

## القطعة الأولى ايلينا صفحة 22 في ملزمة سكرتير عبادي وعليها 10 اسئلة

My name is Elena Sanchez. <sup>1</sup>I am from Mexico, but now I live in California. <sup>2</sup>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 <sup>3</sup>olive tree <sup>4</sup>in front of the building. There's a park across the street. There are a lot of <sup>5</sup>oak trees in the park. <sup>6</sup>The trees are beautiful in the summer.

A lot of my neighbors are from different countries. <sup>7</sup>The people next to me are from Indonesia. <sup>8</sup>The family across from the Indonesian family is from Colombia.

<sup>9</sup>The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean drugstore.

<sup>10</sup>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?!!!

في هذا المقال نحتاج أن نقرأ وأن نجيب باستخدام ما تعلمنا من طرق وأساليب:  
نقرأ الأسئلة، نضع دائرة حول أداة الأسئلة وعن ماذا نبحث.

1. Where is Elena from? Elena is from Mexico.

2. Why does she live now in California? Because she is a student.

3. What kinds of trees are in California? [ Mention TWO kinds]

There are Olive and Oak.

4. When are the trees beautiful? The trees are beautiful in the summer.

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

They are from Indonesia.

6. What does a Korean store sell? It is a drugstore/it sells drugs

7. Who is from Colombia? The family who across the Indonesian family.

8. How many restaurants are there in Olive Street? There are three restaurants.

9. What is in front of the building? There is a big olive tree.

10. Where does Elena go if she wants to buy flowers?

لا توجد إجابة لهذا السؤال في القطعة؟

إجابة الأسئلة في القطعة مرفقة حسب السؤال قبل بداية الجملة.

Part One : Circle the correct response

1. Salma and Fatima ----- from Riyadh.

- a. is
- b. was
- c. has

**d. are** لأنها جمع

2. ----- your car new?

- a. Are

**b. Is** لأن الفاعل مفرد

- c. Aren't

- d. Has

3. London ----- a country. It is a city.

- A. is
- B. aren't

**C. isn't**

- D. are

4. ----- ant is ----- insect.

**A. An / an**

- B. An / a
- C. A / an
- D. A / a

5. Are you a doctor? No, -----.

- A. I'mn't
- B. amn't
- C. Iamn't

**D. I'm not**

6. Where is the water? ----- inside the refrigerator.

- A. They're
- B. It
- C. It's**
- D. He's

7. A teacher usually starts a lesson by writing the date-----the board.

- A. in
- B. under
- C. Over

**D. On**

8. My friend is from America.----- lives in New York city.

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

9. ----- in the house now.

- A. We're  
B. We're  
C. Were  
D. We re

10. Are you ready? -----.

- A. No, I'm not  
B. Yes, Im  
C. No, Iamn't  
D. Yes, You're

→ اختر الكلمة المضادة لمعنى الكلمات في العمود A و B من الكلمات في العمودين الأيمن والأيسر

( building/ مبنى , different/ مختلف , neighbours/ جيران , crowded/ مزدحم , front/ أمام , drugstore / صيدلية )

- This store is always **Crowded**. There are always lots and lots of people.
- My **neighbors** are from Mexico. They're very nice people.
- There are two big trees in **front** of my house.
- There is a big apartment **building** on the corner of the street.
- People in my neighborhood are from **different** countries.

|                 |
|-----------------|
|                 |
| Clean / نظيف    |
|                 |
| Love / حب       |
|                 |
| Small / صغير    |
|                 |
| Dangerous/ خطير |
|                 |
| Cheap/ رخيص     |

| No. | Column A    | Column B  |
|-----|-------------|-----------|
| 1   | small       | large     |
| 2   | hate        | 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    |

|              |
|--------------|
| Easy/ سهل    |
|              |
| Single/ أعزب |
|              |
| Boring / ممل |
|              |
| Full/ شبعان  |
|              |
| Sick / مريض  |
|              |

## القطعة الثانية العائلات صفحة 51 في ملزمة سكرتير عبادي وعليها 5 أسئلة

### 6. Scanning & Skimming Reading paragraph ( Interaction, Page 47)

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in <sup>1</sup>rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller.

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

These were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is <sup>2</sup>breaking into smaller groups.

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average <sup>3</sup>Mexican woman had <sup>4</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>5</sup>basics, such as food, clothing and housing.

٦. تمرين على القراءة السريعة وحل تمارين على القطعة المقابلة:

مثل ماتعلمنا في المحاضرة الثانية، راح نقرأ الأسئلة ثم نعرف عن ماذا نبحت وبعد كذا نبدأ نجيب.

1. The underlined word "ones" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. families      **b. countries**      c. children      d. Americas
2. Food and clothing are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. grandchildren      b. families      c. members      **d. basics**
3. The underlined pronoun "she" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. a brother      b. an aunt      **c. a Mexican women**      d. a family
4. How many children did a Mexican woman have?  
a. 2.5      **b. 7**      c. 4      d. 3
5. What happened to the traditional family? \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. getting larger      **b. breaking into smaller groups**  
c. became rich      d. had no children

للتوضيح بس لأنه وردني أسأله على هذا السؤال تحديداً، صيغة السؤال بالماضي لإستخدام الفعل did يعني يسأل عن الماضي وليس الحاضر وبالعودة للقطعة نجد وجود الفعل had في الجملة الثانية في الفقرة الأخيرة وهي دلالة أيضاً على زمن الفعل الماضي. وعليه فإن الإجابة الصحيحة هي ٧ حسب ماورد بالقطعة. لاحظ معي كلمة Today في بداية الجملة الثالثة وهي التي ورد فيها ذكر ٢.٥ وهو مايجعل الإجابة حتماً ٧.

## القطعة الثالثة الزواج صفحة 67 في ملزمة سكرتير عبادي عليها 10 اسئلة

### 4. Scan and Skim the reading passage (page 89):

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 <sup>6</sup>different.

<sup>2</sup>Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. <sup>3</sup>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*.

<sup>1</sup>The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. <sup>7</sup>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. <sup>5</sup>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. <sup>8</sup>Girls often don't give orders; they give suggestions.

٤. تدريب على مهارة القراءة السريعة:

مثل ماتعلنا في كل مرة، نقرأ السؤال ونعرف وش المطلوب بالضبط ثم نبحث عن الإجابة من القطعة.

- The differences between men and women begin \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the age of sixteen B. when they are old  
C. when they are babies D. **When they are children**
- The underlined pronoun "she" Line 8 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. woman B. man  
**Deborah Tannen** C. D. a girl
- Where does Deborah Tannen work? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. At school B. At hospital  
**At university** C. D. At restaurant
- The underlined word "argue" line 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
**discuss angrily** A. B. cry loudly  
C. speak slowly D. listen carefully

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- \_\_\_\_\_ gives orders while playing in groups.  
A. A man B. A girl  
**A boy** C. D. A woman
- A word in paragraph ONE which has the opposite meaning of "similar" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. apologize B. problem  
**different** C. D. angry
- The underlined pronoun "they" Line 15 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. women B. men  
C. boys **D. young boys and girls**
- Who gives suggestions? \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Girls** A. B. Boys  
C. Deborah Tannen D. The men
- Which country does Deborah live in? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Japan B. Europe  
**America** C. D. Saudi Arabia
- The underlined word "brag" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cry **B. talk proudly** C. play D. laugh

تم بحمد الله



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## القطعة الرابعة النوم صفحة 79 في ملزمة سكرتير عيادي وعليها 10 اسئلة

5. Scan and Skim the reading passage( page 108/ 109)

٥. تدريب على مهارة القراءة السريعة:

زي كل مرة نقرأ الأسئلة بالأول ونعرف عن ماذا نبحت بالضبط ثم على السريع نقرأ ونستخرج الإجابات.

<sup>1</sup>Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves <sup>2</sup>the purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this, but <sup>3</sup>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 <sup>4</sup>and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the "Repair Theory". One piece of <sup>5</sup>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 <sup>6</sup>last for about 20 minutes. Some <sup>7</sup>scientists believe that <sup>8</sup>REM sleep helps us to remember things, but <sup>9</sup>others don't believe and don't agree.

- The underlined pronoun "themselves" refers to: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. purposes B. dreams **C many people** D. Reasons
- The underlined pronoun "this" Line 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. theories **B purpose of dreaming & sleeping**  
C. many people D. Scientists
- Who don't know if these ideas are correct or not? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. many people B. Theories C. dreams **D scientists**
- Why do we need sleep according to "Repair Theory" \_\_\_\_\_  
A. to dream **B to fix or repair our bodies**  
C. take rest D. to help our friend sleep

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5. The underlined word "evidence" line 9 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A proof** B. chemicals  
C. dream D. Repair

9. The underlined word "occurs" means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. dreams B. helps  
**C happens** D. Sleeps

6. How long does REM sleep last? \_\_\_\_\_

- A 20 minutes** B. 90 minutes  
C. the whole night D. 2minutes

10. The underlined word "others" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. theories B. chemicals **C scientists** D. many people

7. how many theories about sleep and dream are in the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. One theory B. many theories  
**C Two theories** D. Three theories

8. What does REM sleep help us to do? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To dream  
**B To remember things**  
C. To make chemicals  
D. to last for a long time



تم بحمد الله

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