



أسئلة مراجعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

جامعة الملك فيصل – طلاب الانتساب

- نسخة محدثة -

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

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

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

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

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

تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق ولا تنسوني ووالدي من صالح دعائكم

محكم / سكرتير عبادي

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

answer:

أسئلة في القواعد

1. _____ money do you have?

A. How far.

B. How much.

C. How many.

D. How long

لأن المال غير معدود

2. Who _____ on the phone?

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

B. are

C. am

D. had

3. We always _____ pizza for lunch.

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

B. eating

C. is eating

D. eats

4. She often goes out _____ night.

A. on

B. at

C. about

D. in

لأنه وقت محدد تماماً (في الليل)

5. I don't _____ your name.

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

B. Knew

C. Knows

D. knowing

6. Would you like _____ orange?

A. a

B. zero article

C. the

D. an

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

7. There's _____ coffee in the pot.

A. a few

B. many

C. an

D. some

لأن القهوة اسم غير معدود فنستخدم

8. The pants need _____ more water.

A. many

B. a few

C. a little

D. any

لأن الماء اسم غير معدود فنستخدم

9. _____ Andes are in South America.

(A.) the.

لأنه يتحدث عن سلسلة جبال الأنديز وهي حالة شاذة حيث تأخذ

- B. an
- C. zero article
- D. a

10. Whose _____ those books?

- A. is
- (B.) are**
- C. do
- D. am

لأن الفاعل جمع والسؤال عن ملكية الكتب

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

- A. buying
- B. bought
- C. buys
- (D.) buy**

الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط وبالتالي الفعل بدون بهارات

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

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

- A. much
- B. many
- C. a
- (D.) any**

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

13. Paris is _____ capital of France.

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

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

14. _____ dollars do you have?

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

لأن الاسم معدود (دولارات) وبالتأكيد الإجابة ستكون رقم

15. Each week _____ worse.

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

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

16. It was popular _____ the 1980s.

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

لأن التاريخ عقد من الزمن ويقصد فيه هنا في الثمانينات

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

17. Each one of the students _____ responsible about his assignments.

A. Were

B. Is الفاعل مفرد بدليل وجود Each حتى لو كان هنالك اسم جمع بعده، وعليه فالفعل مفرد

C. Are

D. Have

18. She finished _____ than everyone else.

A. quick

B. quickly

C. quicker لأنها مقارنة بين اثنين بدليل وجود كلمة than

D. quickers

19. Which is _____ of the two?

A. difficulty

B. more difficult لأنها مقارنة بين اثنين بدليل كلمة of the two والصفة مكونه من ثلاث مقاطع

C. difficult s

D. most difficult

20. This is the _____ kitchen I've ever seen.

A. dirties

B. dirtiest لأنه يقارن بمجموعة بدليل جملة I've ever seen أي أول مرة في حياته

C. dirties

D. dirty

21. I've got to get _____ post office before it closes.

A. the لأنه من صياغ الجملة يقصد المكتب القريب منه لذا فهو شيء معين

B. a

C. an

D. zero Article

22. It rains a lot _____ spring.

A. with

B. on

C. in لأنها جاءت قبل فصل الربيع وهو مدة زمنية طويلة فتكون

D. at

23. It is _____ largest producer of computer keyboards in the world

A. the لأنه 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 Kilometers.

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

بالنظر للإجابة ١٠٠٠ كيلو وهي مسافة وعليه يكون السؤال عن المسافة

33. What time will you _____ tonight?

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

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

34. It was _____ than I was expecting.

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

لأن السؤال يقارن بين اثنين بدليل وجود كلمة than

35. I _____ feeling very tired.

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

الفاعل مفرد | والجملة في الزمن المضارع

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

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

عند الإجابة على هذا النوع من الأسئلة حاول الربط بين السؤال والإجابة الصحيحة عشان ماتتعب بالحفظ، وتأكد أنه يريد معنى الكلمة نفسها أو المرادف لها Synonym أو 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 طيبهم بلاهم مالفو 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, 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 أنه الأصح.

67. Where do most cacti grow?

أين ينبت نبات الصبار

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

شمال وجنوب أمريكا

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

اللقاح

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

تحمل من نبتة صبار للأخرى

69. How are cacti shaped?

ماهي أشكال نبات الصبار

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

كالعجلات والكرات والأنابيب

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

70. When cacti bloom...

عندما يتفتح نبات الصبار فإنه يعني

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

فإن الأزهار تتفتح

انتهت أسئلة الفصل الدارسي 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؟ وينطق الكلمة كلها تجد أن كل الكلمات ينطق الحرف الأخير منها S س ماعدا كلمة repairs فإنه ينطق Z.

23. My cousin always goes out to Gym _____ Sundays

- A. on**
- 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 نكمل 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 للكره هو الحب

C. sleepy

D. interesting

37. The library is always _____ there are always lots of students.

A. sad

B. crowded

يعني مزدحمة

C. sleepy

D. interested

38. You went to the new _____ and bought many things.

A. hospital

B. mall

السوق

C. school

D. cinema

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

A. start

B. quit

يقلع

C. help

D. study

40. The Kids were afraid when they watch a _____ on TV.

A. monster

وحش

B. food

C. games

D. juice

41. If he didn't find the keys, he could look for it in the other room. the underlined word look for means:

A. buy

B. read

C. eat

D. search

يبحث عن

42. Arabic is _____ language. It is not difficult.

A. beautiful

B. boring

C. safe

D. easy

سهلة

43. The word “categories” means _____.

(A.) Classifications

أصناف

B. entertainments

C. eatables

D. customers

44. The word that means “food specialist”

A. a policeman

(B.) gourmet

أخصائي أطعمة

C. mechanic

D. servant

45. “separated from others” means:

(A.) alone

وحيد

B. happy

C. sick

D. busy

46. My _____ last semester is 85.3%

(A.) average

المعدل

B. marriage

C. package

D. garage

47. All members in _____ families are not living in one house.

(A.) nontraditional

غير التقليدية يعني المتمدنه

B. nuclear

C. rich

D. bad

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

48. A word has the opposite meaning of “different”

A. apologize

B. problem

(C.) similar

مشابه

D. angry

49. To ask oneself and think means: _____.

A. prefer

B. repair

(C.) wonder

يفكر بأمل ويتعجب

D. enjoy

50. " _____ " has the same meaning as "evidence"

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

إثبات وحجة

51. Each war _____ more disastrous than others.

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

طبعاً بوجود each سيكون الفاعل بالتأكيد مفرد وعليه الفعل مفرد

52. Would you like _____ potatoes?

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

تستخدم مع الاسم المعدود ولأنها جاءت بصيغة سؤال يفضل دائماً 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 آخر مرة)

62. I usually _____ carefully when it rains.

A. drove

B. drives

C. driving

(D.) drive

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

(A.) hats

B. toys

C. windows

D. rains

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

64. My brother cooks rice and meat _____

A. now

B. yesterday

(C.) once a week

D. last month

مضارع بسيط بدليل وجود S في الفعل فنختار

65. The /s/ in the word goes has the same pronunciation of the latter /s/ in the word:

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

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

66. Usually, lectures are _____ than classes in high schools

- A. Long
- B. Longest
- C. Longer**
- D. The longer

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

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

GOOD LUCK !!



تم بحمد الله

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

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

يعني بشكل متناوب ومتعاقب

2. "We are _____ the drums" he said.

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

فعل مضارع مستمر

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

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

فعل مضارع مستمر

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

4. Where is Elena from?

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

5. When are California trees beautiful?

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

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

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

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

من الممكن استخدام are بدلا من is فكلاهما صحيح ولكن استخدام is أصح.
13. Having so many people on one location means ...
 A. Very bad
 B. Frightened
 C. Very wonderful
☒ D. Crowded

يعني المكان مزدحم
14. Statistics or numbers of the people in one country means
 A. customers
 B. categories
☒ C. populations
 D. relatives

عدد السكان

15. "Ahmad _____ about his money . He was so arrogant!" one said.
 A. was talking always
 B. always was talking
 C. **was always talking** لوجود فعل أصلي من أفعال يكون يأتي الظرف بعده مباشرة
 D. always talking
16. Money that you earn in any business is.....
 A. **profits** تعني الربح
 B. purchases
 C. buying
 D. classifications
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** لأن الفاعل مفرد وفي المضارع البسيط
19. The normal standard means
 A. **basics** الأساسيات
 B. either
 C. branch
 D. average
20. My friend, Ahmad, went to Mecca _____ Sunday,May,1960.
 A. in
 B. **on** تاريخ محدد
 C. at
 D. about
21. Now, she _____ two days to finish her project.
 A. need
 B. **needs** فعل مضارع بسيط لأنه أصبح حقيقة ثابتة بانها تحتاج يومين لإنهاء المشروع
 C. needes
 D. needed
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
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 كافٍ 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

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 Fisal 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 بدليل كلمة now

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 حمد الله