

دوسبنة شكسبير

الفصل الأول

إعداد

أمين خليل الفنجري



We're
Number
One!

دوسبنة شكسبير ... أحد عشر عاماً ... أحد عشر جيلاً

القِسْمُ الْأَوَّلُ

النُّصُوصُ

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ثالثاً: قاموس شكسبير الشامل

نصوص الوحدة الأولى

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

1- Where was the first ever computer found?

- a- Jordan b- England c- Greece

2- The sentence which indicates to the place where the first ever computer found is:

- a- When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work.
b- People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.
c- A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.

3- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to:

- a- people b- a computer c- technology

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

4- One of the following sentences shows that the first modern computers were very huge:

- a- One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it.
b- In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.
c- During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program.

5- The word which means "A way of using numbers to find an amount, price or value" is:

- a- decade b- generation c- calculation

6- The phrase which means "Small piece inside a computer which stores information" is:

- a- calculation b- computer chip c- accommodate

7- The first computer program took 15 minutes to complete one calculation:

- a- true b- false

8- The first computer program took minutes to complete calculation:

- a- 20, two b- 30, one c- 25, one

9- The computer chip was developed in:

- a- 1958 CE. B- in the 1940s. c- 1950 CE.

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

10- When was the first computer game produced?

- a- 1962 CE. b- 1964 CE. c- 1971 CE.

11- When was the first computer mouse produced?

- a- 1962 CE. b- 1964 CE. c- 1971 CE.

12- When was the first PC produced?

- a- 1962 CE. b- 1964 CE. c- 1974 CE.

13- The benefit of the floppy disk is:

*What was the importance of the invention of the floppy disk?

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- a- people could buy computers to use at home.
- b- information could be shared between computers.
- c- The first PC was produced in 1974 CE.

14- The sentence which indicates to the time of producing the computer mouse is:

- a- The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse.
- b- In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.
- c- The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

15- The word which means " A computer that is used by one person at a time" is:

- a- floppy
- b- PC
- c- game

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

16- The sentence which indicates to the time of using laptops for the first time.

- a- In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time.
- b- people could buy a laptop for the first time.
- c- Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

17- Who invented the World Wide Web?

- a- the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee
- b- the Scottish scientist Tim Berners-Lee
- b- Shakespeare

18- The sentence which indicates to the inventor of the World Wide Web is:

- a- In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time.
- b- in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.
- c- Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.

19- The word which means " A mobile phone with advanced computing technology " is:

- a- laptop
- b- smartphones
- c- appeared

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

20- can do the same as mobile phones.

- a- glasses
- b- scientists
- c- watches

21- All aspects of everyday life will rely on:

- a- computer program
- b- mobile phones
- c- travel

22- The phrasal verb which means "to have trust or confidence in something or someone" is:

- a- buy
- b- rely on
- c- happen

23- The phrasal verb "rely on" means:

- a- to have trust or confidence in something or someone.
- b- to start to be successful again after a difficult time.
- c- to direct your attention or effort at something specific.

An informal presentation about using technology in class

مُحَاذَرَةٌ غَيْرُ رَسْمِيَّةٍ حَوْلَ اسْتِخْدَامِ التَّكْنُولُوجِيَا فِي الصَّفِّ

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I'm going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. Here are some ideas:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

1- The sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about is:

- a- Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen.
- b- As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.
- c- Today, I'm going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

2- The benefits of using the whiteboard in the class are:

- a- it can be used as a computer screen.
- b- teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.
- c- a and b

3- Teachers can then use theto show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages.

- a- whiteboard
- b- internet
- c- technology

4-The word which means " A touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas " is:

- a- website
- b- internet
- c- whiteboard

5- What is the function of using the phrase "As a consequence"?

- a- indicating consequence.
- b- indicating opposition
- c- giving advice

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

6- Students may use tablets in classrooms to perform many tasks. Two of these tasks are:

- a- showing photographs and playing educational games.
- b- showing photographs and researching information.
- c- recording interviews and playing educational games.

7- Which of the following sentences indicates that tablets are very useful to use in class:

- a- Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
- b- In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class.
- c- all of the above

8- The function of using the word "Therefore" is:

- a- indicating consequence.
- b- indicating opposition
- c- giving advice

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

9-The word which means "Personal website or web page" is:

- a- website
- b- photo
- c- blog

10- What does the phrase “**create a website**” mean?

- a- to give your ideas to another person or to a group.
- b- to construct a website that currently does not exist.
- c- to offer your writing and work to the website.

11- What does the phrase “**contribute to the website**” mean?

- a- to give your ideas to another person or to a group.
- b- to construct a website that currently does not exist.
- c- to offer your writing and work to the website.

12- The phrase which means “**to construct a website that currently does not exist**” is:

- a- create a website
- b- contribute to the website
- c- write a blog

13- The phrase which means “**to offer your writing and work to the website**” is:

- a- create a website
- b- contribute to the website
- c- write a blog

14- The verb which means “**to put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it**” is:

- a- create
- b- contribute
- c- post

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.

Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.

If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use the skill in the future.

15- **One of the following is not a benefit of social media:**

- a- by which students send each other photos and messages.
- b- by which students summarise information about what they have learnt in class.
- c- some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.

16- **What information in the text tells you that students like short messages?**

- a- *If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use the skill in the future.*
- b- Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
- c- Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

17- **What are the (benefits/uses) of Email exchanges?**

- a- Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.
- b- students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
- c- all of the above.

18- What is the function of using the phrase “**As a result**”?

- a- indicating consequence.
- b- indicating opposition
- c- giving advice

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer.

Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

19- The function of using the phrase “**In this way**” is:

- a- indicating consequence.
- b- indicating opposition
- c- expressing continuation or addition

20- The underlined phrase “**In this way**” refers to:

- a-communicating with people over computers which have cameras.
- b- communicating with people.
- c- studying English.

21- We can invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example:

- a- scientists or engineers.
- b- teachers or doctors.
- c- scientists or teachers.

22- What does the phrase “**to give talks**” mean?

- a- to give your ideas to another person or to a group.
- b- you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it.
- c- to offer your writing and work to the website.

23- The phrase which means “**you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it**” is:

- a- to give a lesson
- b- to give talks
- c- in this way

Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

24- What does the phrase “**sharing ideas**” mean?

- a- to give your ideas to another person or to a group.
- b- to construct a website that currently does not exist.
- c- to offer your writing and work to the website.

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25- The phrase which means “**to give your ideas to another person or to a group**” is:

- a- comparing ideas
- b- contributing to the website
- c- sharing ideas

26- What does the phrase “**to monitor what is happening**” mean?

- a- to give your ideas to another person or to a group.
- b- to construct a website that currently does not exist.
- c- you know what is happening and you are following the developments.

27- The phrase which means “**you know what is happening and you are following the developments**” is:

- a- to monitor what is happening
- b- to create a website
- c- to share ideas

28- The two sentences which end the talk are:

- a- Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers.
- b- Students often use computers at home if they have them. The teacher must be part of the group.
- c- Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

The Internet of Things

الإنترنت مُتَعَدِّدُ الْمَاهِمِ – إنترنت الأشياء

Everyone knows that the internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your "sat nav" system tells you where you are. This is known as the "internet of things", and there's a lot more to come.

1- The verb which has the same meaning as "**speak to**" is:

- a- connect b- communicate with c- download

2- The underlined pronoun "**it**" refers to:

- a- people b- computers c- the internet

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3- **It** tells us where we are:

- a- TV b- glass c- sat nav.

4- **Sat nav** systems download our favourite TV show:

- a- true b- false

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

5- "**internet of things**" helps people keep fit by the:

- a- TV b- sofa c- sat nav.

6- One of the following **is not** an example of the "**internet of things**":

- a- fridge b- sofa c- photo

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7- What is the function of using the phrase "**As a consequence**"?

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

Many people are excited about the "**internet of things**". For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare.

8- **Why are some people excited about the "internet of things"?**

- a- For them, a dream is coming true.
b- They say that their lives will be easier and more comfortable.
c- a and b

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9- **Why are some people worried about the "internet of things"?**

- a- They say that their lives will be easier and more comfortable.
b- They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
c- For them, a dream is coming true.

10- **What will happen for our dream if criminals access the passwords?**

- a- The dream is coming true.
b- The dream could easily become a nightmare.
c- Nothing.

11- The verb which means "to find information on a computer" is:

- a- control b- become c- access

12- The phrase that means the same as "Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses" is:

- a- internet of things b- security settings c- in addition

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13- The function of using the word "However" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

14- The function of using the phrase "in addition" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- expressing continuation or addition

15- The underlined word "others" refers to:

- a- worried people b- excited people c- passwords

نصوص الوحدة الثانية

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

الطب التكميلي "البديل": هل هو حقاً حل؟

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non- conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.

1- The word which refers to "**health treatments**" is:

- a- acupuncture b- malaria c- migraine

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2- The word "**acupuncture**" refers to:

- a- illnesses or medical conditions b- eating and drinking c- health treatments

3- The underlined pronoun "**who**" refers to:

- a- doctors b- patients c- a private practitioner

4- The word which means "**A system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points**" is:

- a- acupuncture b- degree c- sceptical

However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

5- The function of using the word "**However**" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

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6- **Family doctors study two kinds of medicine. What are they?**

- a- complementary medicine and conventional treatments.
b- complementary medicine and non-conventional treatments.
c- complementary medicine and homoeopathy.

7- **These days, many complementary medicine consultants don't have medical degrees:**

- a- true b- false

8- The word that means the same as "**Having been used for a long time and is considered usual**" is:

- a- treatment b- conventional c- consultants

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non- conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy.

Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

9- The function of using the word "**whereas**" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

10- **Patients had a choice between two kinds of medicine. They are:**

- a- insomnia and arthritis.
b- complementary medicine and insomnia.
c- herbal or a conventional medicine.

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11- What are the common complaints that patients suffer from?

- a- insomnia, arthritis and herbal remedy.
- b- complementary medicine and insomnia.
- c- insomnia, arthritis and migraine.

12- Which kind of medicine helped to treat the illnesses of 50% of patients?

- a- conventional medicine.
- b- herbal remedy.
- c- acupuncture.

13- The majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them:

- a- true b- false

14- The underlined pronoun "who" refers to:

- a- doctors b- patients c- a private practitioner

15- The sentence which indicates that herbal remedy was successful is:

- a- Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.
- b- Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non- conventional treatments actually worked.
- c- medical experts recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

16- The word which refers to "illnesses or medical conditions" is:

- a- insomnia b- remedy c- critics

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17- The word "arthritis" refers to:

- a- illnesses or medical conditions b- eating and drinking c- health treatments

18- All of the following words refer to illnesses and medical conditions except:

- a- insomnia b- arthritis c- herbal d- migraine

19- "Herbal remedy" refers to:

- a- illnesses or medical conditions b- eating and drinking c- health treatments

20- The word that means the same as "Disease or illness" is:

- a- treatment b- experts c- ailment

21- The word which means "A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints" is:

- a- insomnia b- arthritis c- migraine

22- The word which means "A very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness" is:

- a- insomnia b- arthritis c- migraine

23- The word that means the same as "treatment" is:

- a- remedy b- ailment c- evidence

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One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately." However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisation as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

24- When conventional medicine doesn't treat a certain problem adequately, the doctor refers to:

- a- anxiety b- homoeopathy c- immunisation

25- Homoeopathy can be a viable option for many different medical conditions. One example is:

- a- malaria b- childhood diseases c- depression

26- Complementary medicine can't be used for all medical treatments. Two reasons are:

- a- It can never substitute for immunisation and it will not produce the antibodies needed.
b- It can never substitute for immunisation and it cannot be used to protect against malaria.
c- It will not produce the antibodies needed and it cannot be used to protect against malaria.

27- Complementary medicine can never substitute for immunisation. Why?

- a- as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases
b- as it cannot be used to protect against malaria.
c- a+b

28- Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.

- a- true b- false

29- The word which means "Substances produced by the body to fight disease" is:

- a- antibodies b- malaria c- allergies

30- The word which refers to "illnesses or medical conditions" is:

- a- allergy b- homoeopathy c- antibodies

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31- The word "malaria" refers to:

- a- illnesses or medical conditions b- eating and drinking c- health treatments

32- The function of using the word "However" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

33- The word which means "Effective and able to be successful" is:

- a- substitute b- viable c- medicine

34- The word that means the same as "Alternative/replacement" is:

- a- substitute b- viable c- medicine

35- When the immune system is sensitive to something, the patient suffers from:

- a- depression b- malaria c- allergy

One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept.

In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

36- What information in the text tells you that complementary medicine becomes a common concept?

- a- However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept.
b- In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."
c- One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed.

37- According to one doctor, why will he return to conventional medical treatments?

- a- because the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept
b- to ensure that no underlying condition is missed.
c- because it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?

هل الناس الأكثر سعادة هم أكثر صحة – وإذا كانوا كذلك ، لماذا؟

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

1- The sentence which means that everyone can normally feel sad from time to time is:

- a- Anger can also have harmful effects on health.
- b- However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.
- c- It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.

2- Anger can have harmful effects on health. Two of these effects are:

- a- headaches and sleep problems.
- b- arthritis and headaches
- c- sleep problems and allergies.

3- All of the following are negative effects of anger except:

- a- headaches and sleep problems.
- b- arthritis
- c- sleep problems and digestive problems.

4- The idiom which means the same as "to be angry" is:

- a- feel blue
- b- see red
- c- red-handed

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5- The idiom which means the same as "to feel sad" is:

- a- feel blue
- b- see red
- c- red-handed

6- What feeling does the underlined idiom from the text refer to?

- a- to feel sad
- b- unexpectedly
- c- to be angry

7- The idiom "feel blue" means:

- a- to feel sad
- b- unexpectedly
- c- to be angry

8- The function of using the word "However" is:

- a- indicating consequence.
- b- indicating opposition
- c- giving advice

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6.000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

9- What was the result of the study that had followed more than 6.000 people?

- a- researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.
- b- researchers found that positivity increased the risk of heart disease.
- c- children who were more able to stay focused on a task were usually in better health 30 years later.

10- The phrasal verb which means the same as "to direct your attention or effort at something specific" is:

- a- focused on
- b- bounce back
- c- cope with

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتنجري

11- The phrasal verb "focus on" means:

- a- to start to be successful again after a difficult time.
- b- to direct your attention or effort at something specific.
- c- a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, for example smoking or lack of exercises, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

12- Smoking and lack of exercises are the reason for:

- a- depression b- obesity c- heart disease

13- Two examples of bad lifestyle choices are:

- a- drinking water and eating fruits b- smoking and lack of exercises c- heart disease and other illnesses

14- One of the following **is not** a bad lifestyle choice:

- a- smoking b- lack of exercises c- blood pressure

15- The verb which means the same as “a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something” is:

- a- believe b- raise c- agree

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "**bounce back**" after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

16- Two qualities will improve our children's overall health in the future. These are:

- a- positive thinking / bounce back after a setback.
b- personal circumstances / personal environment.
c- smoking / lack of exercises

17- What information in the text shows a piece of advice given by researchers to parents?

- a- ... not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry.
b- However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "**bounce back**" after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.
c- ... they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "**bounce back**" after a setback,

18- The phrasal verb which means the same as “to start to be successful again after a difficult time” is:

- a- focus on b- bounce back c- cope with

19- The phrasal verb "**bounce back**" means:

- a- to start to be successful again after a difficult time.
b- to direct your attention or effort at something specific.
c- a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something

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20- The function of using the word “**However**” is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

1- What makes health conditions in Jordan among the best in the Middle East?

- a- This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.
- b- Advances in education
- c- economic conditions

2- There are many factors have made our community healthier. Three of them are:

- a- the location of the country, housing, diet.
- b- economic conditions, sanitation, clean water.
- c- clean water, education, lower costs.

3- All of the following are factors/reasons have made Jordan to be healthy community except:

- a- clean water
- b- diet
- c- advances in education
- d- the location of Jordan

4-The word which means "A promise to do something or to behave in a particular way" is:

- a- commitment
- b- sanitation
- c- healthcare

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built as well as 188 dental clinics.

In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.

Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

5- The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. Why?

- a- thanks to immunisation teams.
- b- As a result of careful planning.
- c- More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built.

6- The following is an example of healthcare services that have been built in recent years:

- a- immunisation teams
- b- 188 dental clinics
- c- careful planning

7- People in remote areas had been suffering from two problems. These problems are:

- a- electricity and safe water.
- b- diet and housing.
- c- education and economic conditions.

8-The word which means the same as "Far or outlying" is:

- a- planning
- b- access
- c- remote

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

9- Jordan has been focusing on improving two facilities. These facilities are:

- a- healthcare centres and immunisation teams.
- b- primary healthcare facilities and advanced medical facilities.
- c- healthcare centres and dental clinics.

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10- Why do more and more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery?

- a- the country has not neglected its advanced medical facilities.
- b- the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.
- c- The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region

11- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to the:
a- medical facilities b- country c- Jordanian doctors

12- The word which means "The common opinion that people have about someone or something" is:
a- surgery b- reputation c- neglected

13- The phrasal verb which means the same as "to direct your attention or effort at something specific" is:
a- focus on b- know about c- cope with

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

14- The word which means the same as "ignored" is:
a- reputation b- facilities c- neglected

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1.000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1.000 births in 2014 CE.

15- The sentence which indicates that Jordanians live longer than they did in the past.

- a- In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.
- b- The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.
- c- In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50.

16- The infant mortality rate in Jordan in 1981 was:

- a- 70 deaths per 1000 births
- b- 32 deaths per 1000 births
- c- 73 deaths per 1000 births

17- The infant mortality rate in Jordan in 2014 was:

- a- 70 deaths per 1000 births
- b- 32 deaths per 1000 births
- c- 73 deaths per 1000 births

18- The infant mortality rate in Jordan in 2014 was 70 deaths per 1000 births:

- a- true
- b- false

19- The word which means "Death, especially on a large scale" is:

- a- statistics
- b- mortality
- c- expectancy

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

20- The word which means the same as "Newborn" is:

- a- infant
- b- mortality
- c- expectancy

21- The word which means "To decrease in quantity or importance" is:

- a- declined
- b- average
- c- statistics

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

22- The two factors that have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth are:

* What are the two factors that contribute to Jordan's healthy population growth?

- a- the low infant mortality rate / the excellent healthcare system.
- b- the strong work force / the economic benefits.
- c- the low infant mortality rate / the strong work force.

23- Jordan's healthy population growth has a positive result on the economy. This result is:

- a- the low infant mortality rate.
- b- the strong work force with economic benefits.
- c- the excellent healthcare system.

Get moving!

تَحْرِّك!

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

1- One of the following **is not** a reason for overweight and obesity:

- a- the growing popularity of fast food.
- b- fast walking.
- c- modern technology.

2- The growing popularity of fast food, lack of exercise and are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity.

- a- adults
- b- modern technology
- c- sofa

3- Two kinds of people suffer from overweight and obesity. They are:

- a- teenagers and children
- b- young people and teenagers
- c- young people and adults.

4- Many young people and adults suffer from:

- a- obesity
- b- school
- c- walking

5- The sentence which indicates that fast food is more common now than it was in the past is:

- a- In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese.
- b- One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now.
- c- Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.

6- The sentence which indicates that people didn't use to buy things online is:

- a- before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.
- b- Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.
- c- People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive.

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7- The word which means "Extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health" is:

- a- screens
- b- obese
- c- popularity

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

8- Do most British people get enough exercise?

- a- No, they don't
- b- Yes, they do.

9- The sentence which indicates that school children used to be more physically active than now is:

- a- Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear
- b- However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.
- c- School children are less physically active than they used to be.

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10- What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for children and teenager?

- a- an hour a day
- b- two and half hours every week
- c- twice a week

11- The minimum amount of exercise recommended for adults is:

- a- an hour a day b- two and half hours every week c- twice a week

12- The function of using the word "However" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- giving advice

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.

The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become.

In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

13- The following is an example for moderate exercise:

- a- sit-ups b- fast walking c- running

14- The following is an example for strenuous exercise:

- a- sit-ups b- fast walking c- running

15- The following is an example for exercises that strengthen the muscles:

- a- sit-ups b- fast walking c- running

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

16- "Running" is an example of:

- a- moderate exercise b- exercises that strengthen the muscles c- strenuous exercise

17- "Fast walking" is an example of:

- a- moderate exercise b- exercises that strengthen the muscles c- strenuous exercise

18- "sit-ups" is an example of:

- a- moderate exercise b- exercises that strengthen the muscles c- strenuous exercise

19- Three kinds of activities are recommended by experts. One of them is:

- a- stress b- muscles c- strenuous exercise

20- The more muscle we build, the more we burn.

- a- fitter b- healthier c- calories

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

21- The word which means "Using or needing a lot of effort" is:

- a- moderate b- depression c- strenuous

22- The phrasal verb which means the same as "To deal successfully with, or handle, a situation" is:

- a- cope with b- suffer from c- advice

23- The underlined pronoun "they" refers to:

- a- muscles b- activities c- experts

24- The function of using the phrase "in addition" is:

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- expressing continuation or addition

Of course this raised a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time.

You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

25- The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our daily lives. One example from the article is:

- a- walking around for ten minutes.
b- standing up when you're on the phone.
c- using the stairs instead of the elevator.

نصوص الوحدة الثالثة

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

مُخْتَرِعٌ اِمَارَاتِي يَأْفِجُ سِيَجُوبَ الْعَالَمِ

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.

The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

1- How many countries is Adeeb going to visit?

- a- 9 b- 7 c- 8

##دوسية_شكسبير ##أمين_الفتجري

2- Who funds and organizes the world tour for Adeeb?

- a- Adeeb's father b- The Sheikh c- Emirati inventors

3- Who is Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad?

- a- The Crown Prince of Dubai b- the inventor c- Adeeb's father

4- Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad was interested in Adeeb and he offered him a gift. What was this gift?

- a- self-confidence b- prosthetic limb c- the world tour

5- What was the invention that caught Sheikh's attention?

- a- the heart monitor b- the prosthetic limb c- the robot

6- Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?

- a- because he is from Dubai
b- He hopes the tour will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
c- all of the above.

7-The word which means "Describing an artificial body part" is:

- a- prosthetic b- invention c- caught

8-The word which means "Arm or leg of a person" is:

- a- prosthetic b- attention c- limb

9-The word which means "To financially support a person or an event" is:

- a- sponsoring b- inspire c- interest

10- The synonym for "prosthetic" is:

- a- tour b- artificial c- limb

##دوسية_شكسبير ##أمين_الفتجري

11- The word which means the same as "Artificial" is:

- a- inspire b- prosthetic c- limb

12- The synonym of the word "Sponsor" is:

- a- inspire b- interest c- fund

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

13- Adeeb's father couldn't swim in the sea. Why?

- a- This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.
- b- Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family.
- c- as he could not risk getting his leg wet.

14- How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?

- a- When he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea.
- b- While he was attending a course on prosthetics, he got the idea.
- c- None of the above

15- The word which means "Made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally" is:

- a- artificial
- b- waterproof
- c- leg

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing.

He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

16- Adeeb is going to visit many countries during his world tour. Three of these countries are:

- a- USA, Germany and the UK.
- b- USA, France and Spain.
- c- Italy, Scotland and USA.

17- Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany?

- a- his friends
- b- his father
- c- his relatives

18- What will Adeeb be doing in Germany?

- a- Sightseeing
- b- working with a doctor
- c- attending a course on prosthetics.
- D- a+b+c

19- The synonym of the word "appendage" is:

- a- apparatus
- b- artificial
- c- limb

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20- The word which means the same as "limb" is:

- a- apparatus
- b- appendage
- c- limb

21- The word which means "The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose" is:

- a- apparatus
- b- appendage
- c- specialist

22- The word which means "A body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body" is:

- a- apparatus
- b- appendage
- c- specialist

23- The function of using the word "However" is:

- a- indicating consequence.
- b- indicating opposition
- c- giving advice

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

24- All of the following inventions were invented by Adeeb except:

- a- fireproof helmet b- tiny cleaning robot c- the car seat belt d- heart monitor

25- It helps rescue workers in emergencies. It is:

- a- fireproof helmet b- tiny cleaning robot c- heart monitor

26- One of the following is attached to the car seat belt:

- a- fireproof helmet b- tiny cleaning robot c- heart monitor

27- The sentence which indicates to the function of the fireproof helmet.

- a- He has also invented a fireproof helmet.
b- This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.
c- It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

28- Two groups of people will be connected with the driver through the heart monitor. They are:

- a- the driver and the driver's family.
b- rescue services and the driver.
c- rescue services and the driver's family.

29- What synonym for "apparatus" does the writer use?

- a- monitor b- equipment c- reputation

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30- The synonym of the word "equipment" is:

- a- apparatus b- artificial c- sponsor

31- What does the suffix -proof mean?

- a- arm or leg of a person.
b- to provide protection against.
c- describing an artificial body part.

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

1- It improves vision or allows disabled people to use their thoughts. It is:

- a- wheelchair b- stroke c- brain implant

2- According to the text, the following is not an example of prosthetic limbs:

- a- arms b- fingers c- hands

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3- What was the result of the research?

*What did the research on monkeys show?

- a- it showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.
b- Scientists have developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts.
c- Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage

4- The research required a kind of animals. These animals are:

- a- cats b- dogs c- monkeys

5- Brain damage could be caused by different (factors/reasons). Two of these factors are:

- a- dementia and stroke.
b- depression and dementia.
c- brain injuries and depression.

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6- The following is not a reason for brain damage:

- a- stroke b- dementia c- allergies d- brain injuries

7-The word which means "A piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body" is:

- a- stoke b- vision c- implant

8-The word which means "Arm or leg of a person" is:

- a- disabled b- limb c- implant

9- The underlined pronoun "**which**" refers to:

- a- people b- dementia c- brain damage

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

10- What could neuroscientists use in order to communicate with patients in a coma?

- a- MRI b- computer screens c- meaningful dialogue

11- Meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma becomes true. One of the following is an example proves that:

- a- Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future.
b- Two years later, it has finally happened.
c- The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind.

12- What did the scanner that used on a man prove?

- a- it proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind.
- b- it proves that he has been in a coma for more than twelve years.
- c- none of the above.

13-The word which means "A state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time" is:

- a- coma
- b- MRI
- c- dialogue

14-The word which means "A medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body" is:

- a- pain
- b- scanner
- c- technique

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15- The underlined pronoun "they" refers to:

- a- doctors
- b- neuroscientists
- c- patients

A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world

16- What are the expected results of the new cancer drug?

- a- It is taken as a single pill every morning.
- b- it will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
- c- it works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.

17- How is the new cancer drug taken?

- a- It is taken as a single pill every morning
- b- it is taken orally.
- a- It is taken weekly.

18- The two usual side effects of cancer (treatments/medicines/drugs) are:

*There are two possible side effects of cancer treatments. What are they?

- a- sickness and headaches
- b- hair loss and headaches
- c- sickness and hair loss.

19- How does the new cancer drug work?

- a- by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
- b- They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work.
- c- it will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.

20- The sentence which shows how the new cancer drug works is:

- a- They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work.
- b- The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
- c- Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

21-The word which means "A small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole" is:

- a- symptoms
- b- pill
- c- trial

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22-The word which means "A physical problem that might indicate a disease" is:

- a- symptoms
- b- pill
- c- trial

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, cultural and language similarities.

1- The KHCC treats two groups of patients. They are:

- a- adults / paediatric b- adults / teenagers c- young people / adults

2- Why do patients from other countries visit the KHCC?

*Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region. Why?

- a- As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital.
b- As they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, cultural and language similarities.
c- It treats both adult and paediatric patients.

3-The word which means "Describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses" is:

- a- comprehensive b- cultural c- paediatric

4-The word which means "The common opinion that people have about someone or something" is:

- a- comprehensive b- cultural c- reputation

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5- The underlined phrasal verb "rely on" means:

- a- deal with b- depend on c- know about

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

6- What does the KHCC need to do in order to cope with the increasing number of patients?

- a- an expansion programme b- treatment c- cases

7- Why does the hospital need to expand?

- a- the hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE.
b- in order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment.
c- building started in 2011 CE.

8- The sentence which shows the date of starting the expansion programme is:

- a- the hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE.
b- in order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment.
c- building started in 2011 CE.

9-The word which means "The act of making something bigger" is:

- a- demand b- capacity c- expansion

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

10- The underlined phrasal verb "cope with" means:

- a- deal with a situation b- depend on c- know about

By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

11- By 2016, they will have added new big units. One example is:

- a- radiotherapy b- library c- paediatric ward

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

12- The education centre will include and library.

- a- radiotherapy b- whiteboard c- teaching rooms

13- The word which means "Someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but doesn't stay for the night" is:

- a- departments b- adult c- outpatient

14- What is the function of using the adverb "Additionally"?

- a- indicating consequence. b- indicating opposition c- expressing continuation or addition

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

15- The sentence which shows the location of KHCC is:

- a- For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.
b- In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines
c- Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

16- Setting up radiotherapy treatment in King Abdullah University Hospital will have a positive result. What is this result?

- a- the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
b- Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
c- there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.

17- One of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman is:

- a- the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
b- the journey to and from the hospital is often comfortable.
c- excellent reputation.

18- What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

- a- Many cancer patients live far away from Amman.
b- King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.
c- none of the above.

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

ضحية حادث يُجرب أول طرف اصطناعي

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

1- What is special about the new prosthetic hand?

- a- picking up objects b- manipulating objects c- the sense of touch

2- The word that is the opposite of "natural" in the text is:

- a- distant b- limbs c- artificial

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

3- The underlined pronoun "they" refers to:

- a- scientists b- arms c- prosthetic hand

4- The word which means "Made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally" is:

- a- plan b- exciting c- artificial

5- The word which means "Arm or leg of a person" is:

- a- limb b- prosthetic c- invention

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention.

After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

6- Why does Dennis need a prosthetic hand?

- a- because he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.
b- because he lost his left hand in an accident.
c- because he was the first person to try out the new invention.

7- Dennis Sorensen lost his hand in an accident.

- a- right b- left c- new hand

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

8- Who was the first person to try out the first artificial limb?

- a- Swiss scientists b- Dennis Sorensen c- Italian scientists

9- How can Dennis feel the new prosthetic hand?

- a- With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them.
b- When he held an object, he could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square.
c- The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.

10- What is the improvement that had been occurred on the new invention?

- a- picking up objects b- manipulating objects c- the sense of touch (the sensations)

11- Who (developed/invented) the new prosthetic hand?

- a- Swiss scientists b- Dennis Sorensen c- Italian scientists d- Swiss and Italian scientists

12- What is the main difference between the new artificial hand and the old one?

- a- picking up objects b- manipulating objects c- the sense of touch (the sensations)

13- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to:

- a- objects b- the new hand c- accident

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them. He will have helped to transform their lives.

14-Dennis was allowed to wear the new prosthetic hand for a short time. Why?

- a- Because the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
- b- for safety reasons.
- c- all of the above.

15- Dennis is using his old artificial hand now. Why?

- a- Because he was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
- b- he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again.
- c- He will have helped to transform their lives.

16- The sentence which indicates that Dennis had been wearing the new invention for a short time is:

- a- So now he has his old artificial hand back.
- b- He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons.
- c- a+b

17- Which hand is Dennis wearing now?

- a- the old one
- b- the new one
- c- the artificial one

18- What are the similarities between the new hand and the old one?

- a- Picking up and manipulating objects
- b- Picking up objects and the sense of touch
- c- the sense of touch

19- The synonym for "Apparatus" is:

- a- transform
- b- artificial
- c- equipment

#دوسية_شكيبير #أمين_الفتجري

20- The underlined pronoun "he" refers to:

- a- people
- b- artificial hand
- c- Sorensen

21- The underlined pronoun "them" refers to:

- a- people
- b- artificial limbs
- c- thousands

22- The function of using the word "However" is:

- a- indicating consequence.
- b- indicating opposition
- c- giving advice

نصوص الوحدة الرابعة

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

أهمية الانجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

1- Who is the founder of chemistry?

- a- Jabir ibn Hayyan b- Ali ibn Nafi' c- Alkindi

2- What is Jabir ibn Hayyan most famous for?

- a- The beginning of the production of sulphuric acid
b- his scales
c- the founder of chemistry

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

3- One achievement for Jabir ibn Hayyan is:

- a- he revolutionized musical theory
b- the production of sulphuric acid
c- he established the first music school in the world

4- What is great about Jabir's scales?

- a- he is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid.
b- his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.
c- none of the above

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

5- Ali ibn Nafi' is known as "Ziryab or Blackbird". Why?

- a- he was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad.
b- it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE.
c- because of his beautiful voice.

6- What led Ali ibn Nafi' to Cordoba in the ninth century?

- a- he is known as 'Ziryab'. b- his talent for music. c- the famous musician.

7- The following is not an achievement for Ali ibn Nafi':

- a- the first music school b- the oud c- a set of scales

8- The purpose of establishing the music school in Cordoba?

- a- teaching musical harmony and composition.
b- to revolutionize musical theory.
c- to introduce the oud to Europe.

9- What was the musical instrument that Ali ibn Nafi' introduced to the world?

- a- the school b- the oud c- his voice

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

10- The underlined word "**there**" refers to:

- a- Baghdad b- Cordoba c- Al- Andalus

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.

11- How did Fatima build the learning center in Morocco?

- a- she used her father's inheritance.
- b- this learning centre became Morocco's top university.
- c- Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman.

12- What did Fatima use the inheritance for?

- a- To build a hospital in Fez, Morocco.
- b- To build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
- c- To support and fund orphans.

13- What was the achievement of Fatima al-Fihri?

- a- the learning centre
- b- the Andalus Mosque
- c- the daughter of a wealthy businessman

14- What was the achievement of Mariam al-Fihri?

- a- the learning centre
- b- the Andalus Mosque
- c- the daughter of a wealthy businessman

15- The word which means "Money or things that you get from someone after they die" is:

- a- wealthy
- b- inheritance
- c- businessman

16- The underlined pronoun "which" refers to:

- a- Mariam al-Fihri
- b- the learning centre
- c- the Andalus Mosque

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

17- The sentence which indicates that Al-Kindi has a lot of knowledge about many different fields is:

- a- Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.
- b- He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields.
- c- It is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

18- What made Al-Kindi most famous?

- a- philosophy and physics
- b- chemistry and music
- c- arithmetic and geometry

19- What does the prefix "poly" mean in the word "polymath"?

- a- against
- b- many
- c- intelligent

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتنجري

20- The word which refers to "subjects" is:

- a- arithmetic
- b- philosopher
- c- polymath

21- The word "polymath" refers to:

- a- subjects
- b- people specialized in certain fields of study
- c- health treatments

22- The word which refers to "people specialized in certain fields of study" is:

- a- arithmetic
- b- astronomer
- c- geometry

23- The adjective which means "New, innovative" is:

- a- gifted
- b- ground-breaking
- c- famous

24- The word which means "Someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects" is:

- a- polymath
- b- chemist
- c- physician

A founding father of farming

الأب المؤسس للزراعة

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the king of Toledo. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own "hands-on" experience of working the land.

1- The sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath is:

- a- He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the king of Toledo.
- b- Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.
- c- His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants and agriculture.

2- What were Ibn Bassal's great passions?

- a- science and engineering
- b- writing and botany
- c- botany and agriculture

3- Who was Al-Ma'mun?

- a- scientist
- b- engineer
- c- king

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

4- The study of plants is:

- a- botany
- b- agriculture
- c- hands-on

5- What was the source of Ibn Bassal's writings?

- a- his working in the court of Al-Ma'mun
- b- his own "hands-on" experience of working the land
- c- a+b

6- The underlined pronoun "**who**" refers to:

- a- Ibn Bassal
- b- Toledo
- c- Al-Ma'mun

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

7- One of Ibn Bassal's achievements is:

- a- the mechanical clock
- b- the production of sulphuric acid
- c- water pumps

8- What was the name of Ibn Bassal's book?

- a- A Book of Agriculture
- b- irrigation system
- c- herbs

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

9- How many chapters does the book consist of?

- a- 3
- b- 6
- c- 16

10- What was the most famous chapter in the book?

- a- the chapter that described how to treat different types of soil.
- b- the chapter that described how to grow trees, fruit and vegetables.
- c- the chapter that described how to irrigate the land.

11- Ibn Bassal worked out how to irrigate the land by two ways. What are they?

- a- underground water and water pumps.
- b- underground water and digging wells.
- c- water pumps and irrigation systems.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

12- The verb which means "Supply land with water" is:

- a- designed
- b- worked out
- c- irrigate

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

13- What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?

- a- His legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
- b- His legacy is the water pumps that he designed.
- c- His legacy is his experience of working the land.

14-The word which means "What someone leaves to the world after their death" is:

- a- evidence
- b- legacy
- c- enormous

#دوسية_شكسبير #أامين_الفنجري

15-The word "fertile" means:

- a- Agriculturally productive
- b- dry
- c- unproductive

Masdar City – a positive step?

مدينة المصدر – هل هي خطوة ايجابية؟

Mega projects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, to entire city complexes. etc.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation Organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an Artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

طلابي الأعزاء:
سيتم اضافة الأسئلة على هذه القطعة كورقة عمل لاحقا في جروبنا

- 1- I'm studying hard because I want to be a
a- helmet b- likely c- lawyer
- 2- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a
a- helmet b- blog c- lenses
- 3- Thank you so much! We are very
a- helmet b- grateful c- energy
- 4- Do you think it is to rain tomorrow?
a- helmet b- likely c- headlines
- 5- I always look at the newspaper, but I don't always read the articles.
a- headlines b- navy c- lines
- 6- Solar panels generate from the sun.
a- sun b- strong c- energy
- 7- When you heat cheese, it
a- melts b- boils c- season
- 8- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and them together.
a- melts b- mix c- season
- 9- You need a sharp knife to the bread.
a- melt b- boil c- slice
- 10- Heat the water until it
a- melts b- boils c- heats
- 11- Put the eggs in oil or butter to them.
a- fry b- mix c- slice
- 12- some salt and pepper over the potatoes to them.
a- melt, boil b- boil, fry c- sprinkle, season
- 13- the meat in the oven.
a- roast b- fry c- mix
- 14- A mobile phone that connects to the internet:
a- PC b- smartphone c- chip
- 15- A very small piece found inside every computer:
a- computer chip b- floppy disk c- PC
- 16- A small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers:
a- computer chip b- floppy disk c- PC
- 17- A computer designed for one person to use:
a- computer chip b- floppy disk c- PC
- 18- When you use maths to work out an answer:
a- calculation b- computer c- smartphone

19- All the information shared by computers through the internet:

a- computer chip b- smartphone c- World Wide Web

20- Modern computers can run out a lot of at the same time.

a- decades b- tablets c- programs

21- You can move around the computer screen using a

a- mouse b- tablet c- program

22- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a

a- decade b- century c- year

23- A doesn't need a keyboard.

a- PC b- tablet c- computer

24- The television was first by John Logie Baird.

a- produced b- invented c- started

25- My brother is learning how to write computer

a- models b- programs c- calculations

26- Although they are pocket-sized, are powerful computers as well as phones.

a- smartphones b- laptops c- models

27- I need to make a fewbefore I decide how much to spend.

a- models b- programs c- calculations

28- Mobile phones used to be huge. Earlywere as big as bricks!

a- models b- programs c- kinds

29- I can close the lid of my and then put it in my bag.

a- email b- laptop c- program

30- Record interviews with people

a- tablet computer b- blog c- email exchange

31- Share information with students in another country

a- tablet computer b- blog c- email exchange

32- Watch educational programmes in class

a- whiteboard b- blog c- email exchange

33- Ask another student to check your homework

a- blog b- social media c- whiteboard

34- Write an online diary

a- tablet computer b- blog c- email exchange

35- My grandfather has in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.

a- acupuncture b- arthritis c- allergies

36- to nut and milk are becoming more common.

a- migraine b- arthritis c- allergies

37- Many serious diseases can be prevented by, which helps the body to build antibodies.

a- ailment b- malaria c- immunisation

- 38- Headaches and colds are commons, especially in winter.**
a- ailment b- treatment c- migraine
- 39- If you have a, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quite.**
a- malaria b- acupuncture c- migraine
- 40- A serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes**
a- malaria b- arthritis c- migraine
- 41- A disease that causes pain and swelling in joints**
a- migraine b- arthritis c- allergies
- 42- An illness or disease which is not very serious**
a- ailment b- treatment c- remedy
- 43- Giving a drug to protect against illness**
a- ailment b- treatment c- immunisation
- 44- An extremely bad headache**
a- malaria b- homoeopathy c- migraine
- 45- A form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles**
a- acupuncture b- homoeopathy c- immunisation
- 46- Conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breath a particular thing**
a- migraine b- arthritis c- allergies
- 47- I don't really believe that story - I'm very**
a- happy b- active c- sceptical
- 48- Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the approach.**
a- conventional b- alien c- non-conventional
- 49- Medicines that are not normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as**
a- conventional b- complementary c- disease
- 50- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is**
a- successful b- alien c- viable
- 51- If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is**
a- strange b- alien c- viable
- 52- Describes an object that is manufactured by humans:**
a- artificial b- apparatus c- sponsor
- 53- Tools or machines that have a particular purpose:**
a- artificial b- apparatus c- sponsor
- 54- To pay for:**
a- artificial b- apparatus c- sponsor
- 55- You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it is**
a- artificial b- waterproof c- fireproof
- 56- It's amazing how huge trees grow fromseeds.**
a- tiny b- deep c- underground

- 57- The Olympic Games often young people to take up a sport.
a- self-confidence b- inspire c- sponsor
- 58- Please hurry up. Let's notmissing the bus.
a- go b- leave c- risk
- 59- You must always wear a in a car, whether you are the driver or a passenger.
a- jacket b- glass c- seat belt
- 60- When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special to his chest.
a- artificial b- monitor c- seat belt
- 61- It's important to encourage young people and help them develop
a- tiny b- risks c- self-confidence
- 62- Petra has aas a fascinating place to visit.
a- reputation b- risk c- self-confidence
- 63- My father teaches Maths. He is a
- a- philosopher b- physician c- mathematician
- 64- You must not take in medicine without consulting a
- a- philosopher b- physician c- mathematician
- 65- We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study
- a- arithmetic b- medicine c- geometry
- 66- Mr Shahin is a true working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
a- polymath b- physician c- mathematician
- 67- Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in
- a- arithmetic b- medicine c- geometry
- 68- A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.
a- philosopher b- physician c- polymath
- 69- An expert in many subjects:
a- founder b- physician c- polymath
- 70- A room for scientific experiments:
a- laboratory b- hospital c- halls of residence
- 71- The person who starts something new, such as an organization or a city:
a- founder b- physician c- polymath
- 72- An instruments to measure weight:
a- laboratory b- scale c- arithmetic
- 73- The study of numbers:
a- English b- chemistry c- arithmetic
- 74- Special ability:
a- inability b- chemistry c- talent
- 75- In hot countries, solar is an important source of energy.
a- farms b- power c- free

- 76- Green projects are environmentally
a- friendly b- neutral c- free
- 77- Wind are an example of energy.
a- farms, renewable b- renewable, farms c- free, pedestrian
- 78- If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-
a- neutral b- waste c- free
- 79- We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon
a- footprint b- friendly c- free
- 80- If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-
a- neutral b- friendly c- waste
- 81- A place where no cars are allowed is a car- zone, and it is friendly.
a- solar, environmentally b- renewable, pedestrian c- free, pedestrian
- 82- My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with
a- philosophers b- textiles c- apparatus
- 83- Before the boys go climbing, they will go to a special shop to buy all the that they need.
a- risks b- prosthetics c- equipments
- 84- Older people tend to suffer from more than younger people.
a- ailment b- limb c- treatment
- 85- My parents have saved enough money to our university courses.
a- attend b- fund c- send
- 86- After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the away.
a- sustainability b- laboratory c- apparatus
- 87- The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the of the environment.
a- sustainability b- friendly c- sky
- 88- Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
a- prosthetic b- limb c- apparatus
- 89- Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading specializing in cancer care.
a- teacher b- physician c- chemist

Answers

- 1- lawyer 2- helmet 3- grateful 4- likely 5- headlines 6- energy
7- melt 8- mix 9- slice 10- boil 11- fry 12- Sprinkle, season 13- Roast
14- smartphone 15- computer chip 16- floppy disk 17- PC 18- calculation 19- World Wide Web
20- programs 21- mouse 22- decade 23- tablet 24- invented
25- programs 26- smartphones 27- calculations 28- models 29- laptop
30- tablet computer 31- email exchange 32- whiteboard 33- social media 34- blog
35- arthritis 36- Allergies 37- immunisation 38- ailment 39- migraine
40- malaria 41- arthritis 42- ailment 43- immunisation 44- migraine 45- acupuncture 46- allergies
47- sceptical 48- conventional 49- complementary 50- viable 51- alien
52- artificial 53- apparatus 54- sponsor
55- waterproof 56- tiny 57- inspire 58- risk 59- seat belt 60- monitor 61- self-confidence 62- reputation
63- mathematician 64- physician 65- geometry 66- polymath 67- arithmetic 68- philosopher
69- polymath 70- laboratory 71- founder 72- scale 73- arithmetic 74- talent
75- power 76- friendly 77- farms, renewable 78- waste 79- footprint 80- neutral 81- free, pedestrian
82- textiles 83- equipments 84- ailment 85- fund
86- apparatus 87- sustainability 88- prosthetic 89- physician

قاموس شكسبير الشامل

كلمات الوحدة الأولى حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية
information	معلومات	young people	الشباب	similar age	نفس الفئة العمرية
technology	تكنولوجيا	learning	التعلم	as a result	كنتيجة لذلك
calculation	عمليات حسابية	interesting way	طريقة ممتعة	share information	يُشارك المعلومات
computer chip	شريحة الحاسوب	challenging way	طريقة غير تقليدية	help	يساعد
floppy disk	القرص المرن	give a talk	يلقي محاضرة	tasks	مهام
PC (personal computer)	حاسوب شخصي	classrooms	صفوف	another way	طريقة أخرى
program	برنامج حاسوب	whiteboard	اللوح التفاعلي	talk	يتحدث
smartphone	الهاتف الذكي	use	يستخدم	study	يدرس
world wide web	الشبكة العنكبوتية	screen	شاشة	speak	يتكلم
history	تاريخ	as a consequence	كنتيجة لذلك	invite	يدعو
metal machine	آلة معدنية	show	يعرض	guest	ضيف
seabed	قاع البحر	board	لوح	check	يتأكد
invent	يخترع	in front of	أمام	compare	يقارن
inventors	مُخترعين	educational programmes	برامج تعليمية	part	جزء
generation	جيل	play educational games	تشغيل الألعاب التعليمية	group	مجموعة
modern computers	حواسيب حديثة	recordings of languages	تسجيل اللغات	monitor	يراقب
accommodate	يحتوي / يتسع ل	and so on.	وهكذا.	access	يخترق
decade	عقد	countries	دول	identity fraud	انتحال الشخصية
scientists	علماء	available	متاح / متوفر	privacy settings	اعدادات الخصوصية
develop	يطور	do tasks	القيام بالمهام	security settings	اعدادات الامان
development	التطور	researching information	البحث عن المعلومات	tool	أداة
complete	يُكمل	recording interviews	تسجيل المقابلات	motivate	يحفز
produce	يُنتج	creating diagrams	انشاء الرسوم البيانية	connect	يربط / يتصل
appear	يظهر	blog	مدونة عبر الانترنت	objects	أشياء
capable	قادر على	famous	مشهور	TV show	برنامج تلفزيوني
further	أكثر	someone	شخص ما	sat nav.	نظام الملاحة / الأقمار الصناعية
changes	تغيرات	create a website	يُنشأ موقع	tell	يخبر
aspects	سمات / صفات	contribute	يساهم	experts	خبراء
everyday life	الحياة اليومية	communicate through	يتواصل عبر	machines	الآت
rely on	يعتمد على	via	عبر / بواسطة	fridge	ثلاجة
growth	النمو	summarise	يُلخص	online shopping list	قائمة التسوق عبر الانترنت
estimate	يُقدّر / يُخمن	send	يرسل	record	يسجل
expand	يمتد	email exchanges	تبادل الايميلات	heart rate	معدل نبضات القلب
				comfortable	مريح
		قاموس دوسية شكسبير		keep control	يسيطر / يتحكم
		أمين الفنجري		wonder	يتساءل
				criminals	الهاكرز
				managed	تمكّن
				nightmare	كابوس

كلمات الوحدة الثانية حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية
healthy life	حياة صحية	research	بحث	remote areas	مناطق نائية
complementary medicine	الطب التكميلي	researcher	باحث	consistent	دائم / ثابت
homoeopathy	العلاج التجانسي	positivity	إيجابية	safe water	مياه نقيّة / صالحة للشرب
ailment	اعتلال / مرض	reduce	يُقلل	electricity	كهرباء
disease	مرض	risk	خطورة	population	سكان
illness	اضطراب / مرض	heart disease	أمراض القلب	primary	أساسي
acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	factors	عوامل	advanced	متقدّم
allergy	حساسية	influence	يؤثر	facilities	مرافق
arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	affect	يؤثر	reputation	سُمعة
anxiety	القلق	effects	تأثيرات	spread	ينتشر
depression	اكتئاب	supportive network	روابط متينة	region	منطقة
insomnia	الأرق	optimistic outlook	نظرة تفاؤلية	neglect	يُهمل
migraines	صداع نصفي	focus on	يركّز على	life expectancy	العُمر المتوقع
sceptical	متشكك	task	مهمة	infant mortality	وفيات الرضع
validity	فعالية	positive attitude	موقف إيجابي	declined	انخفض
forms	أشكال	controversial	مثير للجدل / جدلي	decreased	انخفض
patients	مرضى	health professionals	خبراء الصحة	births	مواليد
receive	يُنلقَى	lifestyle choices	خيارات نمط الحياة	deaths	وفيات
conventional	تقليدي	lack of exercise	انعدام القيام بالتمارين	contribute	يساهم
non- conventional	غير تقليدي	reason	سبب	population growth	النمو السكاني
treatment	علاج	individual	فرد	work force	قوى عاملة
remedy	علاج	appreciate	يُقدّر	economic benefits	فوائد اقتصادية
herbal remedy	العلاج بالأعشاب	personal circumstances	الظروف الشخصية	adults	البالغين
consult	يستشير	positive thinking	التفكير الإيجابي	overweight	زائد الوزن
consultant	مستشار	bounce back after a setback	النهوض من نكسة	obese	بدين
private practitioner	أخصائي	improve	يُحسّن	growing	نمو
degree	شهادة	health conditions	الظروف الصحية	popularity	شائع / شعبي
perception	الإدراك والفهم	middle east	الشرق الأوسط	trend	ظاهرة
family doctors	أطباء الأسرة	due to	بسبب / بفضل	advise	ينصح
alongside	جنباً الى جنب	commitment	إلتزام	advice	نصيحة
critics	النقاد	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية	teenagers	مراهقين
scientific evidence	دليل علمي	top priority	أولوية قصوى	target	الهدف
experts	خبراء	advance	تقدّم	recommend	يوصي
choice	خيار	economic	اقتصادي	mixture	مزيج
complaints	شكاوى	sanitation	الصرف الصحي	stress	التوتر
viable option	خيار فعّال / قابل للتطبيق	clean	نظيف	suffer	يعاني
substitute	يحلّ بديل / يحل محل	diet	الغذاء		
immunisation	تطعيم	housing	السكن		
antibodies	أجسام مضادة	community	مجتمع		
protect	يحمي	careful planning	التخطيط الدقيق		
childhood diseases	أمراض الطفولة	services	خدمات	فاموس دوسية شكسبير	
to ensure	لضمان	increase	يزداد	أمين الفنجري	
alien concept	مفهوم غريب	centres	مراكز		
modern medicine	الطب الحديث	dental clinics	عيادات طب الأسنان		
against	ضدّ	immunisation teams	فِرَق التطعيم		

كلمات الوحدة الثالثة حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية
invent	يخترع	operation	عملية	comprehensive	شامل
invention	اختراع	intelligence	ذكاء	treat	يعالج
inventor	مُخترع	brain implants	زراعة الدماغ	rely on	يعتمد على
countries	دول	vision	رؤية	attract	يجذب
tour	رحلة	allow	يسمح	lower costs	التكلفة المنخفضة
crown prince	ولي العهد	disabled people	ذوي الإعاقة	cultural	ثقافي
catch attention	يلفت انتباه	arm	ذراع	demand	الطلب
get idea	يحصل على فكرة	leg	ساق	expansion programme	برنامج التوسعة
take interest	يهتم ب	hand	يد	capacity	سعة / الطاقة الإستيعابية
spend time	يمضي وقتاً	wheelchair	كرسي العجلات	departments	أقسام
attend course	ينضم / يحضر دورة	monkeys	قرود	radiotherapy	العلاج الإشعاعي
do task	يقوم بمهمة	decision-making	اتخاذ القرار	paediatric	أطفال
hope	يأمل	brain damage	تلف الدماغ	wards	أجنحة
prosthetic	اصطناعي	stroke	سكتة دماغية	outpatients building	العيادات الخارجية
artificial	اصطناعي	brain injuries	اصابات الدماغ	education centre	مركز تعليمي
appendage	طرف	dementia	الخرف	journey	رحلة
limb	طرف	coma	غيبوبة	plan	خطة
fund	يمول	neuroscientists	علماء الأعصاب	facilities	مرافق
sponsor	يرعى	meaningful	ذا مغزى / واضح	machines	الآت
apparatus	جهاز / معدة	dialogue	حوار	sense of touch	حاسة اللمس
equipment	جهاز / معدة	patients	مرضى	take place	يحل محل
monitor	يراقب	prove	يُثبت	try out	يجرب
check	يراقب / يفحص	conscious	واعي	accident	حادث
self-confidence	ثقة بالنفس	trial	تجربة	pick up	يلتقط
wet	مُبتل	extend	يطيل / يمد	manipulate	يحرّك
inspire	يلهم	reduce	يُقلل	soft	ناعم
wear	يرتدي	sickness	عُثيان	hard	حشن
waterproof	ضد الماء	hair loss	تساقط الشعر	round	دائري الشكل
fireproof	ضد الحريق	treatment	علاج	square	مربع الشكل
helmet	خوذة	blocking	منع		
relatives	أقارب	cause	يُسبب		
sightseeing	سياحة	cancerous cells	خلايا سرطانية		
devices	أجهزة	life expectancy	العمر المتوقع		
heart monitor	مُراقب قلب	fit	صحي/في صحة جيدة	قاموس دوسية شكسبير	
attached	مُثبت / موصول	instantly	مباشرة	أمين الفنجري	
seat belt	حزام الأمان	abilities	مهارات / قدرات		
rescue services	خدمات الإنقاذ				
deserve	يستحق				
reputation	سُمعة				

كلمات الوحدة الرابعة حسب معناها في سياق النص:

الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة / العبارة	المعنى بالعربية
arithmetic	علم الحساب	megaprojects	مشاريع ضخمة	committed to	ملتزم ب
geometry	علم الهندسة	invest	يستثمر	solutions	حلول
mathematician	عالم رياضيات	investment	استثمار	support	الدعم
philosopher	فيلسوف	projects	مشاريع	criticism	انتقاد / نقد
physician	طبيب	encourage	يشجّع	sustainable	مُستدامة
chemist	كيميائي	media coverage	تغطية اعلامية	priority	أولوية
astronomer	فلكي	motorways	طرق	outweigh	يفوق
musician	موسيقي	airports	مطارات	developers	مطورون
polymath	متعدد الثقافات علامة	stations	محطات	blueprint	مخطط أولي
founder	مؤسس	tunnels	أنفاق	court	ديوان
sulphuric acid	حمض الكبريتيك	bridges	جسور	passion	شغف
set	مجموعة	city complexes	مجمّعات سكنية	agriculture	الزراعة
scales	مقاييس / موازين	concept	مفهوم	scholar	علامة / عالم
weigh	يزن	community	مجتمع	practical	عملي
items	مواد	environment	بيئة	hands-on experience	خبرة يدوية
gifted	موهوب	issues	قضايا	consist	يتألف
talent	موهبة	carbon-neutral	خالٍ من الكربون	herbs	أعشاب
lead to	يقود الى / يؤدي الى	zero-waste	خالٍ الفضلات	chapter	فصل من كتاب
guest	ضيف	artificially-created	أنثيا اصطناعياً	irrigate	يروي
the Umayyad ruler	الحاكم الأموي	environmentally-friendly	صديق للبيئة	underground water	المياه الجوفية
established	أسس	pedestrian-friendly	صديق للمشاة	digging wells	حفر الآبار
harmony	الانقياع الموسيقي	car-free zone	منطقة خالية من السيارات	water pumps	مضخّات المياه
composition	التأليف الموسيقي	covering	تغطية	influence	تأثير
revolutionised	أثار	resident	مُقيم	farmers	مزارعين
introduced	قدّم	commuters	موظفين من خارج المدينة	instructions	توجيهات / تعليمات
the oud	العود	products	منتجات	fast-growing	نمّو متزايد / سريع
daughter	ابنه	run on	يعتمد على	irrigation systems	أنظمة الري
wealthy	ثري	based on	يعتمد على	evidence	دليل / شاهد
inheritance	ارث / ميراث	renewable energy	طاقة متجدّدة	legacy	إرث
ground-breaking	رائدة / جديدة	sources	مصادر	botany	علم النبات
discoveries	اكتشافات	outlet	محوّل كهربائي		
fields	حقول / مجالات	carbon footprint	بصمة الكربون		
tower	برج	public transport	النقل العام		
architect	مهندس معماري	economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي		
castle	قلعة	urban planning	التخطيط الحضري	قاموس دوسية شكسبير	
walls	جدران	negative effects	تأثيرات سلبية	أمين الفنجري	
historical	تاريخي	solar power	الطاقة الشمسية		
		desalination plant	محطة تحلية المياه		
		recycle	يعيد تدوير		

القِسْم الثاني

مادّة الحفظ

فهرس القسم الثاني مادّة الحفظ

أولاً: عبارات

ثانياً: مصطلحات الألوان

ثالثاً: الأفعال المركّبة

رابعاً: المتلازمات

خامساً: المرادفات

سادساً: كلمات وعبارات لها نفس المعنى

ideas	share ideas: to give your ideas to another person or to a group	compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
a website	create a website: to construct a website that currently does not exist	contribute to a website: offer your writing and work to the website
information	research information: to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation
what is happening	monitor what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the developments	find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.
talk to people	give a talk to people: you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	talk to people: an informal discussion
photos	show photos: you show people photos that you have in person	send photos: you send photos to someone over the internet or by post

1- They want to their **ideas** and help each other with tasks.
a- share b- create c- show

2- Teachers can a **website** for the classroom.
a- share b- create c- show

3- Sami constructs a new website for his school. The website currently doesn't exist. **This means....**
a- Sami creates a website. b- Sami contributes to a website. c- Sami presents information.

4- You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it. **You**
a- Find out what is happening. b- Monitor what is happening. c- Talk to people.

colour idioms

مُصطَلحات الألوان

Idiom / المصطلح	المعنى / انجليزي	المعنى / عربي
see red	to be angry	يغضب
feel blue	to feel sad	يحزن/يكتئب
the green light	to have or give permission	يحصل على اذن/ يسمح
out of the blue	unexpectedly	بشكل غير متوقع/مفاجئ
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجرم المشهود/عمل خاطئ
white elephant	something costs a lot of money but has no useful purpose/useless	عديم الفائدة

1- My father gave me to study medicine in Ukraine.

a- see red b- feel blue c- the green light

2- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely

a- out of the blue b- red-handed c- white elephant

3- My father gave me to study medicine in Ukraine.

a- useless b- the permission c- unexpectedly

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4- We've got to go ahead with our project.

a- see red b- feel blue c- the green light

5- The police arrived and the thief was caught

a- out of the blue b- red-handed c- white elephant

6- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a

a- out of the blue b- red-handed c- white elephant

7- The colour idiom "see red" means:

a- to feel sad b- to be angry c- unexpectedly

8- in the act of doing something wrong:

a- see red b- feel blue c- red-handed

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9- What feeling does the idiom "feel blue" refers to:

a- happiness b- sadness c- anger

Phrasal verbs

الأفعال المركبة

take place	يحدث / يحل محل
wake up	يستيقظ
meet up	يتقابل / يلتقي
look around	يلقي نظره
get started	يبدأ/يبدأش
settle down	يستقر
know about	يعرف حول/عن
connect with	يتصل مع/يثبك مع
turn on	يُشغَل/يُفَعَد
give out	يعطي/يقدم
fill in	يملا/يُعبأ
rely on/ depend on	يعتمد على
bounce back	ينهض من نكسة: يعود ليكون ناجح مرة اخرى بعد اوقات صعبة
focus on	يُرَكِّز على
cope with/ deal with	يتعامل مع

الأفعال المركبة التي ذُكِرَ معناها في كتاب الفصل الأول

Phrasal verbs	Meaning
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific
cope with	to deal with a situation

1- Parents should **know** everything their children.

a- on b-with c-place d-about

2- A good way to **cope** stress is to work extra hard.

a- on b-with c-place d-about

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3- Students should **focus** the main points in the text.

a- on b-with c-place d-about

4- Tell me about the story you are reading. Where does the story **take** ?

a- on b-with c-place d-out

5- You should always be careful when you **give** your personal information.

a- on b-with c-about d-out

6- When you **fill** the form, please write clearly.

a- on b-with c-in d-out

7- "to start to be successful again after a difficult time" means:

a- focus on b- bounce back c- cope with

8- When I graduate from the university, I would like to buy a house and

a- cope with b-wake up c-settle down d-take place

9- I have got a lot of homework, so I think I should right now!

- a- meet up b-get started c-look around d- know about

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10- I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't early enough.

- a- cope with b-wake up c-settle down d-take place

11- If you are free at the weekend, let's and go shopping together.

- a- cope with b-wake up c-settle down d-meet up

12- I have never visited the museum. I'd like to go in and

- a- look around b-wake up c-settle down d-take place

13- We should teach children to **bounce back** after a setback. **What does the underlined phrasal verb mean?**

- a- To start to be successful again after a difficult time.
b- To deal with a situation.
c- To direct your attention or effort at something specific.

14- In order to **cope with** the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.

What does the underlined phrasal verb mean?

- a- To start to be successful again after a difficult time.
b- To deal with a situation.
c- To direct your attention or effort at something specific.

15- Jordan has been **focusing on** improving its primary healthcare facilities.

What does the underlined phrasal verb mean?

- a- To start to be successful again after a difficult time.
b- To deal with a situation.
c- To direct your attention or effort at something specific.

collocations

المتلازمات – التوأمة اللفظية

catch attention	يلفت انتباه
get idea	يحصل على فكرة/لديه فكرة
take interest	يهتم ب
spend time	يمضي وقتاً
attend course	يسجل/يحضر دورة
do task	يقوم بمهمة

Adjectives collocate with nouns

متلازمات الصفات مع الأسماء

public transport	النقل العام
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
carbon- footprint	بصمة الكربون
urban planning	التخطيط الحضري
biological waste	الفضلات الحيوية
negative effect	تأثير سلبي

1- The girl_her **idea** while she was studying Geography.

- a- caught b- got c- took

2- Adeeb will be_a **course** while he is in Germany.

- a- attending b- getting c- spending

3- The boy Sheikh Hamdan's **attention** with his invention.

- a- caught b- got c- took

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4- When I was in Thailand, I my **time** sightseeing.

- a- spent b- caught c- took

5- Students can use the tablets to **do** such as showing photographs.

- a- course b- ideas c- tasks

6- This talent boy **caught** his teacher's

- a- attention b- ideas c- eyes

7- In order to reduce its **carbon**....., Masdar City will be a car free-zone.

- a- planning b- footprint c- waste

8- Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of **waste**.

- a- footprint b- public c- biological

#أمين_الفنجري #دوسية_شكسبير

9- Pollution has some serious_**effects** on the environment.

- a- negative b- public c- urban

10- We need more effective **transport** when we talk about modern day problems like traffic.

- a- negative b- public c- urban

Synonyms

المرادفات

apparatus	equipment	جهاز/معدة
appendage	limb	طرف
artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	fund	يمول/يرعى
monitor	check	يراقب/يفحص

1- I need someone to sponsor me to do my research. What is the synonym for the word "**sponsor**"?

- a- check b- monitor c- fund

#أمين_الفنجري #دوسية_شكسبير

2- The synonym of "**equipment**" is:

- a- appendage b- artificial c- apparatus

3- Hassan wears an **artificial** leg, so he couldn't swim in the sea. The word "**artificial**" means:

- a- appendage b- prosthetic c- apparatus

4- Fireproof helmet is a special **equipment** which helps rescue workers in emergencies.

The synonym for the underlined word is:

- a- apparatus b- artificial c- appendage

Words and phrases with the same meaning

كلمات وعبارات لها نفس المعنى

coma غيبوبة	unconscious state حالة فقدان الوعي
medical trials تجارب طبية	special tests فحوصات/تجارب خاصة
symptoms أعراض المرض	signs of illness علامات المرض
pills كبسولة/حبوب دواء	tablets كبسولة/حبوب دواء

1- Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.

The underlined words mean:

- a- coma b- symptoms c- tablet

2- This drug is taken as a single **pill** every morning. The same meaning of the underlined word is:

- a- coma b- symptom c- tablet

3- After Ali's accident, he lays in an **unconscious state** for two weeks. The underlined words mean:

- a- coma b- symptom c- tablet

القِسْم الثالث

القواعد

فهرس القسم الثالث القواعد

أولاً: تصاريف الأفعال – تلحين وتناغم

ثانياً: أشكال الأزمنة

ثالثاً: طلب الحصول على خدمة (السببية)

رابعاً: المبني للمجهول

خامساً: الكلام المنقول

سادساً: used to / be used to

سابعاً: ضمائر الوصل

ثامناً: جمل الوصل

تاسعاً: الجمل الفاصلة – جمل التركيز Cleft

عاشراً: الاشتقاق

الحادي عشر: الأزمنة

Irregular verbs

أسهل ترتيب لحفظ تصاريف الأفعال

تلحين وتناغم

تصاريف الأفعال هي واحدة من أهم أساسيات اللغة الإنجليزية ، وبدونها لا يمكننا استخدام أو حل أي قاعدة ، وأيضا لا يمكننا تركيب الجمل بشكل صحيح ، لذلك تم اعداد وترتيب هذه الأفعال - وعددها ١٠٣ فعل - بطريقة متناغمة سهلة الحفظ بأقل فترة زمنية ممكنة. حاول تلحينها وحفظها بطريقة غنائية كما حفظناها نحن من قبلك.

ترتيب تلحيني للأفعال قدمته دوسية شكسبير عام ٢٠١٥ وتم نشره على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وتداوله بعض المعلمون واعتمدوا شرحه للطلبة وهذا هو الهدف الأسمى الذي أوجدت من أجله هذه الدوسية وهو أن يعتمد المعلمون كل ما من شأنه تسهيل العملية التعليمية التعلمية للزملاء والطلبة الأعداء.

Group 1

v.1=v.2=v.3

shut	shut	shut	يُغلق
cut	cut	cut	يُقطع
put	put	put	يضع
bet	bet	bet	يرهن
set	set	set	يُضبط/يُثبت/يُشكّل/يؤسس/يستقر
upset	upset	upset	ينزعج/يضطرب
let	let	let	يسمح
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
cost	cost	cost	يُكلف/يُثمن
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
burst	burst	burst	ينفجر
spread	spread	spread	ينتشر/يتفشى
read	read	read	يقرأ

Group 2

i=a=u

sing	sang	sung	يغني
ring	rang	rung	يقرع
swing	swang	swung	يتأرجح/يتمايل
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
sink	sank	sunk	يغوص/يغرق
shrink	shrank	shrunk	يتقلص/ينكمش
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب

وأيضا

run	ran	run	يركض
-----	-----	-----	------

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

Group 3

add t.

deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل
dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق/يشعل
mean	meant	meant	يعني/يقصد

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

Group 4

delete e, add t.

sleep	slept	slept	ينام
sweep	swept	swept	يمسح/يكنس/يزيل
creep	crept	crept	يزحف/ينسل
weep	wept	wept	يتباكى
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ/يستمر/يوصل
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
kneel	knelt	knelt	يركع/يسجد

Group 5

delete l – add t

smell	smelt	smelt	يشم/يفوح
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى
spill	spilt	spilt	يندلق

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

Group 6

d=t

send	sent	sent	يرسل
bend	bent	bent	يطوي/ينحني/يلتوي
lend	lent	lent	يُعير/يقرض
spend	spent	spent	يمضي/يقضي
build	built	built	يبني

Group 7

y=id

say	said	said	يقول
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
lay	laid	laid	يضع/يضاجع

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

Group 8

o=e=n

grow	grew	grown	ينمو/يزرع
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
blow	blew	blown	ينفخ/يعصف/يهب/يصفر
know	knew	known	يعلم/يعرف

وأيضا

draw	drew	drawn	يرسُم/يسحب
fly	flew	flown	يحلق/يطير

Group 9

i=o=n

write	wrote	written	يكتب
ride	rode	ridden	يقود
rise	rose	risen	يرتفع / يزداد
drive	drove	driven	يقود

وأيضا

give	gave	given	يعطي
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

Group 10

ea=o=n

delete ea, add o, -n

speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
break	broke	broken	يكسر
tear	tore	torn	يدمع / يُمزق
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
weave	wove	woven	ينسج

وأيضا

wake up	woke up	woken up	يستيقظ
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Group 11

a=oo=n

delete a, add oo, -n

shake	shook	shaken	يهز / يرج
take	took	taken	يأخذ

Group 12

ell=old

delete ell, add old

sell	sold	sold	بيع
tell	told	told	يُخبر

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

Group 13

V.2+V.3= ought/ought

buy	bought	bought	يشترى
seek	sought	sought	يسعى
think	thought	thought	يعتقد / يفكر
teach	taught	taught	يُعلم / يُدرّس
catch	caught	caught	يُمسك

Group 14

o=a=o

delete o, add a, V.3=V.1

come	came	come	يأتي
become	became	become	يُصبح

Group 15

o=ed=n

show	showed	shown	يُعرض / يُظهر
prove	proved	proven	يُبرهن / يُثبت

#دوسية_شكسبير #الأستاذ_أمين_الفنجري

Group 16

ب			
bite	bit	bitten	يُغض / يلدغ
hide	hid	hidden	يُخفي / يختبأ
ب			
have	had	had	يملك
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
make	made	made	يجعل / يصنع
ب			
get	got	got	يحصل على
win	won	won	يفوز
shine	shone	shone	يشرق / يسطع / يلمع / يبرز / يتألق
ب			
feed	fed	fed	يطعم / يغذي
meet	met	met	يقابل / يواجه
lead	led	led	يقود / يؤدي الى
leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك
hold	held	held	يمسك / يحمل / يعقد
ب			
lose	lost	lost	يخسر / يفقد / يضيع
stand	stood	stood	يقف / يتحمل
ب			
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى / يتغاضى
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح / يصفح
ب			
do	did	done	يفعل
go	went	gone	يذهب
ب			
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
ب			
see	saw	seen	يرى / يشاهد / يتصور / يفهم / يفحص / يبحث
be	was/were	been	يكون / يصبح
ب			
lie	lay	lain	يكذب / يستلقي
ب			
find	found	found	يجد / يكتشف
ب			
stick	stuck	stuck	يُلصق / يعلق

شامل لجميع الافعال غير المنتظمة الواردة في الكتاب المدرسي.

أمين الفنجري - أستاذ اللغة الانجليزية

أشكال الأزمنة

مقدمة عامة حول أشكال الأزمنة (خطة خاصة بالمعلم تمكّن الطالب من فهم قواعد المادة دون دراسة الأزمنة بشكل رئيسي) ليس عليك هنا سوى التّعرف على شكل الزمن فقط حتى تتمكن من فهم المبني للمجهول والكلام المنقول وقواعد أخرى دون الحاجة لفهم الأزمنة كدرس رئيسي كامل

الزمن	شكل الزمن	مثال
Present continuous	الفاعل + is/are/am + V.1-ing	Ali is writing the letter.
Past continuous	الفاعل + was/were + V.1-ing	Ali was writing the letter.
Present perfect	الفاعل + has/have + V.3	Ali has written the letter.
Past perfect	الفاعل + had + V.3	Ali had written the letter.
Simple future	الفاعل + will + V.1	Ali will write the letter.
Simple present	الفاعل + V.1	They write the letter.
Simple past	الفاعل + V.2	They wrote the letter.
Present perfect continuous	الفاعل + has/have + been + V.1-ing	Ali has been writing the letter.
Past perfect continuous	الفاعل + had + been + V.1-ing	Ali had been writing the letter.
Future continuous	الفاعل + will be + V.1-ing	Ali will be writing the letter.
Future perfect	الفاعل + will have + V.3	Ali will have written the letter.

في هذه الأمثلة ، ضع خط تحت شكل الزمن

- 1- My mother was cleaning my room when I arrived.
- 2- They are repairing the machine now.
- 3- The director has changed the instructions lately.
- 4- The center will give the test at five o'clock this afternoon.
- 5- I keep the butter in the fridge.
- 6- Someone stole the car last night.

معرفة شكل الزمن فقط وقدرتك على وضع خط تحته ، هو ما أحثاه منك لمواصلة استيعاب ما تبقى من القواعد هنا ، لا أريد منك فهم الأزمنة واستخداماتها ودلالاتها وحل أسئلة مستقلة عليها ... الأزمنة كدرس رئيسي في نهاية الدوسية سنأتيها لاحقاً ...

Having something done (Causative)

طلب الحصول على خدمة (السببية)

فازغة لشرم المعلم – منصة أدرس جو

My father asked the mechanic to fix the car.

My father

Rula asked the engineer to repair her laptop.

Rula

تمارين اللمسة النهائية للطلاب

Circle:

1- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He **had** it.....

a- repairing b- repaired c- repairs

2- Rana **had** her computer by a professional engineer.

a- repairing b- repaired c- repairs

3- I **had** my hair yesterday by the new hairdresser near our house.

a- had cut b- has cut c- cut

4- Do you like this photograph of our family? We **had** it.....by a photographer.

a- taken b- take c- took

#أمين_الفنجري #دوسية_شكسبير

5- Rawan didn't type the report herself. She **had** it.....

a- type b- is typing c- typed

6- Sameer is going to **have** his carnext week.

a- repaired b- repairing c- repairs

7- How can I **have** my watch?

a- fixing b- fixes c- fixed

8- Renad didn't repair her laptop herself.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

a- She repaired it herself. b- She had it repairs. c- She had it repaired.

9- I asked someone to send my text message.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

a- My text message was sent. b- I had my text message sent. c- I had sent my text message.

تمارين اللمسة النهائية للطلاب

Rewrite:

1- Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop

2- The director has changed the instructions lately.

The instructions.....

3- Toyota manufactured this car in 1993.

This car.....

4- Someone stole the car last night.

The car

5- The teacher suggested studying modern languages.

Studying modern languages

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

6- Nobody noticed the boy when he went out of the house.

The boy.....

7- The center will give the test at five o'clock this afternoon.

The test.....

8- My mother was cleaning my room when I arrived.

My room.....

9- They are repairing the machine now.

The machine.....

10- All participants speak Arabic in the conference.

Arabic.....

Circle:

11- Most of the old houses.....by the storm last night.

a- destroyed b- were destroyed c- have been destroyed

12- Many important things in the 20th century.

a- invented b- were invented c- have been invented

- 13- The car** from the garage last week.
a- is stolen b- has stolen c- was stolen
- 14- The storm destroyed most of the old houses last night.**
The correct passive form of the sentence above is:
a- Most of the old houses have been destroyed.
b- Most of the old houses was destroyed.
c- Most of the old houses were destroyed
- 15- The competition** every year.
a- has been held b- is held c- was held
- 16- Aqaba**.....in the south of Jordan.
a- is located b- was located c- located
- 17- A Fireproof helmet** by Adeeb recently.
a- invented b- have been invented c- has been invented
- 18- The project** will be before the deadline.
a- completed b- complete c- completing

Indirect reported speech

الكلام المنقول غير المباشر

فارغة لشرح المعلم – منصة أدرس جو

1- "I have lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said

2- "I'm a teacher"

Ahamd said

3- "I'm a teacher"

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a- Ahmad said that he is a teacher.
- b- Ahmad said that he has been a teacher.
- c- Ahmad said that he was a teacher.

4- "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me

5- "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a- Hussein told me that her favourite subject this year was chemistry.
- b- Hussein told me that his favourite subject this year was chemistry.
- c- Hussein told me that his favourite subject that year is chemistry.
- d- Hussein told me that his favourite subject that year was chemistry.

6- "I'm having lunch with my parents"

Fadia said

7- "I bought a new car."

My friend said

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

8- "It was raining earlier."

Samia said

9- "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said

10- "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told Muna

11- "Yesterday, I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a- Huda told me that she bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.
- b- Huda told me that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake yesterday.
- c- Huda told me that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.

12- Fadia said that she was having lunch with parents.

a- she b- them c- her

13- I really enjoyed the book that finished this morning.

a- me b- I c- my

14- "I will call you later."

Ahmad said that he me later.

a- calls b- is calling c- would call

15- "She is coming to the meeting."

He told me that she to the meeting.

a- came b- was coming c- were coming

16- "Ali has visited Petra three times."

She told me that Ali Petra three times.

a- visited b- had visited c- has been visited

17- "Alia works in Amman."

He said that Aliain Amman.

a- was working b- worked c- had worked

Used to
Be used to

فارغة لشرح المعلم – منصة أدرس جو

Used to:

#دوسية_شكبير #أمين_النجري

Be used to:

#دوسية_شكبير #أمين_النجري

Choose "used to" or "be used to":

- 1- Our family get together every Saturday night.
- 2- C. Ronaldo play for Real Madrid.
- 3- She living in Cairo, so the crowds don't bother her.
- 4- Ahmed driving in heavy traffic.
- 5- I waking up in the night with my baby.
- 6- My children family meals.
- 7- I didn't like getting up early, but I it now.
- 8- Ahmed will noisy children soon.
- 9- Soon I will driving because I will buy a car
- 10- I didn't watch TV.
- 11- Did you swim?

Answers

1. used to 2. used to 3. is used to 4. is used to 5. am used to 6. are used to 7. am used to 8. be used to 9. be used to
10. use to 11. use to

Circle:

12- My mother cook everyday.

- a- used to b- is used to c- was used to

13- We go camping every spring.

- a- are used to b- were used to c- used to

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتنجري

14- Mustafa: We discussing the economic crisis at my office.

- a- used to b- were used to

15- Salma's flat is in the centre of Amman. When she visits a friend in the countryside, it's difficult for her to sleep because she the quiet.

- a- didn't use to b- isn't used to

16- I've lived here in Russia for three years but I the snow.

- a- didn't use to b- 'm not used to

17- I hate school.

- a- 'm not used to b- didn't use to

18- He smoke.

- a- is used to b- wasn't used to c- didn't use to

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتنجري

Answers

12. a 13. c 14. b 15. b 16. b 17. b 18. c

Circle:

19- I used toa cup of coffee in the morning.

- a- drink b- drinking

20- Ahmed used toearly for school.

- a- getting up b- get up

21- I was used tosunshine.

- a- see b- seeing

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتنجري

22- They are used toTV.

- a- watching b- watch

23- I didn't use toto school by bus.

- a- go b- going

24- Did you use to meat?

- a- eat b- eating

25- Are you used tospicy food? a- eat b- eating

Answers

19. a 20. b 21. b 22. a 23. a 24. a 25. B

Correct the verbs in brackets:

- 26. We used to.....our friends every Saturday. **(meet)**
- 27. My father used to..... his parents regularly. **(visit)**
- 28. I am used to.....a few pages every night. **(read)**
- 29. I used to.....a few pages every night, but I am very busy now. **(read)**
- 30. Sami didn't use to early. **(come)**
- 31. I am not used to early. **(come)**

Answers

26. meet 27. visit 28. reading 29. read 30. come 31. Coming

Rewrite:

32- He was in the habit of smoking. He is no longer smoker.

He used to smoke.

33- The baby was in the habit of crying. Now he doesn't cry.

The baby

34- Mohammad wasn't in the habit of drinking coffee. Now he drinks two daily cups.

Mohammad

35- When I was a child, I was in the habit of waking up early but now I don't.

I used to wake up early when I was a child.

36- When I was at fifth grade, I didn't like to do my homework but now I do.

I didn't use to do my homework when I was at fifth grade.

37- When Ali was a student, he didn't like to go out with his friends but now he does.

Ali

38- It was a habit for me to spend time on Facebook when I was free.

I

39- Hassan is a Jordanian lives in Thailand. It was difficult for him to eat Asian food, but now he eats.

He is used to eating Asian food.

40- It is normal for me now to drive for long hours. In the past, it was difficult.

I am

41- It was difficult for me to drink ginger, but now it is normal.

I am used to drinking ginger now.

42- It was difficult for me to live in such a cold weather, but now it is normal.

I am

It is normal for me now to live in such a cold weather. نمط اخر

I am

Answers

- 33. The baby used to cry.
- 34. Mohammad didn't use to drink coffee.
- 37. Ali didn't use to go out with his friends when he was a student.
- 38. I used to spend time on Facebook when I was free.
- 40. I am used to driving for long hours.
- 42. I am used to living in such a cold weather.

- 43- We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.
a- didn't use to b- were used to c- weren't used to
- 44- My grandparents didn't send emails when they were my age. a- used to b- use to
- 45- Rashed go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
a- used to b- is used to c- didn't use to
- 46- We always go to the market across the street, so we eating fresh vegetables.
a- used to b- are used to c- aren't used to
- 47- Please slow down. I walking so fast! a- am not used to b- used to c- am used to
- 48- When you were younger, did you play in the park?
a- use to b- used to
- 49- I go shopping in the local supermarket. a- used to b- am used to
- 50- There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
a- didn't use to b- wasn't used to
- 51- I think television be better than it is now. a- used to b- is used to
- 52- Most Jordanians the hot weather that we have in summer. a- are used to b- used to
- 53- There be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
a- was used to b- used to
- 54- Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she playing it.
a- is now used to b- now used to
- 55- When I was student, I very hard, but now I don't. a- was used to working b- used to work
- 56- Are you in Jordan yet? You have only been here for two months.
a- used to live b- used to living
- 57- When I was a child, my grandmother cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
a- was used to making b- used to make
- 58- My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on. a- used to having b- use to have
- 59- I just got glasses this week, and I'm not them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.
a- use to wear b- used to wearing
- 60- Where did they to school? a- used to going b- used to go c- use to go b- use going
- 61- I understand English, but now I do. a- didn't use to b- am used to
- 62- My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he living there now.
a- is used to b- didn't use to
- 63- My family and I go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
a- are used to b- used to
- 64- Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you doing much exercise.
a- used to b- aren't used to
- 65- When I was young, I go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't.
a- used to b- am used to
- 66- When we were younger, we live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.
a- were used to b- use to c- used to
- 67- Please slow down because:
a- I am used to walking so fast.
b- I didn't use to walk so fast.
c- I am not used to walking so fast.
- 68- It is normal for my brother to use his electronic dictionary:
a- My younger brother used to use his electronic dictionary.
b- My younger brother isn't used to using his electronic dictionary.
c- My younger brother is used to using his electronic dictionary.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

Answers

43.c 44.b 45.a 46.b 47.a 48.a 49.a 50.a 51.a 52.a 53.b 54.a 55.b 56.b 57.b 58.a 59.b 60.c 61.a 62.a 63.b 64.b 65.a 66.c 67.c 68.c.

تمارين نمطية إضافية

Circle:

- 1- A playwright is a person writes plays.
a- which b- who c- whose
- 2- The book I bought last week is interesting.
a- which b- how c- who
- 3- She attended the meeting was held last week.
a- whose b- which c- where
- 4- All the trees were here have been cut out.
a- who b- whose c- that
- 5- The man car was stolen is very sad.
a- whom b- whose c- who
- 6- This is the reason she stopped writing.
a- what b- where c- why
- 7-10: 55 is the time my lesson begins.
a- whose b- when c- where
- 8- The house he lives is very expensive.
a- whose b- when c- where
- 9- The apartment Ahmed lives is mine.
a- when b- what c- where
- 10- The room he sleeps is that.
a- when b- why c- where
- 11- Tell me you want and I'll try to help you.
a- whose b- what c- where
- 12- Did you hear I said?
a- whose b- where c- what
- 13- One of the following sentences is correct:
a- The room whose he sleeps is comfortable.
b- Tell me what you want and I'll help you.
c- Ali is the person where writes the story.
- 14- A chemist is a person:
a- which works in a laboratory.
b- whose works in a laboratory.
c- who works in a laboratory.

Circle:

15- Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle is situated in the Jordanian desert.
a- which b- who c- whose

16- The walls of the castle, was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.
a- that b- who c- whose

17- There are about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.
a- which b- where c- whose

18- People love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir.
a- which b- who c- whose

19- A mathematician is someone works with numbers.
a- which b- who c- whose

20- Geometry and arithmetic are subjects are studied by mathematicians.
a- which b- who c- whose

21- Physician is an old fashioned word means doctor.
a- which b- who c- whose

22- A chemist is a person works in a laboratory.
a- which b- who c- whose

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفتجري

23- The stars and planets are things astronomers study.
a- which b- who c- whose

24- The subjects
a- which are studied by mathematicians are Geometry and arithmetic.
b- whose are studied by mathematicians are Geometry and arithmetic.
c- where are studied by mathematicians are Geometry and arithmetic.

Relative clauses

جُمَل الوصل

Add commas for the non- defining relative clauses:

- 1- Ibn Sina who is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.
- 2- His friends who were worried about his health advised him to relax.
- 3- Ibn Bassal who lived in Al-Andalus was a writer and engineer.
- 4- The Giralda tower which is one of the most important things in Seville stands at just over 104 metres tall.

Circle:

5- Ibn Sina who is known as Avicenna, was a polymath.

a- . b- : c- , d- ;

6- The correct punctuated sentence is:

- a- Ibn Bassal, who lived in Al-Andalus, was a writer and engineer.
- b- Ibn Bassal, who lived in Al-Andalus. Was a writer and engineer.
- c- Ibn Bassal, who lived in Al-Andalus; was a writer and engineer.

تمارين المنهاج

Rewrite:

7- London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.

London,

Answer

7- London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

Cleft sentences

الجُمَلُ الفاصِلَة / جُمَلُ التَّرْكِيز

فارغة لشرح المعلم – منحة أدرس جو

A) It- cleft

Khalid stole a book from the library last week.

It
It
It
It

Ahmad phoned Omar last night.

It
It
It

The boy hit the dog in the garden yesterday.

It
It
It

B) Wh- clefts

The person who // The place where // The time when // The reason why

My mother made a delicious cake for us last night.

The person

Ali works harder than anybody else in this company.

The person

My uncle visited Paris in 2008.

The year

#أمين_الفنجري

I have phoned you to ask about an important thing.

The reason.....

Manal met her husband in France.

The place.....

C) What- clauses + D) The thing that

I want a cup of tea.

The thing that

Your courage impressed the crowd.

The thing that.....

Dalia bought a camera from her friend.

What.....

Rewrite:

1- Manal met her husband in Amman.

The city

2- Manal met her husband **in Amman**.

It

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

3- My uncle visited Spain in 2003.

The year

4- My uncle visited Spain **in 2003**.

It

5- Rami uses the Internet to find information about diet.

The person

6- Rami used the Internet to find information about diet.

The reason

7- Rami used the Internet to find information about diet.

The thing that

8- Dalia bought a camera from her friend.

What.....

9- Dalia has bought a camera from her friend.

What.....

Circle:

10- The main **why** I want to talk to Khalid is to discuss his future.

a- day b- place c- reason

11- The **where** she studied her bachelor degree was The University of Jordan.

a- time b- place c- reason

12- The **who** broke the windows was Abeer.

a- person b- place c- year

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

13- The **when** my husband travelled was Monday.

a- day b- year c- time

14- The **when** my husband travelled was 2013.

a- day b- year c- time

15- The **when** my husband travelled was on 6 May 2013.

a- day b- year c- time

16- **happened** was that the teacher came late to the class.

a- time b- What c- reason

Rewrite:

17- **Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in the world:**

- a- It is Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
- b- It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
- c- It was Ali ibn Nafi' whose established the first music school in the world.

18- **Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre in Morocco.**

- a- The country when Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.
- b- The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre is Morocco.
- c- The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was in Morocco.
- d- The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.

19- **Al-Jazari** invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

- The person
- It
- Al-Jazari

20- Al-Jazari invented **the mechanical clock** in the twelfth century.

- The thing that
- It

21- Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock **in the twelfth century.**

- The time
- It

22- **Al- Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.

- The person

#دوسية_شكيبير #أمين_الفتنجري

23- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq.**

- The country

24- **Ali ibn Nafi'** established the first music school in the world.

- It was

25- **Jabir ibn Hayyan** invented ink that can be read in the dark.

- It

26- Al- Kindi is especially famous **for his work in geometry.**

- It is

27- **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

- It

28- Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE.**

- The year

29- I stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

- It

30- **My father** has influenced me most.

- The person

31- I like **Geography** most of all.

- The subject

32- **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

- It was

- 33- **The Egyptians** built the pyramids.
It
- 34- The Egyptians built **the pyramids**.
It
- 35- Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre **in Morocco**.
Fatimah al- Fihri
It
- 36- Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre in Morocco.
The place/the country
- 37- Fatimah al- Fihri built **a learning centre** in Morocco.
The thing that
It
- 38- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by **Abd al-Rahman I**.
The person
Abd al-Rahman I
- 39- **The Great Mosque in Cordoba** was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. **(that)**
The mosque
- 40- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built **in 784 CE** by Abd al-Rahman I. **(when)**
The year
- 41- Huda won the prize for Art last year.
The person who won the prize for Art last week was Huda.
The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.
It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art.
- 42- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.
London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.
The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games

Answers

- 1- The city where Manal met her husband was Amman. 2- It was in Amman that Manal met her husband.
3- The year when my uncle visited Spain was 2003. 4- It was in 2003 that my uncle visited Spain.
5- The person who uses the Internet to find information about diet is Rami.
6- The reason why Rami used the Internet was to find information about diet.
7- The thing that Rami used to find information about diet was the internet.
8- What Dalia bought from her friend was a camera. 9- What Dalia has bought from her friend is a camera.
10- c 11- b 12- a 13- a 14- b 15- c 16- b 17- b 18- d
19- The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
It was Al-Jazari that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
Al-Jazari was the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
20- The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.
21- The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.
22- The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
23- The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
24- It was Ali ibn Nafi' who/that established the first music school in the world.
25- It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
26- It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.
27- It was Queen Rania who/that opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
28- The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
29- It was at 11 p.m. that I stopped working./ It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.
30- The person who has influenced me most is my father.
31- The subject that I like most of all is Geography.
32- It was the heat that made the journey unpleasant.
33- It was the Egyptians who/that built the pyramids.
34- It was the pyramids that the Egyptians built.
35- Fatimah al- Fihri was the person who built a learning centre in Morocco.
It was in Morocco that Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre.
36- The place/the country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.
37- The thing that Fatimah al- Fihri built in Morocco was a learning centre.
It was a learning centre that Fatimah al- Fihri built in Morocco.
38- The person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE was Abd al-Rahman I.
Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
39- The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
40- The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.

If Clause: Giving advice

هناك ثلاثة طرق لتقديم النصيحة باللغة الإنجليزية:

- 1- تقديم نصيحة على شكل سؤال: يبدأ ب **why don't you + v.1**
- 2- تقديم نصيحة باستخدام if النوع الثاني: **if I were you, I would + v.1**
- 3- تقديم نصيحة على شكل جملة خبرية: تبدأ بعبارة **you could + v.1**

Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

51- A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

B: **study** English at university?

52- A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: You **do** a Chinese course online.

53- A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B:, I **would ask** the teacher.

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

Read the following mini- dialogue and answer the question that follows.

Ali: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

Salma: *If I were you, I would ask the teacher.*

54- What is the function of Salma's sentence?

Rewrite the following sentences:

55- You **should** practice the presentation several times.

If I.....

56- You **shouldn't** look too casual.

If I.....

57- You **should** do a lot of research.

If I.....

58- You **shouldn't** worry so much.

If I

59- **If I were you, I would ask the teacher.** The function of this sentence is:

- a- opposition b- giving advice c- result d- conclusion

Answers

51- Why don't you 52- could 53- If I were you 54- Giving advice

55- If I were you, I would practice the presentation several times. 56- If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.

57- If I were you, I would do a lot of research. 58- If I were you, I wouldn't worry so much. 59- b

Derivations

الإشتقاق

- ✓ نهايات الأسماء كثيرة ولكن فقط هذا ما تحتاج وفقاً لكلمات منهجك :
tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ness, or, er
- ✓ نهايات الصفات كثيرة ولكن فقط هذا ما تحتاج وفقاً لكلمات منهجك :
full, tive, sive, able, ous, ed, less, ic
- ✓ نهايات الأفعال وفقاً لكلمات منهجك :
ize, ise, fy, en, ate
- ✓ نهايات الظروف وفقاً لكلمات منهجك :
ly

الأسماء

- ✓ أهم الحالات التي نستخدم فيها الأسماء وفقاً لمنهجك :

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_النجري

الصفات

- ✓ أهم الحالات التي نستخدم فيها الصفات وفقاً لمنهجك :

الأفعال

✓ أهم الحالات التي نستخدم فيها الأفعال وفقاً لمنهاجك :

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الظروف

✓ أهم الحالات التي نستخدم فيها الظروف وفقاً لمنهاجك :

جميع تمارين الكتابين على الاشتقاق من الوحدة الأولى الى الخامسة + إعادة صياغة لتمرين الاختبار التجريبي الوارد في الكتاب (شامل الوحدة الخامسة المحذوفة وذلك من أجل التقوية)

1- The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.

- a- produce b- production c- productive d- productively

2- Ibn Sina wrote textbooks.

- a- medicine b- medical c- medically

3- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century.

- a- nine b- nineteenth c- ninth

4- My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.

- a- inherit b- inheritance c- inheritable

5- Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century.

- a- origin b- original c- originally d- originate

6- Do you think the wheel was the most important ever?

- a- invent b- inventive c- inventively d- invention

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

7- Al- Kindi made many important mathematical

- a- discover b- discovery c- discoveries d- discovered

8- Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?

- a- influence b- influential c- influentially

9- Petra is an important site.

- a- archaeology b- archaeological c- archaeologically

10- I will be going to university to continue my

- a- education b- educate c- educator d- educational

11- In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.

- a- translation b- translator c- translate d- translated

12- They are going to a new air conditioning unit in our flat.

- a- installation b- install c- installed

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

13- Thank you for your help, I really it.

- a- appreciation b- appreciate c- appreciative d- appreciatively

14- Have you seen Nasser's of postcards? He's got hundreds!

- a- collect b- collection c- collectively d- collective

15- When do you to receive your test results?

- a- expectancy b- expectant c- expectantly d- expect

16- Many instruments that are still used today ins were designed by Arab scholars.

- a- operate b- operation c- operational d- operationally

17- Our immune systems can fights and diseases.

- a- infect b- infection c- infectious d- infectiously

18- People who had survived a serious were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed.

- a- diagnose b- diagnosis c- diagnosed

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

19- The of the study was to discover if there was anything serious.

- a- intend b- intention c- intentional d- intentionally

20- They had all used different treatments such as, radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets.

- a- surgery b- surgical c- surgically

21- What they all had in common, however, was a strong that what they were doing would be successful.

- a- believe b- belief c- believable d- believably

22- What they all had in common, however, was a strong belief that what they were doing would be

- a- succeed b- successful c- successfully d- success

23- This survey has limiteds but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.

- a- conclude b- conclusion c- conclusive d- conclusively

24-, the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article.

- a- tradition b- traditionally c- traditional

25- There is a particular Bedouin style of that buyers find very attractive.

- a- weave b- weaving c- weaver d- weaved

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

26- There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very

- a- attraction b- attractively c- attractive d- attract

27- Another craft practised in Madaba is the of ceramic items.

- a- creative b- creatively c- creation d- create

Answers

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

1- One of the most important things that we give children is a good

- a- educate b- education c- educational d- educationally

2- If you work hard, I'm sure you will

- a- success b- successful c- succeed d- successfully

3- Congratulations! Not many people such high marks.

- a- achievement b- achieve c- achievable

4- My father works for an that helps to protect the environment.

- a- organisation b- organised c- organise

5- It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life.

- a- development b- develop c- developed

6- Have you had any of learning another language?

- a- experienced b- experience

7- Is one side of the brain more than the other?

- a- dominate b- dominance c- dominant d- dominantly

8- Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past On the experience you had while you were learning it.

- a- dependence b- dependent c- depends d- dependently

9- I'm confused, could you give me some, please?

- a- advice b- advise c- advisable

10- Before an exam, you must everything you have learnt.

- a- revision b- revise c- revisable

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

11- In hot weather, our bodies are in danger of

- a- dehydrate b- dehydrated c- dehydration

12- Don't talk to the driver, he must

- a- concentrate b- concentration c- concentrated

13- How quickly does blood round the body?

- a- circulation b- circulate c- circulatory

14- Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct

- a- qualifications b- qualified c- qualify

15- The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a

- a- recommend b- recommendation c- recommended

16- Congratulations on a very business deal.

- a- success b- successful c- succeed d- successfully

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

17- We should always be ready to listen to good

- a- advice b- advise c- advisable

18- My father often talks about what he did in his

- a- young b- youth

- 19- It's important to have an of different countries' customs.
a- awareness b- aware
- 20- The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.
a- memorising b- memory c- memorable d- memorize
- 21- Nuts contain useful such as oils and fats.
a- nutrients b- nutritious c- nutrition d- nutritiously
- 22- Entrepreneurship is important among young people.
a- particular b- particularly c- particularize
- 23- Entrepreneurship is particularly important among young people, because of the job market.
a- compete b- competition c- competitive d- competitively
- 24- It's important to give young people the so that they can help themselves.
a- know b- knowledge c- knowledgeable
- 25- If young people can't find jobs, they can create their own and then,, generate jobs for others.
a- ideal b- idealise c- idealisation d- ideally
- 26- have been set up to guide young people through the process of business creation.
a- organisations b- organised c- organise
- 27- Organisations have been set up to guide young people through the process of business
a- create b- creation c- creative d- creatively
- 28- Universities in the region have started entrepreneurship courses to students.
a- teaching b- teacher c- teachable d- teach
- 29- now support young entrepreneurs.
a- businesses b- business c- busy
- 30- Young people should create their own companies so that they can have control over their own futures.
a- economy b- economic c- economise d- economically
- 31- In the Middle East, it is a learning experience for young people.
a- critical b- criticise c- critically d- criticism

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

Answers

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

Simple present:

1. Our neighbor **sometimes** his house and goes to the country.
a- left b- leave c- leaves d- has left
2. Laila **usually**..... the piano well.
a- played b- is playing c- plays d- will play
3. The womanher children's meals **daily**.
a- is preparing b- prepares c- prepared d- will have prepared
4. My brother **always**my ideas.
a- supports b- supported c- will support d- had supported
5. Shereen her teeth **every morning**.
a- don't brush b- didn't brush c- doesn't brush d- hasn't brush
6. Waterof H2O.
a- consisted b- is going to consist c- will consist d- consists
7. The sunus light and heat.
a- gave b- give c- gives d- has given
8. NawalEnglish fluently.
a- don't speak b- hadn't spoken c- doesn't speak d- didn't speak
9. Weto school on Fridays.
a- aren't going b- didn't go c- won't go d- don't go

Simple past:

10. Sami..... from the university **last summer**.
a- graduated b- graduates c- will graduate d- will have graduated
11. The film a few minutes **ago**.
a- starts b- started c- will start d- starting
12. The police.....the robbers **yesterday** morning.
a- catch b- will catch c- was caught d- caught
13. The Franks and Muslims..... in a great battle **in 1187**.
a- met b- meet c- were met d- are meeting
14. The teacher **last Monday**.
a- doesn't come b- didn't come c- hasn't come d- weren't coming
15. **In 2010**, Spainthe world cup.
a- wins b- will win c- won d- has won
16. The film we**last night** was very interesting.
a- saw b- see c- will see d- were seen
17. The film we saw **last night**interesting.
a- were b- is c- was d- been
18. Our schoola lot of books **last month**.
a- will buy b- buys c- is going to buy d- bought
19. She met me two days **ago**, but shethe subject.
a- doesn't discuss b- wasn't discussing c- won't discuss d- didn't discuss

#دوسية_شكسبير #أمين_الفنجري

Present continuous:

20. **Nowadays** I on a new technique.
a- practiced b- will practice c- was practicing d- am practicing
21. The boys together in the garden **at the moment**.
a- is playing b- have played c- are playing d- were playing
22. **Listen!** Someone on the door.
a- is knocked b- have knocked c- is knocking d- knock
23. **Listen!** The baby
a- is crying b- cries c- was crying d- will cry
24. **Could you be quiet please?** I to the news.
a- was listening b- am listening c- listen d- listened
25. **Be quite!** Don't you see Ito the manager!
a- am talking b- was talking c- talked d- talk
26. I think he I can hear his footsteps.
a- was coming b- is coming c- come d- came

Simple future:

27. I **believe** Mohammad from college **next month**.
a- graduates b- graduated c- has graduated d- will graduate
28. I **think** that theythe goods **tomorrow**.
a- sent b- will send c- send d- will be sent
29. The manager says that the companya new policy **in 2025**.
a- follows b- is following c- has followed d- will follow
30. The teacher a test two weeks **later**.
a- will give b- will be given c- is giving d- gave
31. I a car **soon**.
a- buy b- bought c- had bought d- will buy
32. **Next summer**, we two weeks in London.
a- are going to spend b- spend c- spent d- will spend

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Future perfect:

33. **By tomorrow morning**, theythe country.
a- leave b- will have left c- will be leaving d- will leave
34. **By 2026**, the company10,000 cars.
a- will have produced b- has been produced c- produce d- produced
35. We to a new house **by the end of this week**.
a- move b- are moving c- will have moved d- have moved
36. **By this time next Monday**, I..... your car.
a- repaired b- will have repaired c- repair d- had repaired
37. **This time next month**, my parents married for twenty years.
a- are b- were c- will have been d- had been
38. **By the end of this decade**, doctors how to cure colds and flu.
a- discovered b- discover c- have discovered d- will have discovered
39. **In the thirty years' time**, scientists a cure for the cancer.
a- found b- find c- have found d- will have found

Future continuous:

40. Please don't come to see me this evening, I the football match.
a- watch b- will be watching c- have watched d- will have watched
41. This time next week Ali for his exams.
a- is studying b- was studying c- had studied d- will be studying
42. You can call me tonight at 6 p.m, I dinner at that time.
a- don't have b- won't be having c- didn't have d- am not having
43. What do you think you in two years' time?
a- did b- do c- will be doing d- will have done

Present perfect:

44. I **just** the minister.
a- will, meet b- will have, met c- have, met d- am, meeting
45. Many changesplace in Jordan **since** 1990's.
a- will take b- have taken c- are taking d- will have taken
46. She writing the report **yet**.
a- didn't finish b- won't have finished c- isn't finishing d- hasn't finished
47. The number of teachers**recently**.
a- has increased b- increases c- is increasing d- will have increased
48. **This is the best** story I**so far**.
a- will hear b- hear c- have heard d- will be hearing
49. Someone my car from garage **lately**.
a- will steal b- steal c- stole d- has stolen
50. The children..... **already**.....the sandcastle on the beach.
a- will, build b- will have, built c- have, built d- are, building
51. I **never** a car **before**.
a- will, drive b- will have, driven c- have, driven d- am, driving
52. Nobody **ever**..... that mountain.
a- will, climb b- has, climbed c- will have, climbed d- is, climbing

Past perfect:

53. **By 2014**, Ali a new book.
a- publishes b- was publishing c- had published d- will publish
54. Reem her favorite film **by the end of last week**.
a- had watched b- was watching c- will watch d- will be watching
55. **By the time he was five**, Tom two languages.
a- is learning b- learns c- had learned d- was learned
56. I didn't have any money because I my wallet.
a- lose b- had lost c- will have lost d- was lost
57. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody to bed.
a- had gone b- will go c- will have gone d- would go

Present perfect cont. + Past perfect cont.:

58. That man **for an hour** to get a taxi.
a- had been waiting b- was waiting c- is waiting d- has been waiting
59. Nour an essay **all morning**.
a- had been writing b- was writing c- is writing d- has been writing
60. I have reading an interesting book **for three hours**.
a- been b- be c- is d- had
- 61- Ali..... a job **for seven months**.
a- has been looking for b- looks for c- is looking for d- had been looking for
62. My friend has a headache. He has been..... too much TV.
a- watched b- watching c- watches d- watch
63. Omar **passed** all his exams. He **for a month**.
a- had been revising b- revised c- revises d- has been revising
64. Hatem looks tired. He..... his science project **all night**.
a- had been doing b- was doing c- did d- has been doing
65. Hatem looked tired. He.....his science project **all night**.
a- had been doing b- was doing c- did d- has been doing
66. I am very tired. I **all day**.
a- have been working b- worked c- work d- had been working
67. I was very tired. I **all day**.
a- have been working b- worked c- work d- had been working
68. The ground is wet. It
a- had been raining b- rains c- is raining d- has been raining
69. The ground was wet. It
a- had been raining b- rains c- is raining d- has been raining
70. You are out of breath. Have you?
a- been running b- running c- ran d- run
71. You were out of breath. Had you?
a- been running b- running c- ran d- run

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While / As / When / Before/ After:

72. **While** my mother, a cat **drank** the milk.
a- is cooking b- was cooking c- cooked d- has cooked
73. I **went** out **while** it
a- is snowing b- snows c- will snow d- was snowing
74. **As** the man out of the bank, a thief **stole** his money.
a- gets b- got c- was getting d- will get
75. **While** the boys..... to school, it **began** to rain heavily.
a- were going b- are going c- go d- went
76. **While** the teacher the lesson, someone **knocked** at the door.
a- explains b- explained c- was explaining d- has explained
77. **As** they **were walking** home, they Ice cream.
a- bought b- will buy c- buy d- will have bought
78. **While** I **was sitting** on the grass, I my friends.
a- see b- have seen c- saw d- will see
79. **When** I **saw** Rania, she Mawtini.
a- was singing b- is singing c- sings d- sang
80. **When** I Hind, she **was walking** along the street.
a- am meeting b- was meeting c- met d- meet
81. Sarah, **when** her husband **came** in.
a- is cooking b- was cooking c- cooked d- has cooked
82. **When** I home, my brother **was sleeping**.
a- arrive b- have arrived c- arrived d- will arrive
83. It **when** I **went** to the library.
a- was raining b- is raining c- rains d- will be raining
84. We out because it **was raining**.
a- weren't going b- didn't go c- don't go d- hasn't gone
85. **After** Tom his job, he **went** home.
a- finishes b- had finished c- finished d- has finished
86. **After** I the dishes, I **ate** my breakfast.
a- wash b- have washed c- washed d- had washed
87. **After** the thief **had stolen** the money, he the woman.
a- killed b- had killed c- kills d- will kill
88. **After** she **had eaten** her sandwich, she a cup of tea.
a- drinks b- drank c- has drunk d- had drunk
89. **Before** he **went** out with his friends, he his homework.
a- finishes b- had finished c- finished d- has finished
90. **Before** Ali **graduated** from college, he a car.
a- bought b- has bought c- will buy d- had bought
91. Ali **had bought** a car **before** he from college.
a- graduated b- had graduated c- will graduate d- graduates
92. Jehad **had told** his father about his plans **before** he
a- has left b- had graduated c- left d- leaves

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Verbs to indicate future:

93. He **hopes** a teacher one day. a- becoming b- became c- becomes d- to become
94. I **intend** for a job when I finish university. a- applying b- to apply c- apply d- applied
95. Many hospitals **plan** robots to help nurses in the future. a- to use b- use c- using d- used
96. How do you **intend** the problem? a- to solve b- solve c- solving d- solved
97. Our school **hopes** enough money to build a new library. a- raising b- raise c- to raise d- raised
98. Do you **intend** tickets for the play? a- buying b- to buy c- buy d- bought
99. I am **planning** Egypt next month. a- visited b- visiting c- visit d- to visit
100. I **believe** Mohammad from college next month. a- to graduate b- graduated c- will graduate
101. I **think** that theythe goods tomorrow. a- are sending b- to send c- will send d- sent
102. I **think** I one unit every week. a- do b- will do c- have done d- am doing

Answers

- 1- c 2- c 3- b 4- a 5- c 6- d 7- c 8- c 9- d 10- a
11- b 12- d 13- a 14- b 15- c 16- a 17- c 18- d 19- d 20- d
21- c 22- c 23- a 24- b 25- a 26- b 27- d 28- b 29- d 30- a
31- d 32- d 33- b 34- a 35- c 36- b 37- c 38- d 39- d 40- b
41- d 42- b 43- c 44- c 45- b 46- d 47- a 48- c 49- d 50- c
51- c 52- b 53- c 54- a 55- c 56- b 57- a 58- d 59- d 60- a
61- a 62- b 63- a 64- d 65- a 66- a 67- d 68- d 69- a 70- a
71- a 72- b 73- d 74- c 75- a 76- c 77- a 78- c 79- a 80- c
81- b 82- c 83- a 84- b 85- b 86- d 87- a 88- b 89- b 90- d
91- a 92- c 93- d 94- b 95- a 96- a 97- c 98- b 99- d 100- c
101- c 102- b

- 1- Children **often** computers better than their parents.
a- used b- use c- have used
- 2- I **usually** computer games every day, but only for one hour.
a- played b- will play c- play
- 3- I **want** a tablet, but I can't **afford** one at the moment.
a- get, buy b- to get, to buy c- will get, will buy
- 4- Look at the black sky! It's **soon**.
a- going to rain b- will rain c- rain
- 5- I from Ajloun, but I in Irbid for a few months.
a- came, stay b- come, am staying c- come, stay
- 6- Nadia has her homework **for two hours!**
a- done b- been doing c- did
- 7- I an email **when** my laptop **switched** itself off.
a- was writing b- am writing c- have written
- 8- **In the past, most letters** **by hand**, but these days they are usually typed.
a- are writing b- wrote c- were written
- 9- Mahmoud **was walking** home **when** the rain
a- starts b- started c- will start
- 10- **Don't phone me at seven.**
a- I will have dinner with my family.
b- I had dinner with my family.
c- I will be having dinner with my family.
- 11- **Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby**
a- is sleeping.
b- will be sleeping.
c- will sleep.
- 12- I **intend**..... Medicine at university. a- study b- to study c- studied
- 13- I **hope**..... in the hospital near my home town. a- work b- worked c- to work
- 14- I **hope**..... an engineer one day. a- to be b- be c- been
- 15- I **hope**..... well in my exams this year. a- do b- did c- to do
- 16- I **intend**..... to university and study Archaeology. a- went b- to go c- gone
- 17- I **plan**..... abroad when I leave school. a- went b- to go c- gone
- 18- I **intend**..... my English. a- improved b- improve c- to improve
- 19- **By the end of this decade**, doctors how to cure colds and flu.
a- discover b- discovered c- will have discovered
- 20- **In thirty years' time**, scientists a cure for cancer.
a- have found b- will have found c- found
- 21- **Within fifty years**, scientists a device that enables blind people to see.
a- will invent b- invent c- invented
- 22- **By the end of this century**, there no diseases left.
a- had been b- will be c- were

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23- **By the time I'm fifty**, the average life expectancy 100.

- a- will be b- is c- been

24- **In three years' time**, my brother from university.

- a- graduates b- graduated c- will have graduated

25- **Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m, or**

- a- you will have dinner with your family then?
b- will you be having dinner with your family then?
c- you have dinner with your family then?

26- What do you think you **in two years' time**?

- a- will be b- will be doing c- do

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27- Soon we **packing** for our holiday.

- a- 're going to b- 'll be c- 're going d- will have

28- If you need to contact me next week, we will at a hotel in Aqaba.

- a- be staying b- stay c- have stayed

29- I can't call my dad right now. He will the plane. It takes off in an hour.

- a- board b- be boarding c- have board

30- We won't be home tomorrow night. we will the football match at the stadium.

- a- be watching b- watch c- watching

31- Are you **planning** shopping tomorrow?

- a- going b- to go c- go

32- Where have you been? I **for ages**.

- a- am waiting b- wait c- have been waiting

33- **Before** she **went** to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.

- a- had helped b- helped c- will help

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34- Do you **mind** a healthy breakfast?

- a- suggest b- to suggest c- suggesting

35- Do you **mind** me a glass of water.

- a- give b- to give c- giving

36- **He started studying at 5 p.m. it's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.**

- a- He has been studying since 5 p.m.
b- He will be studying at 5 p.m.
c- He will have studied at 5 p.m.

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37- **Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.**

- a- Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.
b- Mohammad had started work before he checked his emails.
c- Mohammad checked his emails and started work at the same time.

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