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الملف ملخص كتيب اختبار الكفاءة Test Aptitude

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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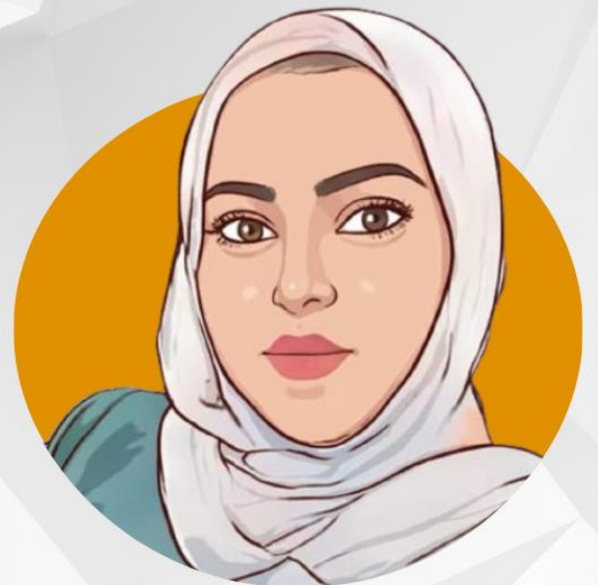


الاختبار الوطني

51338619

اختبار القدرات
اللغة الانجليزية

مذكرة الشرح
القواعد والمفردات
والاستيعاب



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جميع روابط التواصل

English Aptitude Test Student Information for English Language Proficiency Requirements

The results of the Admission/ Placement Exam determine which undergraduate students may register for credit courses, i.e, those numbered 100 and above. Students who have not achieved the minimum score required on this test will be placed in remedial courses, which are non-credit and numbered 098-099.

Admission/ Placement Test Contents

This general English test consists of the following parts:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| I. Grammar | 35 questions |
| II. Vocabulary | 35 questions |
| III. Reading Comprehension | 15 questions |

Total number of questions: 85 items

Time: 60 minutes

Part I: Grammar

A: Objective: To test students knowledge of general, basic English Grammar.

B: Contents: Grammatical items, including:

1. Articles: Example:

I watched a great match last night.....exciting match ended in a draw.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) A | (c) The |
| (b) Any | (d) An |

2. Verbs: all tenses, active/ passive, subject, verb agreement, infinitives

Most cars in the Middle Eastin Japan.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| (a) is made | (c) made |
| (b) are made | (d) make |

3. Use of negatives

Adnanlike doing his homework.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) is not | (c) do not |
| (b) not | (d) does not |

4. Word order: Questions, negatives, indirect quotations

Which of the following sentences is correct?

- (a) When you will be going to the library?
- (b) When will you be going to the library?
- (c) When will be you going to the library?
- (d) When going will you be to the library?

5. Pronouns: Subject, object, possessive, reflexive, relative.

Please give the scissors to me.....are on the table.

- (a) It
- (b) Its
- (c) Them
- (d) They

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6. Prepositions :

Kuwait's National Day is celebratedFebruary 25 every year.

- (a) at
- (b) on
- (c) in
- (d) by

7. Adjectives:

Dalal got.....result in the class.

- (a) the highest
- (b) more high
- (c) good
- (d) higher

8. Adverbs

He had to runto catch his flight.

- (a) quicker
- (b) quick
- (c) quickest
- (d) quickly

9. Gerunds:

.....is a simple but effective form of exercise.

- (a) Walk
- (b) To walk
- (c) Walking
- (d) Walks

10. Sequence of tenses: Conditionals

If Mariam has time, she.....a short break.

- (a) takes
- (b) will take
- (c) took
- (d) has taken

11. Subordinate clauses: relative, adverbial, noun:
I read the book.....the professor recommended.
- (a) what (c) who
(b) which (d) whose

Part II: Vocabulary

- A. Objective: To test students' knowledge of common vocabulary words.
B. Contents: Vocabulary from the Ministry of Education English Textbooks.

Example:

1. The story Susan told is.....No one believes it.
- (a) uncertain (c) credible
(b) certain (d) incredible
2. The newspapersome organized crime in Kuwait recently.
- (a) composed (c) reported
(b) adopted (d) attended
3. The Serengeti National Park in Africa is one of the largest nature.....in the world.
- (a) economics (c) reserves
(b) stores (d) seashores
4. Haitham was hungry, so he went to the supermarket and bought some.....
- (a) food (c) air
(b) fire (d) water
5. The office furniture looks so old and.....; it needs to be replaced immediately.
- (a) worn (c) painted
(b) drawn (d) furious

The following part consists of the most common vocabulary in the Aptitude/ Placement Test:

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Effect	تأثير	neglect	يتجاهل
Dialect	لهجة	Architect	مهندس معماري
Citation	توثيق	Circulation	دورة
Circle	دائرة - دائري	Recycling	إعادة تدوير
Performance	أداء	Importance	أهمية
Abhorrence	كره - اشمئزاز	Accordance	مطابقة - انسجام
Bloom	ازدهار	Groom	عريس
Decline	يرفض	Broom	مكنسة
Genuine	حقيقي - طبيعي	Guideline	قواعد - إرشادات
Frustrated	محبط	Canine	ناب - انياب
Dictate	يملي	Dictated	مسير - يملى عليه
Isolate	يعزل	Inflate	ينفخ
Humanitarian	انساني	Isolated	معزول
pedestrian	مشاة	Veterinarian	طبيب بيطري
Adverb	حال	Mathematician	متخصص بالرياضيات
Herb	عشبة	Proverb	حكمة
Criminal	مجرم	Partner	زميل - رفيق
Conclude	يستنتج - يستخلص	Lawyer	محامي
Exclude	يلغي - يستثني	Include	يضم - يشمل
Question	سؤال - يسأل	Predict	يتوقع
Enthusiastic	متحمس	Assume	يفترض

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Lunatic	مجنون	Supervise	يشرف على
Cosmetics	أدوات تجميل	politics	سياسة
Disjointed	مفكك	acoustic	صوتي
Exploit	يستغل	disappointed	محبط
limited	محدود	appoint	يعين
absorb	يمتص	arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
antioxidant	مطهر - مضاد للأكسدة	caffeine	مادة الكافيين
calcium	كالسيوم	cholesterol	كوليسترول
combat	يحارب - يقاوم	dietician	اخصائي تغذية
digestive	يساعد على الهضم	fibre	ألياف
iron	حديد	metabolize	يحرق الدهون
neutralize	يعادل	nutrition	تغذية
probiotic	يحتوي بكتيريا نافعة	protein	بروتين
Saturated fat	دهون مشبعة	Unsaturated fat	دهون غير مشبعة
stimulant	محفز	vitamin	فيتامين
boost	يعزز - يقوي	comprise	يتكون من
dehydration	جفاف	fatigue	ارهاق - تعب
obesity	سمنة	deficiency	نقص
grilled	مشوي	metabolism	حرق الدهون
organic	عضوي	pomegranate	رمان
RDA	القيمة الغذائية اليومية	Sodium	صوديوم
supplement	مكمل غذائي	Appeal to	يناسب - يلائم
atmospheric	ذو أجواء مريحة	crammed	مزدحم
eatery	مطعم	Fanatic	محب - مشجع
irresponsibly	بشكل غير مسؤول	Malnutrition	سوء تغذية
Salad bar	ركن سلطة	wholesome	متكامل

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Clip	مشبك	conflict	خلاف
undervalued	قليل القيمة	Expedition	بعثة
Repent	نادم	Exhibition	معرض
Underestimate	يقلل من شأن	Cart	عربة تسوق
Abduction	اختطاف	realise	يدرك
intention	نية	Upset	حزين
Concert	حفل غنائي	Outset	بداية
Fool	مغفل	Grip	قبضة
Impress	يشير اعجاب	Drip	خرير - تقطير
Parasite	طفيلي	appreciate	يقدر
Desert	صحراء	appreciation	تقدير
Dessert	حلويات	Appeal	التماس - تظلم
Handy	مفيد	Peel	يقشر
Deport	يطرد	Association	منظمة
Pill	حبة	Ashamed	منحرج
Hell	جحيم	Convert	يحول
Demonstrate	يعرض	Reign	ملك
Demonstration	عرض	Sovereign	سيادة
Intrude	يتدخل	Reuse	يعيد استخدام
Humiliate	يهين	Overcompensate	يعوض
Apartment	شقة	Reduce	يقلل
Reclaim	يستعيد	Addict	يدمن
Accept	يقبل	Exploration	اكتشاف
Except	ما عدا	fake	مزيف
Expect	يتوقع	Confirm	يؤكد
Inspection	تحقيق	Ceremony	احتفال
Expire	منتهي الصلاحية	Parliament	برلمان
Nosy	فضولي	Astronomy	علم الفضاء

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Speculative	تأملي - تفكري	Competitive	تنافسي
Rescue	ينقذ	Inquisitive	فضولي
Reply	يرد على	Regard	يتعلق بـ
Disaster	كارثة	Recur	يتكرر
Solution	حل	Action	تصرف
Purchase	يشترى	Factor	عامل
Divide	يقسم	Conquer	يحتل - يغزو
Achievement	انجاز	Add	يضيف
deception	خداع	Bewilderment	حيرة - ارتباك
Content	محتوى	Consent	يوافق
Frequent	متكرر	Accident	حادث
Colorful	ملون	Helpful	متعاون
Shameful	مخجل	Doubtful	مشكك
Volunteer	متطوع	Conjugated	مترافق
Educated	مثقف	Filling	حشوة
Confiscate	يصادر	Associate	يرتبط
Decay	يتعفن	Addiction	إدمان
Delay	يتأخر	Display	يعرض
Impression	تعبير - انطباع	Dismay	يرتعب
Attention	انتباه	Attraction	انجذاب
Advertisement	إعلان	Pollution	تلوث
Appointment	موعد	Bill	فاتورة
Greasy	دهني	Employment	توظيف
Harmful	ضار	Boastful	متفاخر
awful	سيء	Hill	تل
Overpriced	باهظ الثمن	Affect	يؤثر
Abduct	يختطف	Will	رغبة
Slip	ينزلق	Part	جزء

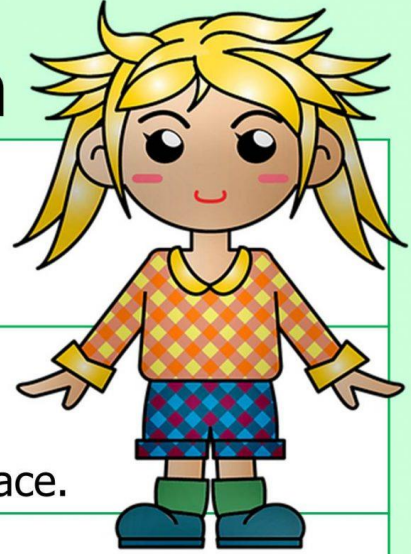
Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Limited	محدود	Examination	اختبار
Vomit	يتقيأ	Extract	يستخلص
Demolish	يدمر	Reside	يسكن
Abolish	يلغي	Design	يصمم
Numerous	متعدد	Transport	ينقل
Majority	أكثرية	Polished	مصبوغ
Minority	أقلية	Astonished	مذهول
Authority	صلاحية	Generous	كريم
Swear	يقسم	Spacious	واسع
Disappear	يختفي	Seniority	أقدمية
Admire	يعجب	Priority	أولوية
Administration	إدارة	Borrow	يستعير
Admiration	اعجاب	Lend	يعير
Appoint	يعين - يوظف	Credential	معتد - موثوق
liberal	متحرر	Compulsory	اجباري
Amuse	يسلي	Amusement	تسلية
Shave	يحلِق	Command	أمر
protection	حماية	protect	يحمي
Object	يعترض	Objection	اعتراض
geography	جغرافيا	geometric	هندسي
Destiny	مصير	Destination	وجهة
abuse	يسيء - يعنف	Deduce	يستنتج
Zealous	متحمس	Highlight	عنوان رئيسي
Furious	غاضب	preclude	يستثني
compass	بوصلة	claim	ادعاء
duration	مدة	drought	جفاف
satisfied	راضي	grateful	ممتن
dictionary	قاموس	encyclopedia	موسوعة

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Accomplish	ينجز	Instrument	آلة
Accomplishment	انجاز	Cosy	دافئ
Detect	يرصد	Exhausted	متعب
Skeptical	مرتاب - متشكك	Resign	يستقيل
Identical	متطابق	Opponent	منافس
Influential	مؤثر	Campaign	حملة
Essential	أساسي - ضروري	Exaggeration	مبالغة
Sequential	متتالي	Backyard	ساحة خلفية
Economy	اقتصاد	Courtyard	فناء
Application	تطبيق - نموذج طلب	Hysterical	هستيري - مضحك
Accusation	اتهام	Corruption	فساد
Configuration	تشغيل - تفعيل	Firm	قاسي
Separate	يفصل	Continent	قارة
Vicious	شرير	Detergent	منظف
Vacant	شاغر - فارغ	Commit	يلتزم
Observe	يلاحظ	Omit	يلغي
Campsite	مخيم	Permit	يسمح
Appetite	شهية	Noisy	مزعج
Observation	ملاحظة	Dart	وثبة
Portable	متنقل	Judgment	حكم - قرار
Explore	يكشف	Statement	مقولة - جملة
Brilliant	ذكي - رائع	Expand	يوسع
Insist	يصر	Technician	فني
Energy	طاقة	defect	خلل
Allergy	حساسية	inspect	يحقق
Influence	تأثير	Ethical	أخلاقي
Surgeon	جراح	Annoy	يزعج
Calligraphy	فن الخط	Lifeguard	حارس - منفذ

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
Violent	عنيف	Reluctant	متردد
Convenient	ملائم	Drastic	قاسي - عنيف
Static	ثابت	Specific	محدد
Disobedient	غير مطيع	Obedient	مطيع
Mention	يذكر	Detention	حجز - حبس
Adaptable	متكيف	Affliction	محنة - مصيبة
Flexible	مرن	Stubborn	عنيد
Release	اصدار - يصدر	Willing	راغب
Stab	يطعن	Grab	يمسك
Entertainment	ترفيه	Establishment	مؤسسة
Attitude	تصرفات - سلوك	Astonishment	دهشة
Solitude	عزلة	Altitude	ارتفاع
Literature	أدب	Magnitude	كمية
Autonomy	الاستقلالية	Linguistics	لغويات
Dissect	يفحص - يحلل	Agronomy	علم الزراعة
Collect	يجمع	Suspect	مشتبه به
Deceive	يخدع	Correct	يصحح
Perceive	يدرك	Receive	يستقبل
Rarely	نادراً	Conceive	حمل المرأة
Combination	تشكيلة	Fist	قبضة
Amputation	بتر	Punctuation	علامات ترقيم
Serious	جدي	Resignation	استقالة
Fabulous	رائع	Jealous	يغار
Difference	فرق	Precious	ثمين
Negligence	تجاهل	Innocence	براءة
Shadow	ظل	Experience	خبرة
Fellow	زميل	Pillow	وسادة
Descriptive	وصفي	Window	نافذة

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
recycle	يعيد تدوير	Random	عشوائي
transplant	يزرع عضو	Transfer	ينقل
attend	يحضر	exist	يظهر
reserve	يحجز	deserve	يستحق
conserve	يحفظ	Preserve	يحفظ
Paddle	مجداف - يجدف	Low profile	بشكل خفي
Extinct	ينقرض	extinction	انقراض
Instinct	غريزة	distinct	مميز - مختلف
Prose	كتابة نثرية	Succinct	مختصر
Scour	ينظف - يعقم	Reaction	رد فعل
transaction	بيع وشراء	react	يتفاعل - يتجاوب
Fraction	جزء	Distraction	مشتتات
socialize	يتعارف	terrorize	يرعب - يخيف
neutralize	يعادل - يبطل مفعول	romanticize	يتخيل
Tense	زمن	Offense	هجوم
Expense	تكلفة	Sense	منطق
Spacious	واسع	Outrageous	بشكل لا يصدق
Contagious	معدي	Famous	مشهور
Choke	يختنق	Poke	يوخز
Pavement	الطريق الجانبي	provoke	يستفز
Shipment	شحنة	Basement	سرداب
Movement	حركة	argument	جدل
Limit	حد	Distance	مسافة
Mature	ناضج	premature	غير ناضج
adventure	مغامرة	departure	اقلاع
tame	أليف - يروض	lecture	محاضرة
improvise	يرتجل	aim	هدف
authorize	يفول - يعطي صلاحية	Criticize	ينتقد

Parts of Speech



Noun - A person, place, thing, or idea

The **frog** leaped over the fallen **branch**.

Verb - Expresses action or being

Tim **sprinted** along the track and **won** the race.

Pronoun - Replaces a noun

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They carried **it** to school.

Adjective - Describes a noun

I found an **old wooden** box in the basement.

Adverb - Describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb

I looked **quickly** to see if my **very** favorite sandwich was on the lunch menu.

Preposition - Begins a prepositional phrase

I lost my phone somewhere **in** the building **after** school.

Conjunction - Combines words, phrases, or clauses

Mia **and** Agnes ran around the track **but** didn't jump the hurdles.

Interjection - Expresses emotion

Wow, they're calling for snow tonight! **Hurray!**



Basic Grammar The Helping verbs

• الفعل المساعد يساعد الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة ويتم نفيه واستخدامه في السؤال.

• النوع الأول مشتق من verb to be وهذه الأفعال هي :
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- Am is are (in the present) , was/ were (in the past) , be (in the infinitive form), being and been.
- Verb to do : Do, Does, Did
- Verbs to have : have, has, had

Examples:

1. I **am** a teacher.
2. She **is** a doctor.
3. She **was** sick yesterday.
4. We **don't** stay late on school days.
5. We **have** finished the unit already.
6. She **has** been sick since Tuesday.
7. She **didn't** go out yesterday.

I. Tenses

Present Continuous (المضارع المستمر)

{To talk about an action happening at the moment of speaking.}

Is, am , are + v (ing)

E.g. He is playing football now

Negative: He isn't playing football now.

Question: Is he playing football now?

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Keywords: (now, at the moment, at the time being, او إذا بدأت الجملة بفعل املا مثل:)

Listen! Be careful! Hurry up!

E.g. They are having lunch at the moment.

Negative: They aren't having lunch at the moment.

Question: Are they having lunch at the moment?

نماذج من اختبارات سابقة:

- Please do not bother your grandmother. Shethe match.
 - had been watching
 - watching
 - has been watching
 - is watching
- Billyvery hard at the moment so he can win the manager's trust .
 - is working
 - work
 - was working
 - works
- Ali isevery morning in order to lose weight .
 - running
 - run
 - ran
 - runs

I. Tenses

Past Perfect Continuous (الماضي التام المستمر)

{To talk about an action that happened before another action in the past) The first action is in the past perfect continuous and the second action is in the past simple) It's similar to the past perfect, but the focus here is on the duration of time.

Form: Had + been+ v (ing)

E.g. He had been living in Canada for seven years before he moved to the USA.

➔ التركيز هنا على الفترة الزمنية التي عاش فيها في كندا

Negative: He hadn't been living in Canada for seven years before he moved to the USA.

Question: Had he been living in Canada for seven years before he moved to the USA?

Keywords: (since, for, all { day, night, week, month, year} , after, before, when)

Examples :

1. She was too tired because shethe house since the morning.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a. cleaned | c. had been cleaning |
| b. Is cleaning | d. cleans |

2. Her eyes were red because sheall night.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a. cried | c. has cried |
| b. is crying | d. had been crying |

I. Tenses

المستقبل المستمر The Future Continuous

{To present an event or action that is happening at a certain point in time in the future }

Form :1. will+ be + v(ing)

The baby **will be playing** the whole night.

Negative: The baby **won't be playing** the whole night.

Question: **Will** the baby **be playing** the whole night?

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Keywords: (tomorrow, next {week, month, year}, the coming, soon, by the time, in the future)

نماذج من اختبارات سابقة:

- Hurry up! Ahmad's flightshortly and we have to be at the airport to welcome him.
 - have landed
 - has landed
 - will be landing
 - to be landing
- He will not..... The bus today.
 - taking
 - Been taking
 - be taken
 - be taking
- I think it will be..... soon.
 - snowing
 - snow
 - snows
 - snowed

III. Order of adjectives

ترتيب الصفات



1. We had..... at the new restaurant on the Gulf Road.

- spicy delicious Thai food
- spicy Thai delicious food
- delicious spicy Thai food
- delicious Thai spicy food

2. Which sentence is correct ?

- An amazing young Canadian singer sang the song.
- An amazing Canadian young singer sang the song.
- A Canadian amazing young singer sang the song.
- An amazing young singer Canadian sang the song.

IV. Comparatives and Superlatives

المقارنة والتفضيل

Comparative		Superlative
Shorter than	صفات من مقطع قصير	The shortest
Taller than		The tallest
More dangerous than	صفات من مقطع طويل	The most dangerous
More beautiful than		The most beautiful

The Irregular adjectives in comparatives and superlatives:

Positive

bad

far(distance)

far(extent)

good

ill

late

less

little(amount)

many

much

Comparative

worse

farther

further

better

worse

later

lesser

less

more

more

Superlative

worst

farthest

furthest

best

worst

latest or last

least

least

most

most



IV. Comparatives and Superlatives

المقارنة والتفضيل

Examples:

1. He went to bed.....she did.

- a. the earliest
b. earlier than
c. more early than
d. the most early

2. Getting high marks in the Aptitude Test is the.....part of gaining entrance to some colleges at Kuwait University.

- a. more important
b. Importance
c. importantly
d. most important

3. Dubai is.....Bahrain.

- a. farther than
b. the farthest than
c. more far than
d. farer than

V. The Countable and the Uncountable

المعدود وغير المعدود

It doesn't accept the addition of a number or the (s) at the end of the word. E.g.: rice, love, milk, water.

It accepts the addition of a number and the (s) at the end of the word. E.g.: Three boys, children, two cats, etc.

Quantifiers used with countable/ uncountable nouns:

1. A → للاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف صامت

E.g. a boy, a cat, a door a window.

2. An → للاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف علة (a,o,i,e,u)

An apple, an elephant.

3. Some and any : They are used with both countable and uncountable nouns. Some is used with positive statements.

There is some juice in the fridge. There are some oranges in the basket.

Any is used with negative statements and questions.

There isn't any money in my wallet.

Are there any apples in the fridge?

المنهج التويجيه
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تستخدم مع المعدود ومعناها قليل لا يكفي.	Few
A few : تستخدم مع المعدود ومعناها قليل ولكن يكفي	
Little : تستخدم مع غير المعدود وتعني قليل ولا يكفي.	
A little: تستخدم مع غير المعدود وتعني قليل ولكن يكفي.	
A lot of / lots of تستخدم مع المعدود وغير المعدود وتعني الكثير من.	
Many تستخدم مع المعدود وتعني العديد من.	
Much تستخدم مع غير المعدود وتشير إلى الكمية.	

1. Adam boughtnew trousers.

- a. a c. any
b. some d. an

2. Aisha is depressed because she has friends.

- a. Few c. a few
b. Little d. a little

VI. Adjectives ending in (ing) and (ed)

تصف مشاعر
الشخص نفسه

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تصف موقف أو
الشخص الذي
سبب هذه
المشاعر

What's the Difference?

Adjectives with **-ed vs. -ing**

-ed describes a person's own feelings

bored, confused, interested, excited, surprised

This lesson is difficult. I am confused!
Kate had nothing to do; she was very bored.

-ing describes a situation, a thing, or a person that CAUSES the feelings

boring, confusing, interesting, exciting, surprising

This lecture is very confusing. I don't understand.
The movie was so boring that Jim nearly fell asleep.

A E American English at State

- The girlsbecause they have nothing interesting to do.
 - bored
 - are boring
 - boring
 - are bored
- The movie to watch.
 - are entertaining
 - is entertained
 - was entertaining
 - were entertained
- These news were
 - shocked
 - Shocks
 - shock
 - shocking

VII. Correlative Conjunctions

الروابط المتلازمة

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Both ... and



The fluid includes both gasses and liquids.

Either ... or



Either dye or paints are used to color cloth.

Neither ... nor



Love is neither bought nor sold.

1.mother and daughter practice yoga every morning.

- a. Either
b. Several
c. Neither
d. Both

2. She is neither polite.....funny.

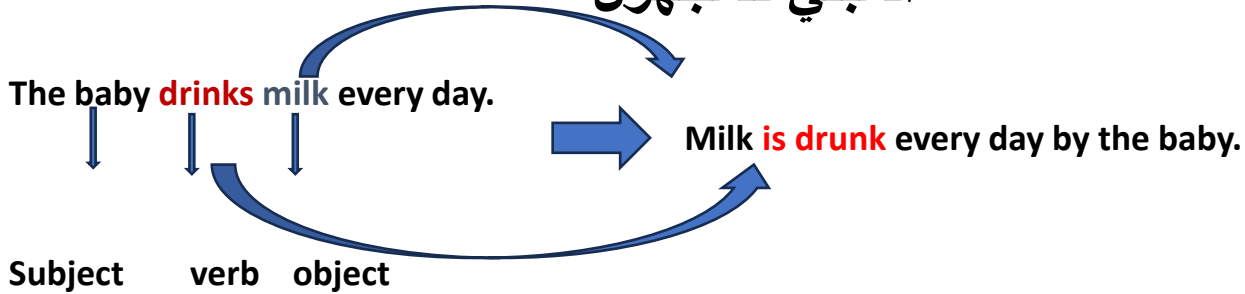
- a. nor
b. or
c. and
d. not

3. Nadia and Ahmad are going to join the police force.

- a. Neither
b. Both
c. Each
d. Either

X. The Passive voice

المبني للمجهول



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1. The object will be the subject of the passive sentence.
2. We put a helping verb that suits the new subject followed by the past participle of the main verb.
3. The subject of the active sentence will be written at the end of the sentence followed by the preposition (by) .

Tense	Active	Passive
1. Present Simple	Emma writes a letter.	A letter is written by Emma.
2. Present Continuous	Emma is writing a letter.	A letter is being written by Emma.
3. Past Simple	Emma wrote a letter.	A letter was written by Emma.
4. Past Continuous	Emma was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by Emma.
5. Present Perfect	Emma has written a letter.	A letter has been written by Emma.
6. Past Perfect	Emma had written a letter.	A letter had been written by Emma.
7. Future Simple	Emma will write a letter.	A letter will be written by Emma.
8. Future be going to	Emma is going to write a letter.	A letter is going to be written by Emma.
9. Modal	Emma must write a letter.	A letter must be written by Emma.
10. Modal Perfect	Emma should have written a letter.	A letter should have been written by Emma.

XII. The Reported Speech

الكلام المنقول

PLACE & TIME

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

TENSE CHANGE

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
will	would
can	could
must / have to	must or had to
may / might	might
should	should
ought to	Ought to

Examples :

- Our parents always ask usout late.
 - to not stay
 - not to stay
 - not stay
 - to stay not
- Which sentence is correct?
 - The policeman told me not to come any closer.
 - The policeman told me to don't come any closer.
 - The policeman told me to not come any closer.
 - The policeman told me to never come any closer.
- The doctor told me..... smoking.
 - stop
 - to stop
 - stopping
 - stops

XV. Coordinating Conjunctions

أدوات الربط

List of Conjunction Words			
Coordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunction	Subordinating Conjunction	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For And Nor But Or Yet So 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> both/and whether/or not only/but also either/or neither/nor just/so the/the as/as if/then rather/than no sooner/than such/that so/that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> after although as as if as long as as much as as soon as as far as as though by the time in as much as inasmuch in order to in order that in case lest though now that now since now when now even if 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> even even though provided provide that if if then if when if only just as where wherever whereas where if whether since because whose whoever unless while before why

Examples :

-he lives far from the city, he attends morning classes regularly.
 - Except
 - However
 - Although
 - Upon
- I will take an umbrella with me.....we can see dark clouds in the sky.
 - since
 - although
 - over
 - very
- Omar was born poor, he became one of the richest people in the country.
 - Until
 - Although
 - While
 - Before

XVI. Relative Pronouns & WH-Questions

ضمائر الوصل وأدوات السؤال

The word	The use	Examples
Who	للعاقل – من	I like people who are friendly. Who is knocking on the door?
Which	لغير العاقل والحيوان- أي	I bought the dress which you chose. Which car would you like to buy?
Where	أين- للدلالة على المكان	I still remember the place where we met. Where are my keys?
When	متى- للدلالة على الزمان	I still remember the day when we met. When is your birthday?
Whose	للملكية- لمن	This is the woman whose house was robbed. Whose pen is this ? It's Mona's.
Whom	للعاقل عندما يكون في محل مفعول به	This is the man whom you met yesterday. With whom did you go yesterday?
Who 's	Who is / who has	I saw the boy who has climbed the tree.
What	بمعنى ماذا	I still remember what you said. What is your last name?
Why	لماذا- للسؤال عن السبب	I know the reason why she came late. Why did you come late?
How	كيف- للسؤال عن الحال	I still can't imagine how she left her family. How are you?
How much/ How many	كم الكمية – كم العدد	How much sugar do you like ? How many books have you read so far?

XVI. Relative Pronouns & WH-Questions

ضمائر الوصل وأدوات السؤال

Examples :

1. This is the songI told you about.

- a. where c. what
b. which d. who

2. Please send this letter to the womandaughter won the competition.

- a. who c. whom
b. which d. whose

3. "is Kareem?"

" He is feeling much better. Thanks for asking."

- a. How c. Who
b. Where d. What

XVII. Demonstrative Pronouns

ضمائر الإشارة

This : للمفرد القريب

That : للمفرد البعيد

These : للجمع القريب

Those: للجمع البعيد

- None ofbooks is interesting.

- a. this c. those
b. them d. that

- I thinkleather shoes do not suit you at all.

- a. them c. these
b. this d. that

XVIII. Sentence Structure

تركيب الجملة

Four Sentence Structures

Simple: (Subject +verb+ object): 1 Independent Clause(**He kicked the ball.**)

Compound (2 or more Independent Clauses) (**I kicked the ball and it hit Tom**)

Complex (1 independent clause & 1 or more dependent clauses) : **Tom cried because the ball hit him.**

Compound- Complex (2 or more Independent Clauses & 1 or more dependent clauses) : **Tom cried because the ball hit him, and I apologized immediately.**

1. Which sentence is correct?
 - a. She's very an intelligent professional writer.
 - b. She's an intelligent professional very writer.
 - c. She's a professional writer very intelligent.
 - d. She's a very intelligent professional writer.
2. Which sentence is correct?
 - a. Why you are upset so?
 - b. Why you are so upset?
 - c. Why are you so upset?
 - d. Why are you upset so?
3. Which sentence is correct?
 - a. I don't remember where I saw you.
 - b. I don't remember where did I see you.
 - c. I don't remember where did I saw you.
 - d. I don't remember where I did saw you.

XX. Pronouns (الضمائر)

Subject	Object	Possessive		Reflexive
I	Me	My	Mine	myself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/ yourselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	them	Their	Theirs	themselves

1. Please do not worry. We can look after.....

- a. herself
b. himself
c. yourself
d. ourselves

2. let's not take home the wrong phones. This is and this is yours.

- a. my
b. mine
c. you
d. your

3. The students who were absent missed the test , so they had to take.....the following week.

- a. them
b. him
c. it
d. his

XXI. Prepositions (أحرف الجر)

1. On

على On the table, on the ground.

لوسائل المواصلات for transports: on a plane, on a horse

للأيام for days: On Wednesday, on my birthday, on 6th, June, 2018.

لوسائل التكنولوجيا for means of media: on the mobile, on the internet, on the

iPad.

2. In

داخل (inside) in the box

موقع
للدول countries : In Kuwait, in Bahrain
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للأشهر والسنوات والدول months, years, and centuries : in July, in 2020, in the 19th

century.

3. at

للأماكن places (at work, at school, at the club)

للوقت المحدد time : at 6 o'clock, at night, at dawn.

4. by (بالقرب من) By the beach, by the airport.

5. under (تحت- مخفي غير مرئي) under the tree

6. Below (تحت- يمكن رؤيته) below the picture, below the line.

7. Above (فوق) above the line , above the shelves.

8. near (بالقرب من) My friend sits near me.

9. for : لأجل - ل I will buy a gift for my friend. I was waiting for you last night.

1. He is waiting.....his friend to arrive.

- a. to c. about
b. for d. from

2. Nouria is never late for work. She always arrives.....

- a. timely c. at the time
b. on time d. on the time

XXIII. Modals (الأفعال الناقصة)

MODAL VERBS

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY <small>المهارة</small> <small>موقع almanahj.com/kw</small>	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David can speak three languages. • He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I sit in that chair please? • Could I open the window? • May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. • You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must memorize all of these rules about tenses. • You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It looks nice, but it might be very expensive. • Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.

Part Three

Reading Comprehension

- الهدف من أسئلة الاستيعاب هو التأكد من قدرة الطلاب على فهم فقرات قصيرة.
- تتنوع أسئلة الفقرات في طبيعتها ومن أهم الأسئلة هي:



- موضوع الفقرة
- معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط
- الضمائر وعلى ماذا تعود
- اختيار الجملة الصحيحة أو الخاطئة بين ٤ جمل
- سؤال استنتاجي
- يتراوح عدد الفقرات في كل سؤال بين فقرة واحدة- ٤ فقرات
- يفضل دائماً قراءة القطعة قبل قراءة الأسئلة لأخذ فكرة عامة عن الفقرة .
- في حالة الرسالة نتجاهل العنوان والمرسل والمرسل إليه بالإضافة إلى الفقرة الأولى لأنها ترحيبية والأخيرة لأنها وداع.

Part Three

Reading Comprehension

In Crete, a relatively new tool - the mechanical harvester - is used to harvest olives. Huge nets or pieces of synthetic fabric are placed under the trees to collect the olives as they drop. Women and children do this, while men operate the harvesters.

The mechanical harvesters consists of a portable generator and a T-shaped rod with elastic sticks attached to it. The rod is 2 to 3 meters long and it is connected to the generator with a 15-meter long cable. The head of the rod rotates fast and the elastic sticks hit the olives and throw them on the nets. When almost all the olives have been harvested from a tree, they are put into sacks and the nets placed under the next tree.

Twenty years ago, no mechanical harvesters existed in Crete and the traditional way of harvesting olives was with long wooden sticks that the farmers used to hit the olives. Another form of olive harvesting is with small plastic "combs" that comb the olives off the branches. This is used only when the trees are very young and short.

76. The nets are placed under the trees _____.

- (a) to stop the olives from falling
- (b) by women and children
- (c) because they are huge
- (d) only when mechanical harvesters are used

سؤال عن تفاصيل في الفقرة

77. Which of these sentences about the mechanical harvester is true?

- (a) It is a traditional piece of equipment.
- (b) It is only used on very old trees.
- (c) It is operated by a generator.
- (d) Its elastic sticks are 2 to 3 meters long.

اختيار الجملة الصحيحة بين الجمل
الأخرى

78. In paragraph 2, they refers to _____.

- (a) olives
- (b) elastic sticks
- (c) mechanical harvesters
- (d) men, women and children

الضمير وعلى ماذا يعود

79. The passage mentions _____ different methods of harvesting olives.

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 1
- (d) 2

سؤال استنتاجي

80. The passage is mainly about _____.

- (a) traditional methods of harvesting olives
- (b) the description of the mechanical harvester
- (c) a new method of harvesting olives
- (d) what people do during the harvest

الموضوع العام للفقرة

Part Three

Reading Comprehension

11 January 2001
Letter to the Editor
Los Angeles Times

معلومات غير مهمة

I am the founder of The Cancer Cure Foundation that for 26 years has been gathering information on alternative cancer treatments from around the world.

فقرة تعريفية

I strongly disagree with the views of Barrie Cassileth in the article, "Laetrile by Any Other Name Is Still Bogus," which appeared in your newspaper on January 1, 2001. Statistics show that Laetrile is among the best treatments for cancer. It does not work 100% of the time (What therapy does?), but our studies show that Laetrile is much more effective than radiation or chemotherapy.

الفقرتين المهمتين

Medicine is losing the fight against cancer. After decades of research on which billions of dollars have been spent, cancer is even more common. After heart disease, cancer is the leading cause of death in the United States.

The Cancer Cure Foundation offers free information on over 100 alternative cancer therapies. Laetrile is just one of them. Your readers are invited to visit our website, www.cancure.org, or to call me personally at (800) 282-2873.

Sincerely,

فقرة ختامية

G. Edward Griffin

81. The article "Laetrile by Any Other Name Is Still Bogus" was written by _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) the publishers | (c) the editor |
| (b) G. Edward Griffin | (d) Barrie Cassileth |

82. It can be inferred that Laetrile is a/an _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| (a) organization | (c) disease |
| (b) newspaper article | (d) medicine |

83. According to the writer, cancer is _____.

- | |
|--|
| (a) the leading cause of death in the US |
| (b) on the increase |
| (c) one of the causes of heart disease |
| (d) less widespread |

84. Which of these statements about The Cancer Cure Foundation is **false**?

- | |
|--|
| (a) It advises people about heart disease. |
| (b) It was founded by G. Edward Griffin. |
| (c) It offers free information. |
| (d) It collects information. |

نلاحظ أن جميع الأسئلة هي من
الفقرة الثانية والثالثة

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