نصوص جغرافيه باللغة ا (1) "Meridian" in Arabic language is خط غرينيتش (١) خط الزوال (ب) دائرة العرض (ج) خط الاستواء (د) (2) "The hydrosphere" layer in Arabic language is الغلاف المائي (١) الغلاف الجوي (مي) الغلاف الغازي (ج) الغلاف الصخرى (د) (3) Humidity is (1) the natural environment of an animal or a plant. (ب) a piece of land surrounded by water. (z) a large area of water surrounded by land. (3) the state of being moist. (4) "Stream" in Arabic language is شلال (۱) تيار (ب) بحر (ج) فيض (د) (5) "Drainage" in Arabic language is حوض (١) نهر (ب) شلال (ج) نصریف میاه (د) ا (6) "Tectonics plates" in Arabic language is قارات الكرة الأرضية (أ) صدوع الكرة الأرضية (ب) الكثبان الرملية (ج) الصفائح التكتونية (م) (7) "Sediment" in Arabic language is صخور (أ) طين(ب) سطح الأرض (ج) رواسب (د) (8) Most large rivers have three parts, from upstream to down (i) source, Banks, and Flood. (=)upstream, Downstream and Delta. (z) upper, middle, and estuary. (1) Large river Narrow river and Delta.

(9) "Geoditical Surveying" in Arabic language 18
(9) "Geoditical Surveying مساحة جيوديسية (الله مساحة جيوديسية (الله على الله على الله على الله على الله على ال
مساحة مستوية (ب)
مساحة بحرية (ج)
مساحة جوية (د)
(10) A surge of water is called a
(「) river (中)large body of water
(→) flood (₹) flood
(3) tsunami
(11) "Degradation" in Arabic language is
قاع المجرى (أ)
جزيرة(ب) ﴿
رواسب (ج) ١
تأكل ونحت (هـ)_
(12) "Database" in Arabic language is
(i) ama (i)
إحداثيات (ب)
شبكة (ج)
قاعدة بيانات (م)
(13) Most of the heat on Earth comes from the
(i) space
(=)atmosphere
(z) interior of the Earth
(2) sun
(14) "Spatial Analysis" in Arabic language is
مقياس الخريطة (أ)
التحليل المكاني (ب)
مسقط الخريطة (ج)
بیانات قاعدة جغرافیة (د)
"Qualitative Maps" in Arabic language is
خرانط نوعية (ب)
خرائط ورقية (ج)
خرانط كمية (٤)
The rub - Alkhali desert is the
() northwestern part of the 1:
(i) northwestern part of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia (iii) northeastern part of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia
(=) northeastern part of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia (=) southeastern part of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia
(c) southeastern part of the Kingdom of Gaudi Arabia
(z) southeastern part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (s) southwestern part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (s) southwestern part of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Part of the kingdom of Saudi Arabi-
allona and an

(25) High pressure usually means (1) snowy weather (2) rainy weather (3) coldly and rainy weather (4) clear skies and sunny weather
An ocean is (b) the branch of physical geography treating of mountains. (c) an area with water and trees in a desert. (c) land outcrop into the sea. (d) the mass of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface.
(i) a group of houses, shops and mosques in the countryside. (ii) a group of houses, shops and mosques in the countryside. (iii) a plant. (iv) a plant. (iv) an area of land between hills or mountains often with a river. (iv) an uncultivated land.
(28) "Conic Projection" in Arabic language is إسقاط مطابق (المحال المطابق (ب) اسقاط مستوي(ب) اسقاط اسطواني (ج) اسقاط مخروطي (هـ)
(29) "Air pressure" in Arabic language is (أ) الضغط الجوي (أ) الضغط الجوي (أ) الأمطار (ب) الأمطار (ب) الأمطار (ب) الرطوبة (ج) الرطوبة (ج) الهواء (د)
(30) "Weather" in Arabic language is معدل الحرارة (أ) المناخ(ب) معدل الأمطار (ج) الطقس (م)
(31) "Anticline" in Arabic language is (الطبقة الأسفل (أ) محدب (حك) محدب (حك) حصى (ج) الطبقة الأعلى (د)
(32) "Warm front" in Arabic language is (أ) عاصفة رعدية (أب) (جبهة باردة (بب) سحب كثيفة (ج) جبهة حارة (د)

نصوص جغرافية باللغة الإنجليزية (2) الفصل العامي 1430/1433 هـ Two of the most important factors that determine weather are (1) sleet and hail (ب)rain and snow (z) temperature and precipitation (2) rain and drizzle Erosion is (i) natural lowland. (ا) natural (ب) any point on land which rises more than 1000 feet above its surroundings. () the large flat area. A season is salt water. (ب) one of the four parts in to which the year is divided. (z) a large area of lands with grass but few trees (1) the star that shines in the sky and gives heat and light. Weathering is an area or region with particular characteristics or use. (ب)the direction from which the wind is blowing. (7) currents of air moving in any direction. (1) the effect left on the land surface by atmospheric and biological elements. A strait is (37)(i) the matter which subsides to the bottom of a liquid. (ب) a narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two large areas of water. (z) any of the groups into which humans can be divided. (2) a celestial body appearing as a fixed point. "Inlet" in Arabic language is (38)جزيرة (د) "Mortality" in Arabic language is A relief is (4) an area with fixed characteristics. (E) a difference of heights on the earth surface. (a) a flowing of water.

نصا

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The weight of the atmosphere pressing down on the earth is called .....
         (41)
               () air pressure
               (→)absorption
              (E) wind
              ( evaporation
        (42)
                 الجغرافيا الاقليمية
              ( Economic geography
            Regional geography
             (E) Urban geography
             ( Human geography
       (43)
                "Heat" in Arabic language is ......
          الحرارة (ب)
            معدل الحرارة (ج)
            الرياح (د)
     (44)
               Atlas is .....
            (1) a level tract
           (=) an instrument for measuring air pressure
           (E) population gathering
           (1) a group of maps
    (45)
              "Slope" in Arabic language is ......
           مصطبة (١)
          ارتفاع (د)
             "Fluvial Sediments" in Arabic language is ......
   (46)
         الرواسب الفيضية (أ)
     الرواسب الريحية (ب)
       الرواسب الشاطئية (ج)
        الرواسب المائية (د)
        حوض البحر المتوسط
 (47)
        (i) Mediterranean basin
       (=)Mediterranean sea
       (z) Mediterranean climate
       (2) Mediterranean vegetation
(48)
          Landscape is .....
      (i) a representation on paper of the earth surface or part of it.
      (-)a line on a map marking a particular level.
      (z) the features of an area that can be seen when looking across it.
     (2) a lake of salt water separate from the sea by areas of sand or rocks.
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(49) "Floods" in Arabic language is

مستقع (۱)

فيضانات (م

شاطئ (د)

(50) "Fold" in Arabic language is

طية (أ)

سیاج (ب)

أخدود (ج)

جه الأرض (د)