

الأسئلة الامتحانية للدورة الامتحانية لاختبار الماجستير للافتراضية

1. Have you heard the great news? The man, _____ refused your proposal last year, has been arrested.

لا نستعمل that أبداً بوجود الفاصلة.

ضمير الوصل whom دائماً متبوع ب فاعل (Ahmad – she – they) لأنه بمحل مفعول به ولا نستعمل بعده فعل أبداً

The teacher whom I told you about has a session now.

كلمة الوصل when تحتاج إلى جملة بعدها

a. that	b. whom	c. when	d. who
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2. Have you heard the great news? The man, _____ refused your proposal last year, has been arrested.

السؤال إجا لدفعة ثانية بطريقة مختلفة

ليكون الجواب c صحيح، نحتاج إلى has

الضمير whose هو ضمير وصل يعبر عن الملكية نستعمل قبل اسم (المالك) وبعده اسم (المملوك)

The teacher whose class starts at 9:00 has a session now.

a. that	b. whom	c. who have repeatedly	d. whose daughter
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3. I am simply surprised at your lack of authority over him. Why cannot you _____ him eat his dinner?

a. force (him to eat)	b. make	c. tell (him to eat)	d. ask (him to help)
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نستعمل الفعل بحالة الصفر مع الفعل make

I make my children study hard for their exams.

ولكن إن كانت الجملة مبنية للمجهول، نستعمل to + infinitive بعد الفعل make

When I was a child, I was made to sleep early.

Make/made + him/her + zero verb معلوم

Was made/is made/ are made/ were made / am made + to

4. As far as I am concerned, all he is good at _____ making up the most improbable excuses anyone has ever heard.

a. his	b. presently	c. is	d. he is
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All I can do to help is to give you some Panadol.

All I am good at is being on time.

(All + sentence) is

5. _____, he went to collect his payment.

a. Having finished his work successfully	نستعمل التركيب هذا للتعبير عن السبب
b. Although he had completed his work successfully	نتيجة غير متوقعة +
c. As long as the work is completed successfully	

d. The work ~~has been~~ completed

Although I was very tired, I could not sleep. نتيجة غير متوقعة

Having slept for 8 hours, I was ready to start work.

Having + verb three = سبب

6. He is _____ when he is with you.

a. much happier	b. most happier	c. most happy	d. the most happiest
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يمكن استعمال الكلمات التالية قبل صيغ المقارنة much – a lot – a bit – a little- far

BMW is **much** more expensive than KIA.

BMW is **a bit** more expensive than Ferrari.

7. She _____ her father.

a. reminds me of	b. remembers me of	c. remembers of me	d. reminds of me
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حرف الجر **preposition** + **مفعول به** **object** + **فعل** **Verb**

8. I travelled _____ **business** for a few days last month.

a. on	b. at	c. in	d. through
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9. English people always talk about _____.

كلمة weather هي اسم غير معدود (الاسم الغير معدود ليس مفرد وليس جمع)

a. weather	b. weathers	c. the weather	d. a weather
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في مجموعة كلمات دائمة مسبقة بـ **the**

The cinema – the weather – the sun – the moon – the first – the second – the last

وفي كلمات لا نستعمل معها **the** أبداً

At work – at home – in bed –

10. The **elevator** is out of _____ today. We have already called the fixer.

He is out of work = عاطل عن العمل

It is out of order = معطل

a. order	b. work	c. intake	d. power
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11. This is **the** _____ beautiful novel I **have ever read**.

نستعمل الحاضر التام مع صيغة التفضيل

This meal is **the most delicious** meal I **have ever eaten**.

a. good	b. more	c. much	d. most
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12. I have got _____ **many** problems.

a. much	b. too	c. very	d. enough
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Too many – **so** many فقط

Too much – **so** much فقط

13. **He is** due to arrive tomorrow, _____?

المتكلم والذي يسأل هو نفس الشخص.

a. doesn't he?	b. isn't he?	c. didn't he?	d. hasn't he?
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14. Speaker A: The doorbell is ringing.

Speaker B: _____ . قرار عفوي

a. I am going to open the door. قرار مع تفكير
b. I will open the door. قرار عفوي دون تفكير
c. I will be opening the door. مستقبل مستمر نستعمل مع زمن محدد جداً في المستقبل
d. both a & b

Do not call between 8 and 10 as I **will be having** an exam.

15. _____ **before** the conflict began, the army pulled down the border posts.

Shortly after – shortly before

a. as soon as	b. shortly	c. briefly	d. when
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He **talked** about the problem **slowly/quickly/briefly**. حال يُستعمل لوصف الفعل

He **drives** his car **carefully**.

16. They _____ to go to France for a year.

a. decide	b. to decide	c. decided	d. are deciding
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17. Do you know **what** _____ now?

كلمة السؤال في بداية السؤال = نستعمل ترتيب سؤال (كلمة سؤال ثم فعل مساعد ثم فاعل)

When are you traveling?

Why is she unhappy?

كلمة السؤال **ليست** في بداية السؤال = نستعمل ترتيب جملة (كلمة سؤال ثم فاعل ثم فعل)

Can you tell me **when you are** traveling?

Do you know **why she is** unhappy?

Do you know **why is she** unhappy?

a. time it is	b. time is it	c. is the time	d. time is
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18. Hospitals that ignore the regulations are subject to sanctions and will not be _____ by **insurance**.

a. estimated	b. paid	c. reimbursed	d. satisfied
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19. Emails are normally _____ seconds after they have been sent.

a. delivered	b. copied	c. erased	d. transformed
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20. The students visited the museum and spent several hours with the _____ who was very helpful.

a. bursar	b. steward	c. curator	d. commissioner
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21. The government is trying hard to _____ public **confidence** in its management in the country's deteriorating economy.

a. restore	b. renovate	c. predict	d. concern
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22. When they asked her about it, she said **it was no _____ of theirs** and would not tell them anything.
It is no concern of yours = مو شغلك

a. relation	b. concern	c. relevance	d. influence
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23. The government should not raise income _____ in the year of election.

a. salary	b. tax	c. earn	d. wage
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24. I wonder how he can _____ such a luxurious car.

a. apply	b. ride	c. afford يتحمل تكلفة	d. deliver
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25. In cold countries, people wear thick clothes _____ warm.

in order to + infinitive أو to + infinitive للتعبير عن السبب نستعمل

I traveled to Dubai **to find** a job.

I traveled to Dubai **in order to find** a job.

a. for keep	b. to keep	c. to keeping	d. keep
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26. He's **come** here, _____?

He's coming = is

He's come = has

a. is not he?	b. does not he?	c. has not he?	d. has he?
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27. A hand grenade has _____ just a few meters away.

a. exploded	b. zoomed	c. involved	d. invented
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28. It is **quite** _____ that they had made up their minds about it.

Quite / very / so / really / extremely / incredibly / absolutely / terribly + صفة

a. chance	b. opportunity	c. possibility	d. probable
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29. The poet had written several _____ before completing the final version.

a. originals	b. drafts	c. poems	d. rehearsals
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30. This legend has been _____ **down** from generation to generation.

a. landed	b. handed	c. branded	d. hanged
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31. It seems to me that they never gave a thought to _____ future problems when the plans were being laid down five years ago.

a. unbelievable	b. probable	c. impossible	d. untrustworthy
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32. Kay and Sandy _____ the retirement dinner **this year**.

الحاضر المستمر = للتعبير عن التخطيط بين الأشخاص

I am seeing my friends after class. أنا مخطط معهم انه نلتقى

a. to organize	b. are organizing	c. organize	d. organizing
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33. You **can** play outside **when** you _____ your lunch.

الكلمات التي تعبر عن الزمن مثل when- as soon as – after -before لا تجتمع بنفس الطرف مع المستقبل

I will see you when I **will** arrive.

I will see you when I **arrive**.

a. will have eaten	b. have finished	c. are eating	d. eat
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34. Choose the correct statement.

a. Not until you finish your homework, can you go outside.
b. Not until you finished your homework you can go outside.
c. Not until finished your homework you can go outside.
d. Not until finishing your homework can you going outside.

35. She _____ for this company **for quite a long time** **before** **she left to another one**.

a. worked	b. have worked	c. has been worked	d. has worked
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She **has worked** for this company for many years. لساتها بنفس الوظيفة

She **worked** for that company for many years before she left. تركت = ماضي بسيط

الحل

1. d	2. d	3. b	4. c	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. a	9. c	10. a
11. d	12. b	13. b	14. b	15. b	16. c	17. a	18. c	19. a	20. c
21. a	22. b	23. b	24. c	25. b	26. c	27. a	28. d	29. b	30. b
31. b	32. b	33. b	34. a	35. a					