_\_\_\_ viewers.
- his
  - its
  - their
  - D. your**

المخاطب هو أنت وبالتالي الضمير لا بد أن يعود عليك

19. Jad and Jawad go to \_\_\_\_\_ school twice a week.  
 A. his  
 B. her  
 C. they  
**D. their** الضمير يعود على جواد وجاد
20. I don't like small t-shirts. I like \_\_\_\_\_ ones.  
 A. difficult  
**B. large**  
 C. married  
 D. hungry
21. The car is not expensive. In fact, it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. safe  
**B. cheap**  
 C. healthy  
 D. easy
22. The capital of Jordan is \_\_\_\_\_ Amman.  
 A. a  
 B. an  
**C. Zero Article** لأن عمان اسم مدينة لا يحتاج أداة تعريف  
 D. the
23. I went in a big mall. \_\_\_\_\_ mall is quit new.  
 A. a  
 B. an  
 C. Zero Article  
**D. the** لأنه يقصد mall الموجود في الجملة الأولى
24. My family and his live in \_\_\_\_\_ North Carolina State.  
 A. a  
 B. an  
**C. Zero** لأنها لا تأتي قبل أسماء الولايات  
 D. the  
 للتوضيح: كلمة live فعل وبالتالي من الخطأ وجود his قبلها والأصح كتابة My family and I live in
25. His country borders are on \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean.  
 A. a  
 B. an  
 C. Zero Article  
**D. the** لأنها جاءت قبل اسم محيط
26. Do \_\_\_\_\_ travel a lot?  
 A. he  
 B. she  
 C. it  
**D. you**
27. This magazine is hers. That magazine is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. you  
**B. yours** ضمير ملكية يعود عليك لأنك أنت المخاطب في الجملة  
 C. your  
 D. you're

28. \_\_\_\_\_ are interesting books over there on the third shelf.  
 A. This  
 B. That  
 C. These  
**D. Those** للإشارة لأشياء بعيدة عنك وتستخدم مع الجمع
29. His brother will \_\_\_\_\_ here after almost 2 hours.  
 A. are  
 B. were  
 C. been  
**D. be** الفعل يعود لأصله بعد أفعال المودل
30. We \_\_\_\_\_ going to the sea now. It is raining outside.  
 A. has  
**B. aren't** في الزمن المضارع المستمر  
 C. wasn't  
 D. isn't
31. I \_\_\_\_\_ a breakfast with the manager tomorrow.  
 A. has  
**B. have** هنا جاءت كفعل أصلي في الجملة وبالتالي تبقى بدون أي تغيير  
 C. had  
 D. having
32. Salim and Rashid \_\_\_\_\_ an exam now  
 A. has  
**B. don't have** لأن الفاعل جمع فإنها أصح الخيارات  
 C. doesn't have  
 D. had
33. Riham \_\_\_\_\_ always her best to get full mark.  
 A. do  
**B. does** الفاعل مفرد في الزمن المضارع البسيط  
 C. did  
 D. done
34. Her father was borne \_\_\_\_\_ 1956.  
 A. on  
 B. at  
 C. into  
**D. in** قبل أسماء السنوات
35. In America, Students don't have school \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.  
**A. on** قبل أسماء الأيام  
 B. in  
 C. into  
 D. at
36. Snow rarely \_\_\_\_\_ in Saudi Arabia.  
 A. fall  
**B. falls** مضارع بسيط والفاعل مفرد  
 C. fell  
 D. falling

37. Pardon me, \_\_\_\_\_ she speak English?

- A. do
- B. don't
- C. does**
- D. doing

الفاعل مفرد

The camel can go without water for a long period of time. Some people think it stores water in its hump. This not true. It stores food in its hump. The camel's body changes the food into fat. Then the fat is stores in the hump. A camel cannot store the fat all over its body. Fat all over an animal's body keeps the animal warm. Camels live in the desert They don't want to be warm during the day.

The desert is very hot. The camel gets hotter and hotter during the day. It stores this heat in its body because the nights are cool.

The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps. It also has long, thick hair, because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

There is a lot of sand in the desert. The camel has long eyelashes. The eyelashes keep the sand out of the camel's eyes. Arabic has about 150 words to describe a camel. Many people who speak Arabic need all these words because the camel is very important to them.

38. The camel can go without \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

- A. food
- B. water**
- C. fat
- D. heat

39. Camel stores \_\_\_\_\_ in its hump.

- A. water
- B. heat
- C. food**
- D. hair

40. The \_\_\_\_\_ camel has one hump.

- A. Arabian**
- B. Bactrian
- C. desert
- D. fat

41. Long \_\_\_\_\_ keep sand out of the camel's eyes

- A. thick hairs
- B. humps
- C. eyelashes**
- D. ears

42. The Bactrian camel has long, thick hair because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it lives in a hot desert
- B. stores fat in its hump
- C. winters are cold in Central Asia.**
- D. the sand gets in its eyes

43. The word "cool" means

- A. hot
- B. very hot
- C. cold
- D. a little cold**

يعني برودة بسيطة ولا تصل لدرجة التجمد في Cold  
Cool أبرد من Cold

44. How many kinds of camels this passage talks about?

- A. two**
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five

45. The underlined pronoun (it) refers to.....

- A. The Arabian camel
- B. The Bactrian camel**
- C. desert
- D. hump

46. The word "a lot of" means....

- A. very few
- B. very little
- C. many**
- D. not at all

47. The underlined pronoun "these" refers to.....

- A. Arabic
- B. camels
- C. people
- D. words**

48. The underlined pronoun "them" refers to.....

- A. Arabic
- B. camels
- C. people**
- D. words

49. The opposite ( or contrast ) meaning of "long" is.....

- A. big
- B. tall
- C. difficult
- D. short**

50. The superlative form of the word "warm" is.....

- A. warmer
- B. the warmest**
- C. the warming
- D. the most warm

انتهت الأسئلة  
GOOD LUCK !!

تم بحمد الله



www.entsab.com

- أسئلة الدكتور معاني - الفصل الدراسي الأول ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥ هـ ( تخصص الآداب ١٩/٢/١٤٣٥ )

- 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 ويطلبك الكلمة... فكن حذر من الخدع!!

تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق ولا تنسوني ووالدي من صالح دعائكم

محبكم : سكرتير عبادي

1. The word ..... is closest in meaning to “not cooked”?  
A. boiled.  
**B. raw.** نيء  
C. fried.  
D. ugly.
2. Some examples of ..... are loves, hate, angry, and sad.  
A. invitation.  
B. tourism.  
**C. emotions.** مشاعر  
D. sickness
3. The word ..... is closest in meaning to “ away of acting”.  
A. difficulty.  
**B. behavior.** ويمكن نكتب behaviour  
C. entertainment.  
D. invitation.
4. Everyone felt ..... because of his presentations.  
**A. bored.** ممل  
B. short  
C. tall  
D. slim
5. .... is closest in meaning to the word “prefer”.  
A. hate.  
B. avoid.  
**C. like.** يفضل  
D. kill.
6. when the sun rises, the fog.....swiftly  
**A. disappears** يختفي  
B. succeeds  
C. returns  
D. fails
7. The word ..... means a groups of word but not a sentence.  
A. hierarchy.  
B. beverage.  
C. preposition.  
**D. phrase.** عبارة ( نص يحتوي على مجموعة كلمات لها معنى واحد فقط)
8. The word that has the same meaning as “moving around doing many things” is ...  
A. poor.  
B. sick  
**C. active** نشيط  
D. fan
9. We enjoyed ..... last week. We bought new swimming cloths.  
A. swimming  
**B. shopping** التسوق  
C. driving  
D. playing
10. .... has the opposite meaning of “private”. لاحظ هنا يريد عكس الكلمة  
A. tired  
B. serious  
**C. public** عام  
D. high



11. Is she ..... up?

- A. cleans
- B. clean
- C. cleaning**
- D. cleaned.

سؤال في الزمن المضارع المستمر وجود الفعل is

12. When he came, I ..... Here.

- A. wasn't**
- B. am
- C. were
- D. have

في الزمن الماضي بدليل المقطع الأول من الجملة

13. I need your help please, I don't know ..... to start this machine.

- A. who
- B. how**
- C. what
- D. whose

سؤال عن طريقة عمل شيء ما

14. I have got ..... money. So, I can surely buy it.

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

اسم غير معدود وأداة التعريف للدلالة على رضاه ما معه من نقود

15. You have ..... friends. That's why you are sad.

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

اسم معدود وعدم وجود أداة التعريف تعطي الانطباع السلبي حسب المقطع الثاني من الجملة

16. I have not seen..... students at university on Sunday.

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

جملة نفي تستخدم مع الجمع

17. My friend Ahmed ..... me.

- A. has never disappointed.**
- B. never has disappointed.
- C. he disappointed never.
- D. has disappointed never.

ظرف تكرار يستخدم بعد الفعل المساعد

18. Marwan is very clever. He ..... passes the tests.

- A. sometimes
- B. always**
- C. never
- D. seldom

فعل تكرار يفيد الاستمرارية الدائمة حسب معنى الجملة

19. We saw an accident while we ..... to university.

- A. go
- B. have gone.
- C. were going**
- D. was going

فعل ماضي مستمر لارتباطه بزمن ماضي بسيط ( المقطع الأول من الجملة )

20. When he ..... it was raining heavily.

- A. arriving.
- B. arrived.**
- C. arrives.
- D. is arriving.

فعل ماضي بسيط لارتباطه بزمن ماضي مستمر ( المقطع الأخير من الجملة )

21. Tokyo is ..... city.

- A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
D. some

أداة تعريف

22. Arabic is ..... interesting language.

- A. a  
 B. an  
C. the  
D. some

أداة تعريف جاءت قبل كلمة أول حرف منها حرف علة

23. Ants ..... insects.

- A. is  
B. a  
C. an  
 D. are

الفاعل جمع

24. Australia and New Zealand ..... countries.

- A. is  
 B. are  
C. a  
D. the

الفاعل جمع

25. We ..... a wonderful English classroom

- A. has  
 B. have  
C. are  
D. is

بمعنى الملكية كفعل أصلي

26. A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date ..... the boards.

- A. in  
B. at  
C. of  
 D. on

27. My friend is from Australia. .... lives in Brisbane.

- A. I  
B. They  
 C. He  
D. It

ضمير يعود على اسم

28. The capital of Jordan is ..... Amman.

- A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
 D. Leave it blank

لا نستخدم أدوات التعريف قبل الأسماء المعروفة

29. I live in a house. .... house is quite old and has four rooms.

- A. A  
B. An  
 C. The  
D. Some

يتكلم عن شيء محدد ( البيت )

30. She likes ..... Russian tea

- A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
D. leave it blank.

أداة تعريف قبل شيء مفرد عام وليس محدد

31. The word "tall" is .....

- A. a verb
- B. a adverb
- C. an adjective**
- D. a preposition.

نوع الكلمة صفة

32. The word "in" is .....

- A. a verb
- B. a noun
- C. an adjective
- D. a preposition.**

نوع الكلمة حرف جر

33. You should go by train, it would be much .....

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

مقارنة بين شيئين القطار والوسيلة الأخرى التي ينوي استخدامها

34. Could you be a bit .....

- A. quieter**
- B. quiet
- C. quietest
- D. the quit

لأنها مقارنة بين اثنين ( الوضع الراهن و المطلوب أن يكون أهدأ )

35. Her illness became .....

- A. good and good.
- B. bad and bad
- C. worse and worse**
- D. worst and worst

لأنها مقارنة بين شيئين ( كل حالة مع التي قبلها )

36. The smaller the gift, ..... it is to send.

- A. the easier.**
- B. easy.
- C. easiest.
- D. the easy

مقارنة بين اثنين بدليل المقطع الأول

37. it's .....expansive way to travel.

- A. less.
- B. the least**
- C. the less
- D. least.

مقارنة بين شيء ومجموعة

38. Ahmed speaks as ..... Salim does.

- A. fluently**
- B. the less fluently
- C. the more fluently
- D. the fluently.

صفة بمساواة وليست مقارنة بين شيئين

39. I would like to visit ..... Nile one day.

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

لأنها جاءت قبل نهر

40. He said that ..... beauty is fleeting.

- A. the
- B. a
- C. an
- D. leave it blank.**

الأصح تركها بدون أداة تعريف لأنه مثل يقال . ويمكن استخدام a

41. She likes ..... Turkish coffee.

- A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
D. leave it blank

تحدث عن شيء عام وليس مدد

42. He has ..... breakfast at home.

- A. a  
B. an  
C. of  
D. leave it blank

لأنه شيء عام وليس محدد ( أشبه ما تكون عادة يومية بتناول الفطور في المنزل )

43. Look over there, those seats are.....

- A. yours  
B. your  
C. you  
D. them

ضمير ملكية يعود للجميع

44. .... will be green.

- A. Their  
 B. Theirs  
C. Them  
D. Us

ضمير ملكية يعود على جمع وكأنه هناك شخص مخاطب ومعلوم عن ماذا يقصد

45. .... are beautiful flowers in the next field.

- A. This  
B. That  
 C. Those  
D. These

اسم إشارة لجمع في مكان بعيد

46. We ..... a lecture in English yesterday.

- A. has  
B. have  
 C. had  
D. having

لأنها في الزمن الماضي البسيط بدلالة yesterday

47. The students ..... the exercises right now.

- A. are doing  
B. do  
C. did  
D. does

الفاعل جمع في زمن مضارع مستمر بدلالة right now

48. I will be traveling ..... June.

- A. in  
B. on  
C. at  
D. of

جاءت قبل اسم الشهر

49. My friend will arrive ..... noon.

- A. in  
B. on  
 C. at  
D. of

وقت محدد بدقة

50. Majid ..... to work everyday.

- A. go  
 B. goes  
C. going  
D. went

فعل مضارع مستمر

انتهت الأسئلة

GOOD LUCK !!

تم بحمد الله



أسئلة الفصل الثاني لمقرر اللغة الإنجليزية 1435-1436 هـ  
لكلية إدارة الأعمال

1. They ..... engineers.  
c)are

2. It is ..... animal.  
(a) An

3. The contraction of "Jhon is not a teacher" is ..... .  
(a) John isn't

4. A: ..... ?  
B: No, Smith is not a lawyer.  
(b) Is Smith a lawyer

5. He wants to eat. He is .....  
(c) Hungry

6. Students should do ..... homeworks.  
(a) Their

7. The opposite meaning of "expensive" is .....  
(d) Cheap

8. The words 'not-table-books-the-are-your-on' can be rewritten in the correct order to make the meaningful sentence as .....

(b) Your books are not on the table

9. They ..... meet the dean yesterday.  
(a) Did not

10. 'Farmer Richard had a large farm near the little town of Palamory. The people there depended on him for ((their)) milk and cheese.' The underline word refers to .....

(c) The people

11. There are ..... students in my class.  
(a) Many

12. .... is a part of a word containing a vowel sound.  
(a) a syllable

13. The word 'Emotions' means .....  
(b) Feelings

14. She studies in ..... UK.

(d) No article

15. She gave ..... the keys.

(a) him

16. My neighbor ..... a red car.

(a) has

17. I meet my friends ..... Thursday.

(c) On

18. Everybody should bring ..... children from school at 2:00pm.

(a) Her

19. Robert ..... a dictionary now.

غير متأكد

(c) Does not have

Has not

20. 'Mr. George is a good baker. His cakes are the best in town and his bread is delicious. His shop is always crowded.' The word 'crowded' means .....

(b) Has a lots of people

21. A: ..... ?

B: No, she does not go to school everyday

(a) Does she go to shcool everyday

22. They ..... late.

(a) Are always

23. She was born ..... May

(a) In

24. .... is a word which describes a noun.

(b) An adjective

25. I ..... to school everyday.

(d) Walk

26. A:..... ?

B: They live in Jeddah.

(b) Where do they live



27. The word 'interesting' is .....

An adjective

28. I did not drink ..... water.

(a) any

29. Cats ..... milk.

(a) Like

30. They are in the room now. They .....

(c) are studying

31. A: ..... ?

B: Yes, he is playing football now.

(b) Is he playing football now.

32. We ..... to Riyadh last week.

(b) went

33. John is the ..... students in the class.

(c) tallest

34. I went to ..... Spain last summer.

(b) no article

35. How ..... sugar do you want in your tea?

(a) Much

36. Teachers always ((wonder)) why students come to classes late. The underline word 'wonder' means .....

(a) Ask

37. Rachel is ..... than Ann.

(c) More beautiful

38. You are ..... because everybody knows about you.

(d) famous

39. The word 'under' is .....

(b) A preposition

40. We ..... go fishing every weekend.

(a) usually go

41. I had an accident while I ..... to work.

(c) was going

42. This man eats too much, so he will become .....

(c) overweight

43. The word 'raw' means .....

(a) not cooked

44. The word 'important' has .....

(c) three syllables

45. The train is ..... than the car.

(a) faster

46. Life is full of ((hardships)). The underlined word 'hardships' means

.....

(a) problems

47. He does not have ..... money.

(b) much

48. .... Red Sea is beautiful.

(c) The

49. This is the ..... book I have ever read.

(b) most boring

50. A: ..... ?

B: Samuel broke the door.

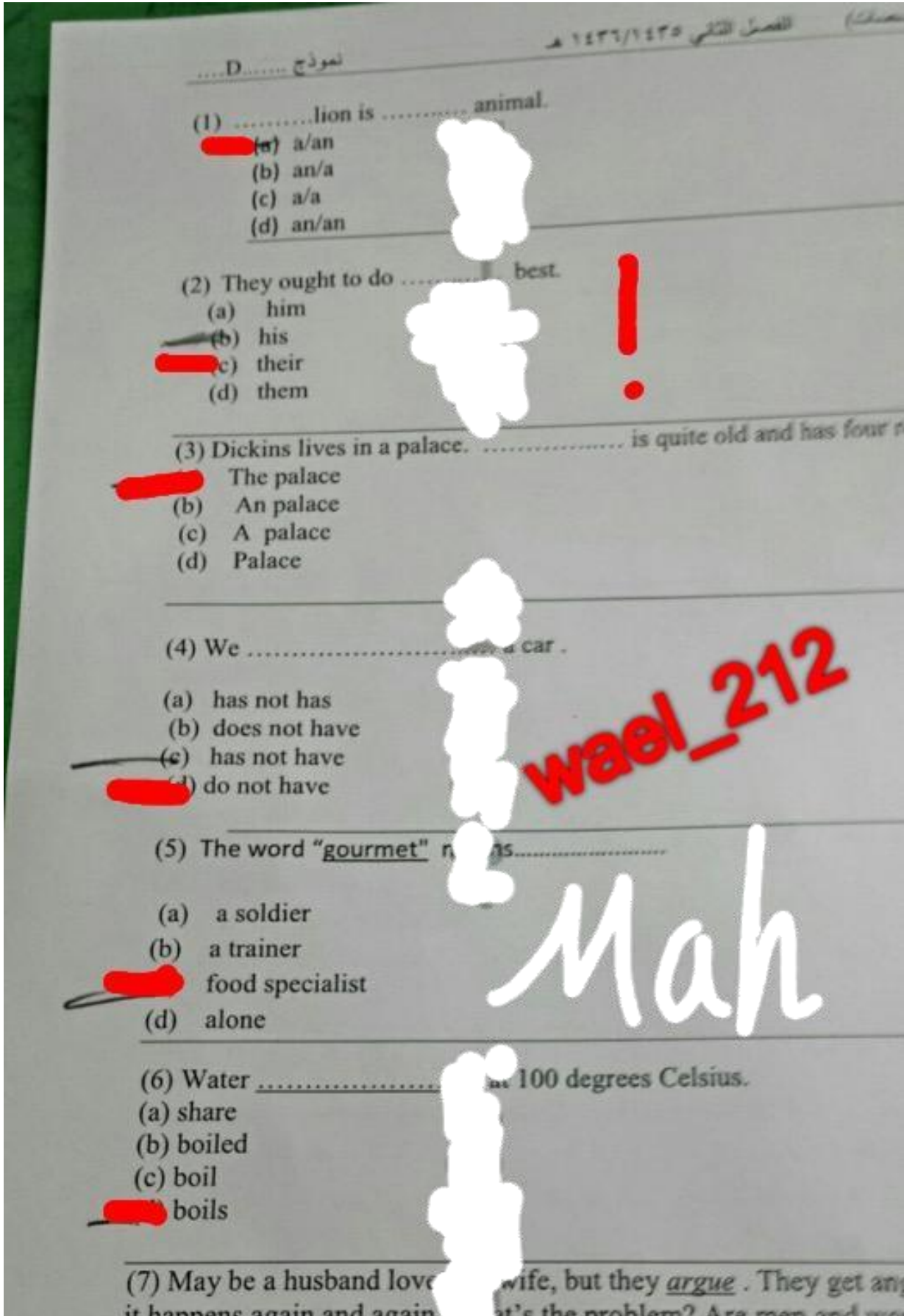
(a) Who broke the door

لا تنسونا من الدعاء

wael\_212

اختبار الفصل الثاني لمقرر اللغة الإنجليزية 1435/1436 هـ

لكلية الآداب



(8) There are ..... friends I can trust.

- (a) many little
- (b) little
- (c) few
- (d) much

(9) You are ..... because everybody knows about you

- (a) smart
- (b) happy
- (c) famous
- (d) ignorant

(10) The word "....." is closest in meaning to the

- (a) boiled
- (b) fried
- (c) raw
- (d) ugly

غير واضح السؤال

(11) The word "....." is closest in meaning to the phrase "

- (a) difficulty
- (b) entertainment
- (c) behavior
- (d) character

غير واضح السؤال

(12) He visited..... Ahmed last week.

- (a) the an
- (b) a
- (c) the
- (d) zero article

(13) A: .....?

B: No, Mr. Watson is not a teacher.

- (a) Has Mr. Watson a teacher
- (b) Are Mr. Watson a teacher
- (c) Is Mr. Watson a teacher
- (d) Did Mr. Watson a teacher

(14) Salim wants to have ..... water because he is.....

- (a) thirsty
- (b) bored
- (c) angry
- (d) boring

wael\_212

D نموذج

(15) She ..... a few books.

- (a) has
- (b) have
- (c) do
- (d) own

(16) The contraction of "I am not a doctor." is.

- (a) Imm not
- (b) I'm not
- (c) Ia'm not
- (d) I'm'nt

(17) Scanning is a technique you often use when ..... in the telep

- (a) Looking up in details an answer
- (b) looking up an important long answer
- (c) looking up so many words
- (d) looking up a word

غير واضح السؤال

(18) If a girl parks a car on campus, ..... to buy a parking sticker

- (a) she have
- (b) he is
- (c) she have
- (d) she has

(19) I ..... Arabic.

- (a) speaks
- (b) spokes
- (c) speak
- (d) do

(20) Omar ..... from Rayed.

- (a) is
- (b) are
- (c) were
- (d) has

wael\_212

(21) Could you please send him ..... message?

- (a) an
- (b) two
- (c) a
- (d) many

(23) His country borders \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) it  
(b) on  
(c) the  
(d) ~~with~~

(23) Whose pen is this?  
(a) he  
(b) me  
(c) them  
(d) ~~mine~~

(24) The books \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) are  
(b) is  
(c) was  
(d) ~~is not~~

(25) They \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) done  
(b) does  
(c) ~~do~~  
(d) have:did

(26) Ahmed goes to the \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) into  
(b) in  
(c) for  
(d) ~~at~~

(27) \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) for  
(b) in  
(c) on  
(d) ~~into~~

(28) His \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) range  
(b) marriage  
(c) garage  
(d) ~~average~~

غير واضحة



29) My uncle and my aunt are called my .....

- (a) neighbors
- (b) relatives
- (c) mates
- (d) brothers in law

30) Fathi and Inwazi..... to work

- (a) went
- (b) go
- (c) goes
- (d) wents

b :

31) The two workers ..... in the building now.

- (a) are working
- (b) working
- (c) is working
- (d) work

32) ..... visited the company?

- (a) Whose
- (b) Who
- (c) Which
- (d) Where

33) Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about differences in her book, You just Don't Understand. She line two r

- (a) woman
- (b) Deborah tannen
- (c) man
- (d) a girl

34) Gain means.....

- (a) win or get something
- (b) meet
- (c) fat
- (d) during

wael\_212

(35) ..... juice do you drink?

- (a) How few  
(b) How many much  
(c) How much  
(d) How often much

(36) They were very happy. They made ..... money in the

- (a) many  
(b) much  
(c) few  
(d) a few

(37) Some people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? The purpose, or reason. They refers to

- (a) some people  
(b) sleep  
(c) wonder  
(d) why

(38) The word "....." Means write the same thing.

- (a) study  
(b) swim  
(c) drink  
(d) copy

(39) A girl between 14 and 19 years old is a .....

- (a) soldier  
(b) worker  
(c) volunteer  
(d) teenager

(40) George..... his friends.

- (a) usually visits  
(b) usually visit  
(c) visits never  
(d) visits often

(41) They saw an accident while they ..... to university.

- (a) go  
(b) were going  
(c) have gone  
(d) was going

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" is closest in meaning to the word "very"

(42) The word "

- (a) crazy
- (b) wonderful
- (c) attractive
- (d) thin

(43) A noun is a word which refers to

- (a) a thing and adjective
- (b) a person
- (c) a thing and a person
- (d) a thing, person, activity, place

(44) The third orange is the ..... of the three.

- (a) most larger
- (b) large
- (c) largest
- (d) more large

(45) We should go by train, it would be

- (a) most more cheaper
- (b) much cheaper
- (c) much cheap
- (d) much cheapest

(46) English has two articles:

- (a) the/a
- (b) the/an
- (c) an/a
- (d) the and a/an

(47) She has

- (a) an nice broken egg
- (b) a egg
- (c) broken an egg
- (d) a broken egg

(48) Go to ..... work

- (a) the
- (b) an
- (c) zero article
- (d) a

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D. نموذج

..... English.

- (49) Dana .....  
 (a) speaks  
 (b) speak  
 (c) speaking  
 (d) are speaking

(50) Listen! The baby ..... in the next room.

- (a) shall cry  
 (b) are crying  
 (c) will is cry  
 (d) is crying

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