



إختبار قبول العام الجامعي 2021 - 2022 - كلية العلوم (نموذج A)
 Answer all the Questions

Section I: Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow :

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, **bequeathed** most of his vast fortune to a trust that he designated as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to the individuals and organizations that had achieved through invention or discovery that which would have the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year. **He** rewrote his **will** in 1895, thereby establishing, with the original amount of nine million dollars, the Nobel Foundation as the legal owner and administering agent of the funds, and instituting the prizes that are named after him. Statutes to govern the awarding of the prizes were written, along with guidelines for operating procedures. Six years after Nobel's death, the first six prizes, worth about forty thousand dollars each, were to be awarded.

Originally the six classifications for **outstanding** contributions designated in Nobel's will included chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, international peace, and economics. Candidates for the prizes must be **nominated** in writing by February 1 of each year by a qualified and recognized authority in each of the fields of competition. Recipients in physics, chemistry, and economics are selected by the Royal Swedish Academy, whereas recipients in peace are chosen by the Norwegian Nobel Committee appointed by Norway's parliament. With the King of Sweden officiating, the prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The value, fame, and prestige of the Nobel Prizes have continued to grow. Today the prize includes a medal, a diploma, and a cash award of about one million dollars.

1. **What does this passage mainly discuss?**
 - A. Great contribution to mankind
 - B. The Nobel Prizes
 - C. Alfred Bernhard Nobel
 - D. Swedish philanthropy
2. **Why were the prizes named for Alfred Bernhard Nobel?**
 - A. He left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes.
 - B. He won the first Nobel Prize for his work in philanthropy.
 - C. He is now living in Sweden.
 - D. He serves as chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes .
3. **The word "bequeathed" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to**
 - A. took
 - B. withdrew
 - C. received
 - D. donated
4. **The word "will" in paragraph 1 refers to**
 - A. Nobel's wishes
 - B. a legal document
 - C. a future intention
 - D. a free choice
5. **How often are the Nobel Prizes awarded?**
 - A. five times a year
 - B. twice a year
 - C. once a year
 - D. Once every two years
6. **The word " outstanding" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by**
 - A. exceptional
 - B. unusual
 - C. established
 - D. recent
7. **A Nobel Prize would NOT be given to**
 - A. an author who wrote a novel
 - B. a doctor who discovered a vaccine
 - C. a composer who wrote a symphony
 - D. a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement

8. The pronoun " He " in Paragraph 1 refers to
 A. Alfred Bernhard Nobel B. King of Sweden C. Nobel Foundation D. Nobel Prizes
9. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by _____ of each year by a qualified and recognized authority in each of the fields of competition
 A. January 1 B. March 1 C. April 1 D. February 1
10. The word " nominated " in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 A. designed B. excluded C. banished D. designated

Section II: Choose the best answer:

11. Where did you go _____ holiday last year?
 A. for B. in C. to D. at
12. You should explain this matter _____ the boss .
 A. for B. to C. at D. on
13. He has been absent _____ Monday.
 A. about B. in C. since D. for
14. Tomorrow's a holiday, so we _____ go to work.
 A. has to B. don't have C. have to D. haven't to
15. My friend Samir _____ to Russia last year.
 A. went B. has gone C. goes D. has been
16. If you _____ well in my exams, you _____ to university.
 A. will do; will go B. will do; go C. do; will go D. don't do, will go
17. Why on earth isn't Fahd here yet? _____ for him for over an hour!
 A. I'm waiting B. I've been waiting C. I've waited D. I waited
18. I've got a headache." "Maybe you _____ to take an aspirin."
 A. are B. ought to C. don't D. should
19. Do you want _____ the match tonight?
 A. to watch B. watching C. watch D. to watched
20. When I was a child, I never _____ about the future.
 A. have worried B. was worrying C. used to worry D. will be worrying

Section III: Select the one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect:

21. Pelè scored more as 1280 goals during his career, gaining a reputation as the best soccer player of all time
 A B C D
22. That car is almost the same like mine.
 A B C D
23. Most dictionaries have informations about pronunciation.
 A B C D
24. There is not reason to worry about me.
 A B C D
25. Science of genetic engineering is not very old.
 A B C D

Wish You All the Best



اختبار قبول العام الجامعي 2021 - 2022 - كلية العلوم (نموذج B)

Answer all the Questions

Section I: Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow :

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, **bequeathed** most of his vast fortune to a trust that he designated as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to the individuals and organizations that had achieved through invention or discovery that which would have the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year. **He** rewrote his **will** in 1895, thereby establishing, with the original amount of nine million dollars, the Nobel Foundation as the legal owner and administering agent of the funds, and instituting the prizes that are named after him. Statutes to govern the awarding of the prizes were written, along with guidelines for operating procedures. Six years after Nobel's death, the first six prizes, worth about forty thousand dollars each, were to be awarded.

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1. The word "bequeathed" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 A. took B. withdrew C. received D. donated
2. The word "will" in paragraph 1 refers to
 A. Nobel's wishes B. a legal document C. a future intention D. a free choice
3. How often are the Nobel Prizes awarded?
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 A. Great contribution to mankind B. The Nobel Prizes
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16. Where did you go _____ holiday last year?
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19. Tomorrow's a holiday, so we _____ go to work.
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 A. have worried B. was worrying C. used to worry D. will be worrying

Wish You All the Best

"B" EL



(A)

..اجب على جميع الاسئلة الآتية..

ضع دائرة حول رمز الاجابة الصحيحة ثم انقلها الى ورقة الإجابة؟ في حال اختيار اكثر من اجابة سيتم الغاء السؤال

(١)	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^\infty = \dots\dots\dots$	(A) ∞ (B) $-\infty$ (C) ٠ (D) غير معرف
(٢)	اذا كان $9^{3+5} = 3^5$ فإن قيمة ن تساوي:.....	(A) ٢ (B) ٣ (C) ٤ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(٣)	ارادت شركة لصناعة السيارات ترقيم اللوحات حيث كل رقم يتكون من خمس خانات، رقمين وثلاثة احرف، عدد اللوحات الذي يمكن للشركة انتاجها هو:.....	(A) ٢١٩٥٢٠٠ لوحة (B) ٧٨٤٠٠٠ لوحة (C) ٥٤٤٣٢٠ لوحة (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(٤)	اذا كانت $E = [30, 4]$ فإن E يساوي	(A) $[30, 4]$ (B) $[100, 4]$ (C) $[210, 4]$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(٥)	العدد المركب $E = \sqrt{3} - 3i$ يساوي بالصورة القطبية:	(A) $[30, 2]$ (B) $[30, 4]$ (C) $[210, 4]$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(٦)	مركز الدائرة التي تمس المستقيم $ص = -6$ وتمس محور السينات عند النقطة ٣ هو:.....	(A) $(3, -3)$ (B) $(3, 3)$ (C) $(3, -3)$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(٧)	عدد طرق اختيار لجنة مكونة من ثلاثة اشخاص رئيس ونائب وسكرتير من بين خمسة اشخاص هي:.....	(A) ١٠ طرق (B) ٥٠ طريقة (C) ١٦ طريقة (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(٨)	عدد حدود المفكوك $(س+٣)^٤$ هو:.....	(A) ٣ (B) ٤ (C) ٥ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(٩)	اذا كان $ح(أ) = ٠,٤$ و $ح(ب) = ٠,٢$ و $ح(أ ب) = ٠,١$ فان احتمال وقوع الحادثة ب او الحادثة أ هو: ...	(A) ٠,١ (B) ٠,٥ (C) ٠,٩ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(١٠)	اذا كان $ح(أ) = ٠,٦$ و $ح(ب) = ٠,٤$ و $ح(أ ب) = ٠,٢$ فان احتمال وقوع الحادثة ب بشرط وقوع الحادثة أ = ..	(A) ٠,٥ (B) ٠,٣ (C) ٠,٩ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(١١)	القي حجر نرد مرتين ولو حظ العدد الظاهر على الوجه في الرميّتين، فإن احتمال ان يكون مجموع العددين يساوي ٨ هو:.....	(A) ٠,٠٨ (B) ٠,١٤ (C) ٠,١٧ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(١٢)	مجموعة كل النقاط في المستوى التي بعدها عن نقطة ثابتة يساوي طولاً ثابتاً يسمى:.....	(A) قطع مكافئ (B) قطع ناقص (C) دائرة (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(١٣)	بؤرة القطع الذي معادلته $٦س + ٢ص = ٠$ هي:.....	(A) $(-\frac{3}{2}, ٠)$ (B) $(٠, \frac{3}{2})$ (C) $(٠, -\frac{3}{2})$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(١٤)	معادلة القطع الذي رأساه $(٠, ٦)$ وتخالفه المركزي $\frac{٥}{٣}$ تكون:.....	(A) $١ = \frac{٢ص}{٦٤} - \frac{٢س}{٣٦}$ (B) $١ = \frac{٢ص}{٦٤} + \frac{٢س}{٣٦}$ (C) $١ = \frac{٢ص}{٦٤} - \frac{٢س}{٣٦}$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(١٥)	اذا كانت $ص = (١+٣س)^٢$ فإن $\frac{ص}{س} = (٣)^{\dots\dots\dots}$	(A) ٢٠ (B) ٣٠ (C) ٦٠ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(١٦)	اذا كان $ع = [2, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ فإن $ع^٢$ تساوي:.....	(A) $[3(\frac{\pi}{3}), ٨]$ (B) $[\pi^٣, ٨]$ (C) $[\pi, ٨]$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر

إذا كانت ص = س ² جاس فإن $\frac{ص}{س} = \dots\dots\dots$	(١٧)
(A) $\frac{س}{قاس} + \frac{س}{قاس} + ٢$ (B) س جتاس + س ^٢ جاس (C) س ^٢ جتاس + $\frac{س}{قاس}$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر	
إذا كانت د(س) = س ^٣ فإن ميل المماس عند النقطة س = ٢ هو:	(١٨)
(A) ١ (B) ٢ (C) ٣ (D) خلاف ما ذكر	
نها $\frac{٢ جتا س}{١ - جاس} = \dots\dots\dots$	(١٩)
(A) ٢ (B) $\frac{\pi}{٢}$ (C) ٤ (D) خلاف ما ذكر	
مشتقة الدالة د(س) = ظاس تساوي =	(٢٠)
(A) ظتاس (B) ظا ^٢ س + ١ (C) ظا ^٢ س - ١ (D) خلاف ما ذكر	
] ٣ س س =	(٢١)
(A) ١٢ (B) ١٤ (C) ٣٦ (D) خلاف ما ذكر	
] ٦ ظاس قاس =	(٢٢)
(A) قاس + ث (B) $\frac{٦ ظاس قاس}{٧} + ث$ (C) $\frac{٦ ظا٧س قاس}{٧} + ث$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر	
] $\frac{س}{سراس} = \dots\dots\dots$	(٢٣)
(A) $\frac{٣}{٢} سراس + ث$ (B) $\frac{٢}{٣} سراس + ث$ (C) $\frac{٣}{٢} سراس + ث$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر	
] جتا(سراس) = س $\frac{جتا(سراس)}{سراس} = \dots\dots\dots$	(٢٤)
(A) ٢ قار(سراس) + ث (B) ٢ جار(سراس) + ث (C) جار(سراس) + ث (D) خلاف ما ذكر	
] ٠ س =	(٢٥)
(A) ٠ (B) س (C) ث (D) خلاف ما ذكر	



(B)

ضع دائرة حول رمز الاجابة الصحيحة ثم انقلها الى ورقة الإجابة؟ في حال اختيار اكثر من اجابة سيتم الغاء السؤال	
١	اذا كانت د(س) = ٣س فإن ميل المماس عند النقطة س=٢ هو:..... (A) ١ (B) ٢ (C) ٣ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
٢	نها $\frac{٢ \text{ جتا } ٢س}{١ - \text{جاس}}$ = س ← $\frac{\pi}{٢}$
٣	مشتقة الدالة د(س) = طاس تساوي = (A) ط٢اس (B) ط٢اس + ١ (C) ط٢اس - ١ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
٤	$٣س٥س =$ (A) ١٢ (B) ١٤ (C) ٣٦ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
٥	$٦طاس٦س٥س =$ (A) ٦٦س٦س + ٦ (B) $\frac{٦طاس٦س٥س}{٦} + ٦$ (C) $\frac{٦طاس٦س٥س}{٦} + ٦$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
٦	$\frac{٥س}{٦س} =$ (A) $\frac{٣}{٢} \sqrt{٦س٦س + ٦}$ (B) $\frac{٢}{٣} \sqrt{٦س٦س + ٦}$ (C) $\frac{٣}{٢} \sqrt{٦س٦س + ٦}$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
٧	$\frac{\text{جتا}(\sqrt{٦س})}{\sqrt{٦س}} =$ (A) ٢ ق(٦س) + ٦ (B) ٢ جا(٦س) + ٦ (C) جا(٦س) + ٦ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
٨	$٥س =$ (A) ٠ (B) س (C) ٦ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
٩	اذا كان ح(أ) = ٠,٤ و ح(ب) = ٠,٢ و ح(أب) = ٠,١ فإن احتمال وقوع الحادثة ب او الحادثة أ هو: ... (A) ٠,١ (B) ٠,٥ (C) ٠,٩ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
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«B»

(13)	بؤرة القطع الذي معادلته $ص^2 + ٦س + ٥ = ٠$ هي:..... (A) $(-\frac{3}{2}, ٠)$ (B) $(\frac{3}{2}, ٠)$ (C) $(٠, -\frac{3}{2})$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(14)	معادلة القطع الذي رأساه $(٠, ٦)$ وتخالفه المركزي $\frac{5}{3}$ تكون:..... (A) $١ = \frac{ص^2}{٦٤} - \frac{س^2}{٣٦}$ (B) $١ = \frac{ص^2}{٦٤} + \frac{س^2}{٣٦}$ (C) $١ = \frac{ص^2}{٦٤} - \frac{س^2}{٣٦}$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(15)	إذا كانت $ص = (٣س + ١)^2$ فإن $\frac{ص}{س} = (٣) =$ (A) ٢٠ (B) ٣٠ (C) ٦٠ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(16)	إذا كان $ع = [\frac{\pi}{3}, ٢]$ فإن $ع^2$ تساوي:..... (A) $[\frac{\pi}{3}, ٨]$ (B) $[\pi^3, ٨]$ (C) $[\pi, ٨]$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(17)	إذا كانت $ص = س^2$ جاس $\frac{ص}{س} =$ (A) $\frac{س}{قاس} + \frac{٢}{قاس}$ (B) $س$ جتاس + $٢س$ جاس (C) $س^2$ جتاس + $\frac{س}{قاس}$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(18) = $\left(\frac{١-}{٢}\right)^\infty$ (A) ∞ (B) $-\infty$ (C) ٠ (D) غير معرف
(19)	إذا كان $٩^{٣+٥} = ٣ = ٥$ فإن قيمة ٥ تساوي:..... (A) ٢ (B) ٣ (C) ٤ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(20)	ارادت شركة لصناعة السيارات ترفيم اللوحات حيث كل رقم يتكون من خمس خانات، رقمين وثلاثة أحرف، عدد اللوحات الذي يمكن للشركة انتاجها هو:..... (A) ٢١٩٥٢٠٠ لوحة (B) ٧٨٤٠٠٠ لوحة (C) ٥٤٤٣٢٠ لوحة (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(21)	إذا كانت $ع = [٣٠, ٤]$ فإن $ع - ع$ يساوي (A) $[٣٠, ٤]$ (B) $[١٥٠, ٤]$ (C) $[٢١٠, ٤]$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(22)	العدد المركب $ع = \sqrt{3} - ٣$ يساوي بالصورة القطبية:..... (A) $[٣٠, ٢]$ (B) $[٣٠, ٤]$ (C) $[٢١٠, ٤]$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(23)	مركز الدائرة التي تمس المستقيم $ص = ٦ - ٦$ وتمس محور السينات عند النقطة ٣ هو:..... (A) $(٣, -٣)$ (B) $(٣, ٣)$ (C) $(٣, -٣)$ (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(24)	عدد طرق اختيار لجنة مكونة من ثلاثة اشخاص رئيس ونائب وسكرتير من بين خمسة اشخاص هي:..... (A) ١٠ طرق (B) ٥٠ طريقة (C) ١٦ طريقة (D) خلاف ما ذكر
(25)	عدد حدود المفكوك $(س+ص)^٤$ هو:..... (A) ٣ (B) ٤ (C) ٥ (D) خلاف ما ذكر