



# أسئلة مراجعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

جامعة الملك فيصل – طلاب الإنتساب

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 الاختيار الصحيح ولماذا الباقي خطأ لأنه من المتوقع أن تتغير الاختيارات 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** (من الذي على الهاتف) الفاعل مفرد وفي زمن المضارع المستمر لأنه يتكلم بال لحظة الحالية

B. are

C. am

D. had

3. We always \_\_\_\_\_ pizza for lunch.

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

B. eating

C. is eating

D. eats

4. She often goes out \_\_\_\_\_ night.

A. on

**B. at**

C. about

D. in

لأنه وقت محدد تماماً ( في الليل )

5. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ your name.

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

B. Knew

C. Knows

D. knowing

6. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ orange?

A. a

B. zero article

C. the

**D. an**

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

7. There's \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the pot.

A. a few

B. many

C. an

**D. some**

لأن القهوة اسم غير معدود فنستخدم

8. The pants need \_\_\_\_\_ more water.

A. many

B. a few

**C. a little**

D. any

لأن الماء اسم غير معدود فنستخدم

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Andes are in South America.

**(A.) the.**

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 الاسم معدود إلا أننا استخدمنا هذا الجواب لأن الجملة منفية

13. Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of France.

A. a

**(B.) the**

C. an

D. Zero Article

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

14. \_\_\_\_\_ dollars do you have?

A. How much

B. How long

**(C.) How many**

D. How far

لأن الاسم معدود ( دولارات ) وبالتأكيد الإجابة ستكون رقم

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

A. has

B. are

C. am

**(D.) is**

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

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

**(A.) in**

B. on

C. at

D. with

لأن التاريخ عقد من الزمن ويقصد فيه هنا في الثمانينات

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

17. Each one of the students \_\_\_\_\_ responsible about his assignments.

A. Were

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

C. Are

D. Have

18. She finished \_\_\_\_\_ than everyone else.

A. quick

B. quickly

**C. quicker** لأنها مقارنة بين اثنين بدليل وجود كلمة than

D. quickers

19. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ of the two?

A. difficulty

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

C. difficult s

D. most difficult

20. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen I've ever seen.

A. dirties

**B. dirtiest** لأنه يقارن 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 مابعدا 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 | والجملة 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 بشأن 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 جداً رائع

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

- A. garage**
- B. bog
- C. library
- D. kitchen

الكراج يعني ورشة

40. " \_\_\_\_\_ " has the same meaning as "proof".

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

معنى لكلمة إثبات

41. The phrase "write the same thing" means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. cut
- B. delete
- C. paste
- D. copy**

معنى المقطع "كتابة لنفس الشيء"

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

- A. attractive**
- B. difficult
- C. thin
- D. interesting

أقرب معنى لكلمة جداً جميل

43. The word that has the same meaning as "a chemical that helps us to grow" is \_\_\_\_

- A. germs
- B. bacteria
- C. hormone**
- D. sugar

مادة كيميائية تساعدنا على النمو الي هي الهرمون

44. We went for a picnic by the sea and had a \_\_\_\_\_. it was a very delicious meal.

- A. barbecue**
- B. camera
- C. test
- D. problem

يعني الشواء

45. the opposite meaning of "Physical " is \_\_\_\_\_ لاحظ هنا يطلب عكس المعنى

- A. healthy
- B. happy
- C. mental**
- D. successful

المعنى المعاكس لكلمة جسدي هي عقلي

46. " \_\_\_\_\_ " is closest in meaning to the word "like".

- A. prefer.**
- B. attract
- C. hate
- D. avoid

المعنى المشابهة لكلمة يفضل يعني المرادفه لها بالمعنى

47. "Unhealthy things to eat" means \_\_\_\_\_

- A. milk
- B. junk food**
- C. overweight
- D. honey

الطعام الغير صحي يعني

48. She looks very \_\_\_\_\_ because of the diet she follows

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

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, <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 cactu have intstead of leaves?

ماذا لدى الصبار بدلاً من الورق  
الدبابيس

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

62. When water evaporates it, .....

عندما يتبخر الماء فإنه

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

يتحول من الحالة السائلة للحالة الغازية

63. A synonym for “absorb” is .....

المعنى المرادف لكلمة يمتص

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

يمتص أو ينفذ من خلال وهنا بمعنى الإمتصاص

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

64. pillars are

- 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  
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 أنه الأصح.

67. Where do most cacti grow?

أين ينبت نبات الصبار

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

شمال وجنوب أمريكا

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

اللقاح

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

تحمل من نبتة صبار للأخرى

69. How are cacti shaped?

ماهي أشكال نبات الصبار

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

كالعجلات والكرات والأنابيب

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

70. When cacti bloom...

عندما يتفتح نبات الصبار فإنه يعني

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

فإن الأزهار تتفتح

7. Microsoft and apple \_\_\_\_\_ producers of computers.

A. is the largest

**B. are the largest**

C. are larger than

D. is large

مقارنة بمجموعة

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

**A. the finest**

B. the finer

C. finest

D. finer

مقارنة بمجموعة

9. When will the basketball match \_\_\_\_\_ at?

A. starts

**B. start**

C. started

D. starting

بعد أفعال المودل دائماً يأتي الفعل بصيغته الأصلية

10. This music was popular \_\_\_\_\_ the 1990s.

**A. in**

B. with

C. on

D. at

فترة زمنية طويلة عقد من الزمن ونأخذ معه

11. Maradona and Messi are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ players.

A. good

**B. best**

C. goodest

D. better

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

12. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ carefully when it rains

A. drove

B. drives

C. driving

**D. drive**

فعل مضارع بسيط لأنها عادة ووجود علامته usually

13. My brother cooks rice and meat \_\_\_\_\_

A. now

B. yesterday

**C. once a week**

D. last month

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

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

The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average <sup>16</sup>**Mexican woman** had <sup>18</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>15</sup>**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 كمقطع 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 للكره 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**
- C. school
- D. cinema

السوق

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

- A. start
- B. quit**
- C. help
- D. study

يقلع

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

- A. monster**
- B. food
- C. games
- D. juice

وحش

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**

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**

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**

يفكر بأمل ويتعجب

D. enjoy

50. " \_\_\_\_\_ " has the same meaning as "evidence"

A. essence.

B. similarity

**(C) proof**

إثبات وحجة

D. reference

الأسئلة من ٥٠ - ٥٥ الأسئلة عن قطعة الزواج واختصاراً للوقت مراح 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