



أسئلة مراجعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

جامعة الملك فيصل – طلاب الإلتساب

الفصل الدراسي الأول الثاني ١٤٣٢-١٤٣٣

- نسخة محدثة -

بتاريخ يوم الثلاثاء، ٠١/رجب/١٤٣٣

محلولة

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

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

- افهم الإختيار الصحيح ولماذا الباقي خطأ لأنه من المتوقع أن تتغير الإختيارات 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 دعانكم

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. لأن المال غير معدود
C. How many.
D. How long
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 لأنه وقت محدد تماماً (في الليل)
C. about
D. in
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 لأن الماء اسم غير معدود فنستخدم
D. any

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

النفي 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 الأسم 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 الأسم 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 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 Kilometres.

- 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 الأمريكيان أمورهم
سمحه ويسمحون فيها. على فكرة الدكتور معاني متعلم بأمریکا 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 المضاد 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 مالمقو 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, ⁶¹they have spiny needles which stick out of their stems. There are many shapes of the cactus. ⁶⁶Some are small and round. ⁶⁴Others 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, ⁶⁶and 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. ⁶⁸Insects and small animals carry pollen from one cactus to another.

⁶⁷Most 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, ⁶²it 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, ⁶⁵so that water will run down the stem to the roots. ⁶³Cacti 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

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

66. Some cacti

بعض الصبار

- 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 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
- C. a
- D. an

لأننا نتحدث عن شيء محدد وهو الخيار الأصح

4. No one _____ in the university. That's weird

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

الفاعل مفرد No one وتعامل معاملة each بالتالي يجب أن يكون الفعل مفرد

5. Who _____ William Shakespeare ? He is a famous playwright.

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

الفاعل مفرد وعليه يكون الفعل مفرد

6. Every one of us _____ responsible of his or her duties

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

الفاعل مفرد بقوله every one وعليه يجب أن يكون الفعل مفرد

7. Microsoft and apple _____ producers of computers.

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

مقارنة بمجموعة

8. It's _____ natural park in Asia

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

مقارنة بمجموعة

9. When will the basketball match _____ at?

- A. starts
- B. start**
- C. started
- D. starting

بعد أفعال المودل دائماً يأتي الفعل بصيغته الأصلية

10. This music was popular _____ the 1990s.

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

فترة زمنية طويلة عقد من الزمن ونأخذ معه

11. Maradona and Messi are one of the _____ players.

- A. good
- B. best**
- C. goodest
- D. better

مقارنة بمجموعة ووجود أداة التعريف قبل الكلمة دليل آخر بأنها مقارنة بمجموعة

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**
- D. last month

الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط بدليل وجود S للفعل وعليه نختار مرة أسبوعياً

14. Marwan knew that riding a taxi is _____ than riding a bus

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

مقارنة بين اثنين

15. Cleaver students don't necessarily finish their exam _____ than others

- A. quicker**
- B. quickers
- C. quick
- D. quickly

مقارنة بين مجموعتين لوجود than

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**²⁰ **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 ¹⁷**breaking into smaller groups**.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average ¹⁹**Mexican woman** had ²¹**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 ¹⁸**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؟ وبنطق الكلمة كلها تجد أن كل الكلمات ينطق الحرف الأخير منها S س ماعدا كلمة repairs فإنه ينطق Z ز.

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 بجموعة

30. It's _____ natural park in Asia

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

مقارنة بجموعة

31. Water _____ at 100 celsius

- A. boiled
 B. boiles
 C. boiling
D. boils

زمن المضارع البسيط لأنها نظرية مثبتة وواقع والفاعل مفرد فنضيف للفعل

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”

(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”

(C) similar

مشابه

- D. angry

49. To ask oneself and think means: _____.

(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 الإسم 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 بدليل 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؟ وينطق الكلمات تجد أن الـ S في كل الكلمات تنطق Z ما عدا كلمة hats فإن الـ S تنطق S 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؟ وينطق 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 الأسئلة 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 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

أسئلة اختبار مادة الانجليزي

جنون الحياه،،

Question 1: (Grammar Section). Choose the correct grammatical answer.

1. _____ money do you have?
A. How far
★ How much ✓
C. How many
D. How long
2. Who _____ on the phone?
★ is
B. are
C. am
D. had
3. We always _____ pizza for lunch. ✓
★ eat
B. eating
C. is eating
D. eats
4. She often goes out _____ night.
A. on
★ at
C. about
D. In
5. I don't _____ your name. ✓
★ know
B. knew
C. knows
D. knowing
6. Would you like _____ orange?
A. a
B. zero article
C. the
★ an
7. There's _____ coffee in the pot. ✓
A. a few
B. many
C. an
★ some
8. The plants need _____ more water.
A. many
B. a few
★ a little
D. any

9. Andes are in South America.

- ★ the
- B. an
- zero article
- B. a

10. Whose _____ those books?

- A. is
- ★ are
- C. do
- D. am

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

- A. buying
- B. bought
- C. buys
- ★ buy

12. I couldn't solve _____ of the Maths problems.

- A. much
- ✓ B. many
- C. a

13. Paris is capital of France ✓

- A. a
- ★ the
- C. an
- D. Zero Article

14. _____ dollars do you have?

- ★ How much
- B. How long
- C. How many
- D. How far

15. Each week _____ worse.

- A. has
- B. are
- C. am
- ★ is

16. It was popular _____ the 1980s.

- ★ in
- B. on
- C. at
- D. with

33. What time will you _____ tonight.

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

34. It was _____ than I was expecting. ✖

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

35. I _____ feeling very tired.

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

Question 2: (Vocabulary Comprehension). Choose the right answer.

36. All members in _____ families were living in one house.

- A. nuclear
- B. traditional ✓
- C. Bad
- D. rich

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

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

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

39. Where is the car? It's in the _____

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

40. " _____ " has the same meaning as " proof".
- A. essence
 - B. evidence
 - C. reference
 - D. similarity
41. The phrase " write the same thing' means _____ .
- A. cut
 - B. delete
 - C. paste
 - D. copy
42. The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the phrase " very beautiful".
- A. attractive
 - B. difficult
 - C. Thin
 - D. interesting
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
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
45. The opposite meaning of "Physical" is _____ .
- A. healthy
 - B. happy
 - C. mental
 - D. successful
46. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word " like".
- A. prefer
 - B. attract
 - C. hate
 - D. avoid
47. " Unhealthy things to eat" means _____ .
- A. milk
 - B. junk food
 - C. overweight
 - D. honey

48. She looks very _____ because of the diet she follows.

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

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

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

50. You are _____ because everybody knows about you.

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

Question 3:

(A) Reading Comprehension 1: Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

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 woman
- 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 Tannen

56. Who gives suggestions? _____

- A. Deborah Tannen
- 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. Europe
- 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 Comprehension 2

The cactus is a plant which grows in very hot, dry places. They do not have leaves. Instead, they have spiny needles which stick out of their stems. There are many shapes of the cactus. Some are small and round. Others are tall like columns or . 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, and some of them at night. Their flowers come out at night because they are by insects or small animals that come out at night. Insects and small animals carry pollen from one cactus to another.

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 . When water evaporates, 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, so that water will run down the stem to the roots. Cacti can 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 cacti have instead of leaves? ,

- A. Needles
- B. Tubes
- C. Stems
- D. Pillars

62. When water evaporates, it...

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

63. A synonym for "absorb" is...

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

64. Pillars are...
- A. Long tubes and small balls
 - B. long tubes.
 - C. small balls.
 - D. tall columns. ✓
65. Cacti prevent evaporation of water by...
- A. growing deep roots.
 - B. growing large leaves.
 - C. growing small stems. ✓
 - D. growing small leaves.
66. Some cacti...
- A. Bloom at night and grows as vines
 - B. bloom at night.
 - C. grow as vines.
 - D. grow as shrubs. ✓
67. Where do most cacti grow?
- A. Southern Europe
 - B. Asia
 - C. Antarctica
 - D. North and South America
68. When cacti are pollinated, their pollen...
- 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.
69. How are cacti shaped?
- A. Like wheels ✓
 - B. Like balls
 - C. Like tubes
 - D. Like tubes, balls, and wheels
70. When cacti bloom...
- A. their flowers fall off.
 - B. they are eaten by small animals.
 - C. their flowers come out. ✓
 - D. they are eaten by insects.

~~~~~ GOOD LUCK ! ~~~~~



(49) To ask oneself and think means: \_\_\_\_\_

- (ا) prefer
- (ب) wonder
- (ج) repair
- (د) enjoy

(50) " \_\_\_\_\_ " has the same meaning as " proof".

- (ا) essence
- (ب) similarity
- (ج) evidence
- (د) reference

Some people go to work each day and then come home. They spend time with their family and friends. Maybe they watch TV or go to a movie. Sometimes **they exercise** or read. This is their life. But for other people, this is not enough. They look around their neighborhoods and see people with terrible hardships: sickness, loneliness, and homelessness. Other people see problems with the environment. Many people want to help. They **volunteer**. They give some of their time to help others.

Volunteers help in many ways. Some visit sick and lonely people. Some give **their** friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless.

(51) The most suitable title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_

- (ا) Homelessness
- (ب) Volunteering
- (ج) Hardships
- (د) Sickness



(52) The underlined word " exercise " means: \_\_\_\_\_

- (أ) Building houses
- (ب) Question
- (ج) Practice sports
- (د) Test

(53) \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of hardships.

- (أ) Volunteering
- (ب) Environment
- (ج) Neighborhood
- (د) Homelessness

(54) Why do some people give some of their time to others?

- (أ) To earn much money
- (ب) To help them
- (ج) To know the time
- (د) To watch TV

(55) The underlined pronoun " their " refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- (أ) All people
- (ب) friendships
- (ج) some volunteers
- (د) all volunteers

(56) \_\_\_\_\_ is closest in meaning to the phrase "work for free"

- (أ) volunteer
- (ب) build houses
- (ج) give some time
- (د) look around

(57) The underlined pronoun " they " refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- (أ) friends
- (ب) family
- (ج) neighborhoods
- (د) some people



(37) This store is always \_\_\_\_\_. There are always lots of people.

- (أ) crowded
- (ب) sad
- (ج) sleepy
- (د) interested

(38) You can go to the new \_\_\_\_\_ and buy whatever you need.

- (أ) hospital
- (ب) school
- (ج) cinema
- (د) mall

(39) Doctors always advice smokers to give up smoking. The underlined word give up has the same meaning as:

- (أ) quit
- (ب) start
- (ج) help
- (د) study

(40) The children were afraid when they saw the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (أ) food
- (ب) monster
- (ج) games
- (د) juice

(41) If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:

- (أ) buy
- (ب) search
- (ج) read
- (د) eat

(42) English language is \_\_\_\_\_ . It is not difficult.

- (أ) beautiful
- (ب) boring
- (ج) safe
- (د) easy



(31) Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 degrees Celsius.

- (ا) boiled
- (ب) boils
- (ج) boiles
- (د) boiling

(32) He can't talk. He \_\_\_\_\_ the car right now.

- (ا) fixes
- (ب) is fixing
- (ج) is fixed
- (د) has fixed

(33) The audiences \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson now.

- (ا) Understand
- (ب) are understanding
- (ج) understood
- (د) were understanding

(34) We \_\_\_\_\_ in the park at 7 p.m. last night.

- (ا) walked
- (ب) were walking
- (ج) had walked
- (د) are walking

(35) I \_\_\_\_\_ to my dad's farm last night.

- (ا) walked
- (ب) was walking
- (ج) had walked
- (د) am walking

(36) The word that has the opposite meaning of "boi

- (ا) confused
- (ب) loving
- (ج) sleepy
- (د) interesting



- (25) Marwan knew that riding a taxi is \_\_\_\_\_ than riding a bus.
- (أ) expensiver
  - (ب) more expensive
  - (ج) most expensive
  - (د) the most expensive
- (26) Smart students don't necessarily finish their exam \_\_\_\_\_ than others.
- (أ) quickers
  - (ب) quick
  - (ج) quickly
  - (د) quicker
- (27) Nissan Armada is \_\_\_\_\_ what you expected.
- (أ) Cheapest than
  - (ب) Cheap than
  - (ج) Cheaper
  - (د) Cheaper than
- (28) I have bought \_\_\_\_\_ books that you have already bought.
- (أ) zero article
  - (ب) the
  - (ج) a
  - (د) an
- (29) Microsoft and apple \_\_\_\_\_ producers of computers.
- (أ) is the largest
  - (ب) are the largest
  - (ج) are larger than
  - (د) is the large
- (30) It's \_\_\_\_\_ museum in Europe.
- (أ) the finer
  - (ب) the finest
  - (ج) finest



(19) How do you \_\_\_\_\_ today? I hope you are doing very well.

- (ا) did
- (ب) done
- (ج) does
- (د) do

(20) Each war \_\_\_\_\_ worse than others.

- (ا) is
- (ب) am
- (ج) are
- (د) had

(21) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ juice?

- (ا) many
- (ب) a few
- (ج) any
- (د) some

(22) \_\_\_\_\_ money will you spend on your car?

- (ا) How many
- (ب) How much
- (ج) How far
- (د) How long

(23) The lighter the box, \_\_\_\_\_ the delivery is going

- (ا) the fastest
- (ب) the faster
- (ج) the fast
- (د) the most fast

(24) Omer often studies \_\_\_\_\_ night.

- (ا) on
- (ب) about
- (ج) at
- (د) in



(12) \_\_\_\_\_ Dinars do you have for the trip?

- (a) How much
- (b) How long
- (c) How far
- (d) How many

(13) Whose cars \_\_\_\_\_ those?

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

(14) When will the football match \_\_\_\_\_ at?

- (a) start
- (b) starts
- (c) started
- (d) starting

(15) This song was popular \_\_\_\_\_ the 1980s.

- (a) with
- (b) on
- (c) in
- (d) at

(17) Messi and Ronaldo are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ players.

- (a) good
- (b) goodest
- (c) best
- (d) better

(18) I often \_\_\_\_\_ fresh vegetables at home.

- (a) eating
- (b) is eating
- (c) eats
- (d) eat



(1) \_\_\_\_\_ is your city from Tabouk city? 100 kilometers.

- (أ) How short
- (ب) How far
- (ج) How long
- (د) How tall

(2) When did you \_\_\_\_\_ to New York?

- (أ) coming
- (ب) comes
- (ج) came
- (د) come

(3) I \_\_\_\_\_ having a severe headache.

- (أ) are
- (ب) am
- (ج) has
- (د) is

(4) I usually get up \_\_\_\_\_ 5:00 AM to pray Fajir.

- (أ) at
- (ب) in
- (ج) with
- (د) on

(5) Damascus is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of Syria.

- (أ) Zero Article
- (ب) a
- (ج) the
- (د) an

(6) Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. That's weird!

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



(58) This passage talks about \_\_\_\_\_ different kind of people's volunteers.

- (أ) one
- (ب) two
- (ج) three
- (د) four

(59) From within the passage, what's the opposite of "enough"?

- (أ) more
- (ب) same
- (ج) much
- (د) less

(60) The meaning of "homeless" is

- (أ) People that have many houses
- (ب) People don't have houses but money
- (ج) Poor people who have neither house nor money
- (د) Working people

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.

(61) The underlined pronoun " themselves " refers to: \_\_\_\_\_ ,

- (أ) Purposes
- (ب) Dreams
- (ج) Many people
- (د) Reasons

(62) The underlined pronoun " this " refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- (أ) Theories
- (ب) Purpose of dreaming and sleeping
- (ج) Scientists
- (د) Many people

(63) Who don't know if these ideas are correct or no? \_\_\_\_\_

- (أ) Many people
- (ب) theories
- (ج) dreams
- (د) scientists

(64) Why do we need sleep according to " Repair Theory" \_\_\_\_\_

- (أ) To dream
- (ب) To fix or repair our bodies
- (ج) Take rest
- (د) To help

(65) The underlined word " evidence " means \_\_\_\_\_

- (أ) confirmation
- (ب) chemicals
- (ج) dream
- (د) repair

(66) How long does REM sleep last? \_\_\_\_\_

- (أ) 20 minutes
- (ب) 90 minutes
- (ج) The whole night
- (د) 2 minutes

## اللغة الانجليزية العامة .. اختكم فجر

جميع الكلمات بهذا الملخص من المحاضره الاولى الى العاشره

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سمعوني عدل ، بهالملف جمعت لكم ( معنى و عكس و موقعها من الكلام = بأي جزء تقع

(الي إهي **الكلمات**)

راح تجيكم أسئلة تطلب منكم: مثلا :

١- (المعنى للكلمة ) = شوفو هنا صيغه سؤالها

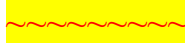
"The word" \_\_\_\_\_ " is closest in meaning to the phrase".....".

وهنا مثال عشان تفهمون

The word "**attractive**" is closest in **meaning** to the phrase "**very beautiful**".

هنا يبي منكم معنى الكلمة وترجمه السؤال -

الكلمة \_\_\_\_\_ أقرب معنى لها عبارة "....."



الصيغه الثانيه : يطلب منكم (عكس الكلمه ) #

٢- The word " \_\_\_\_\_ " is the **opposite** of .....

هنا ترجمه الصيغه لهذا السؤال - الكلمه " \_\_\_\_\_ " عكسها هو .....

وهذا مثال عشان تفهمون

. The opposite meaning of the word "**wide**" is narrow



الصيغه الثالثه : يعطيكم كلمه وانتو تحددون من أي أجزاء الكلام تقع -

فعل (V) verb

إسم - (N) Noun

حال - (adv) Adverbs

صفه - (adj) Adjectives

حرف جر - preposition

حرف عطف - (conj) conjunction

٣- The **part speech** of " in" is \_\_\_\_\_ a preposition \_\_\_\_\_

المطلوب هنا : " in " من أي جزء من الكلام ؟

تعتبر حرف جر

تحت بالجداول راح تلاقون جميع الأجوبة ع هالأسئلة إلي وضحتها لكم فوق  
ومثل ماقلت لكم حاولو تركزون ع الكلمات الموجودة بالتمارين + القطع بالمحاضرات المسجلة  
وقتي ضيق ما قدرت احدها لكم ، لكن انتو تصفحو المحاضرات وراح تلاقونها بسهولة : )  
حددها بهالجداول واحفظوها

بسم الله نبدأ : (

|   |                     |                                                                    |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | نسخ Copy            | أكتب نفس الشيء: Write the same thing                               |
| 2 | رائع = Wonderful    | رائع جداً جيد جداً Very, very good/ fantastic                      |
| 3 | السكان = Population | عدد الناس في ميل ملاء واحد Number of people in one square mile     |
| 4 | مزدحم = Crowded     | وجود كثير من الناس في مكان واحد Having lots of people in one place |
| 5 | مسخ = Monster       | مخلوق مخيف Fearful creature                                        |
| 6 | رهييب = Terrible    | سى جداً Very bad                                                   |
| 7 | خائف = Afraid       | خائف Frightened                                                    |

المحاضرة الأولى



|    |                  |                                    |
|----|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 8  | Mall مركز تسوق = | Shopping centre مركز تسوق          |
| 9  | Huge ضخم =       | Very big or large كبير أو كبير جدا |
| 10 | Quit أستقال =    | Leave / give up ترك - تتخلي        |

## معاكس المعنى

| No. | الكلمة       | عكس المعنى   | No. | word            | Opposite meaning |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| 1   | حزين         | سعيد         | 1   | Sad             | Happy            |
| 2   | الأغنياء     | الفقراء      | 2   | Rich            | Poor             |
| 3   | طويل         | قصير         | 3   | Long            | Short            |
| 4   | قذر          | نظيف         | 4   | Dirty           | Clean            |
| 5   | قبيح         | جميل         | 5   | Ugly            | Beautiful        |
| 6   | رخيص         | غالي         | 6   | Cheap           | Expensive        |
| 7   | بطئ          | سريع         | 7   | Slow            | Fast             |
| 8   | صعب          | سهل          | 8   | Difficult       | Easy             |
| 9   | هادي         | صاحب         | 9   | Quiet           | Noisy            |
| 10  | صغير في السن | كبير في السن | 10  | Young           | Old              |
| 11  | حار          | بارد         | 11  | Hot             | Cold             |
| 12  | خطير         | أمن          | 12  | Dangerous       | Safe             |
| 13  | سمين         | ضعيف         | 13  | fat             | then             |
| 14  | جائع - عطش   | مليان        | 14  | Hungry/ thirsty | Full             |
| 15  | واسع         | ضيق          | 15  | wide            | Narrow           |

## المحاضره الثانيه

### B. Identifying Opposites

**Fill in each blank space with the opposite meaning**

| No. | Column A    | Column B    |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1   | Small       | large       |
| 2   | hate        | Like / Love |
| 3   | Clean       | dirty       |
| 4   | safe        | Dangerous   |
| 5   | Cheap       | expensive   |
| 6   | married     | Single      |
| 7   | Full        | hungry      |
| 8   | healthy     | Sick        |
| 9   | Easy        | difficult   |
| 10  | interesting | Boring      |

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## المحاضرة الرابعة

### 3.Vocabulary Previewing

#### استعراض المفردات

| No. | الكلمة Word        | المعنى Meaning                                                                    |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | كراج garage        | مكان ركن السيارة A place to park your car                                         |
| 2   | الزبائن customers  | الناس الذين يشترون People who buy                                                 |
| 3   | الأرباح Profit     | المال الذي تجنيه في إدارة الأعمال - الفائدة Money you earn in business / interest |
| 4   | شراء purchase      | شراء Buy                                                                          |
| 5   | أختر Choose        | حدد Select                                                                        |
| 6   | بحث Search         | أبحث عن Look for                                                                  |
| 7   | خبير أطعمه gourmet | اختصاصي في التغذية A specialist in food                                           |
| 8   | وحيد Alone         | Separated from others/ nobody with you<br>منفصل من الآخرين - لا أحد معه           |
| 9   | الفئات Categories  | التصنيفات Classifications                                                         |
| 10  | سهل easy           | عكس الصعب Opposite of difficult                                                   |

## المحاضرة الخامسة

### 5.Vocabulary Previewing

| No. | Word الكلمة     | Meaning المعنى                                                 |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | basics مبادئ    | The most important things / أهم الأشياء                        |
| 2   | Generation جيل  | A single state in a family history دولة واحد<br>في تاريخ عائلي |
| 3   | marriage زواج   | A state of being husband and wife حاله من<br>زوج وزوجه يجري    |
| 4   | average متوسط   | The normal standard مستوى عادي                                 |
| 5   | either أما      | one of the two / so / حتى/واحد من الاثنين                      |
| 6   | Too أيضا        | very / so / جدا/حتى                                            |
| 7   | barbecue الشواء | Preparing meat on fire إعداد اللحم على النار                   |
| 8   | branch فرع      | one of the main Parts أحد الأجزاء الرئيسية                     |
| 9   | relative القريب | a member of your family عضو في عائلتك                          |
| 10  | Wedding زفاف    | A marriage ceremony حفل الزواج                                 |

| No. | Word الكلمة                          | Meaning المعنى                                                      |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11  | alternate البديل                     | Do things in turn with another one يعمل أشياء تباعاً بواحد أخرى     |
| 12  | Argue تجادل                          | Discuss angrily / debate مناقشة بغضب - المناقشة                     |
| 13  | picnic تنزه                          | a short journey with food رحلة قصيرة مع الغذاء                      |
| 14  | extended تمديد                       | Made larger or longer جعل أطول أو أكبر                              |
| 15  | dialect لهجة                         | accent لهجة                                                         |
| 16  | blog بلوق                            | A website that belong to a person مواقع الانترنت التي تنتمي إلى شخص |
| 17  | Reunion جمع شمل                      | Rejoin الانضمام                                                     |
| 18  | team فريق                            | A group of people/ players مجموعة من الناس - لاعبين                 |
| 19  | Traditional family العائلة التقليدية | A family that follow customs عائلة تتبع العادات                     |
| 20  | nuclear family العائلة النووية       | a modern family الأسرة الحديثة                                      |

المحاضرة ٦

I. Vocabulary Previewing

| No. | Nouns الأسماء                   | Verbs الأفعال   | Adjectives الصفات              | Adverbs الحال               |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1   | beverages مشروبات               | Age السن        | bilingual ثنائي اللغة          | Often<br>في كثير من الأحيان |
| 2   | blood pressure ضغط الدم         | Damage الضرر    | chronic مزمن                   | Never أبدا                  |
| 3   | brain الدماغ                    | Exercise ممارسة | Healthy صحية                   | sometimes أحيانا            |
| 4   | diseases الأمراض                | Solve حل        | mental العقلية                 |                             |
| 5   | Junk food طعام بدون قيمة غذائية |                 | physical البدنية               |                             |
| 6   | Stress أجهاد                    |                 | Sleep- deprived حرمان من النوم |                             |
| 7   | Wrinkles                        |                 | Overweight                     |                             |

|   |                       |  |             |  |
|---|-----------------------|--|-------------|--|
|   | التجعيد               |  | زيادة الوزن |  |
| 8 | dentist<br>طبيب أسنان |  |             |  |
| 9 | Toes<br>أصابع القدم   |  |             |  |

### Vocabulary Previewing

| No. | Nouns<br>الأسماء            | Verbs<br>الأفعال   | Adjectives<br>الصفات | Adverbs<br>الحال        |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1   | Feelings<br>مشاعر           | Apologize<br>اعتذر | Active<br>أحدث       | According to<br>وفقا لـ |
| 2   | hierarchy<br>التسلسل الهرمي | Brag<br>تفاخر      | Equal<br>المساواة    | Never<br>أبدا           |
| 3   | Orders<br>أوامر             | Fix<br>الإصلاح     | Private<br>خاصة      | Sometimes<br>أحيانا     |
| 4   | Position<br>موقف            | Love<br>الحب       | Public<br>العامة     |                         |
| 5   | Phrase<br>جملة              |                    |                      |                         |

|   |                    |  |  |  |
|---|--------------------|--|--|--|
| 6 | Shopping<br>التسوق |  |  |  |
|---|--------------------|--|--|--|

### المحاضرة الثامنة

### Vocabulary Previewing

| No. | Nouns<br>الأسماء          | Verbs<br>الأفعال | Adjectives<br>الصفات | Adverbs<br>الحال      |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1   | Evidence<br>الدليل        | Wonder<br>عجب    | Awake<br>مستيقظا     | however<br>على أي حال |
| 2   | Hormone<br>الهرمون        | Fix<br>المأزق    | Anxious<br>قلق       |                       |
| 3   | Psychologist<br>علم النفس | Happen<br>أحدث   | Familiar<br>مألوف    |                       |
| 4   | Emotions<br>العواطف       | Wish<br>الأمنية  | Complicated<br>معقد  |                       |
| 5   | Symbols<br>الرموز         | Travel<br>السفر  |                      |                       |

|   |                  |                           |  |  |
|---|------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| 6 | Vision<br>الرؤية | Realize<br>أدرك           |  |  |
| 7 | Logic<br>المنطق  | Make sense<br>أصبح مفهوما |  |  |
| 8 | Reason<br>السبب  |                           |  |  |
| 9 | Opinions<br>أراء |                           |  |  |

المحاضرة التاسعة

|   |                         |                                                                                     |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | environment N<br>البيئة | The condition we live in/ everything around<br>الشرط الذي نعيش فيه / كل شيء حولها   |
| 2 | hardships N<br>المشاق   | Problems in life/ pains<br>مشاكل في الحياة / الآلام                                 |
| 3 | teenager N<br>المراهق   | a person's age between 13 and 19<br>شخص في سن بين ١٣ و ١٩                           |
| 4 | contrast N<br>تباين     | A big or strong difference<br>وهناك فرق كبير أو قوي                                 |
| 5 | Crime N<br>الجريمة      | illegal behavior like killing or stealing<br>السلوك غير المشروع مثل القتل أو السرقة |
| 6 | Emotions N<br>العواطف   | Love, anxiety, joy / feelings<br>الحب والقلق والفرح / المشاعر                       |

|    |              |             |                                                                           |
|----|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7  | Vision       | N رؤية      | A picture صورة                                                            |
| 8  | Volunteer    | V متطوع     | Work for free عمل مجاني                                                   |
| 9  | Release      | V الإفراج   | To let things/ persons free / ترك الأشياء / الأشخاص مجانا                 |
| 10 | Prepare      | V إعداد     | To get ready للحصول على استعداد                                           |
| 11 | Deliver      | V نقل       | Take things to destination / hand on<br>نأخذ الأمور إلى الوجهة / اليد على |
| 12 | Famous       | Adj الشهيرة | Well-known معروف                                                          |
| 13 | Lonely       | Adj وحيدا   | Being without any people around<br>يجري دون أي الناس في جميع انحاء        |
| 14 | Tough        | Adj صارم    | Very hard / strong من الصعب جدا / قوي                                     |
| 15 | Fun          | Adj المرح   | Happiness or enjoyment السعادة أو التمتع                                  |
| 16 | Fast         | Adj سريع    | quickly بسرعة                                                             |
| 17 | Take care of | PV رعاية    | Look after الاعتناء                                                       |



الفصل السابع- الثامن

المحاضرة العاشرة

Common Adjectives الصفات المشتركة

| No. | adjectives<br>الصفات | Opposites<br>الأضداد         | No. | Adjectives<br>الصفات | opposites<br>الأضداد |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------------|-----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1   | Beautiful<br>جميل    | Ugly<br>قبيح                 | 11  | Good<br>جيد          | Bad<br>سليئ          |
| 2   | Big<br>كبير          | Small<br>صغير                | 12  | Happy<br>سعيد        | Sad<br>حزين          |
| 3   | Much<br>كثير         | Little<br>قليل               | 13  | Large<br>كبير        | Small<br>صغير        |
| 4   | Boring<br>ممل        | Interesting<br>مثير للاهتمام | 14  | Long<br>طويل         | Short<br>قصير        |
| 5   | Cheap<br>رخيص        | Expensive<br>غالي            | 15  | Noisy<br>صاخبة       | Quiet<br>هادئ        |
| 6   | Clean<br>نظيف        | Dirty<br>قذر                 | 16  | Old<br>العمر         | New /<br>young       |

|    |                          |                                     |    |                        | الشباب/جديد           |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7  | <b>Cold</b><br>الباردة   | <b>Hot</b><br>حار                   | 17 | <b>Poor</b><br>الفقراء | <b>Rich</b><br>أغنياء |
| 8  | <b>Dangerous</b><br>خطير | <b>Safe</b><br>أمنه                 | 18 | <b>Sweet</b><br>حلو    | <b>Sour</b><br>حامض   |
| 9  | <b>Dry</b><br>جافه       | <b>Wet</b><br>رطب                   | 19 | <b>Strong</b><br>قوي   | <b>Weak</b><br>ضعيف   |
| 10 | <b>Easy</b><br>سهل       | <b>Difficult / hard</b><br>ثابت/صعب | 20 | <b>fast</b><br>سريع    | <b>slow</b><br>بطيئ   |

### Vocabulary Previewing

| No. | New words<br>الكلمات الجديدة      | Meanings<br>المعاني                                                                    |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <b>Attractive ( Adj )</b><br>جذاب | <b>Very beautiful</b><br>جميل جدا                                                      |
| 2   | <b>Diet ( N )</b><br>الحمية       | <b>Special food for sick or for slimming</b><br>خاصة المواد الغذائية لمرضى أو لالتخسيس |
| 3   | <b>Raw (Adj )</b><br>خام          | <b>Not cooked</b><br>غير مطبوخ                                                         |
| 4   | <b>Slim ( Adj )</b><br>بسيط       | <b>thin in an attractive way</b><br>رقيقة بطريقة جذابة                                 |
| 5   | <b>Gain ( V )</b><br>المكسب       | <b>Win or get something</b><br>الفوز أو الحصول على شيء                                 |
| 6   | <b>join ( V )</b>                 | <b>Meet or unite</b>                                                                   |

|    | الموصل                            | تلبية أو توحد                                                                        |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7  | Overweight ( Adj)<br>الوزن الزائد | Fat – the opposite of slim or thin<br>الدهون -- عكس ضئيلة أو رقيقة                   |
| 8  | While ( conj)<br>بينما            | during<br>خلال                                                                       |
| 9  | Work ( V)<br>العمل                | Do / succeed/ have a job<br>تفعل / النجاح / لديك وظيفة                               |
| 10 | Snack ( N) الوجبة<br>الخفيفة      | a small or light meal between main meals<br>وجبة صغيرة أو خفيفة بين الوجبات الرئيسية |
| 11 | Bake ( V) خبز                     | الحرارة بالنار<br>Heat with fire                                                     |
| 12 | Boil ( V)<br>الغليان              | Heat in water<br>الحرارة في المياه                                                   |
| 13 | Fry ( V) صغار السمك               | الحرارة في النفط<br>Heat in oil                                                      |
| 14 | Disgusting ( adj)<br>مقرف         | Old, smelly and bad<br>القديمة ، ورائحة كريهة وسيئة                                  |
| 15 | Delicious ( adj) لذيذ             | Very pleasant taste لطيفة للغاية الذوق                                               |
| 16 | Except ( Conj) ماعدا              | Apart from وبصرف النظر عن                                                            |

## II. Vocabulary Previewing معاينة المصطلحات

| No. | New words<br>الكلمات الجديدة   | معانيها<br>meanings                                                              |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Species (اسم)<br>(N) انواع     | Kinds of living things<br>انواع الكائنات الحية                                   |
| 2   | behavior (اسم)<br>(N) سلوك     | Way of acting<br>طريقة التصرف                                                    |
| 3   | seeds (اسم)<br>(N) بذور        | The small hard part of a plant<br>اصغر جزء في النبات                             |
| 4   | personality (اسم)<br>(N) شخصية | Character / qualities and features of a person<br>شخصية / الصفات و الميزات للشخص |
| 5   | museum (اسم)<br>(N) متحف       | A building where old things are shown                                            |

|    |                                    |                                                                             |
|----|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                                    | مبنى حيث تعرض فيه الاشياء القديمة                                           |
| 6  | coast ( اسم ) ساحل<br>( N )        | Sea or ocean beach/ shore<br>شاطئ البحر او المحيط / ضفه                     |
| 7  | Count ( V ) عد<br>( فعل )          | عد او قال ١, ٢, ٣ .....<br>Calculate or say 1, 2, 3.....                    |
| 8  | Disappear ( فعل ) اختفى<br>( V )   | Be impossible to see / stop existing<br>يكون مستحيل ان يرى / توقف عن الوجود |
| 9  | Prefer ( V ) فضل<br>( فعل )        | like<br>يعجب بـ او يحب                                                      |
| 10 | Enjoy ( V ) استمتع<br>( فعل )      | To be happy in doing something<br>ان يكون سعيدا في فعل شيء ما               |
| 11 | Travel ( V ) سافر<br>( فعل )       | ان ينتقل من مكان الى اخر<br>To move from a place to another                 |
| 12 | bored ( Adj ) ضجر<br>( صفة )       | شعور بعدم السعاده<br>Feel uninterested                                      |
| 13 | Intelligent ( Adj ) ذكي<br>( صفة ) | بارع جدا<br>Very clever                                                     |
| 14 | Worried ( adj ) قلق<br>( صفة )     | مهموم او غير سعيد<br>Anxious or unhappy                                     |
| 15 | Irony ( N ) سخريه<br>( اسم )       | تعليق بطريقة نكتيه<br>Comment in a joking way                               |
| 16 | together ( adv ) معا<br>( حال )    | مع بعضهم البعض / عكس التجزئه<br>With each other/ opposite of apart          |



بإذن الله الاسئلة والمراجعة .. تضمنون النجاح بعد توفيق رب العالمين  
دعواتكم لمن شارك فيها .. أخوكم هتان