



نظام التعليم البتور للانتساب

# الانجليزى الدكتور / عمار البعانى

افوكم / هتان



# أسئلة مراجعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

## جامعة الملك فيصل – طلاب الانتساب

- نسخة محدثة-

بتاريخ يوم الأربعاء، ٠٥/ ذو الحجة/ ١٤٣٤

# محلولة

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

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

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

- أسئلة الدكتور معاني - للفصل الدراسي الأول ١٤٣٣ - ١٤٣٤ هـ -

- أسئلة الدكتور معاني - للفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٤ هـ -

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

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

تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق ولا تنسوني ووالدي من صالح دعائكم

محبكم: سكرتير عبادي

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

أسئلة في القواعد

1. \_\_\_\_\_ money do you have?  
A. How far.  
**(B.) How much.** لأن المال غير معدود  
C. How many.  
D. How long
2. Who \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone?  
**(A.) is** الفاعل مفرد وفي زمن المضارع المستمر لأنه يتكلم باللحظة 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** 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. 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 لأن الفاعل جمع والسؤال عن ملكية الكتب

- C. do  
D. am

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 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 لأن الاسم معدود ( دولارات ) وبالتالي التأكيد الإجابة ستكون رقم

D. How far

15. Each week \_\_\_\_\_ worse.

- A. has  
B. are  
C. am

(D) is كلمة Each دائماً تدل على المفرد ولأنما بعد الفراغ صفة يجب استخدام فعل يكون المفرد

16. It was popular \_\_\_\_\_ the 1980s.

(A) in لأن التاريخ عقد من الزمن ويقصد فيه هنا في الثمانينات

- B. on  
C. at  
D. with

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

دعواتكم اخوكم هتان

مكتبة فجر - الدمام مقابل كلية البنات - ت / ٠١٣٨٤١٣٤٢٩

- 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 مابعدا 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** الفاعل مفرد بوجود **any** وهي مثل **each** يجب أن يكون الفعل مفرد  
D. Am

26. How do you \_\_\_\_\_, now?

- A. done

**(B.) do you** الجملة بالزمن المضارع وعليه فالفعل يكون حالته الأصلية لأن الفاعل

C. does

D. did

27. The underground is \_\_\_\_\_ buses

**(A.) more expensive than** هنا مقارنة بين اثنين مترو الأنفاق والباص

B. most expensive

C. more expensive

D. the most expensive

28. It's \_\_\_\_\_ art collection in Europe.

A. finest

B. finer

**(C.) the finest** مقارنة بمجموعة لأنه قارن المجموعة الفنية بأوروبا كلها

D. the finer

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** نستخدمها مع الأيام (فترة زمنية قصيرة)

D. with

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is your city from Riyadh? 1000 Kilometers.

A. How short

B. How long

**(C.) How far** بالنظر للإجابة ١٠٠٠ كيلو وهي مسافة وعليه يكون السؤال عن المسافة

D. How tall

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. cheap

**C. cheaper than** لأن السؤال يقارن بين اثنين بدليل وجود كلمة

D. cheap

35. I \_\_\_\_\_ feeling very tired.

**A. am**

الفاعل مفرد والجملة في الزمن المضارع

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

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 طبيعى بين الناطقين بها.

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

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 (يعني في العائلة التقليدية الكل يعيشون في بيت واحد) (ماهو من طيبهم بلاهم مالفو سكن)

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

معنى كلمة بحث

D. eat

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

A. dangerous

B. ☒ wonderful

معنى لكلمة جداً رائع

C. horrible

D. easy

39. Where is the car? It's in the \_\_\_\_\_

A. ☒ garage

الكراج يعني ورشة

B. bog

C. library

D. kitchen

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 وجذاب

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 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 المشابه 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 هي تبدو نحيفة لأنها تتبع حمية

C. dangerous

D. ugly

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

A. volunteer

B. worker

C. ☒ teenager يطلق على الشخص بين ١٣ و ١٩ سنة مراهق

D. pilot

50. You are \_\_\_\_\_ because everybody knows about you.

A. sick



- B. a player  
C. a driver  
D. ☒ famous

لأن كل الناس يعرفونك فأنت مشهور

### Question3:

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

below. لأن سبق وشرحتها أعتقد ماتحتاج شرح أو نقاش فهي موجودة في صفحة ٦٧

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they argue. They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, You Just Don't Understand.

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

51. \_\_\_\_\_ gives orders while playing in groups.

A. ☒ A boy

B. A man

C. A women

D. A girl

52. Where does Deborah Tannen work? \_\_\_\_\_

A. ☒ At university

B. At hospital

C. At school

D. At restaurant

53. The differences between men and women begin \_\_\_\_\_

A. when they are old

B. at the age of sixteen

C. ☒ when they are children

D. when they are babies

54. The underlined word "brag" means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. laugh

B. cry

C. play

D. ☒ talk proudly

55. The underlined pronoun "she" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. woman.  
 B. a girl  
 C. man  
 D. ☒ **Deborah Tennen**
56. Who gives suggestions? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Deborah Tennen  
 B. The men  
 C. Boys  
 D. ☒ **Girls**
57. A word in paragraph ONE which has the opposite meaning of "similar" is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. problem  
 B. ☒ **different**  
 C. angry  
 D. apologize
58. Which country does Deborah live in? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Saudi Arabia  
 B. ☒ **United States of America**  
 C. Europ  
 D. Japan
59. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. women  
 B. ☒ **young boys and girls**  
 C. boys  
 D. men
60. The underlined word "argue" means  
 A. ☒ **discuss angrily**  
 B. speak slowly  
 C. cry loudly  
 D. listen carefully

## B: Reading Comperhension 2: القطعة تتحدث عن نبات الصبار الصحراوي

The cactus is a plant which grows in very hot, dry places. They do not have leaves. Instead, <sup>61</sup>**they have spiny needles which stick out of their stems.** There are many shapes of the cactus. <sup>66</sup>**Some are small and round.** <sup>64</sup>**Others are tall like columns or pillars.** Some are shaped like tubes or bells. Some are shaped like wheels. Some grow as trees or shrubs. Others grow as ground cover. Cactus flowers are big, <sup>66</sup>**and some of them bloom at night.** Their flowers come out at night because they are pollinated by insects or small animals that come out at night. <sup>68</sup>**Insects and small animals carry pollen from one cactus to another.**

<sup>67</sup>**Most cacti live in North and South America.** Others live in Africa, Madagascar, and Sri Lanka. Cacti do not have very large leaves because large leaves would allow the water to evaporate. When water evaporates, <sup>62</sup>**it changes from a liquid to a gas.** When it becomes a gas, it is light enough to move through the air. That would be bad for the cactus because the cactus needs the water to live.

Some cacti have waxy coatings on their stems, <sup>65</sup>**so that water will run down the stem to the roots.** <sup>63</sup>**Cacti can absorb water from fog in the air,** since it does not rain very much in the

desert. Most cacti have long roots which can spread out close to the surface so they can absorb a lot of water on the occasions when it rains.

61. what do cactus have instead of leaves? ماذا لدى الصبار بدلاً من الورق  
A. ☒ Needles الدبابيس  
B. Tubes  
C. stems  
D. pillars
62. When water evaporates it, ..... عندما يتبخر الماء فإنه .....  
A. ☒ changes from liquid to gas يتحول من الحالة السائلة للحالة الغازية  
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 ..... المعنى المرادف لكلمة يمتص  
A. eat  
B. drink  
C. ☒ soak up يمتص أو ينفذ من خلال وهنا بمعنى الإمتصاص  
D. customer

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

64. pillars are الأعمدة 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 يتفتح أثناء الليل وينمو بشكل متسلق  
B. bloom at night  
C. grow as vines  
D. grow as shrubs

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.... عندما تكون يكون الصبار جاهز للقاح فإن حبوب اللقاح...  
A. ☒ is carried from one cactus to another تحمل من نبتة صبار للأخرى

- B. is eaten by small animals  
C. is eaten by insects  
D. Is eaten by insects and small animals.

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

فإن الأزهار تتفتح

D. they are eaten by insects.

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

لأننا نتحدث عن شيء محدد وهو الخيار الأصح

- C. a
- D. an

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** 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 ونأخذ 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 usually** فعل مضارع بسيط لأنها عادة ووجود علامته  
 13. My brother cooks rice and meat \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. now  
 B. yesterday  
 C. **once a week** الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط بدليل وجود S للفعل وعليه نختار مرة أسبوعياً  
 D. last month
14. Marwan knew that riding a taxi is \_\_\_\_\_ than riding a bus  
 A. expensver  
 B. most expensive  
 C. **more expensive** مقارنة بين اثنين  
 D. the most expensive
15. Cleaver students don't necessarily finish their exam \_\_\_\_\_ than others  
 A. **quicker** مقارنة بين مجموعتين لوجود **than**  
 B. quickers  
 C. quick  
 D. quickly
16. Mercedes is \_\_\_\_\_ what you expected  
 A. cheapest than  
 B. cheaper  
 C. cheap than  
 D. **cheaper than** مقارنة بين اثنين

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in **rich<sup>20</sup> countries and poor<sup>ones</sup>**. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to hundred people lived together in a group of houses.

**These** were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is **<sup>17</sup>breaking into smaller groups**.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average **<sup>19</sup>Mexican woman** had **<sup>21</sup>seven children**. Today, **she** has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on **<sup>18</sup>basics, such as food, clothing and housing**.

17. What happened to the traditional family? \_\_\_\_\_

A. getting larger

**(B.) breaking into smaller groups**

C. became rich

D. had no children

18. Food and clothing are \_\_\_\_\_

A. grandchildren

B. families

C. members

**(D.) basics**

19. The underlined pronoun “ she” refers to \_\_\_\_\_

A. a brother

B. an aunt

**(C.) Mexican women**

D. a family

20. The underlined word “ ones” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. families

**(B.) countries**

C. children

D. Americas

21. How many children did a Mexican woman have?

A. 2.5

**(B.) 7**

C. 4

D. 3

22. The /S/ in the word “goes” has the same pronunciation of the 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.

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**
- 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** مقارنة بجموعه

C. are larger than

D. is the large

30. It's \_\_\_\_\_ natural park in Asia

**(A.) the finest** مقارنة بجموعه

B. the finer

C. finest

D. finer

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** زمن المضارع المستمر لوجود علامته right this second يعني هذه اللحظة

C. is fixed

D. has fixed

33. My pupils \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson now.

**(A.) understand** في الزمن المضارع ولكنها من الأفعال التي لاتفيد الإستمرارية

B. are understanding

C. understood

D. were understanding

34. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the field, at 7p.m, two days ago. What were you doing?

A. were walking

**(B.) walked** ماضي بسيط لوجود فعل ماضي مستمر مرتبط فيه

C. had walked

D. are walking

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 last night** في الزمن الماضي البسيط لوجود

B. was walking

C. had walked

D. am walking

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**

إثبات وحجة

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

D. Travelling

59. He \_\_\_\_\_ having a severe stomachache.

A. are

B. am

C. has

**(D.) is** الفاعل مفرد والجمله في الزمن المضارع المستمر لوجود ing- في الفعل

60. She usually gets up \_\_\_\_\_ 5:00 AM to pray and study.

**(A.) at** وقت محدد

B. in

C. with

D. on

61. I've to go to \_\_\_\_\_ dentist that I went to last time

**(A.) the** لأنه يتحدث عن شيء محدد (الطبيب الذي كان عنده آخرة مرة )

B. a

C. zero Article

D. an

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** مضارع بسيط بدليل وجود S في الفعل فنختار

D. last month

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 عن قطعة الزواج واختصاراً للوقت ماراح أكتبها موجودة فوق

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 فكلهما صحيح ولكن استخدام is أصح.

13. Having so many people on one location means ...

- A. Very bad
- B. Frightened
- C. Very wonderful

**(D.) Crowded**

يعني المكان مزدحم

14. Statistics or numbers of the people in one country means

- A. customers
- B. categories

**(C.) populations**

عدد السكان

- D. relatives



15. "Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ about his money . He was so arrogant!" one said.

- A. was talking always
- B. always was talking
- C. was always talking**
- D. always talking

لوجود فعل أصلي من أفعال يكون يأتي الظرف بعده مباشرة

16. Money that you earn in any business is.....

- A. profits**
- B. purchases
- C. buying
- D. classifications

تعني الربح

17. When lines appears on ones' skins, it means he or she has

- A. stress
- B. beverages
- C. toes

**D. wrinkles**

تعني التجاعيد في البشرة

18. His books are very interesting. Mine \_\_\_\_\_ not.

- A. are**
- B. were
- C. was
- D. is

الإجابة قد تكون are وقد تكون is. فكلاهما صحيح لغوياً وقواعدياً لأن الجملة لا تجزم بأن ضمير الملكية mine يعود على شيء مملوك جمع أو شيء مملوك مفرد. فوجود نقطة بينهما يعني أن الجملة الثانية فكرة جديدة. فلو استبدلنا الضمير بكلمة my book استخدمنا is ولو استبدلناها بـ my books استخدمنا are. فكلا الإجابتين صحيحة. (وجهة شخصية).

19. The normal standard means

- A. basics**
- B. either
- C. branch
- D. average

الأساسيات

20. My friend, Ahmad, went to Mecca \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday, May, 1960.

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

تاريخ محدد

21. Now, she \_\_\_\_\_ two days to finish her project.

- A. need
- B. needs**
- C. needes
- D. needed

فعل مضارع بسيط لأنه أصبح حقيقة ثابتة بانها تحتاج يومين لإنهاء المشروع

22. Do you have some \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. knowldges
- 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** فعل مضارع بسيط

- B. are thinking
- C. thinks
- D. is thinkin

25. In your view, which army \_\_\_\_\_ the strongest currently?

- A. are
- B. were

**(C.) is army** الفاعل مفرد

- D. was

26. My English professor corrected \_\_\_\_\_ many times.

- A. we

**(B.) us** ضمير يعود على المفعول به وينوب عنه

- C. our
- D. ours

27. The opposite meaning of mental is:

**(A.) physical** تعني جسدي وهي عكس كلمة عقلي

- B. healthy
- C. happy
- D. successful

28. Your news \_\_\_\_\_ fake information. You should stop that

- A. report
- B. reportes

**(C.) reports** الجملة في الزمن المضارع البسيط، وجعلنا الفاعل جمع لأنه الفعل لم يضاف له

- D. reporting

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** لوجود الإجابتين في الجملة نفسها. ارجع واقرأ

31. Steam is.....

- A. Snow
- B. running water.
- C. freezing water

**(D.) water in vapor form**

32. Different temperatures are different....

**(A.) levels of heat and cold.**

- B. amounts of water
- C. levels of rainfall
- D. colors of water

33. What causes colors in the springs?

- A. sunlight

**(B.) bacteria**

- C. eruptions
- D. temperatures

34. What is Yellow stone?

**(A.) a park**

- B. a geyser
- C. a mountain
- D. a hot spring

35. something predictable is something

- A. people enjoy.
- B. people talk about

**(C.) people know in advance**

- D. people pay for in advance.

36. Great Fountain Geyser erupts every 11.....

- A. minutes

**(B.) hours**

- C. days
- D. months

37. What are bacteria?

☒ A. Forms of life with one cell

B. Multi-celled organisms

C. sunshine

D. various types of water

38. The largest hot spring in the park is .....

A. Excelsior

B. Old Faithful

C. Great Fountain

☒ D. Grand Prismatic

39. It was snowing \_\_\_\_\_. We could not even play with the snow

☒ A. little

لأنه قليل غير كافي ويعطي انطباع سلبي بأنه غير راضي

B. a little

C. few

D. a few

40. when someone becomes too fat, it means that he or she has

A. poorness

☒ B. overweight

C. disease

D. hardship

#### Pulp Friction

Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares -- more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In British Columbia, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clearcut, 142 species of salmon have already become extinct, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it. Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

41. How many species of salmon have become extinct in BC?

A. 27

B. 31

C. 137

☒ D. 142

42. How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?

- A. 31%  
B. 49%  
**C. 34%**  
D. 19%

43. A hemp is.....

- A. paper  
B. an animal  
**C. a plant**  
D. a forecast

44. We talked about Islam tolerance \_\_\_\_\_ Independence Day, \_\_\_\_\_ sunrise.

- A. in/in the  
B. on/on  
C. at/in

**D. on/at** يوم الاستقلال يأتي قبله on ووقت شروق الشمس يأتي قبلها atat

45. \_\_\_\_\_ Eid Day, we visit our relatives, neighbors, and friend.

- A. at  
B. in

**C. on**

تأتي قبل الأيام

- D. in and on

46. This year, Football matches\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the badest

**B. are the worst** مقارنة بين شيء ومجموعة فهو يقارن بين السنة الحالية والسنوات السابقة

- C. are the worse  
D. are the worst

47. Couldn't you guide me to \_\_\_\_\_ school?

- A. a best

**B. a better**

مقارنة بين شينين المدرسة الحالية والمدرسة التي يسأل عنها

- C. good  
D. a worst

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**

فعل لا يفيد الإستمرارية بالرغم من الجملة في الزمن المضارع المستمر

- C. are understood  
D. is understanding

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

- A. Lives  
**(B.) Live** فعل مضارع بسيط لأنه يتحدث عن حقيقة شيء دائم والفاعل جمع  
 C. Lived  
 D. Livs
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**
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. tooth  
 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

الفاعل جمع والفعل يكون مفرد

59. The opposite meaning of relaxation is

- A. health
- B. highness
- C. happy
- D. stress**

60. Few days ago, Omer and Aisha talked about the research that Bakir \_\_\_\_\_lastly.

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

الجملة في الزمن الماضي البسيط بدلالة وجود كلمة ago

61. Were you a student at King Faisal University? Yes,.....

- A. You were
- B. I were
- C. You was

**D. I was**

السؤال في الماضي بدليل كلمة were وبالتالي الإجابة تكون بالماضي

62. Don't you have \_\_\_\_\_ rental house?

- A. some
- B. an
- C. much

**D. any**

الجملة بصيغة سؤال لاسم معدود وبالتالي يمكن استخدام كلمة

63. They \_\_\_\_\_ you now without any problem.

- A. are hearing
- B. are not hearing

**C. hear**

D. hearing

الجملة في الزمن المضارع المستمر ولكن الفعل ليس من الأفعال المستمرة لذا لا يضاف ing

64. The manager of Arab Bank puts his iPad \_\_\_\_\_his desktop.

A. in

**B. on**

C. at

D. over

يعني على الطاولة

65. The opposite meaning of healthy is .....

- A. happy
- B. sportage

**C. sick**

D. fitness

تعني مريض

66. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ book that I told you about ?

- A. a
- B. an
- C. 0

**D. the**

لأنه يقصد كتاب بعينه معروف لدى السامع والمتكلم

67. The part speech of "could" is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Noun
- B. Preposition
- C. Verb

**D. Modal**

68. \_\_\_\_\_ pages should I cover?

- A. How much  
B. How far  
**C. How many**  
D. How some

السؤال عن شيء معدود

69. This country is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the wealthier ever in the world  
**B. the wealthiest ever in the world**  
C. the wealthiest ever  
D. the wealth ever

مقارنة بين شيء ومجموعة

70. \_\_\_\_\_ milk, would you like to put on your coffee?

- A. How many  
**B. How much**  
C. How often  
D. How some

لأنه يسأل عن شيء غير معدود

!GOOD LUCK !

تم بحمد الله





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

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

Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they argue . They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men

and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, You Just Don't Understand.

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

19. The differences between men and women begin \_\_\_\_\_

- A. when they are old
- B. when they are babies
- C. at the age of sixteen
- D. when they are children**

20. The pronoun "they", in the last paragraph, refer to

- A. women
- B. whings
- C. diffrences
- D. boys and girls**

21. \_\_\_\_\_ gives orders while playing in groups.

- A. a boy**
- B. a man
- C. a women
- D. a girl

22. The undeline word "brag" means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. cry
- B. talk proudly**
- C. play
- D. laugh

23. which country does Deborah live in?

- A. Japan
- B. Europ
- C. America**
- D. Austaria

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the hospital from the park? three Kilometers.

- A. How far**
- B. How long
- C. often
- D. much

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

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

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

- A. farthest
- B. furthest
- C. farther of further
- D. None of the above.**

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

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

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

لأنه يقارن بين مجموعة

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

في الزمن المضارع البسيط

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

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

34. "Don't worry, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the test yesterday."

- A. passed**  
B. passing  
C. passes  
D. work

35. A technician \_\_\_\_\_ most technical problems.

- A. fix  
**B. fixes**  
C. travel  
D. coat

36. \_\_\_\_\_ living now? –near the Bank.

- A. who she is

- B. what was she  
C. when did she  
**D. where is she**  
37. Which one is grammatically wrong?  
A. When is Matt going to the mall?  
B. Who went to the store?  
C. What did Bob bring to school?

**D. What he does doing right now?**

38. Are going to Cinema? Yes, fortunately I've got \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
A. a few  
B. few  
**C. a little**  
D. little

اسم غير معدود ولأنه يعطي انطباع ايجابي

Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

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

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

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

39. The underlined pronoun "themselves" refers to: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. reasons.  
B. dreams  
C. purposes  
**D. people**  
40. The underlined pronoun "this" paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
**A. purposes of dreaming and sleeping**  
B. scientist of dreaming  
C. theories of sleeping and dreaming  
D. people who sleep  
41. The underlined word "evidence" paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_\_  
A. chemicals  
B. dream  
C. repair  
**D. proof**  
42. How long does REM sleep last?  
A. 90 minutes  
**B. about 20 minutes**  
C. the whole night  
D. a minute  
43. This mall is always \_\_\_\_\_. There are always lots of customers.  
A. building  
B. different  
C. front  
**D. crowded**  
44. The trip to Jordan was really very amazing. "Very amazing" could probably mean:  
**A. wonderful**  
B. dangerous  
C. very easy  
D. terrible  
45. Students \_\_\_\_\_ English Phonetics books.  
A. has

- B. are  
C. having  
**D. have**

46. Do you have enough friends to join?

No, Unluckily, I've got \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- A. few** Unluckily اسم معدود وغير راضي انطباع غير ايجابي بدلالة كلمة  
B. a few  
C. little  
D. a little

47. \_\_\_\_\_ students will pass the test. It is very easy.

- A. little  
B. very little  
C. a little  
**D. many**

48. He comes to \_\_\_\_\_ work by taxi.

- A. a  
B. an  
C. the

**D. Leave it blank** لا تحتاج لأن work فعل وليست اسم

49. He can't call you now. He \_\_\_\_\_ the sink right this second.

- A. repair  
B. repairs

**C. is repairing** في الزمن المضارع المستمر  
D. are repairing

50. The underlined letter /s/ in the word "peaks" has the same pronunciation of the letter /s/ in the word: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hats**  
B. toys  
C. windows  
D. rains

51. " \_\_\_\_\_ " means stress

- A. relaxation  
**B. worry**  
C. health  
D. highness

52. Spanish is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful language

- A. a**  
B. an  
C. the  
D. none of the above

53. Professor Omar is \_\_\_\_\_ amazing person who you should meet one day.

- A. a  
**B. an**  
C. what  
D. Leave it blank.

54. Othman is \_\_\_\_\_ good man who helped us last night.

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

55. Amman and New York \_\_\_\_\_ very crowded cities.  
 A. is  
 (B.) **are**  
 C. am  
 D. is not
56. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, Mr. Lee is a teacher  
 (A.) **is Mrs. Lee a teacher?** في الزمن المضارع البسيط  
 B. was Mrs. Lee a teacher?  
 C. has Mrs. Lee been a teacher?  
 D. are Mrs. Lee a teacher?
57. Omer and Othman \_\_\_\_\_ an English test today?  
 A. hasn't  
 B. doesn't  
 C. haven't  
 (D.) **do not have**
58. Sultan \_\_\_\_\_ his best to get full mark in the last quiz.  
 A. do  
 B. does  
 (C.) **did**  
 D. has done.
59. FC Bayern Munich won the European Champions League \_\_\_\_\_ 23 May 2001  
 A. at  
 (B.) **on** تاريخ مكتمل يوم شهر سنة  
 C. in  
 D. above
60. The capital of Saudi Arabia is \_\_\_\_\_ Riyadh.  
 A. an  
 B. a  
 C. the  
 (D.) **Leave it blank**
61. I take \_\_\_\_\_ apple every day to stay healthy.  
 A. a  
 (B.) **an**  
 C. two  
 D. several
62. I study in a private school. \_\_\_\_\_ school is really amazing.  
 (A.) **the**  
 B. a  
 C. an  
 D. one
63. Are you ready, we have to go? \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A.) **No, I'm not**  
 B. Yes, I'm  
 C. No, I amn't  
 D. Yes, You're
64. This is mine and that is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A.) **yours** ضمير ينوب عن المفعول به ويأتي بعد الفعل  
 B. her  
 C. my

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

A. this is

B. that is

**C. these are**

D. those are

اسم اشارة للقريب والفاعل جمع

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

A. this is

**B. that is**

C. these are

D. those are

اسم اشارة للبعيد والفاعل مفرد

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

**A. want**

B. am wanting

C. wanted

D. wants

زمن مضارع بسيط والفاعل ا

68. Students \_\_\_\_\_ afraid from final test.

A. usually are

B. usually is

**C. are usually**

D. is usually

69. Our English professor \_\_\_\_\_ his mobile.

A. has switched of rarely

**B. has rarely switched off**

C. rarely has switched off

D. never has switched off

70. In some cultures \_\_\_\_\_ dogs are considered man's best friend.

A. a

B. an

C. the

**D. Leave it blank.**

انتهت الأسئلة  
!GOOD LUCK !



[www.entsab.com](http://www.entsab.com)

تم بحمد الله



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

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

المخاطب هو أنت وبالتالي الضمير لابد أن يعود عليك

19. Jad and Jawad go to \_\_\_\_\_ school twice a week.

- A. his
- B. her
- C. they
- D. their**

الضمير يعود على جواد وجاد

20. I don't like small t-shirts. I like \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

- A. difficult
- B. large**
- C. married
- D. hungry

21. The car is not expensive. In fact, it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. safe
- B. cheap**
- C. healthy
- D. easy

22. The capital of Jordan is \_\_\_\_\_ Amman.

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

لأن عمان اسم مدينة لا يحتاج أداة تعريف

23. I went in a big mall. \_\_\_\_\_ mall is quit new.

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

لأنه يقصد mall الموجود في الجملة الأولى

24. My family and his live in \_\_\_\_\_ North Carolina State.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. Zero** لأنها لا تأتي قبل أسماء الولايات
- D. the

للتنويه: كلمة live فعل وبالتالي من الخطأ وجود his قبلها والأصح كتابة

25. His country borders are on \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean.

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

لأنها جاءت قبل اسم محيط

26. Do \_\_\_\_\_ travel a lot?

- A. he
- B. she
- C. it
- D. you**

27. This magazine is hers. That magazine is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you
- B. yours**
- C. your
- D. you're

ضمير ملكية يعود عليك لأنك أنت المخاطب في الجملة

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

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

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

الفاعل مفرد

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

43. The word "cool" means

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

انتهت الأسئلة  
GOOD LUCK !!

تم بحمد الله



www.entsab.com

شرح وإعداد سكرتير عبادي الفصل الدراسي الثاني ١٤٣٣ - ١٤٣٤ هـ

## 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

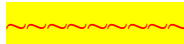
"....." is closest in meaning to the phrase "The word" \_\_\_\_\_

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  
بهاالجداول واحفظوها

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



بسم الله نبدأ : (

## المحاضرة الأولى

### 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	صاخب	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	ملين	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

### المحاضرة الرابعة

### 3.Vocabulary Previewing

#### استعراض المفردات

No.	الكلمة Word	المعنى Meaning
1	garage كراج	A place to park your car مكان ركن السيارة
2	customers الزبائن	People who buy يشترون الناس الذين يشترون
3	Profit الأرباح	Money you earn in business / interest المال الذي تجنيه في إدارة الأعمال - الفائدة

4	purchase شراء	Buy شراء
5	Choose أختَر	Select حدد
6	Search بحث	Look for أبحث عن
7	gourmet خبير أطعمه	A specialist in food اختصاصي في التغذية
8	Alone وحيد	Separated from others/ nobody with you منفصل من الآخرين – لا أحد معه
9	Categories الفئات	Classifications التصنيفات
10	easy سهل	Opposite of difficult عكس الصعب

#### 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 في تاريخ عائلي
3	marriage زواج	A state of being husband and wife حاله من 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 fireإعداد 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

## I. Vocabulary Previewing

No.	Nouns الأسماء	Verbs الأفعال	Adjectives الصفات	Adverbs الحال
1	beverages مشروبات	Age السن	bilingual ثنائي اللغة	Often 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 التجاعيد		Overweight زيادة الوزن	
8	dentist طبيب أسنان			
9	Toes أصابع القدم			

## Vocabulary Previewing

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

## المحاضرة الثامنة

### Vocabulary Previewing

No.	Nouns الأسماء	Verbs الأفعال	Adjectives الصفات	Adverbs الحال
1	Evidence الدليل	Wonder عجب	Awake مستيقظا	however على أي حال
2	Hormone الهرمون	Fix المأزق	Anxious قلق	
3	Psychologist علم النفس	Happen أحدث	Familiar مألوف	
4	Emotions العواطف	Wish الأمنية	Complicated معقد	
5	Symbols الرموز	Travel السفر		
6	Vision الرؤية	Realize أدرك		
7	Logic المنطق	Make sense أصبح مفهوما		
8	Reason السبب			
9	Opinions أراء			

## المحاضرة التاسعة

1	environment N البيئة	The condition we live in/ everything around الشرط الذي نعيش فيه / كل شيء حولها
2	hardships N المشاق	Problems in life/ pains مشاكل في الحياة / الآلام
3	teenager N المراهق	a person's age between 13 and 19 شخص في سن بين ١٣ و ١٩
4	contrast N تباين	A big or strong difference وهناك فرق كبير أو قوي
5	Crime N الجريمة	illegal behavior like killing or stealing السلوك غير المشروع مثل القتل أو السرقة
6	Emotions N العواطف	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings الحب والقلق والفرح / المشاعر
7	Vision رؤية N	A picture صورة
8	Volunteer V متطوع	Work for free عمل مجاني
9	Release V الإفراج	To let things/ persons free / ترك الأشياء الأشخاص مجاناً
10	Prepare V إعداد	To get ready للحصول على استعداد
11	Deliver V نقل	Take things to destination / hand on نأخذ الأمور إلى الوجهة / اليد على
12	Famous Adj الشهيرة	Well-known معروف



13	Lonely	وحيدا Adj	Being without any people around يجري دون أي الناس في جميع انحاء
14	Tough	صارم Adj	Very hard / strong قوي جدا / من الصعب جدا
15	Fun	المرح Adj	Happiness or enjoyment السعادة أو التمتع
16	Fast	سريع Adj	quickly بسرعة
17	Take care of	رعاية PV	Look after الاعتناء

### المحاضرة العاشرة الفصل السابع- الثامن

#### الصفات المشتركة Common Adjectives

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

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

### Vocabulary Previewing

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

8	While ( conj) بينما	during خلال
9	Work ( V) العمل	Do / succeed/ have a job تفعل / النجاح / لديك وظيفة
10	Snack ( N) الوجبة الخفيفة	a small or light meal between main meals وجبة صغيرة أو خفيفة بين الوجبات الرئيسية
11	Bake ( V) خبز	الحرارة بالنار Heat with fire
12	Boil ( V) الغليان	Heat in water الحرارة في المياه
13	Fry ( V) صغار السمك	Heat in oilالحرارة في النفط
14	Disgusting ( adj) مقرف	Old, smelly and bad 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 الكلمات الجديدة	معانيها meanings
1	Species ( N) (اسم) أنواع	Kinds of living things انواع الكائنات الحية
2	behavior ( N) (اسم) سلوك	Way of acting طريقة التصرف
3	seeds ( N) (اسم) بذور	The small hard part of a plant اصغر جزء في النبات
4	personality ( اسم) شخصية ( N)	Character / qualities and features of a person شخصية / الصفات و الميزات للشخص

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

**Dr.Fajr ☺**