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١- ﻤﻥ ﻤﺼﺎﺩﺭ ﺍﺸﺘﻘﺎﻕ ﺃﻫﺩﺍﻑ ﺍﻝﺘﺭﺒﻴﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﻤﻠﻜﺔ ﺍﻝﻌﺭﺒﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺴﻌﻭﺩﻴﺔ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻷﻭﻀﺎﻉ ﺍﻻﺠﺘﻤﺎﻋﻴﺔ ﻭﺍﻻﻗﺘﺼﺎﺩﻴﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﻤﻠﻜﺔ
* ﺏ- ﺍﻻﺘﺠﺎﻫﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺎﺼﺭﺓ ﻭﻤﻘﺘﻀﻴﺎﺘﻬﺎ ﻭﺨﺼﺎﺌﺼﻬﺎ
  + ﺝ - ﺤﺎﺠﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﻁﻥ ﺍﻝﺴﻌﻭﺩﻱ ﻭﻤﻁﺎﻝﺏ ﻨﻤﻭﻩ
* ﺩ - ﻜل ﻤﺎ ﺴﺒﻕ

٢- ﺃﻱ ﻤﻤﺎ ﻴﺄﺘﻲ ﻻ ﻴﻌﺘﺒﺭ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺼﺎﺩﺭ ﺍﻝﻔﻜﺭ ﺍﻝﺘﺭﺒﻭﻱ :

* + - ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺍﺴﺎﺕ ﻭﺍﻝﺒﺤﻭﺙ ﺍﻝﻌﻠﻤﻴﺔ
      * ﺏ- ﺍﻝﻘﺭﺁﻥ ﻭﺍﻝﺴﻨﺔ ﻭﺸﺭﻭﺤﻬﺎ
* ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺨﺒﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺸﺨﺼﻴﺔ
  + - * + [ﺏ] ﻭ [ﺃ] ﻤﻥ ُل ﻜ - ﺩ

٣- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻨﺴﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﺼﻠﻲ ﻗﺭﺍﺀﺓ ﺍﻝﺘﺸﻬﺩ ﺍﻷﻭل ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺼﻼﺓ ﻓﻴﺠﺏ ﻋﻠﻴﻪ :

ﺃ - ﺇﻋﺎﺩﺓ ﺍﻝﺼﻼﺓ

* ﺏ- ﺴﺠﻭﺩ ﺍﻝﺴﻬﻭ
* ﺝ - ﺍﻹﺘﻴﺎﻥ ﺒﺎﻝﺘﺸﻬﺩ ﻋﻨﺩ ﺘﺫﻜﺭﻩ
  + ﺩ - ﻝﻴﺱ ﻋﻠﻴﻪ ﺸﻲﺀ

٤- ﻭﻗﻌﺕ ﻤﻌﺭﻜﺔ ﺒﺩﺭ ﺍﻝﻜﺒﺭﻯ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺴﻨﺔ ﺍﻝﻬﺠﺭﻴﺔ:

* ﺃ - ﺍﻷﻭﻝﻰ
  + - ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺜﺎﻨﻴﺔ
    - ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺜﺎﻝﺜﺔ
    - ﺩ - ﺍﻝﺭﺍﺒﻌﺔ

٥- ﺘﻡ ﻓﺘﺢ ﺍﻝﺭﻴﺎﺽ ﻋﻠﻰ ﻴﺩ ﺍﻝﻤﻠﻙ ﻋﺒﺩﺍﻝﻌﺯﻴﺯ ﺁل ﺴﻌﻭﺩ ﻓﻲ ﻋﺎﻡ :

* ﺃ - ٦١٣١ﻫـ
* ﺏ- ٩١٣١ﻫـ
* ﺝ- ٠٢٣١ﻫـ
* ﺩ - ١٥٣١ﻫـ

٦- ﻋﻨﺩﻤﺎ ﻴﺤﺩﺙ ﻤﺸﺎﺠﺭﺓ ﺒﻴﻥ ﻁﺎﻝﺒﻴﻥ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻔﺼل :

* ﺃ - ﺃﻓﻜﺭ ﻗﺒل ﺃﻥ ﺍﺘﺨﺫ ﻗﺭﺍ ﺭﺍ
  + ﺏ- ﺃﻋﺎﻗﺒﻬﻤﺎ ﻤﺒﺎﺸﺭﺓ
* ﺝ - ﺃﺨﺭﺠﻬﻤﺎ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺼﻑ
  + ﺩ - ﺃﺘﺠﺎﻫل ﺍﻝﻤﻭﻗﻑ

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٧- ﻤﻥ ﻤﻌﺎﻴﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﺴﻠﻭﻙ ﺍﻝﺴﻭﻱ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﺎﻤل ﻤﻊ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﻗﻑ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻷﺨﺫ ﺒﺎﻹﻴﺠﺎﺒﻴﺎﺕ ﻭﻤﻌﺎﻝﺠﺔ ﺍﻝﺴﻠﺒﻴﺎﺕ
* ﺏ- ﺍﻷﺨﺫ ﺒﺎﻹﻴﺠﺎﺒﻴﺎﺕ ﻭﺘﺠﺎﻫل ﺍﻝﺴﻠﺒﻴﺎﺕ
  + ﺝ - ﺘﺠﺎﻫل ﺍﻝﻤﻭﻗﻑ
* ﺩ - ﺍﻻﺴﺘﺴﻼﻡ ﻝﻠﻤﻭﻗﻑ

٨- ﺃﻱ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻌﺒﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻴﻤﺜل ﺨﺎﺼﻴﺔ ﻤﻥ ﺨﺼﺎﺌﺹ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﻭﻕ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺩﻴﺔ :

* ﺃ - ﺃﻨﻬﺎ ﻓﺭﻭﻕ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺠﺔ ﻭﻝﻴﺱ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻨﻭﻉ
* ﺏ- ﺃﻥ ﻤﺩﻯ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﻭﻕ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺩﻴﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺴﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﺯﺍﺠﻴﺔ ﺃﻗل ﻤﻨﻬﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻨﻭﺍﺤﻲ ﺍﻝﻌﻘﻠﻴﺔ

ﺝ - ﺃﻥ ﻤﺩﻯ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﻭﻕ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺩﻴﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺴﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﺯﺍﺠﻴﺔ ﻻ ﻴﺨﺘﻠﻑ ﻋﻨﻬﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻨﻭﺍﺤﻲ ﺍﻝﻌﻘﻠﻴﺔ.

* + ﺩ - ﻫﻨﺎﻙ ﺘﺠﺎﻨﺱ ﻓﻲ ﻤﺩﻯ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﻭﻕ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺩﻴﺔ ﺒﻴﻥ ﺍﻝﺫﻜﻭﺭ ﻭﺍﻹﻨﺎﺙ

٩- ﺃﻱ ﻤﻤﺎ ﻴﺄﺘﻲ ﻴﻌﺘﺒﺭ ﺸﺭﻁﺎ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺸﺭﻭﻁ ﺍﻝﺭﺌﻴﺴﺔ ﻝﻠﺘﻌﻠﻡ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺩﺍﻓﻌﻴﺔ
  + - ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺘﻐﺫﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺭﺍﺠﻌﺔ
      * ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺘﻜﺭﺍﺭ
      * ﺩ - ﺍﻝﺤﻭﺍﻓﺯ

٠١- ﻴ ﻌﺭﻑ ﻤﻔﻬﻭﻡ ﺍﻝﻨﻀﺞ ﺒﺄﻨﻪ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻜﺘﻤﺎل ﺍﻝﺴﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﺨﺘﻠﻔﺔ ﻋﻨﺩ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺩ
  + ﺏ- ﻤﺴﺘﻭﻯ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻨﻤﻭ ﻴﺼل ﺇﻝﻴﻪ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺩ ﻝﻠﻭﺼﻭل ﺇﻝﻰ ﻨﻤﻭ ﻻﺤﻕ
    - ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺘﻐﻴﺭ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺠﺎﻨﺏ ﺍﻝﺠﺴﻤﺎﻨﻲ ﻓﻘﻁ
      * ﺩ - ﺍﻝﺘﻐﻴﺭ ﻓﻲ ﻨﻭﻉ ﺍﻝﺴﻠﻭﻙ

١١- ﺍﻝﻤﺅﺸﺭ ﺍﻝﺤﻘﻴﻘﻲ ﻝﻠﺘﻌﻠﻡ ﻫﻭ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺴﻠﻭﻙ ﺍﻷﺩﺍﺌﻲ ﻝﻠﻤﺘﻌﻠﻡ
* ﺏ- ﻜﻤﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻭﻤﺎﺕ ﻝﺩﻯ ﺍﻝﻤﺘﻌﻠﻡ
  + ﺝ - ﻤﺴﺘﻭﻯ ﻓﻬﻡ ﺍﻝﻤﺘﻌﻠﻡ
* ﺩ - ﺩﺭﺠﺔ ﺩﺍﻓﻌﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﺘﻌﻠﻡ

٢١- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻁﻠﺏ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺯﻤﻼﺌﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻤﻴﻥ ﻤﺴﺎﻋﺩﺘﻲ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺃﺴﺎﻋﺩﻩ ﺩﻭﻥ ﺘﺭﺩﺩ
* ﺏ- ﺃﺘﺭﺩﺩ ﻓﻲ ﺘﻠﺒﻴﺔ ﻫﺫﻩ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺎﻋﺩﺓ
  + ﺝ - ﻻ ﺃﺴﺎﻋﺩﻩ
* ﺩ - ﺃﻁﻠﺏ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻵﺨﺭﻴﻥ ﻤﺴﺎﻋﺩﺘﻪ

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٣١- ﺃﻱ ﺃﻨﻭﺍﻉ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﻭﻴﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻴﺼﻠﺢ ﻝﺘﺤﺩﻴﺩ ﻨﺠﺎﺡ ﻭﺭﺴﻭﺏ ﺍﻝﺘﻠﻤﻴﺫ ؟

* + ﺃ - ﺍﻝﻘﺒﻠﻲ
* ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺘﻜﻭﻴﻨﻲ
* ﺝ- ﺍﻝﺨﺘﺎﻤﻲ
  + ﺩ - ﺍﻝﺒﻨﺎﺌﻲ

٤١- ﺃﻱ ﺃﻨﻭﺍﻉ ﺍﻝﺼﺩﻕ ﺍﻵﺘﻴﺔ ﻴﻨﺎﺴﺏ ﺒﺩﺭﺠﺔ ﻜﺒﻴﺭﺓ ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴﻠﻴﺔ ؟

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﻤﺤﺘﻭﻯ
  + ﺏ- ﺍﻝﻤﺤﻙ
* ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺘﻼﺯﻤﻲ
  + ﺩ - ﺍﻝﺘﻨﺒﺌﻲ

٥١- ﺃﻓﻀل ﻤﻌﺎﻤل ﺘﻤﻴﻴﺯ ﻝﻠﻔﻘﺭﺓ )ﺍﻝﺴﺅﺍل( ﻓﻲ ﺍﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭ ﺘﺤﺼﻴﻠﻲ ﻫﻭ :

* ﺃ - ﻋﻨﺩﻤﺎ ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﺴﺎﻝﺒﹰﺎ
  + ﺏ- ﺼﻔﺭﹰﺍ
* ﺝ - ٥٢,٠ ﻓﺄﻗل
* ﺩ - ٠٣,٠ ﻓﺄﻜﺜﺭ

٦١- ﻤﻥ ﻋﻴﻭﺏ ﺍﻷﺴﺌﻠﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻘﺎﻝﻴﺔ :

* ﺃ - ﺼﻌﻭﺒﺔ ﺇﻋﺩﺍﺩﻫﺎ
* ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺫﺍﺘﻴﺔ
  + ﺝ - ﺴﻬﻭﻝﺔ ﺍﻝﻐﺵ
* ﺩ - ﺍﺭﺘﻔﺎﻉ ﻤﺴﺘﻭﻯ ﺍﻝﺘﺨﻤﻴﻥ

٧١- ﺍﻝﻤﻘﻴﺎﺱ ﺍﻹﺤﺼﺎﺌﻲ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﻴﺸﻴﺭ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺩﺭﺠﺔ ﺘﺸﺘﺕ ﺩﺭﺠﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻫﻭ :

* + ﺃ - ﺍﻝﻤﺘﻭﺴﻁ ﺍﻝﺤﺴﺎﺒﻲ
    - ﺏ- ﺍﻝﻭﺴﻴﻁ
* ﺝ - ﺍﻻﻨﺤﺭﺍﻑ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻴﺎﺭﻱ
  + ﺩ - ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺠﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻴﺎﺭﻴﺔ

ﺃﻱ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺎﻴﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻴﺭﺠﻊ ﺇﻝﻴﻬﺎ ﻝﺘﺤﺩﻴﺩ ﺍﻝﻭﺯﻥ ﺍﻝﻨﺴﺒﻲ ﻋﻨﺩ ﺇﻋﺩﺍﺩ ﺠـﺩﻭل ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﺼـﻔﺎﺕ ﻝﻼﺨﺘﺒـﺎﺭﺍﺕ

ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴﻠﻴﺔ ؟

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* + - ﺃ - ﺯﻤﻥ ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭ
* ﺏ- ﻋﺩﺩ ﺃﺴﺌﻠﺔ ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭ
* ﺝ - ﻨﻭﻉ ﺃﺴﺌﻠﺔ ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭ
  + ﺩ - ﺃﻫﻤﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ

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٩١- ﺍﻷﺴﺎﺱ ﺍﻝﻨﻔﺴﻲ ﻝﻠﻤﻨﻬﺞ ﻫﻭ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻷﻓﻜﺎﺭ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﻌﺘﻘﺩﺍﺕ ﻭﺃﻨﻤﺎﻁ ﺍﻝﺴﻠﻭﻙ
* ﺏ- ﻤﻁﺎﻝﺏ ﺍﻝﻤﺠﺘﻤﻊ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﺴﺘﻘﺒﻠﻴﺔ
* ﺝ - ﻨﺘﺎﺝ ﺩﺭﺍﺴﺎﺕ ﺴﻴﻜﻭﻝﻭﺠﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﻠﻡ
* ﺩ - ﺍﻝﺨﺒﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﻴﺘﻡ ﺇﺘﺎﺤﺘﻬﺎ ﻝﻠﻔﺭﺩ ﻝﺠﻌﻠﻪ ﻭﺍﻋﻴ ًـﺎ ﺒﻤﺠﺭﻴﺎﺕ ﺍﻷﻤﻭﺭ

٠٢- ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻤﻥ ﻁﺭﻕ ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﺘﺴﺒﺏ ﻤﻠ ﹰﻼ ﻝﻠﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﺃﻜﺜﺭ ﻤﻥ ﻏﻴﺭﻫﺎ :

* + ﺃ - ﺍﻝﻤﺸﺭﻭﻋﺎﺕ
* ﺏ- ﺍﻹﻝﻘﺎﺀ
  + - ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺤﻭﺍﺭ
* ﺩ - ﺍﻻﻜﺘﺸﺎﻑ

١٢- ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻤﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ ﻝﻴﺴﺕ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺯﺍﻴﺎ ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﺤﺎﻀﺭﺓ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻻﻗﺘﺼﺎﺩ ﻓﻲ ﻭﻗﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ
* ﺏ- ﺘﻌﻠﻴﻡ ﻋﺩﺩ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻓﻲ ﺯﻤﻥ ﻤﺤﺩﺩ
* ﺝ - ﺘﻨﻤﻴﺔ ﺍﻹﺒﺩﺍﻉ ﻋﻨﺩ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
  + ﺩ - ﺍﻻﻗﺘﺼﺎﺩ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﺠﻬﻴﺯﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺨﺎﺼﺔ

٢٢- ﻤﻥ ﺸﺭﻭﻁ ﺍﻝﺭﺴﺎﻝﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﻠﻴﻤﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻨﺎﺠﺤﺔ ﺃﻥ :

* + - ﺃ - ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﺭﺴل ﻤﻠﻤ ًـﺎ ﺒﺎﻝﺭﺴﺎﻝﺔ
* ﺏ- ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﺭﺴل ﻋﺎﺭﻓ ًـﺎ ﺒﺨﺼﺎﺌﺹ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺘﻘﺒل
* ﺝ - ﺘﺜﻴﺭ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺘﻘﺒل ﺸﻌﻭ ﺭﺍ ﺒﺤﺎﺠﺘﻪ ﻝﻤﺤﺘﻭﻯ ﺍﻝﺭﺴﺎﻝﺔ
* ﺩ - ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺘﻘﺒل ﻤﺎﻫ ﺭﺍ ﻓﻲ ﻓﻙ ﺍﻝﺭﻤﻭﺯ ﺍﻝﻠﻔﻅﻴﺔ ﻭﻏﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻠﻔﻅﻴﺔ

٣٢- ﻴﻌﺭﻑ ﺍﻻﺘﺼﺎل ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﺭﺒﻭﻴﺔ ﺒﺄﻨﻪ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﻴﺘﻡ ﻋﻥ ﻁﺭﻴﻘﻬﺎ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻨﺘﻘﺎل ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺭﻓﺔ ﻤﻥ ﺸﺨﺹ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺁﺨﺭ ﻭﺘﺅﺩﻱ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺍﻝﺘﻔﺎﻫﻡ ﺒﻴﻨﻬﻤﺎ
  + ﺏ- ﺍﻨﺘﻘﺎل ﺍﻝﻤﻬﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺒﻴﻥ ﺸﺨﺼﻴﻥ
* ﺝ - ﺘﺤﻘﻴﻕ ﺍﻷﻫﺩﺍﻑ ﺍﻝﻌﻘﺎﺌﺩﻴﺔ ﻭﺍﻻﺠﺘﻤﺎﻋﻴﺔ ﻭﺍﻝﺜﻘﺎﻓﻴﺔ
  + ﺩ - ﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﻤﺎ ﺴﺒﻕ

٤٢- ﻋﻨﺩ ﺼﻴﺎﻏﺔ ﺍﻷﻫﺩﺍﻑ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﻠﻴﻤﻴﺔ :

* ﺃ - ﺃﻫﺘﻡ ﺒﺎﻷﻫﺩﺍﻑ ﻗﺭﻴﺒﺔ ﺍﻷﻤﺩ ﻓﻘﻁ
* ﺏ- ﻤﺸﺎﺭﻜﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻓﻲ ﺼﻴﺎﻏﺔ ﺍﻷﻫﺩﺍﻑ ﻏﻴﺭ ﻀﺭﻭﺭﻴﺔ
  + ﺝ - ﺘﻭﻗﻌﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻏﻴﺭ ﻤﻬﻤﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺼﻴﺎﻏﺔ ﺍﻷﻫﺩﺍﻑ
* ﺩ - ﺍﻫﺘﻤﺎﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻭﺤﺎﺠﺎﺘﻬﻡ ﻤﻬﻤﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺼﻴﺎﻏﺔ ﺍﻷﻫﺩﺍﻑ

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٥٢- ﻝﻠﻤﺤﺎﻓﻅﺔ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﺴﺘﻤﺭﺍﺭﻴﺔ ﺘﻌﻠﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ :

* + - ﺃ - ﺃﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ
* ﺏ - ﺃﺭﻜﺯ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻜﺘﺎﺏ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﻲ ﺨﻭﻓ ًـﺎ ﻤﻥ ﺘﺸﺘﺕ ﺫﻫﻥ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
* ﺝ - ﺃﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﺃﺴﺎﻝﻴﺏ ﻤﺘﻨﻭﻋﺔ ﺍﻝﺸﺭﺡ ﺤﺴﺏ ﻤﺎ ﻴﻘﺘﻀﻴﻪ ﺍﻝﺤﺎل
  + ﺩ - ﺃﻋﺘﻤﺩ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺨﺒﺭﺘﻲ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺎﺴﺒﺔ ﻝﺘﻌﻠﻴﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ

٦٢- ﺍﻝﺘﺨﻁﻴﻁ ﻝﻠﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ ﺍﻝﻨﺎﺠﺢ ﻴﺘﻡ ﻤﻥ ﺨﻼل :

* + - ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺘﺭﻜﻴﺯ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﺃﻗﻭﻴﺎﺀ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴل ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺼﻑ
* ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺘﺭﻜﻴﺯ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻤﺘﻭﺴﻁﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴل ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺼﻑ
  + ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺘﺭﻜﻴﺯ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻀﻌﺎﻑ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴل ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺼﻑ
* ﺩ - ﺃﺨﺫ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﻭﻕ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺩﻴﺔ ﺒﻴﻥ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺤﺴﺒﺎﻥ

٧٢- ﻋﻨﺩ ﻭﻀﻊ ﺨﻁﺘﻲ ﻝﻠﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ :

* ﺃ - ﺃﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﻤﻌﻠﻭﻤﺎﺕ ﻋﻥ ﺍﻝﺤﻴﺎﺓ ﺍﻝﻌﺎﺌﻠﻴﺔ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﺠﺘﻤﻌﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﺤﻠﻴﺔ ﻝﻠﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
* ﺏ- ﺃﻗﺘﺼﺭ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻭﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺭﺩﺓ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﻬﺞ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﻲ

ﺝ - ﺃﺭﻜﺯ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺘﺤﻔﻴﻅ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻭﻤﺎﺕ ﻷﻨﻬﺎ ﺍﻝﻤﺎﺩﺓ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﻴﺨﺘﺒﺭ ﻓﻴﻬﺎ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ.

* + ﺩ - ﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﻤﺎ ﺫﻜﺭ

٨٢- ﺃﻱ ﺍﻝﻌﺒﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻋﺒﺎﺭﺓ ﺼﺤﻴﺤﺔ :

* ﺃ - ﻴﻤﻜﻥ ﺘﻁﻭﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺎﻫﺞ ﺒﻤﻌﺯل ﻋﻥ ﺘﻁﻭﻴﺭ ﻁﺭﻕ ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ
* ﺏ- ﻻ ﻴﻤﻜﻥ ﺃﻥ ﻴﺘﻡ ﺘﻁﻭﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺎﻫﺞ ﺒﺩﻭﻥ ﺘﻁﻭﻴﺭ ﻁﺭﻕ ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ
  + ﺝ - ﺘﻁﻭﻴﺭ ﻁﺭﻕ ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ ﻻ ﻋﻼﻗﺔ ﻝﻪ ﺒﺘﻁﻭﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺎﻫﺞ
    - ﺩ - ﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﻤﺎ ﺫﻜﺭ

٩٢- ﺃﻱ ﺍﻝﻌﺒﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﺘﻌﺘﺒﺭ ﺍﻷﻓﻀل ﻝﺘﺤﻘﻴﻕ ﺃﻜﺒﺭ ﻗﺩﺭ ﻤﻤﻜﻥ ﻝﻠﺘﻌﻠﻡ ﺍﻝﻤﻔﻴﺩ ﻝﻠﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ؟

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺘﺭﻜﻴﺯ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺠﺒﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺯﻝﻴﺔ
  + ﺏ- ﺘﺴﻠﺴل ﻤﻭﻀﻭﻋﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﻬﺞ
* ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺘﻌﺭﻑ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻌﻼﻗﺎﺕ ﺒﻴﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﺩ ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺍﺴﻴﺔ
* ﺩ - ﺤﻔﻅ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻭﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺭﺩﺓ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻜﺘﺎﺏ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﻲ

٠٣- ﺍﻝﻨﺸﺎﻁ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﻴﻨﻤﻲ ﺍﻝﺜﻘﺔ ﺒﺎﻝﻨﻔﺱ ﻭﺘﺤﻤل ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺅﻭﻝﻴﺔ ﻫﻭ ﺍﻝﻨﺸﺎﻁ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﺘﻜﻭﻥ :

* + ﺃ - ﺃﻫﺩﺍﻓﻪ ﻤﺤﺩﺩﺓ ﻭﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺇﺠﺭﺍﺀﺍﺘﻪ ﻭﺍﻀﺤﺔ
* ﺏ- ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺇﺠﺭﺍﺀﺍﺘﻪ ﻭﺍﻀﺤﺔ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﺩ ﺍﻝﺨﺎﻡ ﻭﺍﻝﻭﺴﺎﺌل ﺍﻝﻼﺯﻤﺔ ﻤﺘﻭﻓﺭﺓ
* ﺝ - ﺃﻫﺩﺍﻓﻪ ﻭﺍﻀﺤﺔ ﻭﻴﺘﺭﻙ ﻤﺠﺎل ﺘﺤﺩﻴﺩ ﺍﻝﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﻭﺍﻝﻭﺴﺎﺌل ﺇﻝﻰ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ
  + ﺩ - ﺃﻫﺩﺍﻓﻪ ﻭﻭﺴﺎﺌل ﻭﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺇﺠﺭﺍﺀﺍﺘﻪ ﻤﺤﺩﺩﺓ

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١٣- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻜﺎﻥ ﻝﺩﻱ ﻁﺎﻝﺏ ﻤﺘﻤﻴﺯ ﻓﻲ ﺃﺩﺍﺌﻪ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴﻠﻲ ﻓﺈﻨﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺃﻀﻊ ﻝﻪ ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺠ ًـﺎ ﺇﻀﺎﻓﻴ ًـﺎ ﺨﺎﺼ ًـﺎ
  + - ﺏ- ﺃﺠﻌﻠﻪ ﻴﺴﻴﺭ ﻤﻊ ﻤﺴﺘﻭﻯ ﺍﻝﺼﻑ

ًـﺎ ﻋﻠﻰ ﻭﻗﺕ ﺍﻝﺤﺼﺔ.

* ﺔﺤﻔﺎﻅ ﺝ - ﺃﻜﻠﻔﻪ ﺒﻤﺴﺎﻋﺩﺘﻲ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻷﻋﻤﺎل ﺍﻝﻜﺘﺎﺒﻴﺔ ﻭﺍﻝﺭﻭﺘﻴﻨﻴ ﺩ - ﺃﻁﻠﺏ ﻤﻨﻪ ﺃﻥ ﻻ ﻴﺜﻴﺭ ﺃﺴﺌﻠﺔ ﺃﻋﻠﻰ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺴﺘﻭﻯ ﺍﻝﺼﻑ

٢٣- ﻝﺘﻭﻓﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺼﺔ ﻝﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻝﻠﻤﺸﺎﺭﻜﺔ ﻓﻲ ﻋﻤﻠﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﻠﻡ :

ﺃ - ﺃﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻬﺩﻴﺩ ﻭﺍﻝﺴﻠﻁﺔ ﻝﺤﻤل ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﻠﻡ.

* ﺏ- ﺃﺠﺒﺭ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺩﺭﺍﺴﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﺎﺩﺓ ﻭﺤل ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺠﺒﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺘﻴﺔ
  + ﺝ - ﺃﺘﺭﻙ ﻝﻠﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﺤﺭﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﺸﺎﺭﻜﺔ
* ﺩ - ﻻ ﺃﻝﻘﻲ ﺒﺎ ﹰﻻ ﻵﺭﺍﺀ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﺍﻝﻤﺨﺘﻠﻔﺔ

٣٣- ﻝﻠﻤﺤﺎﻓﻅﺔ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﺴﺘﻤﺭﺍﺭﻴﺔ ﺘﻌﻠﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ :

* ﺃ - ﺃﺴﻴﻁﺭ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻭﺃﻤﻨﻌﻬﻡ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺤﺭﻜﺔ ﺇﻻ ﺒﺈﺫﻨﻲ
  + ﺏ- ﺃﺨﺘﺎﺭ ﺃﺴﻠﻭﺒﹰﺎ ﺘﺩﺭﻴﺴﻴﹰﺎ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﹰﺍ ﻤﻨﺎﺴﺒﹰﺎ ﻝﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
* ﺝ - ﺃﻤﻨﻊ ﺍﻷﺴﺌﻠﺔ ﺒﺎﻋﺘﺒﺎﺭ ﺃﻨﻬﺎ ﺘﺸﺘﺕ ﺍﻨﺘﺒﺎﻩ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻋﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ

ﺩ - ﺃﻨﻭﻉ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺨﺒﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﻠﻴﻤﻴﺔ ﻝﺘﻨﺎﺴﺏ ﺃﺴﺎﻝﻴﺏ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﻠﻡ ﺍﻝﻤﺨﺘﻠﻔﺔ ﻝﺩﻯ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ.

٤٣- ﻝﺘﻨﻤﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻔﻜﻴﺭ ﺍﻹﺒﺩﺍﻋﻲ ﻝﺩﻯ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ :

* + ﺃ - ﺃﺸﺭﺡ ﺍﻝﻤﺎﺩﺓ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﻠﻴﻤﻴﺔ ﻝﻠﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
* ﺏ- ﺃﺭﻜﺯ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺘﻌﻠﻴﻡ ﺍﻷﻫﺩﺍﻑ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺭﻓﻴﺔ ﻭﻤﺎ ﻫﻭ ﻤﻁﻠﻭﺏ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭﺍﺕ
* ﺝ - ﺃﻭﻓﺭ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺹ ﻝﺘﻔﺎﻋل ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻓﻲ ﻤﺠﺎﻻﺘﻪ ﺍﻝﻤﺨﺘﻠﻔﺔ
  + ﺩ - ﺃﻭﻀﺢ ﻝﻠﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻜﻴﻔﻴﺔ ﺘﺤﻠﻴل ﺍﻝﻤﺤﺘﻭﻯ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺭﻓﻲ ﻝﻠﻤﺎﺩﺓ ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺍﺴﻴﺔ

٥٣- ﻋﻨﺩﻤﺎ ﺃﺭﻯ ﺨﻠ ﹰﻼ ﻓﻲ ﺴﻠﻭﻙ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ :

* + - ﺃ - ﺃﻁﻠﺏ ﻭﻝﻲ ﺃﻤﺭﻩ ﻓﻭﺭﹰﺍ ﻷﻨﺎﻗﺵ ﻤﻌﻪ ﺍﻷﻤﺭ
      * ﺏ- ﺃﺤﺎﻭل ﺸﻐﻠﻪ ﺒﺒﻌﺽ ﺍﻷﻋﻤﺎل ﺍﻹﻀﺎﻓﻴﺔ
* ﺝ - ﺃﺘﻌﺭﻑ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺃﺴﺒﺎﺏ ﻫﺫﺍ ﺍﻝﺴﻠﻭﻙ
  + - * + ﺩ - ﺃﺘﺭﻜﻪ ﻭﺸﺄﻨﻪ

٦٣- ﺇﺫﺍ ﺘﺒﻴﻥ ﻝﻠﻤﻌﻠﻡ ﺃﻥ ﻫﻨﺎﻙ ﺇﺨﻼ ﹰﻻ ﺒﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﻔﺼل ﻓﺈﻥ ﻋﻠﻴﻪ ﺃﻥ :

* + - * ﺃ - ﻴﻁﺒﻕ ﺍﻝﻌﻘﻭﺒﺔ ﺤﺴﺏ ﻤﻘﺘﻀﻴﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺎﻡ
* ﺏ- ﻴﺴﺘﺸﻴﺭ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻤﻴﻥ ﻝﻤﺴﺎﻋﺩﺘﻪ ﻓﻲ ﻀﺒﻁ ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺎﻡ
* ﺝ - ﻴﺘﺤﺩﺙ ﻤﻊ ﻤﺩﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﺔ ﺤﻭل ﻫﺫﺍ ﺍﻷﻤﺭ
  + ﺩ - ﻴﻌﺎﻝﺞ ﺍﻷﻤﺭ ﺤﺴﺏ ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺘﻪ ﺍﻝﺨﺎﺼﺔ

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٧٣- ﺃﺤﺴﻥ ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺘﺅﺩﻱ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺘﻌﻠﻴﻡ ﻓﻌﺎل ﻫﻲ :

* + - ﺃ - ﺍﻻﺴﺘﺠﺎﺒﺔ ﻝﻤﺘﻁﻠﺒﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
  + ﺏ- ﻤﻌﺭﻓﺔ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﻭﻕ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺩﻴﺔ ﻝﺩﻯ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
* ﺝ - ﺘﺨﻁﻴﻁ ﺍﻷﻨﺸﻁﺔ ﻝﺘﻌﻠﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
  + - ﺩ - ﺘﻬﻴﺌﺔ ﺒﻴﺌﺔ ﺼﻔﻴﺔ ﺠﻴﺩﺓ

ًـﺎ ﻓﺈﻨﻲ :

ﻋﻨﺩﻤﺎ ﺃﻻﺤﻅ ﺘﺄﺨﺭ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻴﻭﻤﻴ

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* ﺃ - ﺃﺤﺎﻭل ﻤﻌﺭﻓﺔ ﺃﺴﺒﺎﺏ ﻫﺫﺍ ﺍﻝﺘﺄﺨﺭ
  + - * ﺏ- ﺃﻁﺭﺩﻩ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻔﺼل
      * ﺝ - ﺃﺘﺼل ﺒﻭﻝﻲ ﺃﻤﺭﻩ
* ﺩ - ﺃﺭﺴﻠﻪ ﺇﻝﻰ ﻤﺩﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﺔ

٩٣- ﻋﻨﺩ ﺍﺨﺘﻴﺎﺭﻱ ﺃﺴﺎﻝﻴﺏ ﺘﻘﻭﻴﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ :

* ﺃ - ﺃﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﺃﺴﻠﻭﺒﹰﺎ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﹰﺍ ﻝﻠﺘﻘﻭﻴﻡ
* ﺏ- ﺃﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﺃﺴﺎﻝﻴﺏ ﺘﻘﻭﻴﻡ ﻤﺘﻨﻭﻋﺔ
* ﺝ - ﺃﺨﺘﺎﺭ ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺴﻬﻠﺔ ﻤﻥ ﺤﻴﺙ ﺍﻝﺘﻁﺒﻴﻕ ﻭﺍﻝﺘﺼﺤﻴﺢ
  + ﺩ - ﺃﻋﺘﻤﺩ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴﻠﻴﺔ ﻓﻘﻁ

٠٤- ﻋﻨﺩﻤﺎ ﺃﺭﻴﺩ ﺘﻁﺒﻴﻕ ﺍﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ ﺃﺭﺍﻋﻰ ﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺘﻀﻤﻴﻨﻪ ﺘﻌﻠﻴﻤﺎﺕ ﺩﻗﻴﻘﺔ ﻭﻭﺍﻀﺤﺔ
  + ﺏ- ﻋﺩﻡ ﺍﻝﺴﻤﺎﺡ ﻝﻠﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﺒﻁﺭﺡ ﺃﺴﺌﻠﺔ ﻭﺍﺴﺘﻔﺴﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺨﻼل ﺍﻝﺘﻁﺒﻴﻕ
    - ﺝ - ﺃﻥ ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﻫﻨﺎﻙ ﻭﻗﺕ ﻤﺤﺩﺩ ﻝﺘﻁﺒﻴﻕ
* ﺩ - ﺃﻥ ﻴﺘﻭﻓﺭ ﻤﺭﺍﻗﺏ ﻭﺍﺤﺩ ﻝﻜل ٥١ ﺘﻠﻤﻴ ﹰﺫﺍ

١٤- ﻝﺘﺤﻘﻴﻕ ﺼﺩﻕ ﺍﻝﻤﺤﺘﻭﻯ ﻝﻼﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺁﺨﺫ ﺍﻝﻤﺤﺘﻭﻯ ﻤﺒﺎﺸﺭﺓ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻜﺘﺎﺏ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﻲ
  + ﺏ- ُﺃﻀﻤﻥ ﻓﻘﺭﺍﺕ )ﺃﺴﺌﻠﺔ( ﻤﺘﺒﺎﻴﻨﺔ ﺍﻝﺼﻌﻭﺒﺔ
* ﺝ - ﺃﺭﺒﻁ ﻨﺘﺎﺌﺞ ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﻤﻊ ﻨﺘﺎﺌﺞ ﺍﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭ ﻤﻭﺜﻭﻕ
* ﺩ - ﺃﻋﺩﻫﺎ ﻭﻓﻕ ﺠﺩﻭل ﻤﻭﺍﺼﻔﺎﺕ

٢٤- ﻋﻨﺩ ﺍﻻﻨﺘﻬﺎﺀ ﻤﻥ ﻋﻤﻠﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﻭﻴﻡ ﺃﺤﺭﺹ ﻋﻠﻰ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺤﻔﺎﻅ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺴﺭﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻨﺘﺎﺌﺞ ﺤﺘﻰ ﻨﻬﺎﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻔﺼل ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺍﺴﻲ
* ﺏ- ﺇﺸﻌﺎﺭ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻭﺃﻭﻝﻴﺎﺀ ﺃﻤﻭﺭﻫﻡ ﺒﻨﺘﺎﺌﺞ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﻭﻴﻡ

ﺝ - ﺇﺸﻌﺎﺭ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﺫﻭﻱ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺘﻭﻴﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴﻠﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻌﻠﻴﺎ ﻓﻘﻁ ﻝﺭﻓﻊ ﻤﻌﻨﻭﻴﺎﺘﻬﻡ.

* ﺩ - ﺇﺸﻌﺎﺭ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﺫﻭﻱ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺘﻭﻴﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﺼﻴﻠﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺩﻨﻴﺎ ﻓﻘﻁ ﻝﺘﺤﺴﻴﻥ ﺃﺩﺍﺌﻬﻡ

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ﺍﻝﻭﺴﻴﻁ ﻝﻠﻘﻴﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ

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٣ - ﺃ

\* -ﺏ

o - ﺝ

٦ - ﺩ

ﺇﺫﺍ ﻜﻨﺕ ﺒﺼﺩﺩ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﺭﻑ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﺘﺠﺎﻫﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻨﺤﻭ ﺍﻝﻤﻘﺭﺭ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﺘﺩﺭﺴﻪ ﻓﺈﻥ ﺍﻓﻀل ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﻝﺫﻝﻙ ﻴﺘﻤﺜل

: ﻓﻲ

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* + ﺃ - ﺍﺨﺘﺒﺎﺭ ﺘﺤﺼﻴﻠﻲ ﻴﻘﻴﺱ ﻤﻌﺎﺭﻓﻬﻡ ﻭﻤﻬﺎﺭﺍﺘﻬﻡ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﻘﺭﺭ
* ﺏ- ﺍﺴﺘﺒﺎﻨﺔ ﺘﻀﻤﻥ ﺁﺭﺍﺀﻫﻡ ﺤﻭل ﺍﻝﻤﺎﺩﺓ
  + - ﺝ - ﺇﺠﺭﺍﺀ ﻤﻘﺎﺒﻼﺕ ﻤﻊ ﻋﻴﻨﺎﺕ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
      * ﺩ - ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺎﻗﺸﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻔﺘﻭﺤﺔ ﻤﻊ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ

٥٤- ﻋﻨﺩﻤﺎ ﺘﺭﻴﺩ ﻗﻴﺎﺱ ﻗﺩﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺘﻨﻅﻴﻡ ﻭﺍﻝﺘﻜﺎﻤل ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﻔﻜﻴﺭ ﻓﺈﻨﻙ ﺘﺨﺘﺎﺭ ﺃﺴﺌﻠﺔ ﻤﻥ ﻨﻭﻉ :

* + - * + ﺃ - ﺍﻻﺨﺘﻴﺎﺭ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺘﻌﺩﺩ
* ﺏ- ﺍﻝﻤﻘﺎﻝﻴﺔ

ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺼﺢ ﻭﺍﻝﺨﻁﺄ

* ﺩ - ﺍﻝﻤﺯﺍﻭﺠﺔ ) ﺍﻝﻤﻘﺎﺒﻠﺔ (

٦٤- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻨﺒﻬﻨﻲ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫﻱ ﻋﻥ ﺨﻁﺄ ﻭﻗﻊ ﻤﻨﻲ ﺃﺜﻨﺎﺀ ﺍﻝﺸﺭﺡ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ :

* + ﺃ - ﺃﺘﺠﺎﻫل ﻫﺫﺍ ﺍﻷﻤﺭ
* ﺏ - ﺃﻨﻬﺭﻩ ﻭﺃﺤﺫﺭﻩ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺘﻜﺭﺍﺭ
  + ﺝ - ﺃﻋﺩل ﺤﺴﺏ ﺭﺅﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻠﻤﻴﺫ
* ﺩ - ﺃﺘﺄﻜﺩ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻭﻤﺔ ﻗﺒل ﺘﻌﺩﻴﻠﻬﺎ

٧٤- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻁﻠﺏ ﻤﻨﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﺩﻡ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺩﻭﺭﺍﺕ ﺘﺩﺭﻴﺒﻴﺔ ﺃﺜﻨﺎﺀ ﺍﻝﺨﺩﻤﺔ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ :

* + - ﺃ - ﺃﺴﺎﺭﻉ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﺩﻡ ﺇﻝﻴﻬﺎ
* ﺏ- ﺃﺩﺭﺱ ﻤﺩﻯ ﻤﻨﺎﺴﺒﺔ ﺍﻝﺩﻭﺭﺓ ﻝﻲ
* ﺝ - ﺍﻝﺘﻌﺭﻑ ﺃﻭ ﹰﻻ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺭﻏﺒﺔ ﺯﻤﻼﺌﻲ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﺩﻡ ﺇﻝﻴﻬﺎ
  + ﺩ - ﺃﻫﺘﻡ ﺒﺎﻝﻤﺭﺩﻭﺩ ﺍﻝﻤﺎﻝﻲ ﻤﻨﻬﺎ

٨٤- ﻋﻨﺩ ﺒﺩﺀ ﻓﻌﺎﻝﻴﺎﺕ ﻤﻌﺭﺽ ﺍﻝﺼﻨﺎﻋﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻭﻁﻨﻴﺔ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺃﺤﺭﺹ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺯﻴﺎﺭﺘﻪ ﻤﻊ ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻋﺔ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ
  + ﺏ- ﺃﺤﺙ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺯﻴﺎﺭﺘﻪ
* ﺝ - ﺃﺤﺙ ﺍﻝﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺸﺭﺍﺀ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺘﺠﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻭﻁﻨﻴﺔ
* ﺩ - ﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﻤﺎ ﺫﻜﺭ

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ﺇﺫﺍ ﺤﻀﺭ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺃﻭﻝﻴﺎﺀ ﺃﻤﻭﺭ ﺘﻼﻤﻴﺫﻱ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﺔ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ :

. ﺍﺒﻨﻪ ﻤﺴﺘﻭﻯ ﻓﻲ ﻭﻤﻨﺎﻗﺸﺘﻪ ﻤﻘﺎﺒﻠﺘﻪ ﻓﻲ ﺃﻫﺘﻡ - ﺃ

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* + ﺏ- ﺃﺤﻴﻠﻪ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺇﺩﺍﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﺔ
    - ﺝ - ﺃﺘﺠﺎﻫل ﺤﻀﻭﺭﻩ
* ﺩ - ﺃﻭﺠﻬﻪ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺍﻝﻤﺭﺸﺩ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺒﻲ

٠٥- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻗﺎﻡ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺍﻝﻤﺸﺭﻓﻴﻥ ﺒﺯﻴﺎﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﺔ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﻲ :

* + ﺃ - ﺁﺨﺫ ﺒﺂﺭﺍﺌﻪ
* ﺏ- ﻻ ﺃﻫﺘﻡ ﺒﻤﻘﺘﺭﺤﺎﺘﻪ
* ﺝ - ﺃﻨﺎﻗﺵ ﻭﺁﺨﺫ ﻤﻨﻪ ﻭﺃﺘﺭﻙ
  + ﺩ - ﺃﺘﻤﺴﻙ ﺒﺂﺭﺍﺌﻲ

 ] ﻴﻌﺘﻤﺩ ﺍﻹﺴﻼﻡ ﻓﻲ ﺇﺜﺎﺭﺓ ﺍﻹﻴﻤﺎﻥ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻔﻁﺭﺓ، ﻭﻫﻲ ﻝﻴﺴﺕ ﻋﻘ ﹰﻼ ﺼﺭﻓﺎ ، ﻭﻻ ﻋﺎﻁﻔﺔ ﻤﺤﻀﺎ، ﻭﺇﻨﻤﺎ ﻫـﻲ

ﻤﺯﻴﺞ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻌﻘل ﻭﺍﻝﻌﺎﻁﻔﺔ ، ﻓﺈﺫﺍ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﻴﺎ ﻭﻝﻡ ﻴﻐﻠﺏ ﺃﺤﺩﻫﻤﺎ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻵﺨﺭ ﻜﺎﻨﺕ ﺍﻝﻔﻁـﺭﺓ ﺴـﻠﻴﻤﺔ ﺘﻨـﺸﺩ ﺍﷲ،

ﻭﺘﻌﺭﻑ ﺴﺒﻴﻠﻬﺎ ﺇﻝﻴﻪ ﻤﻥ ﺃﻗﺭﺏ ﻁﺭﻴﻕ .[

١٥- ﺍﻝﻀﺒﻁ ﺍﻝﺼﺤﻴﺢ ﻝﻜل ﺃﻭﺍﺨﺭ ﺍﻷﺴﻤﺎﺀ )ﻋﺎﻁﻔﺔ، ﺍﻝﻌﺎﻁﻔﺔ، ﺴﻠﻴﻤﺔ( ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺭﺩﺓ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻨﺹ ، ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺘﻭﺍﻝﻲ ﻫﻭ:

* ﺃ - ﻋﺎﻁﻔ ﹰﺔ ، ﺍﻝﻌﺎﻁﻔ ِﺔ ، ﺴﻠﻴﻤﺔﹲ
* ، ﺴﻠﻴﻤ ﹰﺔ
* ، ﺴﻠﻴﻤ ﹰﺔ
* ، ﺴﻠﻴﻤ ﺔ

ﺍﻝﻌﺎﻁﻔ ﹶﺔ ﺍﻝﻌﺎﻁﻔ ﺔ ﺍﻝﻌﺎﻁﻔ ﹸﺔ

ﺏ- ﻋﺎﻁﻔﺔﹲ ،

ﺝ - ﻋﺎﻁﻔ ًﺔ ،

، ﺔ ﻋﺎﻁﻔ - ﺩ

٢٥- ﺍﻝﻀﺒﻁ ﺍﻝﺼﺤﻴﺢ ﻝﻜل ﺃﻭﺍﺨﺭ ﺍﻷﻓﻌﺎل ) ﻴﻌﺘﻤﺩ، ﻴﻐﻠﺏ، ﺘﻌﺭﻑ ( ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺭﺩﺓ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻨﺹ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺘﻭﺍﻝﻲ ﻫﻭ :

* ﹸﻑ

ﺘﻌﺭ ،

ﺏ ﻴﻐﻠ ،

ﺃ - ﻴﻌﺘﻤ ﺩ

* ﹸﻑ

ﺘﻌﺭ ،

ﻴﻐﻠﺏ ،

ﺏ- ﻴﻌﺘﻤﺩ

* ﹶﻑ

ﺘﻌﺭ ،

ﺏ ﻴﻐﻠ ،

ﺝ - ﻴﻌﺘﻤ ﺩ

* ﹸﻑ ﺘﻌﺭ ، ﻴﻐﻠﺏ ، ﺩ ﻴﻌﺘﻤ - ﺩ

٣٥- ﺍﻝﻀﺒﻁ ﺍﻝﺼﺤﻴﺢ ﻝﻜل ﺒﻨﻰ ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺎﺕ )ﺼﺭﻓﺎ ، ﺍﻵﺨﺭ ، ﺘﻨﺸﺩ( ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺭﺩﺓ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻨﺹ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺘﻭﺍﻝﻲ ﻫﻭ :

* ﺃ - ﺼـﺭﻓـﺎ ، ﺍﻵ ﹶﺨـﺭ ، ﹶﺘـﻨﹾـ ﹸﺸـﺩ
* ، ﹶﺘـﻨﹾـ ﹸﺸـﺩ
* ، ﹸﺘـﻨﹾـ ﺸـﺩ

ﺍﻵ ﺨـﺭ

ﺍﻵ ﺨـﺭ

ﺏ- ﺼـﺭﻓـﺎ ،

ﺝ - ﺼـﺭﻓـﺎ ،

* ، ﹸﺘـﻨﹾـ ﺸـﺩ

ﺍﻵ ﹶﺨـﺭ

ﺩ - ﺼـﺭﻓـﺎ ،

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 ﻤﻼﺤﻅﺔ : ﺍﻝﺴﺅﺍﻻﻥ )٤٥ ، ٥٥( ﻤﺘﻌﻠﻘﺎﻥ ﺒﺎﻝﻨﺹ ﺍﻵﺘﻲ :

 ] ﻜﺎﻥ ﻋﻤﺭ ﻴﺤﺏ ﻭﻴﻜﺭﻩ ﻜﻤﺎ ﻴﺤﺏ ﺍﻝﻨﺎﺱ ﻭﻴﻜﺭﻫﻭﻥ ، ﻭﻝﻜﻥ ﻻ ﻴﻨﻔﻊ ﺃﺤﺩﺍ ﻋﻨﺩﻩ ﺃﻥ ﻴﺤﺒﻪ ﻭﻻ ﻴـﻀﻴﺭﻩ ﺃﻥ

* + ﻴﻜﺭﻫﻪ ﺇﺫﺍ ﻭﺠﺏ ﺍﻝﺤﻕ ﻭﻭﻀﺢ ﺍﻝﻘﻀﺎﺀ [

٤٥- ﺍﻝﻀﺒﻁ ﺍﻝﺼﺤﻴﺢ ﻝﻜل ﺃﻭﺍﺨﺭ ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺎﺕ )ﻋﻤﺭ - ﻴﻨﻔﻊ - ﻋﻨﺩﻩ( ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺭﺩﺓ ﺒﺎﻝﻨﺹ ﻫﻭ :

* ﺃ - ﻋـﻤـﺭ ، ﻴـﻨـﻔـﻊ ، ﻋـﻨـ ﺩﻩ
* ﺏ- ﻋـﻤـ ﺭ ، ﻴـﻨـﻔـ ﻊ ، ﻋـﻨـ ﺩﻩ
* ﺝ - ﻋـﻤـﺭﺍ ، ﻴـﻨـﻔـ ﻊ ، ﻋـﻨـ ﺩﻩ
* ﺩ - ﻋـﻤـ ﺭ ، ﻴـﻨـﻔـﻊ ، ﻋـﻨـ ﺩﻩ

٥٥- ﺍﻝﻀﺒﻁ ﺍﻝﺼﺤﻴﺢ ﻝﺒﻨﻴﺘﻲ ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺘﻴﻥ ) ﻴﺤﺏ ، ﻭﻀﺢ ( ﺍﻝﻭﺍﺭﺩﺘﻴﻥ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻨﺹ ﻫﻭ :

* ﻀـﺢ ﻭ ، ﺤـﺏ ﻴـ - ﺃ
  + ﻀـﺢ ﻭ ، ﺤـﺏ ﻴـ -ﺏ
  + ﻀـﺢ ﻭ
  + ﻀـﺢ ﻭ

، ﺤـﺏ ﻴـ - ﺝ

، ﺤـﺏ ﻴـ - ﺩ

*  ]ﻜﺜﻴ ﺭﺍ ﻤﺎ ﻴﺨﻠﻁ ﺍﻝﻨﺎﺱ ﺒﻴﻥ ﺍﻝﻁﻤﻭﺡ ﻭﺃﺤﻼﻡ ﺍﻝﻴﻘﻅﺔ ﻭﺒﻴﻥ ﺍﻝﻐﺭﻭﺭ ﻭﺍﻝﺜﻘﺔ ﺒﺎﻝﻨﻔﺱ [

٦٥- ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﺘﺅﺩﻱ ﻨﻔﺱ ﻤﻌﻨﻰ )ﺍﻝﺜﻘﺔ ﺒﺎﻝﻨﻔﺱ ( ﻫﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻻﻋـﺘـﺩﺍﺩ
  + ﺏ- ﺍﻻﻓـﺘـﺨـﺎﺭ
  + ﺝ - ﺍﻝـﻜـﺒـﺭﻴـﺎﺀ
    - ﺩ - ﺍﻷﻤــل

٧٥- ﺍﻻﺴﻡ ﺍﻝﻤﻀﺎﺩ ﻝـ )ﺍﻝﻐﺭﻭﺭ( ﻫﻭ :

* + - * ﺃ - ﺍﻝـﺘـﺫﻝـل
    - ﺏ- ﺍﻝـﺘـﻭﺍﻀـﻊ
* ﺝ - ﺍﻝـﺘـﻜـﺒـﺭ
  + - * ﺩ - ﺍﻝـﺜـﻘـﺔ
* ] .. ﻭﻋﻨﺩﻫﺎ ﺃﺩﺭﻙ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﺠﺭ ﺃﻨﻪ ﻜﺎﻥ ﻴﺒﻨﻲ ﻗﺼﻭ ﺭﺍ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻬﻭﺍﺀ [

٨٥- ) ﻴﺒﻨﻲ ﻗﺼﻭﺭﺍ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻬﻭﺍﺀ ( ﺘﻌﻨﻲ :

* + ﺃ - ﻴﺒﻨﻲ ﻗﺼﻭﺭﺍ ﻋﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﺠﺩﺍ
    - ﺏ - ﻴﻌﻴﺵ ﻓﻲ ﺴﻌﺔ ﻭﺭﻏـﺩ
* ﺝ - ﻴﺨﻁﻁ ﻝﻤﺴﺘﻘﺒل ﺒﺎﻫــﺭ
* ﺩ - ﻴﻌﻴﺵ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻷﻭﻫـــﺎﻡ

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٩٥- ﻨﺴﺘﻁﻴﻊ ﺃﻥ ﻨﺅﺩﻱ ﻤﻌﻨﻰ ﺍﻝﺠﻤﻠﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ):ﺃﻝﻘﺕ ﺍﻝﺴﻔﻴﻨﺔ ﻤﺭﺍﺴﻴﻬﺎ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺸﺎﻁﺊ( ﺒﻜﻠﻤﺔ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻫﻲ :

* + ﺃ - ﺘـﻭﻗـﻔـﺕ
* ﺏ- ﺭﺴــﺕ
  + ﺝ - ﻋــﺎﺩﺕ
  + ﺩ - ﻭﺼـﻠﺕ

 ﻤﻼﺤﻅﺔ : ﺍﻝﺴﺅﺍﻻﻥ ) ٠٦ ، ١٦ ( ﻤﺘﻌﻠﻘﺎﻥ ﺒﺎﻝﻨﺹ ﺍﻵﺘﻲ :

 ] ﺇﻥ ﺍﻝﺼﻔﻭﺓ ﺍﻝﻤﻤﺘﺎﺯﺓ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺜﻘﻔﻲ ﺍﻷﻤﺔ ﺍﻝﻌﺭﺒﻴﺔ ﻤﺸﺩﻭﺩﺓ ﺇﻝﻰ ﻤﺠﻼﺕ ﻭﺩﻭﺭﻴﺎﺕ ﺘﺼﺩﺭ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻌﺎﻝﻡ ﺍﻝﻌﺭﺒـﻲ ﻭﺘﻘﻭﻡ ﺒﻌﻤﻠﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻭﺼﻴل . ﻭﺴﺭ ﺫﻝﻙ ﺍﻝﺸﺩ ﻭﺍﻝﺸﻭﻕ ﻭﺍﻻﻨﺒﻬﺎﺭ ﺃﻥ ﺘﻠﻙ ﺍﻝﻤﺠﻼﺕ ﻭﺍﻝﺩﻭﺭﻴﺎﺕ ﺘﻌـﻴﺵ ﻭﺍﻗـﻊ ﻋﺼﺭﻫﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺘﻐﻴﺭﺍﺘﻪ ﺍﻝﻔﻜﺭﻴﺔ ﻭﺍﻷﺩﺒﻴﺔ ﻭﺍﻝﻔﻨﻴﺔ ، ﻓﺘﺭﺒﻁ ﻗﺎﺭﺌﻬﺎ ﺒﻤﺎ ﻴﺤﻘﻕ ﻝﻪ ﻤﻌﻨﻰ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺎﺼﺭﺓ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﻌﺎﻴـﺸﺔ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﺘﺎﺒﻌﺔ، ﻭﺘﻭﻗﻅ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﻜﺘﻔﻲ ﺒﺭﻭﺍﺌﻊ ﺘﺭﺍﺙ ﺃﻤﺘﻪ ﺍﻝﺸﻌﻭﺭ ﺒﺎﻝﺘﻁﻠﻊ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺍﻹﻀـﺎﻓﺔ ﺒﺄﺨـﺫ ﺍﻝﻤﻴـﺯﺓ ﻭﺘـﺭﻙ

* + - ﺍﻝﻤﺠﻤل[

٠٦- ﺍﻝﻔﻜﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﺭﺌﻴﺴﺔ ﻓﻲ ﻫﺫﺍ ﺍﻝﻨﺹ ﻫﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻫﺘﻤﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﻤﺜﻘﻔﻴﻥ ﺒﺎﻝﻤﺠﻼﺕ ﻭﺍﻝﺩﻭﺭﻴﺎﺕ
* ﺏ- ﺩﻭﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﺠﻼﺕ ﻭﺍﻝﺩﻭﺭﻴﺎﺕ ﻓﻲ ﺇﺒﺭﺍﺯ ﺭﻭﺍﺌﻊ ﺍﻝﺘﺭﺍﺙ
* ﺝ - ﺴﺒﺏ ﺍﻫﺘﻤﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﻤﺜﻘﻔﻴﻥ ﺒﺎﻝﻤﺠﻼﺕ ﻭﺍﻝﺩﻭﺭﻴﺎﺕ
* ﺩ - ﺍﻨﻘﻁﺎﻉ ﺼﻠﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﺜﻘﻔﻴﻥ ﺒﺎﻝﺘﺭﺍﺙ ﻭﺍﻨﺒﻬﺎﺭﻫﻡ ﺒﺎﻝﻤﺠﻼﺕ

١٦- ﻴﻤﻜﻥ ﻭﺼﻑ ﻤﻭﻗﻑ ﺍﻝﻜﺎﺘﺏ ﻤﻥ ﻫﺫﻩ ﺍﻝﺩﻭﺭﻴﺎﺕ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﺠﻼﺕ ﺒﺄﻨﻪ :

* + ﺃ - ﻴﺤﺫﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﺜﻘﻔﻴﻥ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺘﺎﺒﻌﺘﻬﺎ ﻭﺍﻻﻨﺒﻬﺎﺭ ﺒﻬﺎ

ﺏ- ﻴﻤﺠﺩ ﻗﺩﺭﺘﻬﺎ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺇﺭﻀﺎﺀ ﺘﻁﻠﻊ ﺍﻝﻤﺜﻘﻔﻴﻥ ﻭﺠﺫﺏ ﻤﺤﺒﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﺭﺍﺙ.

* ﺝ - ﻴﺄﺴﻑ ﻝﺘﺭﻜﻴﺯﻫﺎ ﻋﻠﻰ ﻤﺘﻐﻴﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﻌﺼﺭ ﺩﻭﻥ ﺍﻻﻝﺘﻔﺎﺕ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺭﻭﺍﺌﻊ ﺍﻝﺘﺭﺍﺙ
  + ﺩ - ﻻ ﻴﺘﻀﺢ ﻤﻭﻗﻑ ﺍﻝﻜﺎﺘﺏ ﻤﻥ ﻫﺫﻩ ﺍﻝﺩﻭﺭﻴﺎﺕ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﺠﻼﺕ

 ] ﻗﺎل ﻴﻬﻭﺩﻱ ﻝﻌﻠﻲ ﺒﻥ ﺃﺒﻲ ﻁﺎﻝﺏ ﺭﻀﻲ ﺍﷲ ﻋﻨﻪ : ﻤﺎ ﻝﺒﺜﺘﻡ ﺒﻌﺩ ﻨﺒﻴﻜﻡ ﺇﻻ ﺨﻤﺱ ﻋﺸﺭﺓ ﺴﻨﺔ ﺤﺘﻰ ﺘﻘﺎﺘﻠﺘﻡ

! ﻓﻘﺎل ﻋﻠﻲ : ﻭﺃﻨﺘﻡ ﻝﻡ ﺘﺠﻑ ﺃﻗﺩﺍﻤﻜﻡ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺒﺤﺭ ﺤﺘﻰ ﻗﻠﺘﻡ : ﻴﺎ ﻤﻭﺴﻰ ﺍﺠﻌل ﻝﻨﺎ ﺇﻝﻬ ًـﺎ ﻜﻤﺎ ﻝﻬﻡ ﺁﻝﻬﺔ ! [

٢٦- ﻴﺘﻀﺢ ﻤﻥ ﺠﻭﺍﺏ ﻋﻠﻲ ﺭﻀﻲ ﺍﷲ ﻋﻨﻪ ﺃﻨﻪ ﻓﻬﻡ ﻜﻼﻡ ﺍﻝﻴﻬﻭﺩﻱ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺃﻨﻪ ﻴﻘﺼﺩ : ﺃﻥ

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﻤﺴﻠﻤﻴﻥ ﻝﻡ ﻴﻠﺘﺯﻤﻭﺍ ﺒﻤﺒﺎﺩﺉ ﺩﻴﻨﻬﻡ ﻭﻗﹰﺘﺎ ﻁﻭﻴﻼ
  + - ﺏ- ﻋﻠﻴﺎ ﻫﻭ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺅﻭل ﻋﻥ ﺍﻗﺘﺘﺎل ﺍﻝﻤﺴﻠﻤﻴﻥ
      * ﺝ - ﺍﻝﻴﻬﻭﺩ ﺃﻋﻅﻡ ﺸﺄﻨ ًـﺎ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﻠﻤﻴﻥ
* ﺩ - ﺍﻹﺴﻼﻡ ﻝﻴﺱ ﻗﺎﺩ ﺭﺍ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻻﺴﺘﻤﺭﺍﺭ

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٣٦- ﻜل ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﺤﺘﻭﻴﺔ ﻋﻠﻰ ﻫﻤﺯﺓ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﻭﻀﺤﺔ ﺒﺨﻁ ﺘﺤﺘﻬﺎ ﻜﺘﺒﺕ ﺒﺼﻭﺭﺓ ﺼﺤﻴﺤﺔ ﺇﻻ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻫﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﻘﺭﺁﻥ ﺍﻝﻜﺭﻴﻡ ﺜﻼﺜﻭﻥ ﺠﺯﺌـﺎ
  + ﺏ- ﺍﺸﺘﺩ ﺍﻝﻤﺤﻘﻕ ﻓﻲ ﻤﺴﺎﺀﻝﺔ ﺍﻝﺠﺎﻨﻲ
* ﺝ - ﻝﻘﺩ ﻜﺎﻥ ﺼﺩﻴﻘﻲ ﻋﻠﻰ ﻗﺩﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺅﻭﻝﻴﺔ
  + ﺩ - ﻭﻝﻜﻥ ﻝﻴﻁﻤﺌﻥ ﻗﻠﺒﻲ

٤٦-ﻜل ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﺒﺩﻭﺀﺓ ﺒﻬﻤﺯﺓ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﻭﻀﺤﺔ ﺒﺨﻁ ﺘﺤﺘﻬﺎ ﻜﺘﺒﺕ ﺒﺼﻭﺭﺓ ﺼﺤﻴﺤﺔ ﺇﻻ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻫﻲ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺴﻌﻴﺩ ﻤﻥ ﻭﻋﻅ ﺒﻐﻴﺭﻩ
* ﺏ- ﻜل ﺇﻨﺎﺀ ﻴﻨﻀﺢ ﺒﻤﺎ ﻓﻴﻪ
* ﺝ - ﻤﻥ ﻋ ﱠﻅﻡ ﺼﻐﻴﺭﺓ ﺇﺒﺘﻼﻩ ﺍﷲ ﺒﻜﺒﻴﺭﺓ

ﺩ - ﺴﺒﻙ ﻤﻥ ﺃﺒﻠﻐﻙ ﺴﺒ ـﺎ .

٥٦- ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﻜﺘﺒﺕ ﺨﻁﺄ ﻤﻥ ﺒﻴﻥ ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﺘﺤﺘﻬﺎ ﺨﻁ ﻫﻲ :

ﺃ - ﻝﻡ ﻴﻜﻥ ﺍﻝﻌﻠﻤﺎﺀ ﻴﺭﻭﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﺤﺩﻴﺙ ﺇﻻ ﻋﻥ ﺍﻝﺜﻘﺎﺓ .

ﺏ- ﻫﺫﺍ ﺍﻝﻘﺎﻀﻲ ﻤﻥ ﺃﻓﺎﻀل ﺍﻝﻘﻀﺎﺓ .

* ﺝ - ﺃﻋﺸﻕ ﺴﻬﻭل ﻭﻁﻨﻲ ﻭﺭﺒﺎﻩ
* ﺩ - ﻭﻓﻲ ﻜل ﺸﻲﺀ ﻝﻪ ﺁﻴﺔ ﺘﺩل ﻋﻠﻰ ﺃﻨﻪ ﻭﺍﺤﺩ

ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﺨﺘﻭﻤﺔ ﺒﺄﻝﻑ ﻭﻤﻴﺯﺕ ﺒﺨﻁﻭﻁ ﺘﺤﺘﻬﺎ ﻓﻴﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ ﻜﻠﻬﺎ ﻜﺘﺒﺕ ﺒﺼﻭﺭﺓ ﺨﺎﻁﺌﺔ ﺇﻻ ﻜﻠﻤﺔ ﻭﺍﺤـﺩﺓ

: ﻫﻲ

٦٦-

ﺃ - ﻨﺼﺤﺘﻪ ﻝﻜﻨﻪ ﺍﺴﺘﻜﺒﺭ ﻭ ﺍﺴﺘﻌﺼﺎ .

* + ﺏ- ﺃﺼﺎﺒﻪ ﻤﺭﺽ ﺃﻋﻴﻰ ﺍﻷﻁﺒﺎﺀ ﻋﻼﺠﻪ

ﺝ - ﻝﻡ ﻴﺼﺩﺭ ﺤﻜﻤﻪ ﺇﻻ ﺒﻌﺩ ﺃﻥ ﺍﺴﺘﺠﻼ ﺍﻝﺤﻘﻴﻘﺔ .

ﺩ - ﺃﻨﺕ ﺍﻝﺤﻜﻡ ﺍﻝﻤﺭﺘﻀﺎ .

* ًـﺎ ﻨﻜﺘﺏ ﻜﻠﻤﺘﻴﻥ ﻭﻜﺄﻨﻬﻤﺎ ﻜﻠﻤﺔ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ . ﻓﺄﻱ ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻵﺘﻴﺔ ﻭﺼﻠﺕ ﺒﺒﻌﻀﻬﺎ ﺨﻁﺄ

ﺒـﻡ ﺃﻜﺎﻓﺌﻙ ؟

ﺃﺤﻴﺎﻨ

- ﺃ

٧٦-

* ﺏ- ﻭﺃﻨﺘﻡ ﺤﻴﻨﺌـﺫ ﺘﻨﻅﺭﻭﻥ
  + ﺝ - ﺃﺸﻬﺩ ﺃﻻ ﺇﻝﻪ ﺇﻻ ﺍﷲ
* ﺩ - ﻝﻡ ﺘﺸﺘﻜﻲ ﻭﺘﻘﻭل ﺇﻨﻙ ﻤﻌﺩﻡ ؟

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٨٦- ﺯﻴﺩ ﻓﻲ ﻜل ﻜﻠﻤﺔ ﻤﻤﺎ ﺘﺤﺘﻪ ﺨﻁ ﺤﺭﻑ ﺒﺎﻝﺨﻁﺄ ﺇﻻ ﻜﻠﻤﺔ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻜﺎﻨﺕ ﺍﻝﺯﻴﺎﺩﺓ ﻓﻴﻬﺎ ﺼﺤﻴﺤﺔ ﻭﻫﻲ :

ﺃ - ﺍﺴﻕ ﺍﻝﻅﻤﺂﻥ ﻤﺎﺀﺍ .

* ﺏ- ﻝﻴﺴﺕ ﺍﻷﺭﺯﺍﻕ ﺒﺎﻝﺘﻭﺍﻜل ﻻ ﻜﻥ ﻝﻜل ﻤﺠﺘﻬﺩ ﻨﺼﻴﺒﺎ
  + ﺝ - ﺸﺒﺎﺏ ﺍﻷﻤﺔ ﻫﻡ ﺼﺎﻨﻌﻭﺍ ﺤﻀﺎﺭﺘﻬﺎ
* ﺩ - ﺘﻌﻠﻤﻭﺍ ﺍﻝﻘﺭﺁﻥ ﻭﻋﻠﻤﻭﻩ

) ( ﻗﺎل ) ( ﻷﻥ ﺍﷲ ﺃﻋﺘﻘﻬـﺎ ﻤـﻥ

( ﻝﻡ ﺴﻤﻴﺕ ﺍﻝﻜﻌﺒﺔ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺕ ﺍﻝﻌﺘﻴﻕ

 ] ﺴﺌل ﺠﻌـﻔﺭ ﺍﻝﺼﺎﺩﻕ )

* [ ( ) ﺍﻝﻐﺭﻕ

٩٦- ﻋﻼﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺭﻗﻴﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﻴﺠﺏ ﺃﻥ ﺘﻭﻀﻊ ﻤﻜﺎﻥ ﺍﻷﻗﻭﺍﺱ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻌﺒﺎﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﺴﺎﺒﻘﺔ ﻫﻲ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺘﻭﺍﻝﻲ :

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ًـﺎ( . ﺍﻝﻘﺭﺍﺀﺓ ﺍﻝﺼﺤﻴﺤﺔ ﻝﻠﺭﻗﻡ ﻓﻲ ﻫﺫﻩ ﺍﻝﺠﻤﻠﺔ ﻫﻲ :

) ﺘﺯﻭﺝ ﻭﻋﻤﺭﻩ ٦١ ﻋﺎﻤ

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* + ﺃ - ﺴﺘﺔ ﻋﺸﺭ
* ﺏ- ﺴﺕ ﻋﺸﺭﺓ
* ﺝ - ﺴﺘﺔ ﻋﺸﺭﺓ
* ﺩ - ﺴﺕ ﻋﺸﺭ

ًـﺎ( ﺤﺭﻑ ﺍﻝﺠﺭ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﻴﺠﺏ ﺃﻥ ﻴﻭﻀﻊ ﻗﺒل ﺼﺩﻴﻘﻲ ﻫﻭ :

)ﺍﺘﺼﻠﺕ .. ﺼﺩﻴﻘﻲ ﻫﺎﺘﻔﻴ

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  + ( ﺏ ) - ﺝ
  + ( ﻝـ ) - ﺩ

٢٧- ) ﻫﺅﻻﺀ ﺍﻝﺭﺠﺎل ﻴﻌﻤﻠﻭﻥ ﺒﺼﻤﺕ ( ﺇﺫﺍ ﺃﺭﺩﺕ ﺘﺤﻭﻴل ﺍﻝﺠﻤﻠﺔ ﺇﻝﻰ ﻓﻌﻠﻴﺔ ﻭﺠﺏ ﺃﻥ ﺘﻘﻭل :

* ﺃ - ﻴﻌﻤﻠﻭﻥ ﻫﺅﻻﺀ ﺍﻝﺭﺠﺎل ﺒﺼﻤﺕ
* ﺏ- ﻴﻌﻤل ﻫﺅﻻﺀ ﺍﻝﺭﺠﺎل ﺒﺼﻤﺕ
  + ﺝ - ﻴﻌﻤﻠﻭﺍ ﻫﺅﻻﺀ ﺍﻝﺭﺠﺎل ﺒﺼﻤﺕ
* ﺩ - ﻴﻌﻤﻠﻭﻥ ﺒﺼﻤﺕ ﻫﺅﻻﺀ ﺍﻝﺭﺠﺎل

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ﻤﻨﺯﻝﺔ ﺍﻝﺭﻗﻡ ٦ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻌﺩﺩ ٤٢٩٨٧٦٥٤٣

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  + ﺍﻷﻝﻭﻑ ﻋﺸﺭﺍﺕ ( ﺩ . ﺍﻷﻝﻭﻑ ﻤﺌﺎﺕ ( ﺝ

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ﺃﻗﺭﺏ ﺤﺎﺼل ﺠﻤﻊ ﻝﻠﻌﺩﺩﻴﻥ ٠٩٨٤٩٥١٢١ ﻭ ٣١٠٢٦٤١٨٥

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٥٧- ﺃﻱ ﺍﻷﻋﺩﺍﺩ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻻ ﻴﻘﺒل ﺍﻝﻘﺴﻤﺔ ﻋﻠﻰ ٠٠٠١ ؟

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٧٧- ﺍﻝﻌﺒﺎﺭﺓ ﻏﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﺼﺤﻴﺤﺔ ﻓﻴﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ ﻫﻲ :

* + - ﺃ ( ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻉ ﻋﺩﺩﻴﻥ ﺯﻭﺠﻴﻴﻥ ﻫﻭ ﻋﺩﺩ ﺯﻭﺠﻲ
* ﺏ ( ﻀﺭﺏ ﻋﺩﺩ ﺯﻭﺠﻲ ﻓﻲ ﻋﺩﺩ ﻓﺭﺩﻱ ﻫﻭ ﻋﺩﺩ ﺯﻭﺠﻲ
  + ﺝ ( ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻉ ﻋﺩﺩﻴﻥ ﻓﺭﺩﻴﻴﻥ ﻫﻭ ﻋﺩﺩ ﻓﺭﺩﻱ
* ﺩ ( ﻀﺭﺏ ﻋﺩﺩ ﻓﺭﺩﻱ ﻓﻲ ﻋﺩﺩ ﻓﺭﺩﻱ ﻫﻭ ﻋﺩﺩ ﻓﺭﺩﻱ

٨٧- ﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﻗﻭﺍﺴﻡ ﺍﻝﻌﺩﺩ ٨ ﻫﻲ :

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٠٨- ﺍﻝﻌﺒﺎﺭﺓ ﻏﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﺼﺤﻴﺤﺔ ﻓﻴﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ ﻫﻲ :

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ﺇﺫﺍ ﻜﺎﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﺠﻤﻭﻉ ﺍﻝﻜﻠﻲ ﻝﻠﺩﺭﺠﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻌﻅﻤﻰ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺸﻬﺎﺩﺓ ﺍﻝﺜﺎﻨﻭﻴﺔ ﻫﻭ ٠٣٤١ ﺩﺭﺠﺔ ، ﻭﻜﺎﻥ ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻉ ﻤـﺎ

ﺤﺼل ﻋﻠﻴﻪ ﻓﻬﺩ ﻓﻲ ﻫﺫﻩ ﺍﻝﺸﻬﺎﺩﺓ ﻫﻭ ١٠٠١ ﺩﺭﺠﺔ ، ﻓﺈﻥ ﻨﺴﺒﺘﻪ ﺍﻝﻤﺌﻭﻴﺔ ﻫﻲ :

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ﺤﻭل ٣١٢٤,٦٥٣٢ ﻡ٢ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺴﻡ٢

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ﺃ ( ٣١٢,٤٦٥٣٢ ﺴﻡ٢ ﺏ ( ٣١,٢٤٦٥٣٢ ﺴﻡ٢

ﺝ ( ٣,١٢٤٦٥٣٢ ﺴﻡ٢

ﺩ ( ٣١٢٤٦٥٣٢ ﺴﻡ٢

٦٨- ﺤﺠﻡ ﻤﺘﻭﺍﺯﻱ ﻤﺴﺘﻁﻴﻼﺕ ﺃﺒﻌﺎﺩﻩ ٩,٠ﺴﻡ ﻭ ٣ ﺴﻡ ﻭ ٢ ﺴﻡ ﻴﺴﺎﻭﻱ :

ﺃ ( ٤٥,٠ ﺴﻡ٣

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ﺴﻡ٣

٠٤٥ ( ﺩ

ﺴﻡ٣ ٤٥ ( ﺝ

٧٨- ﻁﻭل ﻤﺴﺘﻁﻴل ﻋﺭﻀﻪ ٤ ﺴﻡ ﻭﻤﺤﻴﻁﻪ ٤٢ ﺴﻡ ، ﻴﺴﺎﻭﻱ :

* + ﺃ ( ٦ ﺴﻡ
* ﺏ ( ٨ ﺴﻡ
* ﺝ ( ٦١ ﺴﻡ . ﺩ ( ٢٣ ﺴﻡ

٨٨- ﻴﺴﺘﻁﻴﻊ ﻤﺼﻭﺭ ﺘﺤﻤﻴﺽ ﻓﻠﻤﻴﻥ ﻓﻲ ٨١ ﺩﻗﻴﻘﺔ، ﻜﻡ ﻴﺤﺘﺎﺝ ﻝﺘﺤﻤﻴﺽ ٨ ﺃﻓﻼﻡ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻨﻭﻉ ﻨﻔﺴﻪ :

* ﺩ ( ﺴﺎﻋﺔ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻭ ٤٤ ﺩﻗﻴﻘﺔ
  + ﺔ ( ٢٤ ﺩﻗﻴﻘ ﺃ
* ﺝ ( ﺴﺎﻋﺔ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻭ ٠٢ ﺩﻗﻴﻘﺔ
* ﺏ ( ﺴﺎﻋﺔ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ ﻭ ٢١ ﺩﻗﻴﻘﺔ

ﺇﺫﺍ ﻜﺎﻨﺕ ﺩﺭﺠﺎﺕ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻓـﻲ ٦ ﺍﺨﺘﺒـﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﻫـﻲ : ٦٧ ، ٠٨ ، ٣٨ ، ١٧ ، ٠٨ ، ٨٧ ، ﻤـﺎ

ﻤﺘﻭﺴﻁ ﺘﻠﻙ ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺠﺎﺕ )ﻤﻌﺩل ﺍﻝﻁﺎﻝﺏ( ؟

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٠٩- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻋﻠﻤﺕ ﺃﻥ ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺞ ﺒﺎﻝﻤﺘﺭ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺸﻜل ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﺒﻴﻥ ﺃﺩﻨﺎﻩ ﻓﺈﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺎﺤﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﺭﻴﺒﻴﺔ ﻝﻠﻤﻨﻁﻘﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻅﻠﻠﺔ ﻫﻲ

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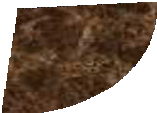
ﺃ ( ٠٢٢ ﻡ٢

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١٩- ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺸﻜل ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻲ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﻴﻤﺜل ﻨﺴﺒﺔ ﺇﻨﺘﺎﺝ ﺍﻝﺯﻴﺕ ﻓﻲ ﺨﻤﺴﺔ ﺤﻘﻭل ﻤﺎ ﻨﺴﺒﺔ ﺇﻨﺘﺎﺝ ﺍﻝﺯﻴﺕ ﻓﻲ ﺤﻘل ٢ ؟



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ﺘﺤﺘﻭﻱ ﺤﻘﻴﺒﺔ ﻋﻠﻰ ٧ ﺃﻗﻼﻡ ﺯﺭﻗﺎﺀ ﻭ ٣ ﺃﻗﻼﻡ ﺤﻤﺭﺍﺀ ، ﺇﺫﺍ ﺍﺨﺘﺭﻨﺎ ﻗﻠﻤ

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٣٩- ﻋﻨﺩ ﺍﻝﺭﻏﺒﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺘﺸﻐﻴل ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﻨﺒﺤﺙ ﻋﺎﺩﺓ ﻋﻥ ﻤﻠﻑ ﻴﺤﻤل ﺍﺴﻡ:

* + Setup -ﺏ . ﺍﻝﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺼﺎﺤﺏ - ﺃ

. ﻨﻔﺴﻪ ﺍﻝﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ - ﺩ

* Run

- ﺠـ

٤٩ - ﺍﻷﺩﺍﺓ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﺘﻤﻜﻥ ﺍﻝﺒﺎﺤﺙ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺤﺼﻭل ﻋﻠﻰ ﻤﺭﺍﺠﻊ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ ﻫﻲ:

. Yahoo -ﺏ . MS Explorer - ﺃ

* + Outlook Express -ﺩ
* Netscape

- ﺠـ

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٥٩ - ﺍﻝﻤﺼﻁﻠﺢ ) WordPerfect ( ﻴﻌﻨﻲ:

* + ﺃ ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺠﹰﺎ ﻹﻨﺸﺎﺀ ﺍﻝﺨﻁﻭﻁ
* ﺏ- ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺠﹰﺎ ﺘﻁﺒﻴﻘﻴﹰﺎ ﻝﺘﺤﺭﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ

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* ﺩ- ﻤﺩﻗﻘﹰﺎ ﻨﺤﻭﻴﹰﺎ
* ﺎﺠـ- ﻤﺩﻗﻘﹰﺎ ﺇﻤﻼﺌﻴﹰ

٦٩- ﺍﻝﻌﺒﺎﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﺨﺎﻁﺌﺔ ﻓﻴﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ:

ﻨﺸﺭ ﻓﻴﺭﻭﺴﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﻴﻀﺭ ﺒﺎﻷﺠﻬﺯﺓ

* + ﻭﺍﻝﺒﺭﻤﺠﻴﺎﺕ

ﺃ - ﺘ**ـ**ﺩﺍﻭل ﻜﻠﻤ**ـ** ﺔ ﺍﻝﻤ**ـ** ﺭﻭﺭ ﺒ**ـ** ﻴﻥ ﺏ-

ﺍﻷﺼﺩﻗﺎﺀ ﺘـﺴﻬﻴل ﺍﺴـﺘﺨﺩﺍﻤﺎﺕ

* ﺍﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ

ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ (WEBZIP) ﻴﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﻝﻀﻐﻁ

* ﺍﻝﻤﻠﻔﺎﺕ

-ﺩ

ﺠـ- ﺍﻝﻬﺎﻜﺭ ﻫﻭ ﺍﻝﺸﺨﺹ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﻴﻜﺘﺸﻑ

* + ﺍﻝﺨﻠل ﺍﻷﻤﻨﻲ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺸﺒﻜﺎﺕ

٧٩ - ﺃﻱ ﻤﻤﺎ ﻴﺄﺘﻲ ﻴﺴﺎﻋﺩ ﺒﺸﻜل ﺃﻓﻀل ﻋﻠﻰ ﺇﻋﺩﺍﺩ ﺩﻓﺘﺭ ﺍﻝﺘﺤﻀﻴﺭ؟

* PhotoShop -ﺏ
* Internet Explorer -ﺩ
* PowerPoint - ﺃ
* Word -ﺠـ

٨٩ - ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻜﺜﻴﺭ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺠﺩﺍﻭل ﺍﻹﻝﻜﺘﺭﻭﻨﻴﺔ (Spreadsheet) ﻴﺘﻡ ﺘﺤﺩﻴﺩ ﻋﻨﻭﺍﻥ ﺍﻝﺨﻠﻴﺔ ﻤﻥ ﺨﻼل ﻤﻌﺭﻓﺔ:

* + ﺏ- ﺤﺭﻑ ﺍﻝﺼﻑ ﻭﺤﺭﻑ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻭﺩ
* ﻑﺭﻗﻡ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻭﺩ ﻭﺭﻗﻡ ﺍﻝﺼ

## -ﺃ

ﺩ- ﺤﺭﻑ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻭﺩ ﻭﺭﻗﻡ ﺍﻝﺼﻑ .

* ﻑﺠـ- ﺭﻗﻡ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻭﺩ ﻭﺤﺭﻑ ﺍﻝﺼ

٩٩- ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﺯﺍﻴﺎ ﺍﻝﻤﺘﻘﺩﻤﺔ ﻝﻤﺤﺭﺭ ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ ﺍﻝﻭﻭﺭﺩ word) ( ﺃﻨﻪ ﻴﻤﻜﻥ ﻋﻥ ﻁﺭﻴﻘﻪ:

* + ﺏ- ﺘﺼﻤﻴﻡ ﺭﺴﻭﻤﺎﺕ ﻋﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﺩﻗﺔ
    - ﺩ- ﺩﻤﺞ ﻤﻘﺎﻁﻊ ﻓﻴﺩﻴﻭ
* ﺔﺃ - ﺘﺼﻤﻴﻡ ﺃﻓﻼﻡ ﺤﺭﻜ
* ﺠـ- ﺇﺩﺭﺍﺝ ﺤﻭﺍﺸﻲ ﺴﻔﻠﻴﺔ

٠٠١- ﺃﻝﻑ ﺍﻝﺴﺠﻼﺕ ﻓﻲ ﻗﺎﻋﺩﺓ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ ﻤﻥ:

* + ﺏ- ﻨﻤﺎﺫﺝ
* ﺩ- ﺘﻘﺎﺭﻴﺭ
* لﺃ - ﺠﺩﺍﻭ
* ﺠـ- ﺤﻘﻭل

:

ﺍﻝﺘﺤﻜﻡ ﻓﻲ ﻅﻬﻭﺭ ﺤﺭﻜﺔ ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ.

١٠١ - ﺍﺴﺘﺨﺩﺍﻡ ﺒﻭﺭﺒﻭﻴﻨﺕ PowerPoint) ( ﻻ ﻴﻤﻜﻥ

-ﺏ

* ﺃ - ﺘﺼﻤﻴﻡ ﻤﺴﺎﺭ ﺍﻝﻜﺎﺌﻥ

ﺍﻝﺘﺤﻜﻡ ﻓﻲ ﻅﻬﻭﺭ ﺤﺭﻜﺔ ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ.

ﺍﻝﺘﺤﻜﻡ ﻓﻲ ﻅﻬﻭﺭ ﺤﺭﻜﺔ ﺍﻝﺸﺭﺍﺌﺢ. ﺩ-

ﺠـ-

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٢٠١- ﺃﻱ ﻤﻥ ﻝﻐﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺒﺭﻤﺠﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻴﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻌﺒﻴﺭ ) := ( ﻓﻲ ﺠﻤل ﺍﻹﺴﻨﺎﺩ ؟

* + Fortran -ﺏ . VISUAL BASIC -ﺃ
* ﺫﻜﺭ ﻤﻤﺎ ﺸﻲﺀ ﻻ -ﺩ . Pascal -ﺠـ

٣٠١- ﺍﻝﻭﻅﻴﻔﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﻴﻘﻭﻡ ﺒﻬﺎ ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ ﻗﻭﺍﻋﺩ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ ﺒﺈﻋﺎﺩﺓ ﺘﺭﺘﻴﺏ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ ﻓﻲ ﺘﺴﻠﺴل ﻤﻌﻴﻥ ﻴﻁﻠﻕ ﻋﻠﻴﻬﺎ:

* + ﺏ- ﺍﺴﺘﻌﻼﻡ
    - ﺩ- ﺘﻘﺭﻴﺭ
* ﺔﺃ - ﺘﺼﻔﻴ
* ﺠـ- ﻓﺭﺯ

(club) ﻓﻘﻁ، ﺩﻭﻥ ﺃﻥ ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﻓـﻲ ﺍﻝﻨﺘﻴﺠـﺔ ﻜﻠﻤـﺔ )

ﻝﻠﺒﺤـﺙ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ ﻋﻥ ﻜﻠﻤﺔ

٤٠١-

(computer ﺴﺄﻜﺘﺏ ﻓﻲ ﻤﺤﺭﻙ ﺍﻝﺒﺤﺙ )ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻴﺴﺎﺭ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺍﻝﻴﻤﻴﻥ:(

* + computer - club -ﺏ . computer +club - ﺃ
* club -computer -ﺠـ
  + - ”club“ -ﺩ

٥٠١- ﺍﻝﺸﻲﺀ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﻴﻤﻜﻥ ﺘﺸﺒﻴﻬﻪ ﺒﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺠﻭﺩﺓ ﻓﻲ ﺍﺴﺘﻤﺎﺭﺓ ﺍﺸﺘﺭﺍﻙ ﻓﻲ ﺇﺤﺩﻯ ﺍﻝﻤﺠﻼﺕ:

. ﺍﻝﺴﺠل -ﺏ . ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ ﻗﺎﻋﺩﺓ ﺠﺩﻭل - ﺃ

* ﺩ- ﻻﺸﻲﺀ ﻤﻤﺎ ﺫﻜﺭ
* لﺍﻝﺤﻘ

ﺠـ-

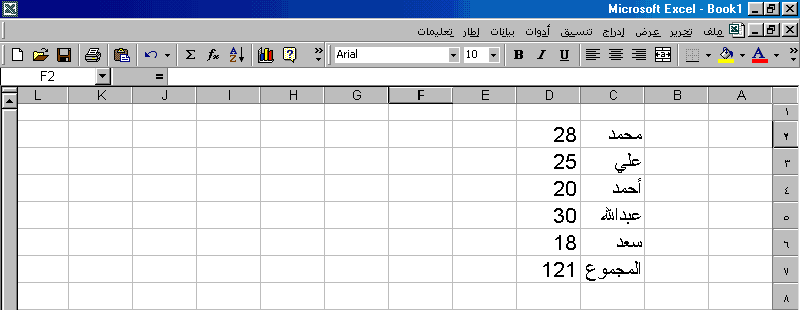
# ٦٠١- ﻓﻲ ﺘﺴﻤﻴﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﻗﻊ ﺒﺎﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ، ﺍﻻﺨﺘﺼﺎﺭ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻲ ﻴﻌﻨﻲ "ﺤﻜﻭﻤﻲ:"

. GOV -ﺏ . EDU - ﺃ

.ORG -ﺩ

.COM

ﺠـ-

ــــــــــــــــــــ

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٧٠١- ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭﺓ ﺃﻋﻼﻩ ﺘﻤﺜل ﻭﺍﺠﻬﺔ ﺍﻷﻜﺴل (Excel)، ﻭﻓﻴﻪ ﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ ﺘﻤﺜل ﺃﺴﻤﺎﺀ ﺨﻤﺴﺔ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻤﻊ ﺩﺭﺠﺔ

ﻜل ﻤﻨﻬﻡ ، ﻭﻤﺠﻤﻭﻉ ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺠﺎﺕ، ﻤﻌﺎﺩﻝﺔ ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻉ ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺠﺎﺕ ﺘﻜﺘﺏ ﻜﺎﻝﺘﺎﻝﻲ:

* + d٧=sum(d[٢..٦]) -ﺏ
    - d٧= sum(٢..٦) -ﺩ
* c٧=sum(d٢+d٦)
* d٧=sum(d٢:d٦) - ﺃ

ﺠـ-

٨٠١- ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺸﺭﻭﻁ ﺍﻝﻼﺯﻤﺔ ﻻﺴﺘﺨﺩﺍﻡ ﺇﺠﺭﺍﺀ ﺍﻝﺘﻜﺭﺍﺭ (Looping) ﻓﻲ ﻝﻐﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺒﺭﻤﺠﺔ :

ﺃ- ﺘﻜﺭﺍﺭ ﻻ ﻨﻬﺎﺌﻲ . ﺏ- ﺘﻜﺭﺍﺭ ﺒﻌﺩﺩ ﺨﻁﻭﺍﺕ ﻤﺤﺩﺩ ﻤﺴﺒﻘﹰﺎ .

* + ﺩ- ﻜل ﻤﺎ ﺫﻜﺭ
* ﻁﺘﻜﺭﺍﺭ ﺒﻐﻴﺭ ﺸﺭﻭ

ﺠـ-

٩٠١- ﻝﺸﺭﺡ ﻜﻴﻔﻴﺔ ﺘﺠﻬﻴﺯ ﺍﻻﺘﺼﺎل ﺒﺎﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ ﻝﻠﻁﻼﺏ :

ﻴﺸﺭﺡ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻡ ﺍﻝﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﻋﻤﻠﻴـﹰﺎ ﺜـﻡ

ﻴﻁﺒﻘﻭﻥ ﺫﻝﻙ

-ﺏ

ﺃ - ﻴﻘﻭﻡ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻡ ﺒﻁﺒﻊ ﻤـﺫﻜﺭﺓ ﻤﻔـﺼﻠﺔ ﻭﻴﻁﻠﺏ ﻤﻨﻬﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﻁﺒﻴﻕ ﻓـﻲ ﻤﻘـﺎﻫﻲ

* + ﺍﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ

ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺘﺠﻬﻴﺯ ﺍﻻﺘﺼﺎل ﺒﺎﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨـﺕ ﻁﻭﻴﻠﺔ ﻭﺼﻌﺒﺔ ﻝﺫﺍ ﻴﻜﺘﻔﻰ ﺒﺎﻝﻜﺘـﺎﺏ

* ﺍﻝﻤﺩﺭﺴﻲ

ﻴﻘ**ـ** ﻭﻡ ﺍﻝﻁ**ـ** ﻼﺏ ﺒﺎﻝﻌﻤ**ـ** ل ﺒﺄﻨﻔ**ـ** ﺴﻬﻡ ﺩ-

* ﻭﺍﻻﺴﺘﻜﺸﺎﻑ ﻷﻫﻤﻴﺔ ﻫﺫﺍ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ

ﺠـ-

٠١١- ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﺼﻔﻭﻓﺎﺕ، ﺒﺸﻜل ﻋﺎﻡ ﺇﺫﺍ ﺃﻋﻠﻥ ﺃﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﺼﻔﻭﻓﺔ )٠١A( ﻓﻬﺫﺍ ﻴﻌﻨﻲ ﺃﻥ ﻋﺩﺩ ﻋﻨﺎﺼﺭﻫﺎ ﻴﻜﻭﻥ :

. ١١ -ﺏ . ٠١ - ﺃ

* + ﺩ- ١٢
* ٢٠

ﺠـ-

١١١- ﻹﺭﺴﺎل ﺒﺤﺙ ﻤﻜﺘﻭﺏ ﺒﺎﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﻋﺒﺭ ﺍﻝﺒﺭﻴﺩ ﺍﻹﻝﻜﺘﺭﻭﻨﻲ:

ﻻ ﺒﺩ ﻤـﻥ ﺘﺤﻭﻴﻠـﻪ ﺇﻝـﻰ ﺼـﻔﺤﺔ

* + (HTML)

ﻻ ﺒﺩ ﻤﻥ ﺇﻋـﺎﺩﺓ ﻜﺘﺎﺒﺘـﻪ ﺒﻭﺍﺴـﻁﺔ

ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ ﺍﻝﺒﺭﻴﺩ ﺍﻹﻝﻜﺘﺭﻭﻨﻲ.

-ﺏ

ﻴﻤﻜﻥ ﺇﺭﺴﺎﻝﻪ ﻝﻜﻥ ﻻ ﺒﺩ ﻤﻥ ﺘﺤﻭﻴﻠـﻪ ﺩ-

ﺃ - ﻴﻤﻜـ**ـ** ﻥ ﺇﺭﺴـ**ـ** ﺎﻝﻪ ﻜﻤﺭﻓــﻕ

.(Attachment)

* ﺇﻝﻰ ﺼﻭﺭﺓ

ﺠـ-

٢١١- ﺍﻝﻤﺼﻁﻠﺢ (PhotoShop) ﻴﻌﻨﻲ :

ﺏ- ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺠ**ـ**ﹰﺎ ﺘﻁﺒﻴﻘﻴ**ـ**ﹰﺎ ﻝﻠﻜﺘﺎﺒ**ـ**ﺔ ﻭﺘﺤﺭﻴ**ـ**ﺭ

ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ.

* لﺃ - ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺘﺸﻐﻴ

ﺩ- ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺠﹰﺎ ﺘﻁﺒﻴﻘﻴﹰﺎ ﻝﻠﺭﺴﻡ .

* ﺔﻝﻐﺔ ﺒﺭﻤﺠﺔ ﻤﺘﻘﺩﻤ

ﺠـ-

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٣١١- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻋﻠﻤﺕ ﺃﻥ ﺍﻝﺭﻗﻡ )٢( ﻴﻘﻊ ﺃﺴﻔل ﻋﻼﻤﺔ (@) ﻭﻜﻼﻫﻤﺎ ﻤﻭﺠﻭﺩﺍﻥ ﻋﻠﻰ ﻤﻔﺘﺎﺡ ﻭﺍﺤﺩ. ﻝﻠﺤﺼﻭل ﻋﻠـﻰ

ﺍﻝﻌﻼﻤﺔ (@) ﺒﺸﻜل ﺩﻗﻴﻕ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﺎ ﻨﻀﻐﻁ ﻋﻠﻰ :

. ٢ ﻤﻊ Shift -ﺏ . ٢ ﻤﻊ Tab - ﺃ

* + @ ﻤﻊ

Enter -ﺩ

* @ ﻤﻊ Up

ﺠـ-

:

* + ﻝﻭﺤﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻔﺎﺘﻴﺢ

٤١١- ﺍﻝﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﻻ ﻴﻨﺎﺴﺏ ﺘﺩﺭﻴﺴﻪ ﻋﻤﻠﻴﹰﺎ ﻤﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ

-ﺏ

ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺘﺤﻭﻴل ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺜﻨﺎﺌﻲ ﻝﻠﻌﺸﺭﻱ

.

* ﺩ- ﺃﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻭﻤﺎﺕ
* ﺏﻤﻜﻭﻨﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴ

ﺠـ-

٥١١- ﻭﺍﺤﺩ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺒﺩﺍﺌل ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻻ ﻴﻌﺩ ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺘﺸﻐﻴل :

LINUX -ﺏ UNIX - ﺃ

SUN -ﺠـ

GateWay

-ﺩ

٦١١- ﻝﻭ ﺃﺭﺍﺩﺕ ﻭﺯﺍﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺎﺭﻑ ﻤﻌﺭﻓﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻤﻴﻥ ﺍﻝﺫﻴﻥ ﻴﺭﻏﺒﻭﻥ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻻﻨﺘﻘﺎل ﺇﻝﻰ ﻤﺩﻴﻨﺔ ﺍﻝﺭﻴﺎﺽ ﻓﻘﻁ، ﻓﺈﻨـﻪ

ﻴﻤﻜﻥ ﺍﺴﺘﺨﺭﺍﺝ ﺫﻝﻙ ﻤﻥ ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ ﻗﺎﻋﺩﺓ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ ﻋﺒﺭ ﺍﺴﺘﺨﺩﺍﻡ ﺨﺎﺼﻴﺔ:

* + ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺘﻘﺎﺭﻴﺭ
    - ﺩ - ﺍﻝﻔﺭﺯ
* ﺍﻝﻨﻤﺎﺫﺝ
* ﺃ - ﺍﻻﺴﺘﻌﻼﻡ

ﺠـ-

٧١١- ﺃﻱ ﺍﻝﻠﻐﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻏﻴﺭ ﻫﻴﻜﻠﻲ ؟

* + Pascal -ﺏ . Visual Basic - ﺃ

.Fortran -ﺩ

* Delphi

ﺠـ-

٨١١- ﻝﻭ ﺃﻥ ﻤﻌﻠﻤﺎ ﺃﺭﺍﺩ ﺍﺴﺘﻐﻼل ﺸﺒﻜﺔ ﺍﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ ﻷﺠل ﺍﻝﻤﺸﺎﺭﻜﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﺸﺎﺭﻴﻊ ﺍﻝﺠﻤﺎﻋﻴﺔ، ﻭﺃﻨﺸﻁﺔ ﺍﻝﻔﺭﻴﻕ،

ﻓﺈﻥ ﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﺨﺩﻤﺎﺕ ﺍﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ ﺍﻵﺘﻴﺔ ﺘﻤﻜﻨﻪ ﻤﻥ ﻫﺫﺍ ﻤﺎ ﻋﺩﺍ:

* + Mailing list -ﺏ . Newsgroup - ﺃ
* Browsers -ﺩ
  + - Chatting -ﺠـ

٩١١- ﻨﺯل ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺘﺸﻐﻴل ﺠﺩﻴﺩ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻷﺴﻭﺍﻕ ، ﻭﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻡ ﻝﺩﻴﻪ ﺨﻠﻔﻴﺔ ﻜﺎﻤﻠﺔ ﻋﻨﻪ ، ﻤﺎ ﺍﻻﻗﺘﺭﺍﺡ ﺍﻷﻤﺜل ﻤﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ :

ﺍﻻﻜﺘﻔﺎﺀ ﺒﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﺸﻐﻴل ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻜﺘﺎﺏ ﻭﻋـﺩﻡ

* ﺍﻝﺘﻁﺭﻕ ﻝﻬﺫﺍ ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺠﺩﻴﺩ

ﺃ - ﺃﻥ ﻴﻘﻭﻡ ﺒﺘﺩﺭﻴﺴﻪ ﺒﺩل ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﺸﻐﻴل ﺏ-

* ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺠﻭﺩ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻜﺘﺎﺏ

ﺘﺨﻴﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻭﻤـﺸﺎﻭﺭﺘﻬﻡ ﺒـﻴﻥ

* ﺩ- ﺇﻋﻁﺎﺀ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻨﺒﺫﺓ ﻋﻥ ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺠﺩﻴﺩ

ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺎﻤﻴﻥ

ﺠـ-

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٠٢١- ﻋﻨﺩ ﺍﻝﺘﺨﻁﻴﻁ ﻝﻤﺸﺭﻭﻉ ﺸﺒﻜﺔ ﺤﺎﺴﻭﺒﻴﺔ ﻓﻲ ﻤﺩﺭﺴﺘﻙ، ﻓﺈﻥ ﺍﻷﺴﺒﻘﻴﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﺘﻭﺼﻴل ﺒﺎﻝﺸﺒﻜﺔ ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﺒـ:

* + ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻓﺼﻭل -ﺏ . ﺍﻝﻤﺩﻴﺭ ﻤﻜﺘﺏ - ﺃ
* ﺩ- ﻤﻜﺎﺘﺏ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻤﻴﻥ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﻭﻅﻔﻴﻥ
* ﻲﻤﻌﺎﻤل ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﺍﻵﻝ

ﺠـ-

١٢١- ﺠﻤﻴﻊ ﻤﺎ ﻴﻠﻲ ﻤﺘﺼﻔﺤﺎﺕ ﻝﻺﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ ﻤﺎ ﻋﺩﺍ:

ﺃ - ﻤﺎﻴﻜﺭﻭﺴـــﻭﻓﺕ ﺇﻜـــﺴﺒﻠﻭﺭﺭ ﺏ- ﻴﺎﻫﻭ .(Yahoo)

Netscape)

ﺩ- ﻨﺘــﺴﻜﻴﺏ ﻨــﺎﻓﻐﻴﺘﻭﺭ

* ( Navigator

( MsExplorer )

* + ﺴﻨﺩﺒﺎﺩ

ﺠـ-

٢٢١- ﻝﺩﻴﻨﺎ ﺜﻼﺜﺔ ﻤﻭﺍﻀﻴﻊ ﻤﺩﺨﻠﺔ ﻝﻠﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﻫﻲ): ﻭﺤﺩﺓ ﺍﻹﺩﺨﺎل ﻭﺍﻹﺨﺭﺍﺝ ﻭﺍﻝﻤﻌﺎﻝﺠﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﺭﻜﺯﻴﺔ(، ﻭﺘﺤﺕ ﻜل ﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ ﺘﻨﺩﺭﺝ ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻋﺔ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ ﻭﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ ﻭﻤﻘﺎﻁﻊ ﺍﻝﻔﻴﺩﻴﻭ، ﻤﻁﻠﻭﺏ ﺘﻨﻅﻴﻡ ﺇﺨﺭﺍﺝ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﻀـﻴﻊ

ﺍﻝﺜﻼﺜﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺍﺭﺘﺒﺎﻁﺎﺕ ﺘﺸﻌﺒﻴﺔ ﺒﺤﻴﺙ ﻴﻘﻭﺩ ﻜل ﺍﺭﺘﺒﺎﻁ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﻀﻭﻴﺔ ﺘﺤﺘﻪ.

ﻭﻹﻨﺠﺎﺯ ﺘﻠﻙ ﺍﻝﻤﻬﻤﺔ، ﻨﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ:

* + - (Real Player) ﺒﻠﻴﺭ ﺭﻴل -ﺏ .( Media Player) ﺒﻠﻴﺭ ﻤﻴﺩﻴﺎ - ﺃ

.( Paintbrush) ﺒﺭﺵ ﺒﻴﻨﺕ -ﺩ ( PowerPoint) ﺒﻭﺭﺒﻭﻴﻨﺕ -ﺠـ

٣٢١- ﺃﻱ ﺍﻝﺒﺭﺍﻤﺞ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻫﻲ ﺍﻷﻗﻭﻯ ﻓﻲ ﺇﺩﺍﺭﺓ ﻗﻭﺍﻋﺩ ﺍﻝﺒﻴﺎﻨﺎﺕ :

* + - * Access

-ﺏ Oracle - ﺃ

* + - * + Clipper -ﺩ
* FoxPro

ﺠـ-

٤٢١- ﻹﺩﺭﺍﺝ ﻜﻠﻤﺔ ﺇﻨﺠﻠﻴﺯﻴﺔ ﺃﺜﻨﺎﺀ ﺍﻝﻜﺘﺎﺒﺔ ﺒﺎﻝﻠﻐﺔ ﺍﻝﻌﺭﺒﻴﺔ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﺎ ﻨﻀﻐﻁ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﻤﻔﺘﺎﺤﻴﻥ ﺍﻵﺘﻴﻴﻥ:

* + ﻴﺴﺎﺭ (Shift) ﻤﻊ (Enter) - ﺃ

.ﻴﺴﺎﺭ (Shift )ﻤﻊ (Alt) -ﺏ

* ﻴﺴﺎﺭ (Shift ) ﻤﻊ Enter -ﺩ
* ﻴﻤﻴﻥ (Shift ) ﻤﻊ(Alt) -ﺠـ

٥٢١- ﻝﻌﺭﺽ ﺼﻭﺭﺓ ﻓﻲ ﻤﻭﻗﻊ ﻤﻥ ﻤﻭﺍﻗﻊ ﺍﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ، ﻴﻔﻀل ﺃﻥ ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﺍﻤﺘﺩﺍﺩﻫﺎ:

TIFF -ﺏ

GIF -ﺩ

BMP - ﺃ

JPG

ﺠـ-

٦٢١- ﻝﺩﻴﻙ ﻁﻼﺏ ﻴﻁﻤﺤﻭﻥ ﻝﻠﺘﺨﺼﺹ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻬﻨﺩﺴﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﻴﻜﺎﻨﻴﻜﻴﺔ، ﻓﻴﺘﻡ ﺘﻭﺠﻴﻬﻬﻡ ﻝﻴﺴﺘﺨﺩﻤﻭﺍ:

* + ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺭﺴﻡ ﻭﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ . ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺠﺩﺍﻭل ﺍﻹﻝﻜﺘﺭﻭﻨﻴﺔ
* ﺠـ- ﺍﻝﺭﺴﻡ ﺍﻝﻬﻨﺩﺴﻲ
  + ﺩ- ﺍﻝﺘﺤﻠﻴل ﺍﻹﺤﺼﺎﺌﻲ

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٧٢١- ﻴﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺍﻝﻌﺭﺽ ﻓﻭﻕ ﺍﻝﺭﺃﺱ Projector) Head (Over ﻝﻌﺭﺽ:

* + - ﺏ- ﺍﻷﺒﺤﺎﺙ ﺍﻝﻭﺭﻗﻴﺔ
  + ﺩ- ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ ﺍﻝﻔﻭﺘﻭﻏﺭﺍﻓﻴﺔ
* ﺔﺃ - ﺃﻓﻼﻡ ﺍﻝﻔﻴﺩﻴﻭ ﺍﻝﺭﻗﻤﻴ
* ﺠـ- ﺍﻝﺸﻔﺎﻓﻴﺎﺕ

٨٢١- ﺃﻨﺴﺏ ﺍﻝﺒﺭﺍﻤﺞ ﻝﺘﺼﻤﻴﻡ ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ ﺘﻌﻠﻴﻤﻲٍ ﻫﻭ :

PhotoShop -ﺏ

Real Player -ﺩ

PowerPoint - ﺃ

Author ware

ﺠـ-

٩٢١- ﻋﻨﺩ ﺘﻭﺼﻴل ﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺍﻝﻔﻴﺩﻴﻭ ﺒﺭﻭﺠﻜﺘﻭﺭ ﺒﺎﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ Projector) (Video ﻓﺈﻨﻨﺎ ﺴﻨﺘﻤﻜﻥ ﻤﻥ ﻋﺭﺽ :

* + ﺏ- ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ ﺩﻭﻥ ﺼﻭﺭ ﻤﺘﺤﺭﻜﺔ
* ﺩ- ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ ﻭﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ ﺩﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺕ
* ﺹﺃ - ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ ﻓﻘﻁ ﺩﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭ
* ﺠـ- ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ ﻭﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ

٠٣١- ﺍﻝﻤﺼﻁﻠﺢ C++ ﻴﻌﻨﻲ :

* + ﺏ- ﺁﻝﺔ
* ﺩ- ﺒﺭﻤﺠﺔ ﻻ ﺘﺤﺘﺎﺝ ﺇﻝﻰ ﻤﺘﺭﺠﻡ
* ﺎﺃ - ﺒﺭﻤﺠﺔ ﺩﻨﻴ
* ﺠـ- ﺒﺭﻤﺠﺔ ﻋﻠﻴﺎ

١٣١- ﺫﺍﻜﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺍﻝﻤﺨﺒﺄﺓ (CACHE) ﺘﻘﺎﺱ ﺒـ:

KB

-ﺏ

MB -ﺩ

MHZ GB

- ﺃ

ﺠـ-

ﺘﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﺨﺎﺼﺔ :

(Microsoft Word)

٢٣١- ﻝﻜﺘﺎﺒﺔ ﻋﻼﻤﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﺭﺒﻴﻊ ﺒﺎﺴﺘﺨﺩﺍﻡ ﻤﺤﺭﺭ ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ ﻭﻭﺭﺩ

* + ﺏ- ﺃﺱ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺭﺒﻊ ﺤﻭﺍﺭ ﺨﻁ
* ﺩ- ﻤﺭﺘﻔﻊ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺭﺒﻊ ﺤﻭﺍﺭ ﺨﻁ

ﺃ - ﻗﻭﻯ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺭﺒﻊ ﺤﻭﺍﺭ ﺨﻁ

ﺠـ- ﻋﺎﻝﻲ ﻤﻥ ﻤﺭﺒﻊ ﺤﻭﺍﺭ ﺨﻁ

٣٣١- ﻗﺒل ﺇﻁﻔﺎﺀ ﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﻓﻲ ﺒﻴﺌﺔ (Windows)، ﻻﺒﺩ ﺍﻝﺘﺄﻜﺩ ﻤﻥ:

ﺃ - ﺇﺨﺭﺍﺝ ﺍﻝﻘﺭﺹ ﺍﻝﻤﺭﻥ ﻤـﻥ ﻤﺤـﺭﻙ

ﺍﻷﻗﺭﺍﺹ.

* + ﺏ- ﺇﻨﻬﺎﺀ ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ ﺍﻝﻨﻭﺍﻓﺫ

ﺩ- ﻻ ﺸﻲﺀ ﻤﻤﺎ ﺫﻜـﺭ ﻭﻴﻤﻜـﻥ ﺇﻁﻔـﺎﺀ

* + - ﺍﻝﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﻤﺒﺎﺸﺭﺓ

ﺍﻻﻨﺘﻘﺎل ﺇﻝﻰ ﻤﺤﺭﻙ ﺍﻷﻗﺭﺍﺹ .(C)

ﺠـ-

٤٣١ - ﻝﺸﺭﺍﺀ ﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﺁﻝﻲ ﺸﺨﺼﻲ ﻓﺈﻨﻨﺎ ﻨﻀﻊ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻻﻋﺘﺒﺎﺭ ﻗﺒل ﺍﻝﺸﺭﺍﺀ :

ﺘﺤﺩﻴﺩ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﺼﻔﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺎﺴﺒﺔ ﻝﺤﺎﺠﺔ ﺍﻝﻤـﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ

.

- ﺃ

ﺸﺭﺍﺀ ﺁﺨﺭ ﻤﺎ ﻭﺼﻠﺕ ﺇﻝﻴﻪ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﻨﻴﺔ.

ﺸﺭﺍﺀ ﺍﻝﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺍﻷﺭﺨﺹ ﺴﻌﺭﹰﺍ.

-ﺏ

ﺸﺭﺍﺀ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﺼﻔﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻨﺘـﺸﺭﺓ ﻝـﺩﻯ ﺩ-

ﺃﻏﻠﺏ ﺍﻝﻤﺴﺘﺨﺩﻤﻴﻥ.

ﺠـ-

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* ﺇﺘﻘﺎﻥ ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺜﻨﺎﺌﻲ

## ٥٣١- ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻘﺎﻁ ﺼﻭﺭﺓ ﺒﺎﻝﻜﺎﻤﻴﺭﺍ ﺍﻝﺭﻗﻤﻴﺔ ﺘﺘﻁﻠﺏ:

-ﺏ

ﺃ - ﻗﺩﺭ ﺒﺴﻴﻁ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺨﺒﺭﺓ ﺤﻴﺙ ﺃﻨﻬﺎ ﺸﺒﻴﻬﺔ

* ﺒﺎﺴﺘﺨﺩﺍﻡ ﺍﻝﻜﺎﻤﻴﺭﺍ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺘﺎﺩﺓ

ﺍﻝﺨﺒﺭﺓ ﻓﻲ ﻤﻌﺭﻓﺔ ﺘﺭﻜﻴﺏ ﺃﻓﻼﻡ ﺍﻝﻜﺎﻤﻴﺭﺍ

* + ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺘﺎﺩﺓ

ﺩﻭﺭﺓ ﻤﺘﻜﺎﻤﻠﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺃﺤﺩ ﺒﺭﺍﻤﺞ ﺍﻝﺭﺴﻭﻡ . ﺩ-

- ﺠـ

٦٣١- ﻏﺎﻝﺒﺎ ﻤﺎ ﻴﺘﻭﻓﺭ ﻜﻡ ﻜﺒﻴﺭ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻭﻤﺎﺕ، ﺫﺍﺕ ﻭﺴﺎﺌﻁ ﻤﺘﻌﺩﺩﺓ، ﺤﻭل ﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ ﻭﺍﺤﺩ ﻋﻠﻰ:

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﻘﺭﺹ ﺍﻝﺼﻠﺏ . ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺸﺭﺍﺌﻁ ﺍﻝﻤﻤﻐﻨﻁﺔ

- ﺍﻝﻘﺭﺹ ﺍﻝﻤﺩﻤﺞ CD-ROM) .(

* + ﺠـ- ﻭﺤﺩﺓ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﺎﻝﺠﺔ ﺍﻝﻤﺭﻜﺯﻴﺔ

٧٣١- ﻤﻥ ﺒﺭﺍﻤﺞ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ:

. Winzip -ﺏ

ISP - ﺃ

.USB -ﺩ

* ZIPDrive

- ﺠـ

٨٣١- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻜﺎﻥ ﻝﺩﻴﻙ ﻁﻼﺏ ﻴﻌﻤﻠﻭﻥ ﻹﻨﺘﺎﺝ ﻤﺠﻠﺔ ﻤﺩﺭﺴﻴﺔ، ﻓﻴﺤﺒﺫ ﺘﻭﺠﻬﻬﻡ ﻝﻴﺴﺘﺨﺩﻤﻭﺍ:

. ﺍﻝﻨﺼﻭﺹ ﺘﺤﺭﻴﺭ -ﺏ ﺍﻝﺘﺼﻔﺢ -ﺃ

* + ﺩ- ﺍﻝﺭﺴﻭﻤﺎﺕ ﻭﺘﺤﺭﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ
* ﻲﺒﺭﺍﻤﺞ ﺍﻝﻨﺸﺭ ﺍﻝﻤﻜﺘﺒ

ﺠـ-

٩٣١- ﺃﻱ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺍﺼﻔﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻏﻴﺭ ﻤﺠﺩﻴﺔ ﻋﻨﺩ ﺘﻨﺼﻴﺏ ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺘﺸﻐﻴل ﺠﺩﻴﺩ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﺁﻝﻲ :

ﻤﻨﺎﺴﺒﺘﻪ ﻝﻨﻭﻉ ﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ.

ﻤﻨﺎﺴﺒﺘﻪ ﻝﻁﺒﻴﻌﺔ ﺍﻝﻌﻤل. ﺏ- ﻭﺠﻭﺩ ﻤﺴﺎﺤﺔ ﺨﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻋﻠـﻰ ﺍﻝﻘـﺭﺹ

ﺍﻝﺼﻠﺏ.

ﺩ- ﺃﻥ ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﻭﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺘـﺸﻐﻴل ﻤـﻥ

* ﺸﺭﻜﺔ ﻭﺍﺤﺩﺓ

-ﺃ

ﺠـ-

٠٤١- ﻤﺼﻁﻠﺢ (Intranet) ﻴﻌﻨﻲ:

* + ﺃ - ﺸﺒﻜﺔ ﺤﺎﺴﻭﺒﻴﺔ ﺩﺍﺨﻠﻴﺔ . ﺏ- ﺸﺒﻜﺔ ﺤﺎﺴﻭﺒﻴﺔ ﻋﺎﻝﻤﻴﺔ
* ﺩ- ﻁﺭﻴﻘﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻭﺼﻴل ﺒﺎﻹﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ
* Internet

ﺠـ-

١٤١- ﺃﻱ ﺍﻝﻁﺭﻕ ﺍﻝﺘﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻻ ﺘﺤﻘﻕ ﺍﻝﻤﻁﻠﻭﺏ ﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ ﺍﻷﺩﻭﺍﺕ ﺍﻹﻨﺘﺎﺠﻴﺔ / ﺍﻝﺘﻁﺒﻴﻘﺔ :

* ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺏ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠﻲ ﺍﻝﺫﺍﺘﻲ . ﺏ- ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺏ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠﻲ ﻤﻊ ﺍﻝﻨﻘﺎﺵ
* ﺩ- ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺏ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠﻲ ﻤﻊ ﺍﻝﻤﺤﺎﻀﺭﺓ

ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺏ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠﻲ ﻤﻊ ﺍﻷﺴﺌﻠﺔ

ﺠـ-

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٢٤١- ﺇﺫﺍ ﺍﻜﺘﺸﻑ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻡ ﺃﻥ ﺒﻌﺽ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻝﺩﻴﻪ ﻤﻌﺭﻓﺔ ﻜﺎﻤﻠﺔ ﺒﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ ﺍﻝـﺩﺭﺱ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠـﻲ، ﻝﺘـﺩﺭﻴﺱ ﻫـﺫﺍ

ﺍﻝﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ ﺒﺸﻜل ﻓﻌﺎل، ﻓﺈﻨﻪ ﻴﻔﻀل ﺃﻥ:

ﺃ - ﻴﻜﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﺸﺭﺡ ﻭﺍﻝﺘﻁﺒﻴﻕ ﻝﻠﻁﻼﺏ ﻏﻴـﺭ

ﺏ- ﻴﻘﺴﻡ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﺇﻝﻰ ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻋﺘﻴﻥ ﻭﺘﻌﻁـﻰ

ﻜل ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻋﺔ ﺘﻁﺒﻴﻘﺎﺕ ﺘﻨﺎﺴﺒﻬﺎ.

* + ﺍﻝﻤﻠﻤﻴﻥ ﺒﺎﻝﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ ﻓﻘﻁ
* ﻴﺸﺭﺡ ﺍﻝﺩﺭﺱ ﺍﻝﻘﺎﺩﻡ ﻝﻠﻁﻼﺏ ﺍﻝﻤﻠﻤﻴﻥ

ﺃﻥ ﻴﺸﺭﺡ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﻀﻭﻉ ﻝﻌﻤﻭﻡ ﺍﻝﻁـﻼﺏ ﺩ-

ﺘﺄﺩﻴﺔ ﻝﻠﻭﺍﺠﺏ.

ﺠـ-

٣٤١- ﻋﻨﺩ ﺍﻝﺭﻏﺒﺔ ﻓﻲ ﺘﺤﻤﻴل ﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ ﺠﺩﻴﺩ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﻨﺒﺤﺙ ﻋﻥ ﻤﻠﻑ ﺒﺎﺴﻡ:

ﺃ - ﺍﻝﺒﺭﻨﺎﻤﺞ ﻨﻔﺴﻪ

* Setup -ﺏ

.(EXE) ﺍﻤﺘﺩﺍﺩﻩ -ﺩ

* + (ﺍﻤﺘﺩﺍﺩﻩ BAT)

ﺠـ-

* (ROUTER)

ﺏ- ﻤﺤﻭل ﺸﺒﻜﻲ

٤٤١- ﻝﺸﺒﻜﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﺍﻝﻤﻭﺴﻌﺔ ﻨﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ:

.(ETHERNET) ﺸﺒﻜﺔ ﻜﺭﺕ -ﺩ

* (MODEM) ﻤﻭﺩﻡ

ﺠـ-

٥٤١- ﺍﻝﻌﺒﺎﺭﺓ ﺍﻝﺨﺎﻁﺌﺔ ﻓﻴﻤﺎ ﻴﺘﻌﻠﻕ ﺒﺘﺩﺭﻴﺱ ﻤﻬﺎﺭﺍﺕ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ:

.(HUB) ﻤﻔﺭﻉ -ﺃ

* + ﻋﺩﻡ ﺇﻏﻔﺎل ﺍﻝﺠﺎﻨﺏ ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺭﻱ

ﺃ - ﺘﻐﻠﻴﺏ ﺍﻝﺠﺎﻨﺏ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠﻲ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺠﺎﻨـﺏ ﺏ-

* + - ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺭﻱ

ﺩ- ﺍﻝﺘﺭﻜﻴﺯ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻝﺠﺎﻨﺏ ﺍﻝﻨﻅﺭﻱ .

* ﺔﺍﻹﻜﺜﺎﺭ ﻤﻥ ﺍﻝﺘﺩﺭﻴﺒﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻌﻤﻠﻴ

ﺠـ-

٦٤١- ﻝﻨﺴﺦ ﻤﻠﻔﺎﺕ ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﺸﻐﻴل ﺍﻝﻤﻬﻤﺔ ﻤﻥ ﺠﻬﺎﺯ ﺇﻝﻰ ﺁﺨﺭ ﻴﻠﺯﻡ :

* + ﻗﻴﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﺒﺫﻝﻙ ﺘﺤﺕ ﺇﺸﺭﺍﻑ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻡ

ﺃ - ﺘﻭﺠﻴﻪ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ ﻝﻠﻘﻴﺎﻡ ﺒﺫﻝﻙ ﻤﻥ ﺨـﻼل ﺏ-

* + - ﻤﻠﻔﺎﺕ ﺍﻓﺘﺭﺍﻀﻴﺔ

ﻴﻜﺘﻔﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﻌﻠﻡ ﺒﻨﺴﺦ ﺍﻝﻤﻠﻑ ﺃﻤﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﻁﻼﺏ

* ﺩ- ﻨﺸﺭﺡ ﺍﻝﺨﻁﻭﺓ ﻨﻅﺭﻴﹰﺎ ﻝﺤﺴﺎﺴﻴﺘﻬﺎ

.

ﺠـ-

٧٤١ - ﻤﻥ ﺤﺯﻡ ﺍﻝﺸﺒﻜﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﺸﻬﻭﺭﺓ ﻝﺘﺸﻐﻴل ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺸﺒﻜﺎﺕ ﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﺁﻝﻲ:

. Windows ٠٠٠٢ -ﺏ . DOS - ﺃ

* + - * MS-Office -ﺩ
* Internet

ﺠـ-

٨٤١- ﻝﻠﻤﺸﺎﺭﻜﺔ ﻓﻲ ﻤﺠﻤﻭﻋﺔ ﻨﻘﺎﺵ ﻓﻲ ﺇﺤﺩﻯ ﺴﺎﺤﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻨﻘﺎﺵ، ﻴﻠﺯﻡ ﺇﺘﻘﺎﻥ:

* (Java) ﺠﺎﻓﺎ -ﺏ

ﻓﻴﺠﻭل ﺒﻴﺴﻙ Basic) .(Visual

* ﻓﺭﻭﻨﺕ ﺒﻴﺞ (FrontPage)
* ﺩ- ﻻﺸﻲﺀ ﻤﻤﺎ ﺫﻜﺭ

-ﺃ

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ﺒﺸﻜل ﻭﺍﻀﺢ

)٨٩ (Windowsﻋﻥ ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﻨﻭﺍﻓﺫ )٥٩ (Windows

٩٤١- ﺍﻝﺴﻤﺔ ﺍﻝﺘﻲ ﺘﻤﻴﺯ ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﻨﻭﺍﻓﺫ

ﻫﻲ:

ﺃ - ﺃﻥ )٨٩ (Windows ﻻﺘﺤﺘﺎﺝ ﺇﻝـﻰ

ﺏ- ﺃﻥ ﺩﻋـــﻡ )٨٩ (Windows ﻝﻺﻨﺘﺭﻨـ**ـ**ﺕ ﺃﻜﺜـ**ـ**ﺭ ﻤـ**ـ**ﻥ ﺩﻋـ**ـ**ﻡ

* )٥٩(Windows ﻝﻺﻨﺘﺭﻨﺕ

ﻨﻅﺎﻡ ﺍﻝﺘﺸﻐﻴل (DOS) .

ﺇﻝﻰ Windows ٨٩

ﺩ- ﻤﺎ ﻴﺘﻁﻠﺒﻪ ﺘﺸﻐﻴل

ﺃﻥ ﺩﻋﻡ )٨٩ Windows (

ﺠـ-

(RAM) ﺃﻗل ﻤﻤﺎ ﻴﺘﻁﻠﺒﻪ ﺘﺸﻐﻴل

ﺫﺍﻜﺭﺓ

ﻝﻠﺘﻁﺒﻴﻘﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻤﻜﺘﺒﻴﺔ ﺃﻜﺜﺭ ﻓﻌﺎﻝﻴﺔ ﻤﻥ

* + (Windows ٥٩) (Windows ٥٩)

٠٥١- ﺇﺫﺍ ﻜﺎﻥ ﻝﺩﻴﻙ ﻁﻼﺏ ﻤﺘﻤﻴﺯﻭﻥ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻔﻨﻭﻥ ﺍﻝﺘﺸﻜﻴﻠﻴﺔ، ﻓﻴﺘﻡ ﺘﻭﺠﻴﻬﻬﻡ ﻝﻴﺴﺘﺨﺩﻤﻭﺍ ﺒﺭﺍﻤﺞ :

* + - ﺍﻝﺨﻁﻭﻁ -ﺏ . ﺍﻝﻬﻨﺩﺴﻲ ﺍﻝﺭﺴﻡ - ﺃ
* ﺩ- ﺍﻝﺭﺴﻭﻤﺎﺕ ﻭﺘﺤﺭﻴﺭ ﺍﻝﺼﻭﺭ
* ﺽﺍﻝﻌﺭﻭ

ﺠـ-

١٥١- ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﺍﻝﺫﻱ ﻴﺴﺘﺨﺩﻡ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻤﺅﺴﺴﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻜﺒﻴﺭﺓ ﺠﺩﺍ ﻜﺸﺭﻜﺎﺕ ﺍﻝﻁﻴﺭﺍﻥ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻝﻌﺎﻝﻡ ﻫﻭ ﻤﻥ ﻨﻭﻉ:

* + LAN -ﺏ .WAN - ﺃ

. Mainframe -ﺩ

* Minicomputer -ﺠـ

# ٢٥١- ﻤﻥ ﺃﺠﻬﺯﺓ ﺍﻝﺤﺎﺴﺏ ﺍﻵﻝﻲ ﺍﻝﺸﺨﺼﻴﺔ :

.Compaq -ﺏ

LEASER - ﺃ

.XEROX -ﺩ

.TEAC

ﺠـ-

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٧٢

### Section Three : Grammatical Structure

**Directions :** Questions ٣٩−٦٠١ are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you

will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

٣٩ - I the book but when I heard what the critics said I changed my mind.

* 1. was going to buy
  2. would have bought
  3. was buying
  4. am going to buy

٤٩ - She him before ٨٦٩١.

1. has seen
2. saw
3. had seen
4. seen

٥٩ - It was snowing when the refugees .

1. have arrived
2. arrived
3. had arrived
4. were arrived

٦٩ - Mary is waiting the Queen.

1. to see
2. for seeing
3. for to see
4. at see

٧٩ - She doesn’t want her.

1. anybody helped
2. that anybody helping
3. anybody to help
4. that any body helps

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٨٢

٨٩ - In the year ٥٠٠٢,he working here for ٠٥ years.

1. will have been
2. will be
3. has been
4. had been

٩٩ - You drive carefully. The roads are slippery.

1. would better
2. would rather
3. had better
4. had rather

### ٠٠١- He doesn’t smoke.

1. I don’t too.
2. Neither I do.
3. I don’t neither.
4. Neither do I.

١٠١- It’s raining. We have to return home, ?

1. don't we
2. wouldn’t we
3. didn’t we
4. isn’t it

٢٠١- He knew everything was going on.

1. what
2. where
3. whom
4. that

٣٠١- Students have to spend a lot of time studying their own.

1. on
2. by
3. for
4. in

٤٠١- He is very famous Great Britain.

1. whole
2. all over
3. in all
4. all of

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٩٢

٥٠١- They’re staying with their parents the time being.

1. during
2. for
3. since
4. when

٦٠١- all her efforts the party was ruined.

1. In spite of
2. Nevertheless
3. Although
4. However

### Section Four : Vocabulary

**Directions :** Items ٧٠١−٢١١ include sentences with missing words or phrases. From the words or phrases below each choose the one that best completes the sentence.

٧٠١- Keep your children away from this medicine ! It’s .

1. dead
2. deadly
3. death
4. dying

٨٠١- Shakespeare has written many poems. He is a poet.

1. large
2. huge
3. tiny
4. great

٩٠١- This new pot is . You can put it on the stove.

1. waterproof
2. heatproof
3. bulletproof
4. soundproof

٠١١- The patient is now in a condition.

1. series
2. medical
3. critical
4. psychological

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٠٣

١١١- The new Saudi are twenty and two hundreds.

a) currencies

1. money
2. coins
3. banknotes

٢١١- I wish you a good result in your exam. When are you it ?

a) passing

b) taking

1. leaving
2. doing

**Directions :** In each sentence below replace the boldface word with the one that has the nearest meaning to it .

٣١١- The Roman armies were **defeated** in ٢٢٦ A.D.

1. inscribed
2. enlisted
3. retreated

d) beaten

٤١١- Bad deeds are **disgraceful**.

a) shameful

1. beautiful
2. shy
3. happy

٥١١- Birds **expand** their wings when they are flying.

a) protect

b) inflate

1. contract
2. shrink

٦١١- The population in Saudi Arabia **increased** from eight millions to fourteen millions in the past ten years.

1. produced
2. decreased
3. reduced

d) ascended

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١٣

### Section Five : Reading Comprehension

**Directions :** Read the following text carefully. Then answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the text. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence :

١- Visitors to America are immediately struck by the tremendous numbers of

automobiles filling the highways and crowding the city streets. The automobile, which has transformed the American way of life, is the most indispensable workhorse of the family. During the week, the father drives it to his job in the city, alone, or in a “car pool” arrangement with several of his fellow workers.

When he leaves it at home, his wife uses it constantly to do errands, to haul groceries, to drive children to lessons or appointments, to shops or swimming pools. On weekends, the family drives out to the country for a picnic lunch or may take a trip of several hundred miles. On vacations, no corner of the country is beyond the family’s reach.

٢- All of America has felt the changes, which came with the automobile and with

the network of highways that have been built to serve it. Farmers, who live far from their neighbors, are no longer isolated. Tractors of the work of the many farmlands they cannot afford to hire, Trucks carry their products to market, to storage elevators or to railroads.

٣- Traffic jams in cities and along the approaches to cities, especially at morning

and evening rush hours and at the start and end of weekends, are difficult problems. How to find out enough parking space in the cities, even with underground parking lots and many-storied “pigeonhole” parking structures in another. More highways and wider ones are needed as fast as they can be built.

٧١١- The main topic of this passage is .

1. The network of highways
2. The American highways
3. Trucks and Tractors in America
4. Cars and the American Life

### ٨١١- The automobile has had on the American society.

1. A little effect
2. hardly any effect
3. an obvious effect
4. no effect whatsoever

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٢٣

### ٩١١- The American father .

1. always drives alone to work.
2. may share his car with other colleagues.
3. drives his children to lessons.

d) drives his wife to haul groceries.

### ٠٢١- The American family may spend the weekend .

1. abroad.
2. in downtown.

c) out of town.

d) in a family gathering.

### ١٢١- Thanks to the automobile, all American States have become .

a) within reach.

1. more isolated.
2. beyond reach.
3. torn apart.

٢٢١- Most American families cars.

1. cannot afford
2. do not badly need
3. do not have

d) cannot do without

٣٢١- The word ‘ which ‘ in the first line of the second paragraph refers to .

1. all Americans
2. automobiles

c) changes

d) traffic

### Section Six : Linguistics and Pedagogy

٤٢١- is a feature in human language that allows for the making and interpretation of an infinite number of messages.

1. Arbitrariness
2. Creativity
3. Interchange

d) Displacement

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٣٣

٥٢١- The Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis is associated with .

a) the cognitive theory

b) the behaviorist theory

1. the native theory
2. none of the above

٦٢١- validity refers to the correlation between test scores and a trustworthy external criterion.

a) empirical

1. content
2. face
3. rational

### ٧٢١- In constructing language tests, items are said to be satisfactory if

**.**

1. they are at suitable level of difficulty
2. they discriminate among students

c) they improve students’ proficiency

d) A & B

٨٢١-Transformational grammar .

1. ignores the relationship between sentences with the same meaning
2. generates only the grammatical sentences of a language
3. tries to modify the learner’s linguistic behavior

d) is none of the above

٩٢١- suffixes do not usually change the grammatical class of the words to which they are attached.

a) Inflectional

1. Derivational
2. Morphological
3. Functional

٠٣١- A native speaker can in most cases .

1. give an account of the rules of his language.
2. list all the possible sentences of his language.

c) A & B

d) None of the above.

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١٣١- The Critical Period Hypothesis presents strong evidence for the theory of language acquisition.

1. cognitive
2. behaviorist
3. nativist
4. situational

٢٣١- In the production of the passage of the air stream is relatively unobstructed.

1. vowels
2. nasals
3. sibilant
4. fricatives

٣٣١- In the grammar translation method, .

1. elaborate explanations of the intricacies of grammar are given
2. grammar is taught inductively
3. there is little explanations
4. grammar is postponed to a later stage

### ٤٣١- Within the cognitive approach, language acquisition is seen as .

1. rule formation
2. habit formation
3. skill formation
4. function formation

٥٣١- The eclectic method of foreign language teaching necessitates that the teachers .

1. apply the easiest from the various methods
2. choose the best from the various methods
3. apply one method in each class period
4. apply at lest two methods in each class period

٦٣١- The best course design is the one that .

1. promotes a positive social climate in the classroom
2. enhances student motivation
3. makes teaching enjoyable for the teacher
4. all of the above.

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٥٣

٧٣١- is such a natural and normal human activity that few aspects of it really need much overt instruction.

1. Listening
2. Speaking
3. Reading
4. B & C

٨٣١- For students learning to read in a new language some previous ability is necessary.

1. written language
2. simple language
3. oral language
4. real language

٩٣١- Teaching productive skills means teaching .

1. speaking and listening
2. listening and reading
3. speaking and reading
4. writing and speaking

٠٤١- The technique of is an activity where a student needs information from others to complete a particular task.

1. filling in a blank
2. information gap
3. critical reading
4. matching

١٤١- The primary objective in teaching speaking is the development of ability.

1. oral communication
2. phonological
3. pronunciation
4. good English

٢٤١- Grammar teaching is the explicit teaching of language .

1. forms
2. words
3. function
4. meaning

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٦٣

٣٤١- Reading in a second language normally requires processes similar to reading in a language.

1. first
2. second
3. third
4. foreign

٤٤١- In preparing a test for intensive reading we should note that texts should used.

1. short, simple
2. short, complex
3. long, detailed
4. long, complex

٥٤١**- Process oriented writing instruction places more emphasis on the in producing a piece of writing.**

1. stages that writers go through
2. knowledge that writers employ
3. experience that writers have
4. time that writers spend

٦٤١- Good pronunciation requires the ability to correctly produce and use .

1. Sounds, stress, and intonation.
2. Sounds, stress, and meanings.
3. Sound, words, and meanings.
4. Sound, words and production.

٧٤١- A crossword puzzle helps students develop knowledge.

1. reading
2. orthography
3. lexical
4. writing

٨٤١- Teaching words in isolation is not recommended because .

1. some words have different meanings
2. context helps to clarify the meanings of the word
3. the function of the word in a sentence helps to determine its meaning
4. all the above

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٧٣

٩٤١- Techniques for guessing meanings of the words from context include :

1. activating background knowledge.
2. Obtaining clues from structure and surrounding words.
3. Understanding pronunciation and punctuation.
4. All the above.

٠٥١- Using technology in teaching helps teachers .

1. present demonstrations
2. enhance course content
3. provide additional illustrations
4. all the above

١٥١- Using multimedia software helps students to increase their learning ability.

1. disabled
2. shy
3. weak
4. all the above

### ٢٥١- Road maps are generally used in the teaching of .

1. grammatical structures
2. reading comprehension
3. listening practice
4. A & B

٣٥١- In effective language teaching, computers are best used as \_ .

1. substitutes for teachers
2. aids to teachers
3. means of entertainment
4. substitutes for textbooks

### ٤٥١- In preparing material for language lab practice, it is best to .

1. read from the textbook directly
2. use transcripts for the purpose
3. dictate to the recording person
4. memorize the material first

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٨٣

٥٥١- A good language teacher uses magazine pictures to .

1. teach language skills and elements
2. decorate the classroom
3. make teaching more enjoyable
4. teach good pronunciation.

٦٥١- Flash cards are more commonly used to teach .

1. listening
2. vocabulary items
3. writing exercises
4. reading aloud

٧٥١- We can use both flannel boards and magnetic boards to display pictures and cards. However, .

1. flannel boards are more effective
2. magnetic boards are easier to use
3. they are similar
4. chalkboards are better than both

٨٥١-Composite pictures may be effectively used in the teaching of .

a) speaking and writing

b) reading comprehension only

1. grammatical structures mainly
2. young learners only