



أسئلة مراجعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

جامعة الملك فيصل – طلاب الإلتساب

الفصل الدراسي الأول الثاني ١٤٣٢-١٤٣٣

- نسخة محدثة -

١٤٣٣/٠٦/٢٦ هـ

- الأسئلة للدكتور معاني وهي التي اختبر بها الطلاب للفصل الدراسي الأول والثاني للعام الدراسي ١٤٣٢ - ١٤٣٣ هـ

- افهم الإختيار الصحيح ولماذا الباقي خطأ لأنه من المتوقع أن تتغير الإختيارات حسب كل نموذج

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

B. are

C. am

D. had

3. We always _____ pizza for lunch.

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

B. eating

C. is eating

D. eats

4. She often goes out _____ night.

A. on

B. at

C. about

D. in

لأنه وقت محدد تماماً (في الليل)

5. I don't _____ your name.

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

B. Knew

C. Knows

D. knowing

6. Would you like _____ orange?

A. a

B. zero article

C. the

D. an

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

7. There's _____ coffee in the pot.

A. a few

B. many

C. an

D. some

لأن القهوة اسم غير معدود فنستخدم

8. The pants need _____ more water.

A. many

B. a few

C. a little

D. any

لأن الماء اسم غير معدود فنستخدم

9. _____ Andes are in South America.

(A.) the.

- B. an
C. zero article
D. a

لأنه يتحدث عن سلسلة جبال الأنديز وهي حالة 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

النفى I don't have يدل على الزمن المضارع وبالتالي 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 مجموعة 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 القريب منه لذا فهو شيء معين
 B. a
 C. an
 D. zero Article
22. It rains a lot _____ spring.
 A. with
 B. on
C. in لأنها جاءت قبل فصل الربيع وهو مدة زمنية طويلة فتكون
 D. at
23. It is _____ largest producer of computer keyboards in the world
A. the لأنه مابعداها صفحة مقارنة بمجموعة ودائما the تكون قبل الصفة إذا كانت بمقارنة 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 مترو الأنفاق والباص فختار

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**

الفاعل مفرد بوجود Every وعليه 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 الموجل (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

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 (بلاهم والله مالقو 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 معنى لكلمة إثبات
 C. reference
 D. similarity
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 أقرب معنى لكلمة جداً جميل
 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 مادة كيميائية تساعدنا على النمو الي هي الهرمون
 D. sugar
44. We went for a picnic by the sea and had a _____. it was a very delicious meal.
A. barbecue يعني الشواء
 B. camera
 C. test
 D. problem
45. the opposite meaning of "Physical " is _____ لاحظ هنا يطلب عكس المعنى
 A. healthy
 B. happy
C. mental المعنى المعاكس لكلمة جسدي هي عقلي
 D. successful
46. " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word "like".
A. prefer. المعنى المشابهة لكلمة يفضل يعني المرادفه لها بالمعنى
 B. attract
 C. hate
 D. avoid
47. "Unhealthy things to eat" means _____
 A. milk
B. junk food الطعام الغير صحي يعني
 C. overweight
 D. honey

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

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

لأنها تتبع حمية فهي تبدو نحيفة

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 cactu have intstead of leaves?

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

ماذا لدى الصبار بدلاً من الورق
الدبابيس

62. When water evaporates it,

- 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

عندما يتبخر الماء فإنه

يتحول من الحالة السائلة للحالة الغازية

63. A synonym for “absorb” is

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

المعنى المرادف لكلمة يمتص

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

- 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**

الصبار يمنع التبخر بـ

بإخراج أوراق صغيرة
بعض الصبار

66. Some cacti

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

يتفتح أثناء الليل وينمو بشكل متسلق

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

67. Where do most cacti grow?

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

أين ينبت نبات الصبار

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?

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

ماهي أشكال نبات الصبار

كالعجلات والكرات والأنابيب

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

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.

عندما يتفتح نبات الصبار فإنه يعني

فإن الأزهار تتفتح

7. Microsoft and apple _____ producers of computers.
 A. is the largest
B. are the largest مقارنة بمجموعة
 C. are larger than
 D. is large
8. It's _____ natural park in Asia
A. the finest مقارنة بمجموعة
 B. the finer
 C. finest
 D. finer
9. When will the basketball match _____ at?
 A. starts
B. start بعد أفعال المودل دائماً يأتي الفعل بصيغته الأصلية
 C. started
 D. starting
10. This music was popular _____ the 1990s.
A. in فترة زمنية طويلة عقد من الزمن وتأخذ معه
 B. with
 C. on
 D. at
11. Maradona and Messi are one of the _____ players.
 A. good
B. best مقارنة بمجموعة ووجود أداة التعريف قبل الكلمة دليل آخر بأنها مقارنة بمجموعة
 C. goodest
 D. better
12. I usually _____ carefully when it rains
 A. drove
 B. drives
 C. driving
D. drive فعل مضارع بسيط لأنها عادة ووجود علامته usually
 13. My brother cooks rice and meat _____
 A. now
 B. yesterday
C. once a week الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط بدليل وجود للفعل وعليه نختار مرة أسبوعياً
 D. last month

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in **rich**¹⁷ **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 ¹⁴**breaking into smaller groups**.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average ¹⁶**Mexican woman** had ¹⁸**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 ¹⁵**basics, such as food, clothing and housing**.

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

19. 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

بصراحة سؤال محير، السؤال يقول وين الكلمة التي نطق ال S فيها مشابه لنطق ال S من الكلمات التي في الخيارات؟ وتحليل كثير الكلمات ونطقها أكثر من مرة أرى بأن C أقرب شيء لها بسبب نطقها كقطع واحد.

الأسئلة من ٢٠ – ٢٤ مفقودة

25. 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

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

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

مقارنة بين مجموعتين لوجود than

27. Mercedes is _____ what you expected

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

مقارنة بين اثنين

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 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 مسلمة 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 مستمر لوجود حدث مرتبط فيه بالماضي

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**
- C. sleepy
- D. interesting

المعنى المعاكس للكراه هو الحب

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

- A. sad
- (B) crowded**
- C. sleepy
- D. interested

يعني مزدحمة

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
 B. entertainments
 C. eatables
 D. customers
44. The word that means "food specialist"
 A. a policeman
B. gourmet
 C. mechanic
 D. servant

45. "separated from others" means:

- A. alone
- B. happy
- C. sick
- D. busy

وحيد

46. My _____ last semester is 85.3%

- A. average
- B. marriage
- C. package
- D. garage

المعدل

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

- A. nontraditional
- 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
- D. angry

49. To ask oneself and think means:_____.

- A. prefer
- B. repair
- C. wonder
- D. enjoy

يفكر بأمل ويتعجب

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

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

إثبات وحجة

الأسئلة من ٥٠ - ٥٥ الأسئلة عن قطعة الزواج واختصاراً للوقت ماراح أكتبها موجودة فوق في الصفحة ٨ ، الأسئلة من ٥٦ - ٦٢ مفقودة . والسؤالين ٦٣ - ٦٥ من قطعة الزواج وهي نفسها الموجودة في الصفحة ٨.

66. I usually _____ carefully when it rains.

- A. drove
- B. drives
- C. driving

D. drive

67. 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

بصراحة سؤال محير، السؤال يقول وين الكلمة التي نطق ال S فيها مشابه لنطق ال S من الكلمات التي في الخيارات؟ وتحليل كثير الكلمات ونطقها أكثر من مرة أرى بأن D أقرب شيء لها بسبب نطقها كمقطع واحد.

68. My brother cooks rice and meat _____

- A. now
- B. yesterday

C. once a week

- D. last month

69. 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

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

- A. Long
- B. Longest

C. Longer

- D. The longer

GOOD LUCK !



تم بحمد الله