

▼ Structure التراكيب النحوية ▼

▶ Tenses الأزمنة

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet:

01 ▶ Omar a carpenter. He is clever.

- (A) is (B) am
(C) are (D) be

02 ▶ The dog in the garden. It's on the roof.

- (A) aren't (B) am not
(C) isn't (D) were not

03 ▶ Malta an island. It's not a peninsula.

- (A) are (B) am
(C) is (D) not is

04 ▶ Gold is metal. is expensive.

- (A) He (B) They
(C) It (D) We

05 ▶ Khalid and Nora happy.

- (A) am (B) are
(C) is (D) were

06 ▶ I excited yesterday.

- (A) am (B) were
(C) was (D) are

07 ▶ The roads rough and narrow.

- (A) is (B) were
(C) am (D) was

08 ▶ There two policemen at the door.

- (A) is (B) am
(C) are (D) was

فعل « يكون » " To Be " Verb

أشكال "to be" verb في زمن المضارع البسيط ..

الفاعل	I	He/She/It	We/You/They
الفعل	am	is	are
الاختصار	'm	's	're
النفي	am not	is not	are not
اختصار النفي	'm not	isn't	aren't

أشكال "to be" verb في زمن الماضي البسيط ..

الفاعل	I/He/She/It	We/You/They
الفعل	was	were
النفي	was not	were not
اختصار النفي	wasn't	weren't

لتكوين سؤال نقدم فعل يكون على الفاعل ..

Am	I	late?
Is	he/she/it	
Are	we/you/they	
Was	he/she/it/I	
Were	we/you/they	

إجابة سؤال فعل يكون بـ "Yes" أو "No" .

Yes,	I am.
No,	he isn't.

- 99 ▶ I new clothes for winter.
 (A) having (B) has
 (C) have (D) has been
- 10 ▶ He a new car. He broke the old one.
 (A) has (B) having
 (C) have (D) have been
- 11 ▶ We a letter yesterday.
 (A) has (B) having
 (C) had (D) have
- 12 ▶ I my homework well.
 (A) does (B) is
 (C) do (D) am
- 13 ▶ Reem usually her best to succeed.
 (A) does (B) did
 (C) do (D) is
- 14 ▶ Sami always his homework before sleeping.
 (A) do (B) did
 (C) does (D) is
- 15 ▶ Tom drive, but he doesn't own a car.
 (A) can (B) able to
 (C) could (D) must
- 16 ▶ The teacher said "We can home early today."
 (A) going (B) go
 (C) goes (D) to go
- 17 ▶ Everyone be careful crossing streets.
 (A) can (B) should
 (C) must (D) shouldn't
- 18 ▶ Would you like to for dinner tomorrow?
 (A) come (B) came
 (C) comes (D) coming



فعل « يملك » "To Have" Verb

يستخدم كفعل أساسي ليعطي معاني متعددة
 مثل: يملك - يأخذ - يتناول - يستقبل ..

الفاعل	He/She/It	We/You/I/They
الفعل	has	have
النفى	has not	have not
الماضي	had	
النفى	had not	



فعل « يفعل » "To Do" Verb

يستخدم كفعل أساسي بمعنى يفعل أو يؤدي
 عملاً ..

الفاعل	He/She/It	We/You/I/They
الفعل	does	do
النفى	does not	do not
الماضي	did	
النفى	did not	



الأفعال الناقصة Modals

الأفعال الناقصة أفعال فريدة من نوعها فصيغها
 لا تتغير فلا يضاف في نهايتها s أو ing ، وتُتبع
 دائماً بفعل المصدر بدون to .
 لكل فعل ناقص استخدام خاص .
 يُنفي الفعل الناقص بوضع not بعده .
 تستخدم could/can للتعبير عن القدرة أو طلب
 الإذن أو الاحتمال .
 أشكال الأفعال الناقصة ..

المضارع	الماضي	المضارع	الماضي
shall	should	may	might
can	could	must	had to
will	would		

Future Simple زمن المستقبل البسيط

يتكون من: المصدر **will + infinitive** ..

الفاعل	Modal	V1
I		
He/She/It/We/ They/You	will	play.

النفي والاختصار ..

Modal	الاختصار	النفي	اختصار النفي
will	'll	will not	won't

لتكوين السؤال ..

Modal	الفاعل	V1
Will	I/He/She/It/We/ They/You	play?

يستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل أو

تقديم عرض للمساعدة أو وعد أو طلب بأدب ..

Shall I carry the bag?

He won't reveal the secret.

Will you close the window?

كلمات تأتي مع زمن المستقبل البسيط ..

tomorrow , the next day , in a few days

shortly , in future

تستعمل الصيغة التالية للتعبير عن قصد أو هدف

في المستقبل خطط له مستقبلاً ..

I	am		
He/She/It	is	going to	المصدر
We/You/ They	are		

I am going to visit Egypt next summer.

39 ▶ We our salary tomorrow.

- 1
- (A) will (B) shall gets
(C) will get (D) shall to get

40 ▶ If he succeeds, his father happy.

- 1
- (A) will become (B) becoming
(C) become (D) will to become

41 ▶ I have bought some bricks and I a house.

- 1
- (A) am going to (B) are going to
(C) is going to (D) will build

42 ▶ Next week, they the museum.

- 1
- (A) will visiting (B) will to visit
(C) will visit (D) visit

43 ▶ They will soon English well.

- 1
- (A) will speak (B) speaking
(C) speaks (D) speak

44 ▶ Khalid and Amal study tomorrow.

- 1
- (A) will (B) is going
(C) shall to (D) going to

45 ▶ We finish this course next week.

- 1
- (A) are going (B) is going
(C) are going to (D) is going to

46 ▶ If you don't study well, I you .

- 1
- (A) will punish (B) is punish
(C) punish (D) punishing

47 ▶ The plane is going to tomorrow.

- 1
- (A) arrived (B) arriving
(C) arrives (D) arrive

48 ▶ she play with the team next match?

- 1
- (A) Will (B) Are
(C) Is (D) Am

- 49 ► Has it raining yet?
 (A) stop (B) stops
 (C) stopped (D) stopping
- 50 ► Omar is in holiday. He to Paris.
 (A) has gone (B) is go
 (C) have gone (D) has go
- 51 ► The chicken hasn't yet.
 (A) been cooked (B) been cook
 (C) be cooked (D) being cooked
- 52 ► I've written the letter, but I it yet.
 (A) have sent (B) haven't sent
 (C) hasn't sent (D) has sent
- 53 ► She just finished her work.
 (A) has (B) is
 (C) have (D) are
- 54 ► I haven't khalid since he was on holiday.
 (A) met (B) meet
 (C) meeting (D) meets
- 55 ► We to solve the problem for 2 hours now.
 (A) tried (B) have been tried
 (C) have been trying (D) are trying
- 56 ► He for along time.
 (A) hasn't swum (B) haven't swum
 (C) hasn't swim (D) haven't swim
- 57 ► I a lot of people in the last few days.
 (A) 's meet (B) 've meet
 (C) 's met (D) 've met
- 58 ► My friend has not written to me July.
 (A) since (B) yet
 (C) for (D) just



Present Perfect زمن المضارع التام

الفاعل	have/has	الفعل
I, You, We, They	have	V3
He, She, It	has	

◀ يعبر عن حدث انتهى منذ فترة قصيرة، وقد تكون له دلالات حتى الآن، كما يهتم بعدد مرات حدوث الفعل ..

He has read 50 pages.

◀ لنفي المضارع التام نضع not بعد have/has .

◀ لتكوين سؤال في المضارع التام نقدم Have/Has في بداية السؤال.

◀ كلمات تدل على المضارع التام:

منذ since , لمدة for , yet , already

He has lived here for ten years.

◀ already تعني « بالفعل »، وتأتي في الجملة المثبتة.

◀ yet تعني « بعد » أو « حتى الآن »، وتأتي في السؤال والنفي.

◀ لتحويل المضارع التام لمبني للمجهول تتبع التالي:

فاعل + V3 + been + have/has + مفعول

معلوم	Ali has bought a car.
مجهول	A car has been bought by Ali.

الفاعل	have/has	been	الفاعل
I, You,	have	been	
We, They	have	been	v + ing
He, She, It	has	been	

يعبر عن فعل بدأ في الماضي ومستمر في الحاضر:
ويركز على زمن الفعل ..

He **has been** reading for two hours.

كلمات تدل على المضارع التام المستمر ..
now, all the time, for, since

Since	تستخدم مع نقطة زمنية محددة « تاريخ منذ »
	أو وقت محدد « مثل since Monday »
For	تدل على فترة زمنية « عدد أيام أو شهور لمدة »
	أو سنين « مثل for ten years »

الفرق بين المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر
لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر في المبني للمجهول ويستخدم بدلاً منه المضارع التام.

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع **how long** أي المدة الزمنية لحدوث الفعل ..

How long **have** you **been reading** that book?

يستخدم المضارع التام مع **how many times** أي عدد مرات حدوث الفعل أو كميته.
Fatima **has written** ten letters today.

زمن المضارع المستمر **P. Continuous**
يعبر عن حدث يجري الآن ..

الفاعل	BE	الفاعل
I	am	
He, She, It	is	v + ing
We, They, You	are	

65 ▶ They have been here since 1970.
(A) live (B) living
(C) lived (D) lives

60 ▶ I have for you all morning.
(A) been waiting (B) been waited
(C) be waiting (D) be waited

61 ▶ She sleeping for three hours now.
(A) has been (B) has
(C) have been (D) have

62 ▶ I've been working in this office a month.
(A) since (B) at
(C) for (D) in

63 ▶ They have been living in France 1979.
(A) since (B) in
(C) for (D) at

64 ▶ They tennis since 2 o'clock.
(A) 's played (B) 've played
(C) 's been playing (D) 've been playing


65 ▶ They tennis three times this week.
(A) 've been playing (B) 've played
(C) 's been playing (D) 's played

66 ▶ Have you ever football?
(A) played (B) playing
(C) play (D) plays

67 ▶ The plane leaving now.
(A) am (B) are
(C) is (D) has

68 ▶ She is at the moment.
(A) cook (B) cooking
(C) cooks (D) cooked

- 69 ▶ Listen! birds
 (A) are singing (B) is singing
 (C) are sing (D) is sing
- 70 ▶ I am not a coat as it isn't raining.
 (A) wear (B) am wearing
 (C) wearing (D) wears
- 71 ▶ He to theatre tonight.
 (A) goes (B) are going
 (C) is going (D) going
- 72 ▶ By 717 AD, Islam the borders of Europe.
 (A) had (B) is reaching
 (C) had reached (D) have reached
- 73 ▶ After I my breakfast, I went to my school with my brother by bus.
 (A) have (B) had eaten
 (C) has eaten (D) am eating
- 74 ▶ Before Ali bought a car, he to school on foot.
 (A) go (B) went
 (C) had gone (D) is going
- 75 ▶ By 1978, these birds made extinct.
 (A) had be (B) had been
 (C) had being (D) had
- 76 ▶ I to Dubai when I met a friend from Abha.
 (A) was (B) were flying
 (C) was flying (D) was flew
- 77 ▶ At nine o'clock, I was television.
 (A) watches (B) watched
 (C) watching (D) watch

 النفي والسؤال في المضارع المستمر
 الكلمات الدالة على المضارع المستمر ..


now , at this moment , at present , look , listen

لنفي زمن المضارع المستمر: نضع not بعد .. am/is/are

He is not reading now.

للسؤال في زمن المضارع المستمر: نقدم .. Am/Is/Are على الفاعل ..

Is he reading now? Yes, he is.

 زمن الماضي التام

المفعول	had	V3	الفاعل
Kabsa.	had	eaten	Ali

يُعبّر عن فعل حدث في الماضي « ماضٍ تام » قبل حدث آخر « ماضٍ بسيط » ..

They had used oil lamps before they got electricity.


كلمات تدل على الماضي التام ..

after , before , by the time , till , until

After	had + V3	,	V2
Before	V2	,	had + V3

تركيب جملة الماضي التام في المبني المجهول ..

المفعول	had been	V3	by	الفاعل
Kabsa	had been	eaten	by	Ali.

 زمن الماضي المستمر

يُعبّر عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي « ماضٍ مستمر »، ثم قطعه حدث آخر « ماضٍ بسيط » ..

الفاعل	was/were	الفعل
I/he/she/it	was	V-ing
we/you/they	were	

While Omar was playing, his father came.

النفي والسؤال في الماضي المستمر

لنفي الماضي المستمر نضع **not** بعد **was/were** ..

He was **not** playing tennis.

لتكوين سؤال نقدم **Was/Were** في بداية السؤال ..

Were they writing their homework?

كلمات تدل على الماضي المستمر ..

while/as was/were + V-ing , V2

when V2 , was/were + V-ing

When the phone rang, he was watching TV.

قاعدة إذا الشرطية If « الحالة الأولى »

If	V1 (s)	,	will + V1
If	I study hard	,	I will succeed.

تعبر عن إمكانية حدوث الفعل في المستقبل.

قاعدة إذا الشرطية If « الحالة الثانية »

If	V2	,	would + V1
If	I studied hard	,	I would succeed.

تعبر عن حدث من غير الراجح وقوعه في المضارع.

في الحالة ٢ من If تستخدم **were** مع جميع

الضمائر للتعبير عن شيء مستحيل الحدوث ..

If I were a bird, I would fly.

قاعدة إذا الشرطية If « الحالة الثالثة »

If	had + V3	,	would have + V3
If	I had studied hard	,	I would have succeeded.

تعبر عن حدث لم يتحقق في الماضي أو شيء

خيالي أو ما يسمى بأسلوب الشرط الممتنع.

قاعدة إذا لم Unless = If not

تستعمل **Unless** في جميع قواعد **If** الشرطية وهي

بمعنى **If not** .

78 | They were watching television when the phone ..

- (A) ring (B) is ringing
(C) rang (D) was ringing

79 | While it .. , the explorer collected water in a tin.

- (A) rains (B) were raining
(C) was raining (D) rained

80 | I broke my pen I was doing my homework.

- (A) when (B) while
(C) where (D) which

81 | If he studies English well, he a good job.

- (A) will (B) getting
(C) will get (D) gets

82 | If you cycled to the sun, it over 1,000 years.

- (A) will take (B) would take
(C) would (D) will

83 | If I you, I would study hard.

- (A) be (B) was
(C) were (D) am

84 | If the boat, they would have died.

- (A) had (B) had sunk
(C) sunk (D) sink

85 | If Khaled had watched that program, he it.

- (A) would enjoy (B) will enjoy
(C) would have enjoyed (D) enjoy

86 | Unless she that mistake, she would have passed the exam.

- (A) had made (B) did not made
(C) had not made (D) did made

one **87** ▶ If you want to go walking, those trousers.

- (A) don't wear (B) you wear
(C) I wear (D) does not wear

er in **88** ▶ If the temperature falls below zero, water

- (A) freeze (B) freezing
(C) froze (D) freezes

89 ▶ Yousef is Khaled.

- (A) young (B) younger than
(C) younger (D) youngest

ood **90** ▶ Roman script is of the three English scripts to read.

- (A) easy (B) the easiest
(C) easier (D) easier than

over **91** ▶ Ahmad is his brother. He gives money to the poor.

- (A) generous (B) generous than
(C) more generous (D) more generous than

92 ▶ Bahrain is not Saudi Arabia.

- (A) as big (B) as bigger than
(C) as big as (D) bigger

93 ▶ He is man in the world.

- (A) careful (B) more careful
(C) the most careful (D) most careful

94 ▶ Roman script is than Gothic script.

- (A) common (B) most common
(C) more common (D) the most

d the **95** ▶ That restaurant makes Kapsa in town.

- (A) the best (B) better
(C) good (D) better than



الأمر باستخدام If

If	Present مضارع	,	Imperative أمر
If	It rains	,	take a coat.



النتيجة الحتمية If

If	Present مضارع	,	Present مضارع
If	You mix blue and yellow	,	You get green.



المقارنة الصفات Adjectives

◀ الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسم فقط.

◀ المقارنة باستخدام صفة قصيرة بين شخصين أو شيئين ..

الطرف الأول	فعل الجملة	er + الصفة	الطرف الثاني
Ali	is	taller than	Sami.

◀ المقارنة القصوى باستخدام صفة قصيرة بين أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين ..

الطرف الأول	فعل الجملة	the + est الصفة	باقي الأطراف
Ali	is	the tallest	boy in the class.

◀ بعض الصفات يضاعف فيها الحرف الأخير عند تكوين صفة مقارنة أو صفة التفضيل ..

hot ... hotter , big ... bigger

◀ الصفات التي تنتهي بحرف e يضاف لها r أو st عند المقارنة أو التفضيل ..

large ... larger ... largest

◀ المقارنة باستخدام صفة طويلة بين شخصين أو شيئين ..

الطرف الأول	فعل الجملة	more/less+ الصفة	الطرف الثاني
Cairo	is	more/less crowded than	Riyadh.

تتمة مقارنة الصفات

المقارنة القصوى باستخدام صفة طويلة بين أكثر من شخصين أو شيئين ..

الطرف الأول	فعل الجملة	الطرف الثاني
Riyadh	is	city.
the most/the least + الصفة		
the most/the least beautiful		

صفات شاذة: تتغير تمامًا ..

الصفة	للمقارنة بين اثنين	للمقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther than	the farthest

صفات التساوي: توضع الصفة بين "as ... as" مثل ..

Raghad is as old as Samar.

صفات عدم التساوي: توضع الصفة بين "not as ... as" مثل ..

It's not warm, but it isn't as cold as yesterday.

96 ▶ The red car is expensive than the blue one.
 (A) more (B) the most
 (C) most (D) the least

97 ▶ Dictionaries are usually than other books.
 (A) thicker (B) the thickest
 (C) thick (D) the thicker

98 ▶ The Oxford English Dictionary is any other dictionary.
 (A) bigger (B) the bigger
 (C) bigger than (D) The biggest

99 ▶ Mr. Omar is the teacher in the school.
 (A) most pleasant (B) more pleasant than
 (C) more pleasant (D) pleasant

100 ▶ His chemistry book was the book he had to buy.
 (A) most expensive (B) more expensive than
 (C) more expensive (D) expensive

101 ▶ His shoes are much expensive than mine.
 (A) most (B) the most
 (C) more (D) many

102 ▶ Venus is smaller the Earth.
 (A) most (B) than
 (C) more (D) as

103 ▶ China, Egypt, and India are big countries, but China is
 (A) most bigger (B) the biggest
 (C) more biggest (D) the bigger

104 ▶ Mt. Everest is mountain in the world.
 (A) the higher (B) the most higher
 (C) the highest (D) higher than

Parts of Speech أجزاء الكلام

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet:

- 101/2 ▶ A horse is an animal carries people.
 (A) who (B) which
 (C) what (D) where
- 102/2 ▶ A teacher is a person teaches students.
 (A) who (B) where
 (C) which (D) why
- 103/2 ▶ The human body is like a machine and moving all the time.
 (A) work (B) worked
 (C) working (D) works
- 104/2 ▶ There are several courses here.
 (A) which are (B) are going
 (C) going (D) who going
- 105/2 ▶ KFUPM, in 1963, is one of the smallest universities.
 (A) founded (B) found
 (C) founds (D) Which found
- 106/2 ▶ They don't like milk, ?
 (A) don't they (B) didn't they
 (C) do they (D) are they
- 107/2 ▶ They have some juice, they?
 (A) does (B) do
 (C) haven't (D) have
- 108/2 ▶ Saleh is our teacher, ?
 (A) is he (B) isn't he
 (C) are not he (D) isn't she
- 109/2 ▶ This car is new, isn't it?
 (A) Yes, it is (B) No, it isn't
 (C) Yes, is it (D) No, it is



Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل للتعريف كما يلي:

للعاقل a person	لغير العاقل a thing/an animal	للمكان a place
who/that	which/that	where

لاختصار عبارة الوصل نحذف ضمير الوصل

ونضيف ing في نهاية الفعل كما يلي:

This is the teacher **who helps** me.

This is the teacher **helping** me.

في حالة ضمير الوصل الذي يتبعه فعل مساعد

"Be" يتم حذفهما معاً كما يلي:

The meal, **which was** eaten, was good.

The meal, eaten, was good.

في حالة ضمير الوصل الذي يتبعه ضمير أو اسم

نحذف فقط ضمير الوصل كما يلي:

The man **who I** saw was Egyptian.

The man **I** saw was Egyptian.



Tag questions السؤال المذيّل

السؤال المذيّل « المتوقع إجابته بـ نعم » في زمن المضارع البسيط ..

Yes, ... ? ضمير + don't/doesn't , جملة مثبتة

They study math, **don't they?** Yes, they do.

She plays tennis, **doesn't she?** Yes, she does.

السؤال المذيّل « المتوقع إجابته بـ نعم » في زمن الماضي البسيط ..

Yes, ... ? ضمير + didn't , جملة مثبتة

They studied math, **didn't they?** Yes, they did.

السؤال القليل

السؤال القليل « التوقع إجابته بـ لا » في زمن المضارع البسيط ..

No, ... ? ضمير + do/does , جملة منفية

They **don't** study math, **do** they? No, they don't.

She **doesn't** play tennis, **does** she? No, she doesn't.

السؤال المذيل « المتوقع إجابته بـ لا» في زمن الماضي البسيط ..

No, ... ? ضمير + did , جملة منفية

They **didn't** study math, **did** they? No, they didn't.

السؤال المذيل مع الأفعال المساعدة « المتوقع إجابته بـ نعم» ..

Yes, ... ? ضمير + فعل مساعد منفي , جملة مثبتة

She is a doctor, **is not** she? Yes, she is.

السؤال المذيل « المتوقع إجابته بـ لا» مع الأفعال المساعدة ..

No, ... ? ضمير + فعل مساعد مثبت , جملة منفية

She isn't a doctor, **is** she? No, she isn't.

الأفضل أن had better

had better يأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر وتستخدم لإعطاء نصيحة ..

You **had better** go to school.

يستخدم الشكل المختصر 'd better في الكلام مع جميع الضمائر.

10/2 ▶ You come from Saudi Arabia, ?

- (A) do you (B) don't I
(C) don't you (D) does he

11/2 ▶ You went to Egypt, ? Yes, I did.

- (A) didn't you (B) don't you
(C) did you (D) does he

12/2 ▶ Ahmad knew my grandfather, didn't he? ..

- (A) Yes, he didn't (B) Yes, he did
(C) No, he did. (D) No, he didn't

13/2 ▶ He wants an ice cream, ? Yes, he does.

- (A) doesn't he (B) does he
(C) don't you (D) do you

14/2 ▶ I'm not American, ? No, you aren't.

- (A) are you (B) I am
(C) am I (D) you are

15/2 ▶ He can't speak English, ? No, he can't.

- (A) can he (B) can't he
(C) is he (D) does he

16/2 ▶ It was lovely today, wasn't it ? ..

- (A) Yes, it was (B) No, it was
(C) Yes, it wasn't (D) No, it wasn't

17/2 ▶ You'd better your homework.

- (A) did (B) do
(C) does (D) done

18/2 ▶ I'd better a doctor.

- (A) see (B) sees
(C) saw (D) seen

19/2 ▶ You better go to a bank.

- (A) had (B) could
(C) would (D) should

▶ let's a football match with class 3/2.

- (A) plays (B) play
(C) playing (D) played

▶ go to a restaurant.

- (A) Let's (B) Lets
(C) Let me (D) Let

▶ mend it for you.

- (A) Let's (B) Lets
(C) Let me (D) Let

▶ too much sweets is bad for you.

- (A) Eat (B) Eats
(C) Eating (D) Ate

▶ There are dangers from tools carelessly.

- (A) use (B) using
(C) used (D) are using

▶ off ladders is a great danger in the home.

- (A) Falling (B) Falls
(C) Fall (D) Fell

▶ I enjoyed my friends.

- (A) dine (B) dines
(C) dinning (D) is dining

▶ He started the steak.

- (A) grill (B) grills
(C) grilling (D) is grilling

▶ I am about to to Jeddah.

- (A) flying (B) flies
(C) fly (D) flew

▶ The plane is leave to Jeddah.

- (A) about (B) about by
(C) about to (D) about in

لن فعل ودعني أفعل Let's & Let me

Let's : تُستخدم لعرض اقتراح يفعله مع المخاطب؛ فمثلاً « Let's go » تعني « هيا نذهب ».

Let me : تُستخدم لاستئذان المتكلم لفعل شيء ما بمفرده؛ فمثلاً « Let me go » تعني « دعني أذهب ».

Let's & Let me يأتي بعدهما فعل في المصدر.

الجملة التي تبدأ بـ Let me يأتي فيها ضمير بعد المصدر؛ مثل: let me show you something.

Verb + ing = Noun

عند إضافة **ing** إلى فعل فإنه يصبح اسماً، ويسمى **gerund** « اسم الفعل »؛ ويستخدم كالتالي ..

Swimming is a good sport.	كفاعل
There are dangers from smoking.	بعد حرف جر

الفعل المنتهي بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك يضاعف الحرف الساكن؛ مثل: (cut - cutting).

الفعل المنتهي بـ "e" تحذف منه عند زيادة **ing**؛ مثل: (come - coming).

Verb + verb - ing

الأفعال التالية تأتي بعدها أفعال يضاف لها **ing** :

start	finish	look forward to
imagine	practise	be keen on
consider	enjoy	think about
keep on		

He is keen on playing football.

يأتي بعد **about to** فعل مجرد « مصدر » ..

They are about to play football.

تستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين يقل الأول منهما عن الثاني في حالة الأسماء المعدودة؛ مثل school.

أقل ... من less ... than
تستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين يقل الأول منهما عن الثاني في حالة الأسماء المعدودة؛ مثل school.

أقل ... من less ... than
تستخدم للمقارنة بين شيئين يقل الأول منهما عن الثاني في حالة الأشياء غير المعدودة؛ مثل time.

بعض/أي Some/any

any أي	تستخدم مع الجمل المنفية « not » . تستخدم مع الاستفهام « ? » .
some بعض	تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة. تستخدم مع السؤال المتوقع إجابته بنعم « yes » .

Very/Too

very	جداً « تحمل معنى إيجابياً » وغالباً تأتي مع الجمل المثبتة .. The man is very late, but he can still eat.
too	جداً « تحمل معنى سلبياً » وغالباً تأتي مع الجمل المنفية .. The man is too late, he can not eat here.

لماذا ... ؟ Why ... ?

تستخدم للسؤال عن السبب.
للإجابة نستخدم to أو in order to ، ويأتي بعدهما فعل مصدر.

Why is he in Makkah?
To perform Al-Hajj.
In order to perform Al-Hajj.

30/2 Most boys think football has fun than homework.

- (A) more (B) less
(C) fewer (D) many

31/2 Adnan has certificates than Ahmad.

- (A) fewer (B) less
(C) a lot (D) much

32/2 Saudi Arabia has rain than Britain.

- (A) most (B) fewer
(C) less (D) many

33/2 We don't have English books.

- (A) anyone (B) any
(C) anywhere (D) some

34/2 Let's go to a restaurant. Do you know nice?

- (A) some (B) somewhere
(C) any (D) something

35/2 Ahmad runs 5 km everyday. He is healthy.

- (A) very (B) too
(C) two (D) every

36/2 I don't understand this book. It is technical.

- (A) two (B) too
(C) very (D) every

37/2 I couldn't carry my bag because it was heavy.

- (A) ever (B) very
(C) too (D) every

38/2 Why is he in Giza? To the pyramids.

- (A) visiting (B) visits
(C) visit (D) visited

39/2 Why do you study English? get a good job.

- (A) In order at (B) In order to
(C) So that (D) Although

I prayed at the Mosque at Madinah yesterday.

- (A) Prophets (B) Prophets'
(C) Prophet's (D) Prophet

You haven't got any cheque, have you?

- (A) travellers (B) traveller
(C) travellers, (D) travellers'

Hassan's mother used to water from a well.

- (A) fetched (B) fetching
(C) fetch (D) fetches

He didn't live in a traditional house.

- (A) use in (B) used
(C) use to (D) used to

He his house cleaned everyday.

- (A) have (B) has
(C) is (D) was

I my car repaired now.

- (A) having (B) am having
(C) had (D) have had

We had our house last week.

- (A) painted (B) paint
(C) have painted (D) painting

"Wait!" He told us wait.

- (A) to (B) if
(C) that (D) what

"Don't close the door!" He told us close the door.

- (A) not (B) don't
(C) not to (D) isn't

لمن ... ؟ ؟ Whose ... ?

Whose book is this? لمن هذا الكتاب؟

It is Omar's book. إنه كتاب عمر.

It is the boys' dictionary. إنه قاموس الأولاد.

إذا كان الاسم مفردًا فإنه ينتهي بـ 's'.

إذا كان الاسم جمعًا فإنه ينتهي بـ 's'.

اعتاد أن Used to

تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان يقع في الماضي

بصفة متكررة، ويأتي بعدها فعل مجرد « V1 » ..

Everyone used to listen to stories.

لنفي Used to نضع didn't قبلها ونحوها لـ use to ..

He didn't use to sleep late.

Have Something Done

يستخدم هذا التركيب عندما يفعل لك شيء ..

فاعل	have/has	something	V3
I	have	my car	cleaned.

تغير have حسب الزمن المستخدم كما يلي:

am/is/are having	مضارع مستمر
had	ماضي بسيط
have/has had	مضارع تام
will/going to have	مستقبل بسيط

الكلام المنقول Reported speech

تبليغ جملة أمر مثبتة: نضع فعل القول

He told ثم الرابط to ثم جملة الأمر المباشرة ..

sleep early! He told to sleep early.

تبليغ جملة أمر منفية: نضع فعل القول He told ثم الرابط

not to ثم جملة الأمر المنفية المباشرة مع حذف أداة النفي ..

Don't wait! He told not to wait.

تحويل الجملة الخبرية لغير المباشر

تبدل جملة خبرية: نضع فعل القول
He said ثم الرابط that ثم الجملة الخبرية مع تحويل
فعل الجملة للماضي الأقدم.

The soup is hot. He said that the soup was hot.

تحويلات الأزمنة والضمائر إلى غير المباشر ..

مباشر	غير مباشر
V1	V2
V2	had+V3
am/is	was
are	were
have/has	had
now	then
this	that
these	those
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day

خطوات تبليغ السؤال ..

- نضع في البداية He asked .
- السؤال المبدوء بفعل مساعد نستخدم if كرابط .
- السؤال المبدوء بكلمة استفهام نستخدمها كرابط .
- نبدل بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل .
- نحذف do/does/did عند التحويل إن وجدت .
- تتبع تحويلات الأزمنة والضمائر السابقة .

Is she a nurse?
He asked if she was a nurse.
What is the food like?
He asked what the food was like.

القرن Centuries

القرن يساوي مائة عام؛ فمثلاً ..

القرن السابع	الرمز	بدايته ونهايته
the seventh century	the 7 th century	600 to 699

49/2 "It is too early." He it was too early.

- (A) told (B) advised
(C) asked (D) said

50/2 He said Shakespeare poems and plays.

- (A) had written (B) had
(C) written (D) have written

51/2 He said that the stories in easy English.

- (A) had been written (B) have written
(C) had written (D) has written

52/2 He said he had tasted many kinds of tea ..

- (A) yesterday (B) now
(C) tomorrow (D) the day before

53/2 He said that it helped him to stay awake.

- (A) has (B) have
(C) had (D) having

54/2 He asked Dickens had written plays, too.

- (A) if (B) that
(C) did (D) what

55/2 He why I was late.

- (A) said (B) told
(C) asked (D) ordered

56/2 The teacher asked me if I English.

- (A) like (B) liked
(C) liking (D) likes

57/2 The twentieth century means the years from ..

- (A) 2100 to 2199 (B) 1900 to 1999
(C) 2000 to 2099 (D) 1800 to 1899

58/2 The 17th century means the years from ..

- (A) 2100 to 2199 (B) 1900 to 1999
(C) 2000 to 2099 (D) 1600 to 1699

- ▶ has a larger surface than all the dry land on earth?
 (A) What (B) Whom
 (C) Who (D) Which
- ▶ What smoking affect?
 (A) do (B) done
 (C) does (D) doing
- ▶ How do some westerners ?
 (A) suffers (B) suffering
 (C) suffer (D) suffered
- ▶ Where are tests ?
 (A) do (B) did
 (C) does (D) done
- ▶ When did the patient all the pain?
 (A) felt (B) feel
 (C) feels (D) feeling
- ▶ What the pupil going to clean with an eraser?
 (A) are (B) is
 (C) am (D) were
- ▶ Mohammed is happy Youssef was sad.
 (A) and (B) or
 (C) but (D) too
- ▶ The car stopped the driver got out.
 (A) and (B) or
 (C) but (D) too
- ▶ Nujood likes swimming. Samar likes swimming,
 (A) and (B) too
 (C) also (D) or
- ▶ You can travel by bus by plane.
 (A) or (B) but
 (C) and (D) also

كيفية تكوين السؤال

◀ للسؤال عن الفاعل: نحذف الفاعل ونضع مكانه أداة السؤال: Who للعاقل أو What لغير العاقل ..

Mr. Ahmad teaches these pupils.
 Who teaches these pupils?

◀ للسؤال عن المفعول: نحدد أداة السؤال المناسبة للجزء المراد السؤال عنه ثم نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل ..

He has started learning first aid.
 What has he started learning?

◀ إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد ..

للفعل المضارع نستخدم ..		للفعل الماضي نستخدم ..
does	do	did
he/she/it	I/we/you/they	لجميع الضمائر
نحذف s من الفعل	-	نعيد الفعل للمصدر

He plays football everyday.
 What does he play everyday?
 He played football yesterday.
 What did he play yesterday?

Connectors الروابط

and	وَ	لربط جملتين متشابهتين
but	لكن	لربط جملتين متناقضتين
or	أو	للتخيير بين شيئين
too	أيضاً	لربط جملتين بحيث تأتي في نهاية الجملة الثانية

Connectors الروابط



not ... either	لا هذا ولا ... ذاك	لربط جملتين منفيتين بجيت تأتي في نهاية الجملة الثانية
Either ... or	إما هذا أو ذلك	تستخدم للاختيار بين شيئين
Neither ... nor	لا ... ولا	تعبر عن النفي في جملة مثبتة بحيث أن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني

الصفات المكونة من أكثر من كلمة



العدد الموصوف بكلمة واحدة: نضع شرطة واحدة فقط بعد العدد ..

It is a **five-riyal** note.

العدد الموصوف بكلمتين: نضع شرطتين: الأولى بعد العدد مباشرة، والثانية بين كلمتي الصفة ..

He is a **15-year-old** boy.

الصفة بعد العدد لا تجمع.

إعطاء تعليمات قوية



الأمر المثبت: نضع Always قبل فعل الأمر ..
Always send a fire engine quickly.

الأمر المنفي: نضع Never بدل Don't ..
Don't waste any time.
Never waste any time.

عمل الاقتراحات والرد عليها



Why don't you + V1 ... ?	الاقتراح
That's a good idea.	الموافقة
I'm afraid I can't. I ...	الرفض

69/2 ► Mohammed does not have a beard. Haitham does not have one,

- (A) either (B) but
(C) neither (D) and

70/2 ► Guests sometimes take chocolate or flowers.

- (A) neither (B) and
(C) either (D) too

71/2 ► Neither the sisters the boy is clever.

- (A) nor (B) and
(C) or (D) too

72/2 ► You should have break between your study sessions.

- (A) a ten minute (B) a ten minutes
(C) a ten-minute (D) a ten-minutes

73/2 ► This is an building.

- (A) eight floor (B) eight floors
(C) eight-floor (D) eight-floors

74/2 ► This is bridge.

- (A) a ten metre wide (B) a ten metres wide
(C) a ten-metres-wide (D) a ten-metre-wide

75/2 ► Always off the TV before you go to bed.

- (A) turns (B) turning
(C) turn (D) turned

76/2 ► Never

- (A) don't smoke (B) smoke
(C) doesn't smoke (D) smoking

77/2 ► Why don't you a game? That's a good idea.

- (A) playing (B) play
(C) played (D) plays

t have

▶ Would you mind me? No. Not at all.
 (A) helping (B) help
 (C) helps (D) helped

▶ Would you mind the board? No. of course not.
 (A) cleaning (B) cleans
 (C) clean (D) cleaned

▶ He must stir the mixture with wooden spoon.
 (A) a (B) the
 (C) an (D) and

study

▶ sun rises in the east.
 (A) A (B) The
 (C) An (D) the

▶ I bought a newspaper at Heathrow Airport.
 (A) A (B) The
 (C) An (D) No article

▶ Milk is good for your bones.
 (A) A (B) The
 (C) An (D) No article

▶ A place where we park our cars is a
 (A) car in park (B) park of car
 (C) park car (D) car park

▶ The time for prayers is
 (A) prayer time (B) time for praying
 (C) time prayers (D) prayer on time

▶ You must work hard you can pass exams.
 (A) to (B) so that
 (C) in order to (D) although

▶ You must train hard so that you become a good runner.
 (A) could (B) would
 (C) can (D) should

▶ Ali observed his father so that he learn how to farm.
 (A) can (B) could
 (C) shall (D) may



السؤال المهبذ

Would you mind + V-ing + الجملة ؟

Would you mind opening the door?

للرد: No, of course not أو No, not at all



أدوات النكرة والمعرفة "a/an", "the"

a	تُوضع قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود المبدوء بحرف ساكن عندما يُذكر للمرة الأولى وقبل الوظائف
an	تُوضع قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود المبدوء بحرف متحرك "a, e, i, o, u"
the	تُوضع قبل الاسم الفريد من نوعه أو المذكور للمرة الثانية في الجملة وقبل البحار والأنهار والفنادق والمتاحف والجرائد

⚠ تنبيه: لا تُستخدم أي أداة قبل الحديث عن الأسماء بصفة عامة أو أسماء الدول والمدن والمطارات واللغات والجبال والوجبات.



أسماء تُستخدم كصفات

⚠ الصفات المركبة: تتكون من اسمين؛ الاسم الأول يعمل عمل الصفة لوصف الاسم الثاني ..

car park	English book
prayer time	meat market
shopping centre	vegetable soup



لكي so that

⚠ تُستخدم لتوضيح الغرض من وقوع الحدث.

⚠ so that يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة ..

العبرة الأساسية	عبرة الغرض
He is in Saudi Arabia	so that he can do Al-Hajj.

⚠ إذا كان فعل العبرة الأساسية في الماضي فتستخدم

could بدلاً من can ..

He was in Saudi Arabia so that he could do Al-Hajj.

لحن | بالرغم من **Although**

تعبّر عن التناقض بين عبارتين ..

Although they are poor, they are happy.

الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

الاسم المعدود: الاسم الذي يمكن جمعه،

وتُستخدم **a, an** قبل الأسماء المفردة ..

عابد **a worshipper** → **worshippers** (الجمع)

a girl, a cup, an egg, an apple

الاسم غير المعدود: الاسم الذي لا يمكن جمعه،

ولا تُستخدم **a, an** معه ..

مكان « حيز »
water, sugar, milk, bread, money, room

تركيب الجملة الوصفية

It is	صفة	to + مصدر	تمة الجملة
It is	good	to arrive	on time.

اسم الفاعل **V-ing**

when, before, after يأتي بعدها **V-ing** ..

It is good to say thank you **when leaving**.

الضمائر الانعكاسية

تستخدم للتأكيد، وكل ضمير فاعل له ضمير

انعكاسي خاص به ..

I	myself	You	yourself
He	himself	You	yourselves
She	herself	We	ourselves
It	itself	They	themselves

89 / **2** ▶ they are rich, they aren't happy.

- (A) While (B) As soon as
(C) When (D) Although

90 / **2** ▶ The Holy Mosque in Makkah now has for 730,000 worshippers.

- (A) a room (B) room
(C) an room (D) rooms

91 / **2** ▶ He wrote a book about his in the jungle.

- (A) a adventure (B) adventures
(C) an adventures (D) the adventure

92 / **2** ▶ These are empty.

- (A) a cup (B) an cup
(C) cups (D) a cups

93 / **2** ▶ It is polite to a small gift to sick people.

- (A) takes (B) taking
(C) take (D) took

94 / **2** ▶ It is better early.

- (A) to be (B) to being
(C) be (D) being

95 / **2** ▶ Say nice things about the cooking when

- (A) eat (B) eats
(C) ate (D) eating

96 / **2** ▶ I cooked the food

- (A) myself (B) ourselves
(C) himself (D) herself

97 / **2** ▶ He wrote those letters

- (A) herself (B) himself
(C) yourself (D) myself

98 / **2** ▶ He is teaching English.

- (A) himself (B) his self
(C) yourself (D) myself

- ▶ Aren't you Ahmad Al-Ali?, I am.
 (A) Yes (B) I'm not sure
 (C) No (D) I don't know

- ▶ He said that she was wife?
 (A) his (B) mine
 (C) her (D) their

- ▶ I went to school yesterday.
 (A) mine (B) yours
 (C) my (D) theirs

- ▶ Whose book is it? It's
 (A) mine (B) your
 (C) my (D) their

- ▶ Ahmad gave a present last week.
 (A) mine (B) your
 (C) my (D) me

- ▶ The teacher gave some homework.
 (A) mine (B) me
 (C) my (D) their



الأسئلة المنفية

◀ السؤال المنفي بـ **not** تتوقع الإجابة عنه بـ **Yes** ..
 Don't you get any complaints? **Yes**, we do.



صفات وضمائر الملكية

my ...	mine	her ...	hers
your ...	yours	its ...	its
his ...	his	our ...	ours
their ...	theirs		

◀ صفات الملكية يأتي بعدها الشيء المملوك ..

my house

◀ ضمائر الملكية لا يأتي بعدها الشيء المملوك ..

Whose **bag** is it? It's **mine**.



ضمائر المفعول

I	me	You	you
He	him	They	them
She	her	We	us
It	it		

◀ ضمائر المفعول تقع محل المفعول به أو بعد حرف الجر أو مضافة إلى مصدر.

▼ Structure التراكيب النحوية ▼

▶ (1) Tenses

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	C	C	C	B	C	B	C	C	A	C	C	A	C	A	B	B	A	C	A	D	C	C	B	A	A
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
C	B	D	C	B	B	C	C	A	C	A	B	C	A	D	C	D	A	C	A	D	A	C	A	A	B
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A	A	C	A	D	A	B	A	A	C	A	D	B	A	C	B	A	C	C	C	B	C	B	C	C	C
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
C	B	C	B	C	B	C	A	A	D	B	B	D	C	C	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	B	B	C

▶ (2) Parts of Speech

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B	A	C	C	A	C	C	B	A	C	A	B	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	C	C	B	A	C
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
C	C	C	A	A	C	B	B	A	B	C	C	B	C	D	C	C	B	B	A	A	C	D	A	A	D
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
C	A	C	B	B	D	A	C	C	D	B	B	C	A	B	A	A	C	A	C	C	D	C	B	B	A
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
A	A	B	D	D	D	A	B	C	B	D	B	B	C	C	A	D	A	B	A	A	A	C	A	D	B

▼ Passage (1) (1) القطعة ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

In 1900, sixty percent of the people in the United States lived in the country and 40 percent lived in the city. By 2000, eighty percent of the population was urban, or lived in the city and only 20 percent was rural, or lived in the country. With more and more people living in cities, cities are getting bigger. Bigger cities often mean fewer green areas. Now, more cities are starting programs called "urban greening." This is to create more green areas in cities and make places for people to enjoy nature. Urban greening is a way to have a little piece of the country in the city. Parks and gardens are examples of urban green programs. In 1895, about 20 cities in the United States started vegetable gardens to grow food to help feed poor people. In 1996, there were over 6,000 gardens in 38 cities throughout the United States.

01 ► The best title for this passage is

- 1
- (A) Urban Greening (B) United States
(C) Vegetables (D) Food

02 ► In, about 20 cities in the U.S started vegetable gardens.

- 1
- (A) 1996 (B) 1895
(C) 1900 (D) 2000

03 ► The noun from "live" is

- 1
- (A) life (B) lively
(C) liver (D) livestock

04 ► The word urban means

- 1
- (A) living in a city (B) living in a villa
(C) living in the country (D) living in a village

05 ► By 2000, of the population in the U.S was urban.

- 1
- (A) 60 percent (B) 40 percent
(C) 20 percent (D) 80 percent

كلمات



percent	بالمائة
the country	الريف
population	سكان
urban	مدني
rural	ريفي
create	يُنشئ
nature	طبيعة
park	متنزه
garden	حديقة
feed	يطعم
poor	فقير
area	مساحة
title	عنوان
live	يعيش
life	حياة
green	أخضر

▼ Passage (2) (٢) القطعة ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

According to doctors, worry can actually cause natural disease. And even when it does not, it can, by eating up our energy and destroying our health. Worry is a very dangerous enemy. Worry eats into our heart and causes us to spend sleepless nights. As a result, some of us get tired easily and life seems to be an endless chain of worries. It affects nearly everybody in society from young people to elderly ones. Students worry about their exams. Parents worry about their children. Young men and women worry about their future life. The main cause of worrying is thinking in a wrong way. It is a fact that thinking over worry brings about more worries. We must face life clearly as it is. The problems that a worrier faces are the same that others do.

- 06
2 ▶ The best title for this passage is
 (A) Heart (B) Disease
 (C) Health (D) Worry
- 07
2 ▶ The main cause of worrying is in a wrong way.
 (A) eating (B) playing
 (C) thinking (D) destroying
- 08
2 ▶ The underlined word it refers to
 (A) society (B) doctors
 (C) future life (D) worry
- 09
2 ▶ Parents worry about their
 (A) doctors (B) future
 (C) exams (D) children
- 10
2 ▶ To be happy is to worry as possible as you can.
 (A) avoid (B) like
 (C) get (D) look for

كلمات

according to	بحسب
worry	قلق
actually	في الحقيقة
cause	يسبب
natural	طبيعي
disease	مرض
energy	طاقة
destroy	يدمر
health	صحة
dangerous	خطير
enemy	عدو
heart	قلب
result	نتيجة
chain	سلسلة
affect	يؤثر على
exam	اختبار
Parents	الوالدان
main	رئيس
avoid	يتجنب
title	عنوان

▼ Passage (3) (القطعة ٣) ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

كلمات

The sun	الشمس
center	مركز
planet	كوكب
close to	قريب لـ
Earth	الأرض
condition	حالة - ظرف
support	يدعم
surface	سطح
exist	يعيش - يتواجد
form	شكل
liquid	سائل
solid	صلب
cratered	فوهة بركان
desert	صحراء
outer	خارجي
giant	ضخم
the solar system	النظام الشمسي
dwarf	قزم
classify	يصنف

The sun is at the center of the planets. Close to it are the inner planets-Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. Earth is the only planet that has conditions to support life. Its surface is neither very cold nor very hot. Water can exist in all its three forms- as gas, liquid and solid. Earth is about twice as big as Mars. Its diameter is around 12,700 kilometers. There are 365 days on a year on earth and the day consists of 24 hours.

Mercury, the closest planet to the sun, is a cratered rock not much bigger than our Moon. It is incredibly hot and unable to support any kind of life. Its atmosphere contains sodium and potassium. Venus is the second planet from the sun and is about the same size as Earth. The atmosphere is made up of mainly carbon dioxide. Venus's temperature is about 480 degrees Celsius. Mars is the fourth from the sun. its atmosphere is made up mostly of carbon dioxide. Water exists on this planet. The whole planet is a red, lifeless desert.

The outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are called the gas giants. The outermost planet, Pluto, is no longer classified as a planet. It is called a dwarf planet.

11/3 ► The best title for this passage is

- (A) The Solar System (B) The Moon
(C) The Galaxies (D) The World

12/3 ► is about twice as big as Mars.

- (A) Saturn (B) Earth
(C) Venus (D) Jupiter

13/3 ► The underlined word its refers to

- (A) Earth (B) Pluto
(C) Saturn (D) Mercury

14/3 ► is the closest planet to the sun.

- (A) Venus (B) Jupiter
(C) Mercury (D) Pluto

15/3 ► Venus's atmosphere is made up of mainly

- (A) oxygen (B) carbon dioxide
(C) potassium (D) sodium

▼ Passage (4) (ع) القطعة ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 1) The first industrial economies were European, until the 1890s, when the US became the world's economic superpower. In the 1960s the 'Asian Tigers' arrived, and suddenly everything we bought was "Made in Japan/South Korea". But the populations of these new industrial nations are much smaller than America's, and could never produce enough to move the centre of the world economy from West to East.
- 2) Now the East's time has come. China, with its population of 1.3 billion, has already become "the world's factory". If its economy continues to grow at 10%, it will become the biggest economy in the world by 2018. It will also take America's place as the world's largest oil market, thirsty for petrol to run the 140 m private cars on its roads.
- 3) The pollution in the skies over cities like Beijing is one of the costs of this incredible success. Five out of ten of the world's most polluted cities are in China, and its economy will have to become "greener" as quickly as it has become more capitalist. Another problem for China's future economy is its population growth.
- 4) Everyone is talking about China as the future world superpower, but India isn't far behind. India already has over 1 billion people, and here there will be no problems finding enough workers for its fast growing economy. If the population continues to grow as quickly as now, it will be bigger than China's by 2040.
- 5) And although it has enough cheap workers to produce a car for 2000\$, India is not just a gigantic factory. It has an enormous number of highly educated scientists, engineers, and IT specialists. Many of the West's successful technology companies use Indian teams to design software for their mobile phones and computers.
- 6) Between them, China and India have a third of the world's population. Every year they produce a million graduates in science and engineering (US produces 70,000), entering industry and doing research in university department.

كلمات

first	أول
industrial	صناعي
economy	اقتصاد
European	أوروبي
became	أصبح
economic	اقتصادي
superpower	قوة عظمي
Asian Tigers	النمور الآسيوية
suddenly	فجأة
bought	اشترى
Made in	صُنِعَ فِي
populations	عدد سكان
industrial nations	دول صناعية
produce	يُنتِج
enough	كافٍ
already	بالفعل
continue	يستمر
grow	ينمو
world	عالم
pollution	تلوث
incredible	لا يصدق
success	نجاح
polluted cities	مدن ملوثة
capitalist	رأسمالي
gigantic factory	مصنع ضخم
enormous number	عدد ضخم
IT specialists	متخصصون في تقنية المعلومات

كلمات هـ

design software	تصميم برمجيات
graduates	خريجون
department	قسم
adjective	صفة
noun	اسم
refer to	يشير إلى

16/4 ► The populations of Japan and South Korea are than America's.

- (A) as big as (B) bigger
(C) much smaller (D) same

17/4 ► The first big industrial economies were

- (A) European (B) African
(C) Arabian (D) Asian

18/4 ► The adjective from "economy" is

- (A) economically (B) economic
(C) economist (D) economies

19/4 ► The noun from "produce" is

- (A) producing (B) production
(C) produced (D) product

20/4 ► What does 10% refer to?

- (A) China will become the biggest economy in the world by 2018.
(B) U.S will become the biggest economy in the world by 2018.
(C) South Korea will become the biggest economy in the world by 2018.
(D) Japan will become the biggest economy in the world by 2018.

21/4 ► is very successful in the world of IT.

- (A) Japan (B) South Korea
(C) India (D) U.S.A

22/4 ► The best title for the second paragraph is

- (A) Made In China (B) From West To East
(C) Asian Tigers' (D) Population

23/4 ► Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "enormous"?

- (A) Huge (B) Not big
(C) A lot of (D) Small

24/4 ► What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Pollution (B) Economy
(C) Industry (D) Sunset In The West

than

- 25
4 ▶ According to paragraph (6), China and India produce a million graduates in
- (A) Science and Industry (B) Science and Engineering
(C) Math and Engineering (D) Economy

▼ Passage (5) (القصة ٥) ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

The following paragraph was written by Siraj Wahab who writes for Arab News, a newspaper in Saudi Arabia. This selection is from his series of articles entitled Davos Diary, reporting on events at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, Switzerland.

As I write in my Davos Diary on the afternoon of Day 3 of the World Economic Forum, the sun is out in full force. Not that it has raised the temperature, but the imposing mountain peaks that have been hiding behind thick fog are clearly visible in all their majestic glory. It is so amusing to watch the layers of snow melt from the treetops and trickle down as crystal clear droplets. The fir trees appear quite green now. It is as if nature is revealing a fresh coat on the **landscape**. Just the appearance of sun on the horizon is spiritually lifting. One might not feel the warmth from the outside, but from within the sun's rays are a source of great energy. It is all a state of mind.

- 26
5 ▶ What is Mr. Wahab's profession? He is
- (A) a teacher (B) a journalist
(C) an economist (D) an actor
- 27
5 ▶ What is the "Davos Diary" about? It is about what he
- (A) saw and heard during the WEF
(B) did at the WEF before Day 3
(C) felt when he saw the sun in Switzerland
(D) thought about the weather in Switzerland
- 28
5 ▶ Why have the mountain peaks not been visible? Because of the
- (A) glorious majesty (B) tall treetops
(C) clear horizon (D) heavy fog

كلمات

paragraph	فقرة
Arab News	أخبار العرب
newspaper	صحيفة يومية
selection	اختيار
series of articles	سلسلة مقالات
entitled	معتون
events	أحداث
World Economic Forum	منتدى الاقتصاد العالمي
Switzerland	سويسرا
raise	يرفع
impose	يفرض/يخضع
mountain peaks	قمم جبال
hiding	مخبأ/اختفاء
temperature	درجة حرارة
thick fog	ضباب كثيف
clearly visible	مرئي بوضوح
layers of snow	طبقات جليد
melt	يذوب
treetops	رؤوس الأشجار
trickle	تقطر/ينقط
crystal	بلور/شفاف
droplets	قطرات
fir trees	أشجار التنوب
appear	يظهر
quite	تماماً
nature	طبيعة



reveal	يكشف/يُظهر
landscape	صور طبيعية
horizon	الأفق
spiritually	روحياً
lifting	حمل/رفع
warmth	دفء
sun's rays	أشعة الشمس
state	حالة/دولة/عظمة
mind	عقل/رأي
amusing	ظريف/مسلّي
majestic	مهيب/عظيم
glory	مجد/كبرياء/شموخ

29
5

► Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "landscape"?

- (A) freedom in the land
- (B) features of a region
- (C) the view in a city
- (D) the mountain peaks

30
5

► The writer thinks of the sun's rays as having more effect on

- (A) the body
- (B) the horizon
- (C) the weather
- (D) the psyche

31
5

► The statement, It is all a state of mind, is best described by

- (A) an illusion
- (B) an interest
- (C) a subjective reality
- (D) a measurable reality

▼ القطعة (1) (6) Passage (6) ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer for each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

In a study in 2008, 63 percent of Americans said they had taken over-the-counter (OTC) medication from a pharmacist in the last six months. 59 percent said they had taken a prescription medicine. Here are some questions to be sure you are using medication correctly and safely.

Ask the doctor or pharmacist these questions about your medication:

- Does this medication have any side effects? (Headaches, insomnia, ... etc.)
- What should I do if I have side effects?
- Is it safe to take this medicine with other medications or vitamins I take?
- Can I use a less expensive, generic drug?
- When should I start to feel better?

Read and understand the label. Follow the directions:

- Each time you take the medicine, read the label again.
- Take the exact dosage.
- Take the medicine until the directions tell you to stop. If you start taking the medicine early, you might not get rid of the condition.



study	دراسة
directions	تعليمات
Americans	أميركيون
said	قال
vitamins	فيتامينات
months	شهور
percent	في المئة
counter	طاولة
medication	علاج
pharmacist	صيدلي
prescription	وصفة طبية
medicine	دواء
ways	طرق
correctly	بشكل صحيح
safely	بأمان
side effects	تأثيرات جانبية

word

► When was the study conducted?

- (A) 1963 (B) 2003
(C) 2008 (D) 2012

► What have 63% of Americans taken in the last six months?

- (A) Bacteria (B) Vitamins
(C) OTC medication (D) Prescription medicine

► Where can you get OTC medicine?

- (A) At home (B) From a pharmacy
(C) From your doctor (D) It doesn't say.

► What percentage of Americans have taken OTC medication in the last 6 months?

- (A) 63 (B) 59
(C) 2008 (D) 54

► What percentage of Americans have taken a prescription medicine in the last 6 months?

- (A) 54 (B) 63
(C) 59 (D) It doesn't say.

▼ Passage (7) (٧) القطعة ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone including the mobile for chatting and text messaging, the fax and e-mail. Television, film, painting and photography can also communicate ideas.

Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales communicate by song. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love.

كلمات

headaches	الصداع
insomnia	أرق
should	ينبغي
take	يأخذ
safe	آمن
expensive	غالٍ
generic drug	دواء عام أو جنسي « الجنس الأحيائي »
feel better	يشعر بتحسن
label	نشرة مطبوعة
exact dosage	جرعة مضبوطة
disease	مرض

each
et.

taken

taken

recent

ways

the

ches.

as or

stop

ase.

كلمات

communicate	يتصل
different ways	وسائل مختلفة
talk	يتكلم
send	يرسل
messages	رسائل
face	وجه
including	متضمن
mobile	جوال
chatting	دردشة

text	نص
painting	رسم
ideas	أفكار
animals	حيوانات
exchanging information	تبادل معلومات
Bees	نحل
dance	يرقص
Elephants	الفيلة
make sounds	يصدر أصواتًا
humans	بشر
Whales	حيتان
Monkeys	قرود
anger	غضب
song	أغنية
show	يوضح

37/7 ▶ Who can talk and write, and can send messages with hands and faces?

- (A) Mankind (B) Bees
(C) Animals (D) Whales

38/7 ▶ According to the second paragraph, How do bees communicate? By

- (A) song (B) faces
(C) dancing (D) sounds

39/7 ▶ What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Bees (B) Animals
(C) People (D) Communication

40/7 ▶ Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "communicate"?

- (A) Exchange information
(B) Chat
(C) Find food
(D) New broadcast

▼ Passage (8) (القطة (8) ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

- Banana smoothies first appeared in the 1930s. Since then, they have become very popular across the world. Not only is the banana smoothie delicious, but it has many of the nutrients our bodies need to **function**.
- Banana smoothies are made from fresh bananas using an electric blender. The fresh fruit gives it that chunky but creamy look. The ice keeps it cool in the hot summer heat. Bananas have a lot of healthy carbohydrates which makes them a perfect food for athletes and people with active lifestyles. Smoothies help to give energy after a difficult workout.
- Doctors recommend bananas to patients who have heart problems and high blood pressure, as they lower the risk of stroke and heart attacks. Another good thing about this wonderful fruit is that **it** protects against depression and keeps you in a good mood.

كلمات

Banana smoothies	عصائر الموز
appear	يظهر
popular	محبوب
Not only	ليس فقط
delicious	لذيذ
nutrients	مواد مغذية
function	وظيفة
fresh	طازج
electric blender	خلاط كهربائي
chunky	كبير
creamy look	شكل قشدي
keep	يحفظ

4) Banana smoothies, when mixed with yogurt and other fruits like apples or mangos, protect you from stomach ulcers and help your digestive system. Bananas are a low-calorie food; there are about 100 calories in a medium sized banana. They make you feel full, so if you eat a banana, you will avoid snacking between meals. This is a **beneficial** because it helps you to reach your weight loss goals. But make sure you don't put sugar in your smoothie. Bananas are sweet enough!

► What happened in the 1930s?

- (A) Banana smoothies were first made.
- (B) Banana smoothies became very popular.
- (C) Banana smoothies were made all over the world.
- (D) Banana smoothies were found to have nutrients.

► How many calories does a banana have?

- (A) 100 calories in a large banana.
- (B) 100 calories in a small banana.
- (C) 100 calories in a medium banana.
- (D) 100 calories in any banana.

► Which of the following is NOT true of bananas?

- (A) They are good for your heart.
- (B) They are good for your digestive system.
- (C) They can help you lose weight.
- (D) They can cause stomach ulcers.

► Banana smoothies should NOT be mixed with

- (A) apples
- (B) mangoes
- (C) sugar
- (D) yogurt

► According to paragraph (1), what does the word "function" mean?

- (A) Be popular
- (B) Work properly
- (C) Appear
- (D) Play

► According to paragraph (4), what does the word "beneficial" mean?

- (A) Low-calorie
- (B) Helpful
- (C) Sweet
- (D) Full

كلمات

cool	بارد
healthy carbohydrates	نشويات صحية
perfect food	طعام مثالي
athletes	الرياضيون
lifestyles	أساليب الحياة
energy	طاقة
recommend	ينصح/يوصي
patients	مرضى
heart problems	مشاكل قلبية
high blood pressure	ضغط دم مرتفع
lower	منخفض/أدنى
risk	مخاطرة
stroke	سكتة دماغية
heart attacks	أزمة قلبية
wonderful fruit	فاكهة رائعة
protect	يحمي
depression	اكتئاب
mood	مزاج
mixed	مختلط
yogurt	زبادي
stomach ulcers	قرحة معدة
digestive system	جهاز هضمي
calories	سعرات حرارية
low-calorie food	طعام منخفض السعرات الحرارية
medium sized	متوسط الحجم
avoid	يتجنب
snack	وجبة خفيفة
beneficial	مفيد/نافع
sweet	حلوى/لذيذ
According to	بحسب/وفقاً لـ
paragraph	فقرة
properly	بشكل صحيح

▼ فهم المقروء Reading Comprehension ▼

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	B	A	A	D	D	C	D	D	A	A	B	A	C	B	C	A	B	D	A	C	A	A
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
D	B	B	A	D	B	D	C	C	B	B	B	A	A	C	D	A	A	C	D	C	B	B

كلمات



text	نص
painting	رسم
ideas	أفكار
animals	حيوانات
exchanging information	تبادل معلومات
Bees	نحل
dance	يرقص
Elephants	الفيلة
make sounds	يصدر أصواتًا
humans	بشر
Whales	حيتان
Monkeys	قردة
anger	غضب
song	أغنية
show	يوضح

37/7 ► Who can talk and write, and can send messages with hands and faces?

- (A) Mankind (B) Bees
(C) Animals (D) Whales

38/7 ► According to the second paragraph, How do bees communicate? By

- (A) song (B) faces
(C) dancing (D) sounds

39/7 ► What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Bees (B) Animals
(C) People (D) Communication

40/7 ► Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "communicate"?

- (A) Exchange information
(B) Chat
(C) Find food
(D) New broadcast

▼ Passage (8) (٨) القطعة ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

- Banana smoothies first appeared in the 1930s. Since then, they have become very popular across the world. Not only is the banana smoothie delicious, but it has many of the nutrients our bodies need to **function**.
- Banana smoothies are made from fresh bananas using an electric blender. The fresh fruit gives it that chunky but creamy look. The ice keeps it cool in the hot summer heat. Bananas have a lot of healthy carbohydrates which makes them a perfect food for athletes and people with active lifestyles. Smoothies help to give energy after a difficult workout.
- Doctors recommend bananas to patients who have heart problems and high blood pressure, as they lower the risk of stroke and heart attacks. Another good thing about this wonderful fruit is that **it** protects against depression and keeps you in a good mood.

كلمات



Banana smoothies	عصائر الموز
appear	يظهر
popular	محبوب
Not only	ليس فقط
delicious	لذيذ
nutrients	مواد مغذية
function	وظيفة
fresh	طازج
electric blender	خلاط كهربائي
chunky	كبير
creamy look	شكل قشدي
keep	يحفظ

4) Banana smoothies, when mixed with yogurt and other fruits like apples or mangos, protect you from stomach ulcers and help your digestive system. Bananas are a low-calorie food; there are about 100 calories in a medium sized banana. They make you feel full, so if you eat a banana, you will avoid snacking between meals. This is a **beneficial** because it helps you to reach your weight loss goals. But make sure you don't put sugar in your smoothie. Bananas are sweet enough!

► What happened in the 1930s?

- (A) Banana smoothies were first made.
- (B) Banana smoothies became very popular.
- (C) Banana smoothies were made all over the world.
- (D) Banana smoothies were found to have nutrients.

► How many calories does a banana have?

- (A) 100 calories in a large banana.
- (B) 100 calories in a small banana.
- (C) 100 calories in a medium banana.
- (D) 100 calories in any banana.

► Which of the following is NOT true of bananas?

- (A) They are good for your heart.
- (B) They are good for your digestive system.
- (C) They can help you lose weight.
- (D) They can cause stomach ulcers.

► Banana smoothies should NOT be mixed with

- (A) apples
- (B) mangoes
- (C) sugar
- (D) yogurt

► According to paragraph (1), what does the word "function" mean?

- (A) Be popular
- (B) Work properly
- (C) Appear
- (D) Play

► According to paragraph (4), what does the word "beneficial" mean?

- (A) Low-calorie
- (B) Helpful
- (C) Sweet
- (D) Full

كلمات

cool	بارد
healthy carbohydrates	نشويات صحية
perfect food	طعام مثالي
athletes	الرياضيون
lifestyles	أساليب الحياة
energy	طاقة
recommend	ينصح/يوصي
patients	مرضى
heart problems	مشاكل قلبية
high blood pressure	ضغط دم مرتفع
lower	منخفض/أدن
risk	مخاطرة
stroke	سكتة دماغية
heart attacks	أزمة قلبية
wonderful fruit	فاكهة رائعة
protect	يحمي
depression	اكتئاب
mood	مزاج
mixed	مختلط
yogurt	زبادي
stomach ulcers	قرحة معدة
digestive system	جهاز هضمي
calories	سعرات حرارية
low-calorie food	طعام منخفض السعرات الحرارية
medium sized	متوسط الحجم
avoid	يتجنب
snack	وجبة خفيفة
beneficial	مفيد/نافع
sweet	حلوى/لذيذ
According to	بحسب/وفقاً لـ
paragraph	فقرة
properly	بشكل صحيح

▼ فهم المقروء Reading Comprehension ▼

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	B	A	A	D	D	C	D	D	A	A	B	A	C	B	C	A	B	D	A	C	A	A
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
D	B	B	A	D	B	D	C	C	B	B	B	A	A	C	D	A	A	C	D	C	B	B

Capital Letters الحروف الكبيرة



تستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في الحالات التالية:

◀ الحرف الأول في بداية كل جملة ..

Fresh water can be drunk.

◀ الحرف الأول من أسماء الأشخاص ..

Ahmad Al-Ali – Basma – Hassan

◀ الحرف الأول في ألقاب الأشخاص ..

King – Prince – Doctor – Mrs. – Mr.

◀ الحرف الأول من كل كلمة من عناوين الكتب ..

The Last Unicorn

◀ الحرف الأول من أسماء اللغات والجنسيات ..

Arabic/ Saudi/ English/ Japanese/ Egyptian/
Italian/ French/ Qatari/ Iraqi

◀ الحرف الأول لأسماء الأماكن: دول ومدن وشوارع ..

England – The Tigris River – Makkah –
Airport Road – King Fahd Street

◀ الحرف الأول من معظم كلمات العناوين ..

The Modern Saudi Postal Service

◀ الاختصارات ..

OPEC – FIFA – UN – UK – KSA

◀ الحرف الأول من أسماء شهور السنة ..

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

◀ الحرف الأول من أسماء أيام الأسبوع ..

Saturday	Tuesday	Friday
Sunday	Wednesday	
Monday	Thursday	

◀ الضمير I في أي موقع من الجملة ..

My brother and I like reading books.

▼ تحليل الكتابة Compositional Analysis ▼

Questions (1:7 - 9:11 - 14): Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

01 | i saw Mr. Al- Ali on Khalid Street on the last Sunday in March.

- (A) i (B) Mr
(C) Al- Ali (D) Sunday

02 | In January, I met doctor al-nasser at King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals.

- (A) In (B) January
(C) Fahd (D) al-nasser

03 | He was carrying an English book with the name how to learn english quickly.

- (A) He
(B) English
(C) name
(D) how to learn english quickly

04 | She said, she wanted to learn german.

- (A) She (B) wanted
(C) german (D) learn

05 | In february, I met doctor Al-Nasser. He was at his brother's hospital.

- (A) In (B) february
(C) doctor (D) Al-Nasser

06 | after I got out of my father's car, I saw Mr. Al-Ali on Khaled Street.

- (A) after (B) I
(C) Mr. (D) Khaled Street

07 | The Merchant of venice was written by Shakespeare.

- (A) The (B) venice
(C) Merchant (D) Shakespeare

08 ▶ In which of the following sentences is the capitalization correct?

- (A) Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks Hejazi arabic so well.
- (B) Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks hejazi Arabic so well.
- (C) Khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks Hejazi Arabic so well.
- (D) khalid can never convince people here in Saudi Arabia that he is originally from New York City because he speaks hejazi arabic so well.

09 ▶ They saw Mr. Al- Ali at 6 pm and they asked him to visit them.

- (A) Mr (B) 6 pm
(C) Al- Ali (D) them.

10 ▶ We use the past tense to show things which are finished, eg I saw him yesterday.

- (A) eg (B) past
(C) We (D) yesterday.

11 ▶ Jeddah airport is handling 5000000 travelers a year.

- (A) Jeddah (B) 5000000
(C) airport (D) travelers

12 ▶ Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) When they go shopping they buy things for the Eid.
(B) When they go shopping, they buy things for the Eid.
(C) When they go shopping, They buy things for the Eid.
(D) When they go shopping. they buy things for the Eid.

13 ▶ Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) She does not like rice, does she?
(B) She does not like rice. does she?
(C) She does not like rice' does she?
(D) She does not like rice, Does she?



النقطة (.) Full Stop

تستخدم **النقطة** في الحالات التالية:

◀ في نهاية كل جملة خبرية ..

Salt water can't be drunk.

◀ بعد الاختصارات ..

e.g. Mr. Mrs. a.m. p.m.

◀ **نقطة عشرية** في الأرقام والمبالغ النقدية ..

\$1.5 million



الفاصلة (,) Comma

مواضع استخدام **الفاصلة** في الحالات التالية:

◀ بعد الكلمات التي تتقدم الجملة؛ ومنها ..

First, Next, Later, In1985, No,

◀ بعد العبارات الطويلة التي تأتي في بداية الجمل ..

After they break their fast, they pray.

◀ قبل **too** عندما تأتي في نهاية الجملة ..

I like apples and I like oranges, too.

◀ قبل السؤال المذيل المتوقع الإجابة عنه بـ Yes/No ..

He speaks Arabic, **doesn't he?** Yes, ..

◀ لكي تفصل كل ٣ أرقام من اليمين ..

1,000 1,432 10,187 1,000,000

◀ **تنبيه:** لا تستخدم الفاصلة مع السنوات ~~1,999~~.

◀ مع أجزاء خاصة في الرسالة « مقدمة - خاتمة » ..

Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

Writing lists كتابة القوائم

◀ عند كتابة قائمة من الأشياء نستخدم **فاصلة** بعد كل عنصر ونضع **and** قبل العنصر الأخير ..
I am going to buy **apples, bananas, oranges**
and dates.

Semi-colon (;) الفاصلة المنقوطة

◀ تستخدم لكي تفصل بين جمل مستقلة نحويًا لكن بينها صلة وثيقة من حيث المعنى والموضوع.

ترقيم مجموعة جمل

◀ تبدأ الجملة بحرف كبير وتنتهي بنقطة، وتبدأ الجملة الثانية بحرف كبير.

◀ تبدأ العبارة التابعة بكلمة **ربط**؛ مثل **Although** وتنتهي بفاعل ثانٍ متبوعاً ب**فاصلة** .

◀ تستخدم **الفاصلة المنقوطة**؛ لتعبر عن الارتباط الوثيق بين عبارتين.

◀ توضع **فاصلة**، قبل الرابط **but** .

14 ▶ **Saudi American, German and British managers all work together.**

- (A) Saudi American. (B) German and British.
(C) American, German. (D) together.

15 ▶ **Which of the following is correctly punctuated?**

- (A) Khalid likes English; it is his favorite subject.
(B) Khalid likes English: it is his favorite subject.
(C) Khalid likes English, it is his favorite subject.
(D) Khalid likes English? it is his favorite subject.

16 ▶ **Which of the following has the correct punctuation?**

- (A) Most people who drink coffee don't know where it comes from it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
(B) Most people who drink coffee don't know where it comes from; it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
(C) Most people who drink coffee don't know where it comes from. it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.
(D) Most people who drink coffee don't know where it comes from. It is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.

17 ▶ **In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?**

- (A) Although I was late arriving at the office I was able to finish my duties: I may arrive late sometimes, but my work is always done on time.
(B) Although I was late arriving at the office I was able to finish my duties; I may arrive late sometimes but, my work is always done on time.
(C) Although I was late arriving at the office I was able to finish my duties. I may arrive late, sometimes but my work is always done on time.
(D) Although I was late arriving at the office, I was able to finish my duties; I may arrive late sometimes, but my work is always done on time.

18 ► Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) Marss temperature is not the same as Venus's, is it?
No, its 30 °C.
- (B) Mars's temperature is not the same as venus's, is it?
No, its 30 °C.
- (C) Mars's temperature is not the same as venuss, is it?
No, it's 30 °C.
- (D) Mars's temperature is not the same as Venus's, is it?
No, it's 30 °C.

19 ► Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) Mars has an atmosphere, but its gases are not the same as Earths.
- (B) Mars has an atmosphère, but its gases are not the same as Earth's.
- (C) Mars' has an atmosphere, but its gases are not the same as Earths.
- (D) Mars has an atmosphere, but it's gases are not the same as Earths.

20 ► Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) Some writers have difficulty understanding punctuation rules: they think the examples are not clear.
- (B) Some writers have difficulty understanding punctuation rules, they think the examples are not clear.
- (C) Some writers have difficulty understanding punctuation rules; they think the examples are not clear.
- (D) Some writers have difficulty understanding punctuation rules! they think the examples are not clear.

21 ► Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) He is a nurse, isn't he. (B) He is a nurse, isn't he:
(C) He is a nurse, isn't he? (D) He is a nurse, isn't he,

22 ► Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) Ouch! That hurt.
(B) Ouch! That hurt!
(C) Ouch. That hurt.
(D) Ouch! That hurt,



Apostrophe (') الفاصلة العليا

تستخدم الفاصلة العليا في الحالات التالية:

◀ لتوضح ملكية الاسم المفرد وتوضع قبل (s) الملكية ..

My friend's father bought a new car.

◀ لتوضح ملكية الاسم الجمع وتوضع بعد (s) الجمع ..

These are the boys' books.

◀ تستخدم في حالات الاختصارات ..

can not	can't	It is	It's
would not	wouldn't	He is	He's
do not	don't	It has been	It's been



النقطتان (:) النقطتان

◀ تستخدم النقطتان بعد جملة تحتاج لتعداد قائمة أو تحتاج لشرح أو لتوضيح الاقتباس « الكلام المباشر ».

We use capital letters with the first letters of place names: countries, cities, streets etc.

◀ الجملة التي تأتي قبل النقطتان يجب أن تكون تامة المعنى ومكتملة نحويًا.



علامة الاستفهام (?) Question Mark

◀ تستخدم علامة الاستفهام في نهاية السؤال ..

What is your name? Are you a student?



علامة التعجب (!) Exclamation Mark

◀ تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الخبرية لتعبر عن إحساس أو انفعال قوي.

فا تدة: عند نطق عبارة التعجب يجب أن يُرفع الصوت بها.

إضافة "s" Adding "s"

- ◀ الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف **y** يسبقه حرف ساكن
تقلب **y** إلى **i** ثم نضيف **es** ؛ مثل **fly-flies** .
- ◀ الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ **ch/ss/sh** نضيف في نهايتها
es ؛ مثل **teach-teaches** .

إضافة "ing" Adding "ing"

- ◀ الأفعال المنتهية بحرف **e** صامت نحذفه قبل زيادة
ing ؛ مثل **take-taking** .
- ◀ الأفعال المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك
نضعف الحرف الساكن ؛ مثل **sit-sitting** .

إضافة "ed" Adding "ed"

- ◀ الأفعال المنتهية بحرف **e** نضيف بعده حرف **d** ؛
مثل **smile - smiled** .
- ◀ الأفعال المنتهية بحرف **y** وقبله حرف ساكن نقلب
y إلى **i** ثم نضيف **ed** ؛ مثل **study-studied** .
- ◀ الأفعال المنتهية بحرف **y** وقبله حرف متحرك
نضيف **ed** ؛ مثل **play-played** .
- ◀ الأفعال المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك
نضعف الحرف الساكن قبل زيادة **ed** ؛ مثل
stop-stopped .

لا هذا ولا ذاك neither ... nor ...

- ◀ بعد **neither** يأتي الفاعل الأول ثم **nor** ثم الفاعل
الثاني ..

neither noun nor noun

Questions (23:26 – 32 – 40:41): Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet:

- 23** ▶ Omar rarely a basketball game. He usually
English every night.
(A) play - study
(B) plays - studies
(C) playies - studyies
(D) plays - studies
- 24** ▶ Khadija is at the moment. She basketball.
(A) swimming - loves
(B) swimming - loving
(C) swimings - loveing
(D) swimings - loved
- 25** ▶ The doctor me and told me I had the flu. He
some medicine and told me to go home and rest.
(A) examined - prescribed
(B) examineed - prescribeed
(C) examinied - prescribied
(D) examined - prescribbed
- 26** ▶ Sumaya and wrote her homework but Sarah it
last night.
(A) studied - copied (B) studiedy - copied
(C) studiedy - copied (D) studied - copied
- 27** ▶ Which of the following sentences has the correct word
order?
(A) Actually the Indian nor the Korean neither, unless they
have lived in the West for a while, care for cheese
sandwiches.
(B) Unless in the West they have lived for a while, neither the
Indian nor the Korean care actually for cheese sandwiches.
(C) Neither the Indian care for cheese sandwiches actually nor
the Korean unless they have lived in the West for a while.
(D) Neither the Indian nor the Korean actually care for
cheese sandwiches unless they have lived in the West
for a while.

29 ▶ Identify the incorrect underlined word or words.
I like my new job, but it is very challenged. I have a lot of new things to learn.

- (A) my (B) 'a lot of
(C) challenged (D) to learn

30 ▶ Her name is Mona. Mona is twenty four years old.

The best way to combine these two sentences is:

- (A) She is name Mona and Mona is twenty four years old.
(B) Her name is Mona and she is twenty four years old.
(C) She is Mona and twenty four years old.
(D) Her name Mona and her is twenty four years old.

31 ▶ Look at the 4 sentences. By using the word but, which two sentences can be combined to make only one sentence?

- (1) Later he discovered that he didn't like that subject.
(2) His interest shifted to law.
(3) Ali majored in chemistry at first.
(4) With his parents' approval, he withdrew from chemistry and switched to law.

- (A) Sentence (1) then (3)
(B) Sentence (3) then (1)
(C) Sentence (2) then (4)
(D) Sentence (4) then (2)

31 ▶ Which of the choices below will allow the following 2 sentences to be combined into 1 sentence only?

- He withdrew from arts and switched to science.
- His focus changed.

- (A) so that (B) after that
(C) then (D) because

32 ▶ Sarah: Have you seen my book? I think I left it here yesterday.

Amy: Is that the one last weekend.

- (A) who you bought
(B) which you bought
(C) that you bought it
(D) which you bought it



الصفات التي تنتهي بـ **ing & ed**

◀ الصفة المنتهية بـ **ing** تصف شيئاً غير عاقل.

◀ الصفة المنتهية بـ **ed** تصف العاقل ..

Hanan is bored because her job is boring.



ربط جملتين باستخدام **and**

◀ تستخدم **and** لربط جملتين بينهما تشابه في الأفكار.

◀ إذا وُجد فاعل واحد في الجملتين نحذف فاعل

الجملة الثانية ونضيف بدلاً منه ضمير فاعل مناسباً ..

Flying is very enjoyable and it saves time.



ربط جملتين باستخدام **but**

◀ تستخدم لربط جملتين بينهما تناقض في الأفكار ..

Flying is very enjoyable but it is expensive.



ربط جملتين باستخدام **because**

◀ تستخدم **because** لربط جملتين؛ الجملة الأولى

هي النتيجة والجملة الثانية هي السبب ..

Ali didn't go to school because he was ill.



Relative Pronouns

◀ ضمير الوصل **that/which** يُستخدمان للإشارة

لشيء غير عاقل أو لحيوان ..

Where is the cheese? it was in the fridge.

Where is the cheese (that/which) was in the fridge?

ترتيب مجموعة من الجمل

- خطوات ترتيب تعبير « مجموعة من الجمل » ..
- نقرأ جميع الجمل كاملةً.
- نبحث في الجمل عن بداية التعبير.
- نرتب الجمل بشكل منطقي ومتسلسل بحيث تكون الأحداث مبنية على بعضها البعض.

التتابع الزمني

- يجب أن يكون في الجملة تتابع زمني فلا يصلح أن تكون الجملة أفعالها في المضارع البسيط وفجأة تنتقل إلى الماضي البسيط.
- لا بد أن تتوافق الأزمنة مع بعضها البعض.

Word Order

- في اللغة الإنجليزية يُكتب الفاعل في بداية الجملة، ويُكتب المفعول - عادةً - بعد الفعل مباشرة ..
- Marwa often plays tennis.
- ظروف التكرار تُكتب قبل الفعل؛ مثل ..
- Usually, always, often, sometimes, never

33 Choose the correct order to make the following sentences into a paragraph:

- (1) There wasn't much time left before my flight would depart.
 - (2) My father rushed to the airport to bring my ticket.
 - (3) I was very happy when my vacation came.
 - (4) At the airport I discovered that I had forgotten my ticket.
 - (5) Thanks to my father, I was able to leave on time.
- (A) (4), (5), (3), (1), (2) (B) (3), (4), (1), (2), (5)
(C) (3), (5), (2), (1), (4) (D) (4), (3), (5), (1), (2)

34 Choose the best order so that the sentences below can form a logical paragraph.

- (1) Later he discovered that he didn't like that subject.
 - (2) His interest shifted to law.
 - (3) Saleh majored in chemistry at first.
 - (4) With his parents' approval, he withdrew from chemistry and switched to law.
- (A) (4), (1), (3), (2) (B) (2), (3), (4), (1)
(C) (3), (1), (2), (4) (D) (1), (4), (2), (3)

35 Identify the incorrect underlined word or words.

- Most of us assume that as people get older, they grew wiser. That doesn't always seem to be correct.
- (A) assume (B) grew
(C) older (D) doesn't

36 Identify the incorrect underlined word or words.

- Several students were confused about the new assignment until they meet with the teacher after class. Now they seem to understand.
- (A) several (B) seem
(C) were confused (D) meet

37 Which of the following sentences has the correct word order.

- (A) I drink cup of coffee always at breakfast.
- (B) I drink always at breakfast a cup of coffee.
- (C) I at breakfast drink a cup of coffee always.
- (D) I always drink a cup of coffee at breakfast.

▶ Which one of the underlined words or phrases in the following is INCORRECT?

When I saw the man with an umbrella, it reminded me that I need to buying one. We don't have much rain in our city, but London gets a lot of rain.

- (A) saw (B) buying
(C) don't have (D) a lot of

▶ Identify the incorrect underlined word or words.

The teacher instructed the students to be at time for class tomorrow or else stay late.

- (A) instructed (B) to be
(C) at time (D) stay

▶ I didn't know is a doctor.

- (A) the man in the blue suit
(B) the man of the blue suit
(C) him with the blue suit
(D) he in the blue suit

▶ My clock at home, the clock in my office and the watch on my arm all have different times. May be none of them are correct. What time ?

- (A) is on your watch (B) is real time
(C) do you have (D) does it really



To + infinitive.

◀ يأتي بعد to المصدرية فعل مصدر خالٍ من الإضافات.

تنبيه: يجب قراءة الجملة كاملة ثم تحديد الكلمة الخاطئة.



On time

في الوقت المحدد
◀ on time تعني في الوقت المحدد بالضبط.



In & of

◀ يستخدم حرف الجر in بدلاً من wear وتستخدم بمعنى « مرتدياً » ..

I've never seen you in a suit before.

◀ يستخدم حرف الجر of ليشير إلى الملكية ..

The President of Egypt.



Making Question

عمل سؤال
◀ نُكون السؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط باستخدام الصيغة التالية:

كلمة الاستفهام	do/does	الفاعل	الفعل الأساسي
Where	do	you	Play?

▼ تحليل الكتابة Compositional Analysis ▼

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
(A)	(D)	(D)	(C)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(B)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(B)	(A)	(C)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
(B)	(D)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(D)	(C)	(B)	(B)	(D)	(B)	(B)	(C)	(B)	(D)	(D)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(C)	

كلمات

shopper	متسوق
Lose boy	ولد ضائع
found	وُجد
the sporting goods	السلع الرياضية
section	قسم
store	متجر
looking	يبحث
mom	أم
5 years old	عمره 5 سنين
wearing	يرتدي
sweat shirt	قميص ثقيل
tin pants	سروايل قصيرة
baseball cap	قبعة بيسبول
checkout counter	كاونتر المحاسبة
main exit	المخرج الرئيسي

كلمات

fine	بخير
today	اليوم
school	مدرسة
really	حقاً
fun	متعة/مرح
What did you do?	ماذا فعلت؟
made	صنع
things	أشياء
types	أنواع
What else?	وماذا أيضاً؟
Paper kangaroos	حيوان كنغر ورقي

▼ المقطع (1) (1) Recording (1) ▼

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 01 | 1
- ▶ (A) at a baseball stadium
 (B) at a department store
 (C) at an amusement park
 (D) at a restaurant

- 02 | 1
- ▶ (A) Marshall (B) Matthew
 (C) Michael (D) Marc

- 03 | 1
- ▶ (A) 4 (B) 5
 (C) 6 (D) 7

- 04 | 1
- ▶ (A) a solid white baseball cap
 (B) black and white pants
 (C) a blue and white sweat shirt
 (D) a blue jeans

- 05 | 1
- ▶ (A) He is at the information desk waiting for his mom.
 (B) He is waiting in the sporting goods section.
 (C) He is waiting in security office.
 (D) He is at the cashier where you pay for goods.

▼ المقطع (2) (2) Recording (2) ▼

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 06 | 2
- ▶ (A) an animal (B) a building
 (C) a person (D) a car

- 07/2 ▶ (A) paper (B) crayons
(C) glue (D) scissors

- 08/2 ▶ (A) She rode her bicycle.
(B) She watched television.
(C) She went to the store.
(D) She ate the meal.

- 09/2 ▶ (A) her teacher (B) her father
(C) her cousins (D) her uncle

- 10/2 ▶ (A) at a house (B) at a park
(C) at school (D) at a playground

▼ Recording (3) (المقطع ٣) ▼

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- ▶ (A) a game (B) a party
(C) a meeting (D) a dinner

- ▶ (A) He has to attend a meeting.
(B) He has to write a report.
(C) He has to close the office.
(D) He has to cook.

- ▶ (A) because she is sick in bed.
(B) because he is going to take her to Bill's house.
(C) because he has to return something.
(D) because she is busy.

- ▶ (A) from his house (B) from the store
(C) from his work (D) from the school


- ▶ (A) 6:00 PM (B) 7:00 PM
(C) 8:00 PM (D) 9:00 PM

كلمات

need	يحتاج
kind	نوع
supplies	تجهيزات
crayons	طباشير ملونة
follow	اتبع/قلد
directions	اتجاهات/تعليمات
Junior high school	مدرسة متوسطة
bike	دراجة
whole	كل
ready	جاهز
dinner	عشاء

كلمات

leave	يترك
message	رسالة
call	يتصل
little	قليل
late	متأخر
few	قليل
hours	ساعات
report	تقرير
wrap up	يُنهي
sometimes	أحياناً
plan	خطة
drop by	يزور
sick	مريض
recently	مؤخراً
swing by	يزور
Pick up	يلتقط

كلمات 

read	يقرأ
newspaper	جريدة
first	الأول
saying	قول
forever	للأبد
well	حسناً
business	تجارة
section	قسم
together	معاً
That's boring	هذا مُمل
bear	دب/تحمل
cat	قطعة
friend	صديق
thought	فكر/تفكير
count	يعدُّ/يحسب
popcorn	الفشار
cookies	بسكويت
reading	قراءة
bedtime	وقت النوم
deep	عميق
dark	مظلم

كلمات 

snack	وجبة خفيفة
time	وقت/زمن
have	يملك
I don't know	لا أعلم
thinks	يعتقد/يفكر
What time is it?	كم الساعة؟
be going on	مستمر - متواصل
three thirty	ثلاثة ونصف
had better	من الأفضل
wait	ينتظر
what kind?	ما نوع؟
candy	حلويات

▼ Recording (4) (ع) المقطع ▼

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 16/4 ▶ (A) a novel (B) a newspaper
(C) a magazine (D) a play
- 17/4 ▶ (A) a book about animals
(B) a book on dolls
(C) a book about candy and cookies
(D) a book about bicycles
- 18/4 ▶ (A) The girl can check out books from the library.
(B) The girl should read books everyday.
(C) The girl ought to read at least ten books a night.
(D) The girl ought to read at least ten books a week.
- 19/4 ▶ (A) cookies (B) bananas
(C) ice cream (D) potato chips
- 20/4 ▶ (A) in the morning (B) the late morning
(C) the early afternoon (D) in the evening

▼ Recording (5) (ع) المقطع ▼

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 21/5 ▶ (A) in the morning (B) in the evening
(C) at night (D) in the afternoon
- 22/5 ▶ (A) potato chips (B) donuts and beans
(C) candy (D) soup and seafood

- 23/5 ▶ (A) There isn't any food to eat.
 (B) The boy just ate something.
 (C) They are going to eat soon.
 (D) The boy is not hungry.

- 24/5 ▶ (A) tomatoes (B) carrots
 (C) broccoli (D) spinach

- 25/5 ▶ (A) watch TV (B) look at books
 (C) play with toys (D) clean the room

▼ Recording (6) (1) المقطع (1) ▼

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 26/6 ▶ (A) go play outside (B) watch TV
 (C) play video games (D) visit his friend

- 27/6 ▶ (A) clean the garage (B) vacuum the floors
 (C) wash the walls (D) polish the table

- 28/6 ▶ (A) put away his books
 (B) make his bed
 (C) pick up his dirty clothes
 (D) clean the floors

- 29/6 ▶ (A) wash the car (B) paint the house
 (C) work in the yard (D) eat some food

- 30/6 ▶ (A) to a toy market (B) out to eat
 (C) to a ball game (D) to a bookstore

كلمات

broccoli	قرنبيط/زهرة
carrots	جزر
What else?	وماذا أيضاً؟
suggest	يقترح
sandwich	ساندويتش
Spinach	سبانخ
whip up	يجهز طعام بسرعة
toys	ألعاب

كلمات

do I have to	هل لابد لي من ذلك
rules	قواعد/قوانين
including	بما في ذلك
scrub	يفرك/يدعك
bathtub	حوض الاستحمام
vacuuming	ينظف بالمكنسة الكهربائية
hall	ردهة
dust	غبار/ينفض الغبار
wipe the walls	يمسح الجدران
baseboard	لوح القاعدة « أسفل الجدار »
sweep	يكنس
mop	يمسح
polish the table	يلمع الطاولة
make your bed	رتب فراشك
pick up	يلتقط
put them away	ضعهم بعيداً
probably	ربما
while	ريثما
yard	فناء
wrecking leaves	يُقْلَم أوراق الأشجار
weeds	حشائش/أعشاب ضارة



travel	سفر
flight	رحلة جوية
reservation	حجز
destination	وجهة - مكان الوصول
available	متاح/متوفر
returning	عودة/عائد
catch	يمسك/يلتقط/يصيد
cheapest	الأرخص
price	سعر/ثمن
pay	يدفع
cheaper	أرخص
How much?	كم سعراً؟
transferring to	ينتقل إلى
departure	مغادرة
arrival	قدوم/وصول
AM	صباحاً
PM	مساءً
next day	اليوم التالي
request	يطلب
Vegetarian meal	وجبة نباتية



mid-size car	سيارة متوسطة الحجم
available	متاح
economy	اقتصاد
full-size car	سيارة كبيرة
minivan	سيارة صغيرة
main difference	اختلاف رئيس
passenger	مسافر
luggage	أمتعة
shoebox	خزانة أحذية
squeeze	يحشر/يخترق الزحام

Recording (7) (٧) المقطع

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 31/7 ▶ (A) Salt Lake City, USA (B) New York City, USA
(C) Helsinki, Finland (D) Stockholm, Sweden
- 32/7 ▶ (A) the twenty-first (B) the twenty-second
(C) the twenty-third (D) the twenty-fourth
- 33/7 ▶ (A) 555 (B) 90
(C) 1070 (D) 830
- 34/7 ▶ (A) less than an hour (B) less than two hours
(C) less than three hours (D) more than three hours
- 35/7 ▶ (A) He asked for a specially-prepared dinner.
(B) He wanted an aisle seat.
(C) He requested a bassinet for his baby.
(D) He asked for a seat near the front of the plane.

Recording (8) (٨) المقطع

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 36/8 ▶ (A) It was roomy enough for him.
(B) It was more economical than the minivan.
(C) It had more features than the other vehicles.
(D) Its color was very nice.

- 37/8 ▶ (A) He couldn't add an additional driver to the rental plan.
 (B) He was only limited to a certain number of miles per day.
 (C) The vehicle would probably consume a lot of gas.
 (D) The car wasn't very fast.

- 38/8 ▶ (A) It was a little larger than he expected.
 (B) The car was very small.
 (C) The car doesn't look very attractive.
 (D) The engine has problems and runs poorly.

- 39/8 ▶ (A) You should call the police in case your car has mechanical difficulties.
 (B) Getting assistance might require some time and patience.
 (C) The company will compensate you for delays in your travel.
 (D) There is no roadside assistance.

كلمات

comfort	راحة
equipped	مجهز
daily rate	سعر يومي
eat up	يستهلك
gouge	ابتز مال فلان
astronomical	فلكي/هائل
install	يُرْكَب
seats	مقاعد
lemon	ليمون/سيارة بحالة سيئة
hubcap	غطاء إطار السيارة
like a dream	وكأنه حلم
customer	عميل/زبون
protection package	إجراءات حماية

▼ فهم المسموع Listening Comprehension ▼

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A)	(D)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(A)	(D)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(D)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
(D)	(C)	(C)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(B)	(C)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(A)	(A)	(C)	(C)	(B)	

السيارة	car
السيارة المتوسطة	mid-size car
السيارة الاقتصادية	economy
السيارة الكبيرة	full-size car
السيارة الصغيرة	mini
الفرق الرئيسي	main difference
الراكب	passenger
المتعة	fun
السيارة الصغيرة	mini
السيارة المتوسطة	mid-size car
السيارة الاقتصادية	economy
السيارة الكبيرة	full-size car
السيارة الصغيرة	mini
الفرق الرئيسي	main difference
الراكب	passenger
المتعة	fun

سيارة متوسطة الحجم	mid-size car
نماذج	available
اقتصادي	economy
سيارة كبيرة	full-size car
سيارة صغيرة	mini
الفرق الرئيسي	main difference
راكب	passenger
متعة	fun
سيارة صغيرة	mini
سيارة متوسطة	mid-size car
سيارة اقتصادية	economy
سيارة كبيرة	full-size car
سيارة صغيرة	mini
الفرق الرئيسي	main difference
راكب	passenger
متعة	fun

1. The car doesn't look very attractive.
2. The car doesn't look very attractive.
3. The car doesn't look very attractive.
4. The car doesn't look very attractive.
5. The car doesn't look very attractive.
6. The car doesn't look very attractive.
7. The car doesn't look very attractive.
8. The car doesn't look very attractive.
9. The car doesn't look very attractive.
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32. The car doesn't look very attractive.
33. The car doesn't look very attractive.
34. The car doesn't look very attractive.
35. The car doesn't look very attractive.
36. The car doesn't look very attractive.
37. The car doesn't look very attractive.
38. The car doesn't look very attractive.
39. The car doesn't look very attractive.

▼ تسجيل (A) (B) (C) (D) ▼

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The car was very spacious.
2. The car was very spacious.
3. The car was very spacious.
4. The car was very spacious.
5. The car was very spacious.
6. The car was very spacious.
7. The car was very spacious.
8. The car was very spacious.
9. The car was very spacious.
10. The car was very spacious.
11. The car was very spacious.
12. The car was very spacious.
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25. The car was very spacious.
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27. The car was very spacious.
28. The car was very spacious.
29. The car was very spacious.
30. The car was very spacious.
31. The car was very spacious.
32. The car was very spacious.
33. The car was very spacious.
34. The car was very spacious.
35. The car was very spacious.
36. The car was very spacious.
37. The car was very spacious.
38. The car was very spacious.
39. The car was very spacious.

▼ Section One القسم الأول ▼

► Recording Number (1)

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 01
1
- (A) 8 (B) 18
(C) 80 (D) 81

- 02
1
- (A) 2 hours, 4 minutes (B) 2 hours, 14 minutes
(C) 2 hours, 24 minutes (D) 2 hours, 40 minutes

- 03
1
- (A) 11:45 PM (B) 12:15 PM
(C) 10:12 AM (D) 10:45 AM

- 04
1
- (A) partly cloudy (B) rainy
(C) snowy (D) sunny

- 05
1
- (A) 13 (B) 3
(C) 30 (D) 31

► Recording Number (2)

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

daralharf.com → الخدمات الإلكترونية → الوسائط المتعددة → STEP

- 06
1
- (A) He can't get his snack from the machine.
(B) The machine didn't give him change.
(C) He doesn't need snack any more.
(D) He accidentally purchased the wrong item.

- 07
1
- ▶ (A) The vending machine is not part of his business.
 - ▶ (B) The customer pushed the wrong number.
 - ▶ (C) He doesn't have a key to open the machine.
 - ▶ (D) His work time was finished.

- 08
1
- ▶ (A) call the phone number on the machine
 - ▶ (B) move the machine to get the candy to drop
 - ▶ (C) forget about the problem and go home
 - ▶ (D) bring the machine key from the next store

- 09
1
- ▶ (A) He thinks they'll break the candy if it falls.
 - ▶ (B) He knows they'll lose more money that way.
 - ▶ (C) He fears someone might call the police.
 - ▶ (D) He thinks the machine is too heavy.

- 10
1
- ▶ (A) He was able to buy some candy without a problem.
 - ▶ (B) They might have more luck with the machine tomorrow.
 - ▶ (C) He'll buy his friend something at a different place.
 - ▶ (D) They didn't have time for this.

▶ Recording Number (3)

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

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- 11
1
- ▶ (A) Computer Sales Negotiation
 - ▶ (B) A preliminary Interview
 - ▶ (C) An internet Seminar Meeting
 - ▶ (D) Technology Teaching

- 12
1
- ▶ (A) He managed the sales department.
 - ▶ (B) He gave seminars on the Internet.
 - ▶ (C) He worked as a custodian.
 - ▶ (D) He helped the beginners.

- 13 ▶ (A) a web page authoring program
(B) a kind of beverage
(C) a computer game software
(D) an educating program

- 14 ▶ (A) He will call Mr. Taylor in the next few days.
(B) He talk over their discussion with others.
(C) He will not contact him for further consideration.
(D) He will employ him.

- 15 ▶ (A) on the ball (B) uninformed
(C) high achiever (D) unfriendly

▶ Recording Number (4)

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

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الخدمات الإلكترونية

الوسائط المتعددة

STEP

- 16 ▶ (A) He didn't yield to children crossing the road.
(B) He parked illegally near the school.
(C) He exceeded the speed limit.
(D) He caused noise.
- 17 ▶ (A) The driver didn't use his turn signals.
(B) The driver didn't come to a complete stop.
(C) The driver failed to yield to other drivers.
(D) The driver didn't stop.
- 18 ▶ (A) The driver doesn't have his license.
(B) The driver is using someone else's license.
(C) The license is only good for 6 more months.
(D) The license is no longer valid.
- 19 ▶ (A) The driver plans to report the officer to his superiors.
(B) The driver tells the officer that they have met before.
(C) The driver hints that the officer could let him off.
(D) The driver knows the officer's brother.

- 20
1
- ▶ (A) The driver gets a ticket.
 - ▶ (B) The officer arrests the driver.
 - ▶ (C) The driver is taken to court.
 - ▶ (D) The driver runs away.

▶ Recording Number (5)

Listen carefully to the recording and then answer the questions. For each question, choose the best answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

استمع إلى المقطع الصوتي من موقعنا الإلكتروني « يمكن الدخول من الجوال » ..

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- 21
1
- ▶ (A) to help international students prepare to enter institutions of higher learning
 - ▶ (B) to teach students how to use English in their daily lives and at work
 - ▶ (C) to provide work opportunities for graduating students in the community
 - ▶ (D) to help students answer their homework
- 22
1
- ▶ (A) business English
 - ▶ (B) US Culture
 - ▶ (C) TOEFL
 - ▶ (D) STEP
- 23
1
- ▶ (A) May 29th
 - ▶ (B) June 29th
 - ▶ (C) July 29th
 - ▶ (D) August 29th
- 24
1
- ▶ (A) \$2030
 - ▶ (B) \$2300
 - ▶ (C) \$2013
 - ▶ (D) \$2033
- 25
1
- ▶ (A) sponsorship form
 - ▶ (B) high school transcripts
 - ▶ (C) application fee
 - ▶ (D) graduation certificate

End of the section

▼ Section Two القسم الثاني ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 1) Literature **preserves** a record of the thoughts, dreams and deeds of the people of a given culture and society. In spite of a perhaps vast time and distance from our own place in **those two dimensions**, literature helps us to know that human nature is staked in a regularity that is comforting. From **it** we learn the boundaries of what others have been able to endure. It awakens in us an awareness of the vastness of our mediocre goals and achievements. It can inspire us to establish higher goals, expand our personal vision and find the internal wherewithal to boost the energy that drives us daily.
- 2) But all of what you have just read are virtues that are rooted and germinate from the seemingly mundane act of reading. Have you ever thought of how life would be if you couldn't read?

$\frac{26}{2}$ ► The word **preserves** in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) sorts (B) owns
(C) repairs (D) keeps

$\frac{27}{2}$ ► What does the phrase **those two dimensions** refer to?

- (A) Vastness and distance (B) Culture and society
(C) Thoughts and dreams (D) Time and space

$\frac{28}{2}$ ► What does the word **it** refer to?

- (A) regularity (B) human
(C) literature (D) nature

$\frac{29}{2}$ ► According to the passage, what can we learn from literature about people of the past?

- (A) The vast boundaries of their literature.
(B) The limits of their forbearance.
(C) The stake of their comfortable regularity.
(D) The comfort of their chosen mediocre goals.

30 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ To what awareness can literature awaken us? An awareness of

- (A) our own capabilities
- (B) a strong sense of vastness
- (C) penance for our achievements
- (D) a mediocre level of goals

31 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ The last sentence in the passage is a rhetorical question. Which of the following is most likely to be the kind of response expected? The expected response would be

- (A) pleasant
- (B) unimaginable
- (C) routine
- (D) fancy

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 1) July 2009 was the 40th anniversary of man first walking on the Moon. Ever since that day, we have been promised that holidays in space are not far away. Now a representative for the World Tourism Organization predicts that, in the next ten years, people will be queuing to **book** their holidays in space. They will fly by rocket to a space station which will be orbiting the Earth at a height of 320 kilometers – that is about the same as the distance from Riyadh to Buraidah. The space station itself will be like giant spinning wheel with spokes like a bike wheel. There will be two kinds of spokes: those with ordinary gravity for weightless sports.
- 2) Some people who are interested in space holidays are worried that, as space tourists, they will suffer from the same horrible side effects as astronauts have suffered from, but experts say that there are now **treatments** for most side effects.
- 3) Just think about such a holiday in space. Everyone who has travelled in space has described the magical feeling of looking down on the Earth as it spins below you. It will be impossible to go shopping or go for a walk, but think of the fun you can have with **weightless** football or weightless gymnastics.
- 4) For most people, the main disadvantage at the moment is the cost of space holidays. Currently, the cost of a holiday is very high. But like everything else, the more people want to do something, the cheaper it will become. So, if you are interested, start saving now.

32 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ The word book in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) reserve (B) read
(C) write (D) travel

33 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ What does the phrase the 40th anniversary refer to?

- (A) birthday
(B) valentine's day
(C) death day
(D) a day that is exactly a year or years after a special or important event

34 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ According to paragraph (4), what is the main problem at the present for a lot of people?

- (A) The cost of space holiday is very cheap.
(B) The cost of a holiday is very low.
(C) The cost of voyage holiday is very expensive.
(D) The cost of space holiday is very expensive.

35 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ According to paragraph (1), where was the man first walking on before 40 years?

- (A) on the Earth (B) on the Moon
(C) on the Venus (D) on the Sun

36 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word weightless?

- (A) heavy (B) having no weight
(C) slim (D) having heavy weight

37 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Space Tourists (B) Gravity
(C) Side Effects (D) Astronauts

38 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ The word treatments in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) medicine (B) side effects
(C) doctor (D) surgery

39 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ How will people fly to a space station?

- (A) by Airplane (B) by car
(C) by Train (D) by rocket

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 1) A man driving along a busy town road last Tuesday morning suddenly realized he had a dangerous uninvited passenger in the car with him. It was a cobra snake that **twisted** itself around the steering wheel and his hands, tying the man into the car.
- 2) The cobra, a **rare** type of snake indigenous to the Kingdom, would not let him go and **threatened** to bite him if he moved. The driver stopped the car in the middle of the road and waited for someone to stop and ask what he was doing.
- 3) A large crowd gathered in the street **to stare at the unfortunate man**, with no one daring to open the car doors. Al-Bilad newspaper reported that eventually a brave man opened a door and grabbed the cobra by the head. The cobra put up great resistance. **It** was then killed. The driver rushed from his car and refused to get back in again, screaming about more snakes under his seat. None were found however.

$\frac{40}{2}$ ► What was the man doing last Tuesday morning?

- (A) driving his car (B) steering his wheel
(C) leaving town (D) inviting a passenger

$\frac{41}{2}$ ► According to paragraph (1), What did the man realize in the car with him?

- (A) a visitor (B) a passenger
(C) a good friend (D) a cobra snake

$\frac{42}{2}$ ► The word **rare** in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) not found (B) long
(C) cute (D) not dangerous

$\frac{43}{2}$ ► According to paragraph (3), What does the word **it** refer to?

- (A) a large crowd (B) the cobra
(C) steering wheel (D) a brave man

$\frac{44}{2}$ ► How did the brave man catch the cobra snake?

- (A) by the head (B) by the tail
(C) by a knife (D) by the rifle

45 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ Which of the following is closest in meaning to the clause, **to stare at the unfortunate man?**

- (A) to help the cobra
- (B) to look at the unlucky man
- (C) to laugh at the lucky man
- (D) to look at a brave man

46 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ What is the best title for the passage?

- (A) The Cobra Snake And The Steering Wheel
- (B) The Driver And The crowd
- (C) The Man And The Cobra
- (D) The Brave Man And The Cobra

47 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ According to paragraph (3), what did the driver feel that he didn't want to drive the car again?

- (A) He felt with fear and frightening.
- (B) He felt with happiness.
- (C) He showed no fear.
- (D) His fears for his safety were unnecessary.

48 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **threatened?**

- (A) warned
- (B) warden
- (C) wanted
- (D) warmed

49 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ According to paragraph (1), Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **twisted?**

- (A) drove
- (B) Twinkle
- (C) moved
- (D) turned

50 $\frac{2}{2}$ ▶ According to paragraph (3), why did the man scream?

- (A) because of seats
- (B) because of more cobras
- (C) because of steering
- (D) because of petrol

End of the section

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51 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ Ac
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- (D) warned

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- (D) because of petrol

End of the section

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- (B) because of more cobras
- (C) because of steering
- (D) because of petrol

End of the section

▼ Section Three القسم الثالث ▼

Read the following passage, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 1) Nothing can live without energy. People, animals and plants need energy to live and machines need energy to work. Today, most of the energy we use still comes from fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas, which have been formed underground over millions of years. We called these non-renewable forms of energy because they can only be used once. Because of this, we need to reduce our use of non-renewable fuel and use more renewable forms of energy like that from the sun, wind or geothermal energy.
- 2) For centuries, the wind has been used to sail ships and to pump water. Now it is used to produce electricity. Groups of wind turbines along the red sea in Egypt generate large amounts of electricity. Water is also a renewable form of energy. Huge quantities of water go through the High Dam in Aswan from Lake Nasser. This hydroelectric power supplies Egypt with a lot of its electricity. As well as being inexpensive to produce, this clean energy does not pollute the environment.
- 3) Other countries depend on nuclear power- power produced when atoms split. However, nuclear power produces dangerous waste which must be stored for thousands of years before it is safe. Accidents at nuclear power stations are extremely dangerous to people's health and to the environment. Energy from the sun is probably the best form of renewable energy. Scientists believe that the sun's energy will last for another five billion years. This energy can now be captured and stored. It's important for us to save energy in our homes and workplaces in order to stop using up non-renewable sources of energy.

51
سؤال

► According to paragraph (1), Can we live without energy?

- (A) Yes, we can. (B) I don't know.
(C) No, we can't. (D) It doesn't mention.

52 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ According to paragraph (1), where does most of the energy we use come from?

- (A) from plants
- (B) fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas
- (C) from animals
- (D) all mentioned above

53 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ According to paragraph (1), why did we call fossil fuels non-renewable forms of energy?

- (A) Because they can only be used once.
- (B) Because they can be grown.
- (C) Because they can be used twice.
- (D) All mentioned above.

54 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ According to paragraph (1), Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word renewable?

- (A) will often finish
- (B) will always exist
- (C) will always stop
- (D) will never grow

55 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ According to paragraph (3), why is it important for us to save energy in our homes and workplaces?

- (A) To use oil and coal.
- (B) To use fossil fuel.
- (C) To use petrol.
- (D) In order to stop using up non-renewable sources of energy.

56 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ According to paragraph (3), how many years will the sun's energy last?

- (A) another five billion years
- (B) another fifty billion years
- (C) another fifteen billion years
- (D) another five thousand years

57 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ According to paragraph (3), What is the best form of renewable energy?

- (A) Nuclear Power Stations
- (B) Energy from the sun
- (C) Atoms
- (D) Fossil fuel

58 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ According to the passage, What are the most important forms of clean energy?

- (A) from wind, water and sun
- (B) from atoms
- (C) from nuclear power
- (D) from fossil fuel

59 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ According to the paragraph (2), Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word hydroelectric power?

- (A) produced by the power of wind
- (B) produced by the power of atoms
- (C) produced by the power of Nuclear
- (D) produced by the power of water

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

60 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ I arrived, he was playing football.

- (A) Before
- (B) When
- (C) Since
- (D) While

61 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ I wanted a blue bicycle but they only had

- (A) a one red
- (B) one red
- (C) a red
- (D) a red one

62 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ The room was empty. There there.

- (A) wasn't nobody
- (B) was anybody
- (C) was nobody
- (D) was somebody

63 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ He arrived Cairo airport on Friday morning.

- (A) at
- (B) in
- (C) on
- (D) of

64 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ Mohamed fly to London tomorrow.

- (A) is going
- (B) going
- (C) is going to
- (D) go to

65 $\frac{3}{3}$ ▶ He goes to work

- (A) by taxi
- (B) on taxi
- (C) in taxi
- (D) at taxi

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences and mark it on your answer sheet.

- $\frac{81}{4}$ ▶ Everyone takes the test, they?
(A) did (B) do
(C) didn't (D) don't
- $\frac{82}{4}$ ▶ I don't need help.
(A) any (B) some
(C) a much (D) a few
- $\frac{83}{4}$ ▶ The box is heavy. I can't carry it.
(A) too (B) to
(C) very (D) two
- $\frac{84}{4}$ ▶ I am interested playing piano.
(A) on (B) in
(C) at (D) of
- $\frac{85}{4}$ ▶ How salt would you like?
(A) much (B) some
(C) a much (D) many
- $\frac{86}{4}$ ▶ My best friend and I saw a picture of a agricultural farm in that magazine.
(A) beauty (B) beautify
(C) beautiful (D) beautifully
- $\frac{87}{4}$ ▶ Dana exercises that she is not in good shape.
(A) so little (B) very little
(C) not much (D) too little so
- $\frac{88}{4}$ ▶ That was movie I've ever seen.
(A) more boring (B) most boring
(C) the most bored (D) the most boring
- $\frac{89}{4}$ ▶ In the Arctic tundra, ice fog may form under clear skies in winter, coastal fogs or low status clouds are common in summer.
(A) because of (B) whereas
(C) despite (D) as

- 90** ▶ There's been
4
- (A) accidents (B) an accident
(C) a accidents (D) an accidents

- 91** ▶ Arwa: Have you seen my book? I think I left it here
4 yesterday.
Amany: Is that the one last weekend.
- (A) who you bought (B) which you bought
(C) that you bought it (D) which you bought it

- 92** ▶ Omar and wrote his homework but Ali it
4 yesterday.
- (A) studied - copied (B) studied - copied
(C) studied - copied (D) studied - copied

- 93** ▶ I didn't know is a teacher.
4
- (A) the man in the blue shirt
(B) the man of the blue shirt
(C) him with the blue shirt
(D) he in the blue shirt

- 94** ▶ Mr. Ahmad can English fluently.
4
- (A) speak (B) speaks
(C) speaking (D) spoke

Identify the incorrect underlined word or words and mark your response on your answer sheet.

- 95** ▶ Several students were confused about the new assignment
4 until they meet with the teacher after class. Now they seem to understand.

- (A) Several (B) seem
(C) were confused (D) meet

- 96** ▶ The teacher instructed the students to be at time for class
4 tomorrow or else stay late.

- (A) instructed (B) to be
(C) at time (D) stay

- 97** ▶ She said, she wanted to learn german.
4

- (A) She (B) wanted
(C) german (D) learn

98 ▶ In January, I met doctor al-nasser at King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals.

- (A) In (B) January
(C) doctor (D) al-nasser

99 ▶ Which of the following sentences has the correct word order?

- (A) I do always exercises early in the morning.
(B) I always do exercises early in the morning.
(C) I do exercises always in the morning.
(D) In the morning I always exercises do.

100 ▶ Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

- (A) My mom who is a teacher is retiring this year.
(B) My mom, who is a teacher is retiring this year.
(C) My mom, who is a teacher, is retiring this year.
(D) My mom. who is a teacher is retiring this year.

End of the test

▼ اختبار تجريبي Model Test ▼

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
B	B	A	D	A	D	A	B	C	A	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	D	C	A	C	A	B	A	B
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	D	C	B	A	B	A	D	D	B	B	A	A	D	A	D	A	B	A	B	C	A	A	D	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
C	B	A	B	D	A	B	A	D	B	D	C	A	C	A	A	C	A	C	A	C	B	A	D	A
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	A	B	C	D	D	A	A	B	A	C	A	D	B	B	B	A	A	A	D	C	C	D	B	C