

**Emar English Series 12**  
**Scientific & Literary Sections**  
الصف الثالث الثانوي الفرعين العلمي والأدبي

**مؤسسة المتفوقين التربوية**  
**مدارس نهج المتفوقين الخاصة**



**Module 3 (Politics)**  
**Unit 6 (United Nations)**

## I. Reading

**\*A / Read the following text, then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:**

### **History of the United Nations S.B P. 62**

- (1) The United Nations was established by the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of  
(2) Justice. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries including Syria; Poland signed  
(3) on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945. The United Nations (UN) officially came into existence  
(4) on October 24, 1945 after ratification of the Charter. The day is now celebrated each year around the world as United  
(5) Nations Day. The (SC) Security Council contains five permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, the  
(6) United Kingdom, and the United States, and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General  
(7) Assembly. The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th  
(8) century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty  
(9) of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its  
(10) official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. At the beginning of the 21st century,  
(11) the UN and its programmes and affiliated agencies struggled to address humanitarian crises and civil wars,  
(12) unprecedented refugee flows, the devastation caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial disruptions,  
(13) international terrorism, and the disparities in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples.
- (14) **The Aims of the United Nations**
- (15) • To keep peace throughout the world  
(16) • To develop friendly relations between nations  
(17) • To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease, illiteracy, and to  
(18) encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms.  
(19) • To be a centre for helping nations achieve these aims.
- (20) **The principles of the United Nations**
- (21) • All Member States have sovereign equality.  
(22) • All Member States must obey the Charter.  
(23) • Countries must try to settle their differences by peaceful means.  
(24) • Countries must avoid using force or threatening to use force.  
(25) • The UN may not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country.  
(26) • Countries should try to assist the United Nations.

1. The United Nations was created by .....
  - a. the Charter of the United Nations
  - b. Statute of the International Court of Justice
  - c. the representatives of many countries
  - d. both a & b
2. The charter of the UN was ratified in .....
  - a. the 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - b. the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - c. the 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - d. the 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - e.
3. .... is the first multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century.
  - a. The league of Nations
  - b. The Treaty of Versailles
  - c. The UN
  - d. The General Assembly
4. The UN regional offices adopt .....
  - a. 4 languages
  - b. 5 languages
  - c. 6 languages
  - d. 7 languages
5. The UN agencies have been trying their best to solve.....
  - a. humanitarian issues
  - b. international financial ruins
  - c. the spread of epidemics
  - d. All
6. The word **charter** means:
  - a. continuing to exist for a long time
  - b. a system that existed before another one
  - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - d. making something valid by confirming it
7. The word **ratification** means:
  - a. continuing to exist for a long time
  - b. a system that existed before another one
  - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - d. making something valid by confirming it
8. The word **permanent** means:
  - a. continuing to exist for a long time
  - b. a system that existed before another one
  - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - d. making something valid by confirming it
9. The word **predecessor** means:
  - a. continuing to exist for a long time
  - b. a system that existed before another one
  - c. a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization
  - d. making something valid by confirming it
10. The word **affiliated** means:
  - a. continuing to exist for a long time
  - b. a system that existed before another one
  - c. being joined in close association
  - d. making something valid by confirming it
11. The word **devastation** means:
  - a. continuing to exist for a long time
  - b. the state of being decayed or destroyed
  - c. being joined in close association
  - d. making something valid by confirming it

- (1) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's
- (2) Emergency Fund, is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide and it has
- (3) won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organisation. Despite being highly active in fundraising, awareness,
- (4) relief work and research, very few people know the origin of the organisation. UNICEF is supported entirely by the
- (5) voluntary contributions of governments, non-governmental organisations, foundations, corporations and private
- (6) individuals and receives no funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations. Most of the fundraising is done by
- (7) UNICEF's 36 national committees, the voluntary support of millions of people around the world, partners in
- (8) government, civil society and the private sector. UNICEF was created in 1946 and began with a definite mission of
- (9) providing emergency food and healthcare to children in the countries that had been destroyed by World War II.
- (10) In 1953, its original name was changed to the United Nation's Children Fund to reflect its broader mission, but it
- (11) retained the original acronym, after being officially adopted as a permanent branch of the UN in 1954. The agency is
- (12) among, the most widespread and recognisable social welfare organisations in the world. Though its headquarters are
- (13) in New York City, it operates in over 190 countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006,
- (14) the organisation has concentrated on a few specific issues; child survival and development, basic education and gender
- (15) equality, child protection and policy advocacy, and partnerships. UNICEF has been a key player in global
- (16) development work since its beginning. UNICEF operates during emergencies in addition to supporting developing
- (17) countries to provide children with basic resources and advocate for their rights.
- (18) At last, UNICEF is working to create a world in which no child is ever bought or sold, stolen from a family or
- (19) otherwise victimised. UNICEF believes that every child deserves to grow up in a loving family and it supports inter-
- (20) country adoption when conducted ethically in accordance with prevailing law and best practices. At the same time,
- (21) UNICEF works to support families in need so that no one ever feels forced by poverty or insecurity to give up a child.

1. **The acronym UNICEF stands for.....**
  - a. The United Nations Children's Fund.
  - b. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
  - c. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Foundation.
  - d. None
2. **UNICEF doesn't get its funding from.....**
  - a. the private sector
  - b. civil society
  - c. the assessed dues of the United Nations.
  - d. partners in government
3. **UNICEF was established to .....**
  - a. help children in destroyed countries
  - b. provide food for people in poor countries
  - c. give aid for civilians during war times
  - d. All
4. **The name of UNICEF was changed in order to.....**
  - a. be officially adopted as a permanent branch of the UN
  - b. get more funding from international corporations.
  - c. reflect its broader mission
  - d. None

5. ....is one of the main goals of UNICEF.

- a. Child survival and development
- b. Basic education and gender equality
- c. Child protection and policy advocacy
- d. All

6. The word **Fund** means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

7. The word **adopted** means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

8. The word **advocate** means:

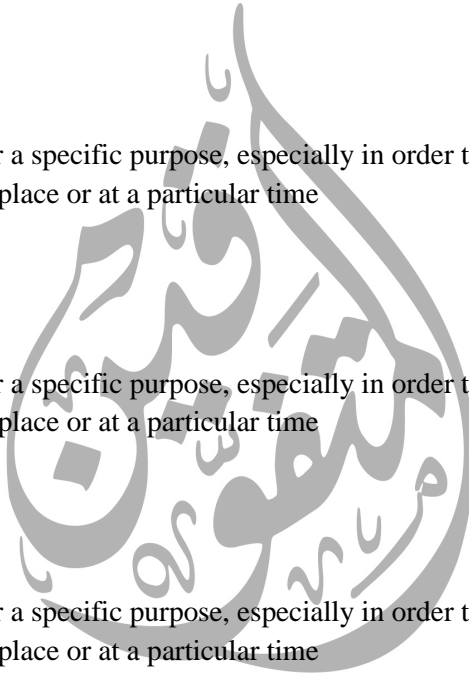
- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

9. The word **prevailing** means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. to select and take or approve

10. The word **corporations** means:

- a. to defend or support
- b. the activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people
- c. existing or accepted in a particular place or at a particular time
- d. an organisation or group of organisations that work together for a particular purpose



**II- Use of English /**

**1. Vocabulary**

A *prefix* is a letter or a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word. These prefixes give a negative or opposite meaning to a word.  
*de- dis- in- il- im- ir- non- un- mis- anti- off*

<b>dis</b>	disagree, disprove, disconnect, discourage (encourage)				
<b>un</b>	unfamiliar, unwrap, unveil				
<b>ir</b>	irregular	<b>il</b>	illogical	<b>im</b>	impossible
<b>anti</b>	antivirus	<b>mis</b>	misunderstand	<b>de</b>	deactivate
<b>non</b>	nonrefundable	<b>off</b>	offload	<b>in</b>	incomplete

**Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:**

1. The antonym of “activate”  
 a. inactivate      b. disactivate      c. deactivate      d. unactivate
2. The antonym of “possible”  
 a. impossible      b. unpossible      c. inpossible      d. dispossible
3. The antonym of “understand”  
 a. ununderstand      b. disunderstand      c. misunderstand      d. deunderstand
4. The antonym of “familiar”  
 a. infamiliar      b. antifamiliar      c. defamiliar      d. unfamiliar
5. The antonym of “encourage”  
 a. uncourage      b. discourage      c. incourage      d. decourage
6. The antonym of “logical”  
 a. inlogical      b. unlogical      c. dislogical      d. illogical
7. The antonym of “regular”  
 a. irregular      b. unregular      c. delogical      d. dislogical
8. The antonym of “complete”  
 a. incomplete      b. uncomplete      c. discomplete      d. anticomplete
9. The antonym of “refundable”  
 a. nonrefundable      b. irrefundable      c. unrefundable      d. inrefundable
10. The antonym of “virus”  
 a. nonvirus      b. devirus      c. antivirus      d. disvirus
11. Children love .....parcels at Christmas time.  
 a. diswrapping      b. unwrapping      c. dewrapping      d. antiwrapping
12. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often ..... with him.  
 a. deagree      b. nonagree      c. disagree      d. unagree
13. I’m sure he’s lying but it’s going to be hard to ..... his story.  
 a. unprove      b. improve      c. deprive      d. disprove
14. After a brief speech, the minister ..... the new statue.  
 a. unveiled      b. disveiled      c. antiveiled      d. deveiled
15. It took the removal men an hour to ..... our things from the van.  
 a. upload      b. offload      c. ilload      d. disload

16. His phone was ..... because he didn't pay his last bill.  
**a. disconnected      b. deconnected      c. inconnected      d. nonconnected**

**\*Match these words and phrases with their definitions.**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. barrier.....      | a. represent   |
| 2. border.....       | b. joined the parts of something together again  |
| 3. symbolize.....    | c. a physical object that keeps two areas, people etc. apart   |
| 4. Iron Curtain..... | d. the official line that separates two countries, states, or areas  |
| 5. reunified.....    | e. the name that was used for the border between the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and the rest of Europe. |

**2. Grammar:**

**Future Forms**

1. I think the weather..... too hot tomorrow  
**a. will be                                      b. is going to be                                      c. was                                      d. has been**
2. One day people ..... to Mars.  
**a. travel                                      b. will travel                                      c. are traveling                                      d. travelled**
3. Manchester United ..... their next game.  
**a. will win                                      b. won                                      c. is wining                                      d. wins**
4. "Anything to drink, Sir?" –" I..... a glass of water, please".  
**a. will have                                      b. am going to have                                      c. had                                      d. have had**
5. We ..... probably stay in a hotel in our holiday next summer.  
**a. are going to                                      b. will                                      c. are                                      d. have**
6. Tell me about it and I .....the information to the rest of the team.  
**a. have passed                                      b. passed                                      c. will pass                                      d. am passing**
7. Don't worry. I..... everyone know.  
**a. will let                                      b. am letting                                      c. lets                                      d. am going to let**
8. It is freezing today. It .....  
**a. snow                                      b. has snowing                                      c. will snow                                      d. is going to snow**
9. I ..... up early tomorrow.  
**a. am going to get                                      b. get                                      c. got                                      d. have got**
10. John ..... a meeting tomorrow.  
**a. held                                      b. holds                                      c. has held                                      d. is going to hold**
11. Sami.....the new laptop for the next two years.  
**a. used                                      b. has used                                      c. is going to use                                      d. uses**
12. I..... my room this afternoon.  
**a. cleans                                      b. am going to clean                                      c. had cleaned                                      d. had been cleaning**
13. The two companies..... very different experiences.  
**a. provided                                      b. had provided                                      c. are going to provide                                      d. provides**

14. We .....a party tomorrow evening.  
**a. has**                                      **b. are having**                                      **c. have**                                      **d. have had**
15. The team manager..... a party on our return.  
**a. is holding**                                      **b. will hold**                                      **c. holds**                                      **d. held**
16. John ..... a meeting tomorrow.  
**a. is holding**                                      **b. hold**                                      **c. has held**                                      **d. held**
17. A bank wrote to Steven and asked him to start work next week. Steven..... a new job next week.  
**a. has started**                                      **b. started**                                      **c. starts**                                      **d. is starting**
18. I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We..... to Tokyo at 10 a.m. on Monday and then travel by train to Kyoto for one night.  
**a. fly**                                      **b. are flying**                                      **c. had flown**                                      **d. have flown**
19. The train.....at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.  
**a. leaves**                                      **b. is leaving**                                      **c. left**                                      **d. will has left**
20. Emily's plane..... at 9.30.  
**a. arrives**                                      **b. will arrive**                                      **c. is going to arrive**                                      **d. will have arrived**
21. The train ..... to the airport in 20 minutes.  
**a. has left**                                      **b. will leave**                                      **c. leaves**                                      **d. left**
22. My exams ..... on 27th June.  
**a. finish**                                      **b. finished**                                      **c. will finish**                                      **d. are going to finish**
23. What time .....tomorrow?  
**a. does your meeting start**    **b. did your meeting start**    **c. has your meeting started**    **d. had your meeting started**
24. When I .....the answer, I'll let you know.  
**a. will find**                                      **b. found**                                      **c. find**                                      **d. had found**
25. When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft..... 25 kilos of plutonium.  
**a. will be carrying**                                      **b. is carrying**                                      **c. has carried**                                      **d. will carried**
26. The bus..... until 7.30 in the evening.  
**a. won't arrive**                                      **b. didn't arrive**                                      **c. hasn't arrived**                                      **d. don't arrive**
27. I'll be fine in the interview as long as they..... me technical questions.  
**a. won't ask**                                      **b. don't ask**                                      **c. didn't ask**                                      **d. hadn't asked**
28. I'll hand in my notice for this job after I..... the contract for my new one.  
**a. will get**                                      **b. get**                                      **c. had got**                                      **d. got**
29. I'll text you before we ..... off.  
**a. would set**                                      **b. will set**                                      **c. set**                                      **d. sets**
30. I must get to the bank before it .....  
**a. will close**                                      **b. is closing**                                      **c. closes**                                      **d. is going to close**
31. Can you write the report before we ..... the meeting?  
**a. will hold**                                      **b. holds**                                      **c. are holding**                                      **d. hold**
32. The moment I..... my results I'll phone you.  
**a. will receive**                                      **b. received**                                      **c. had received**                                      **d. receive**
33. I don't know what .....next year.  
**a. happens**                                      **b. happened**                                      **c. was happening**                                      **d. has happened**

34. This time next week, I..... my exams.  
**a. will be doing**                      **b. have done**                      **c. was going to do**                      **d. do**
35. I ..... on the report all next week.  
**a. have worked**                      **b. had worked**                      **c. will be working**                      **d. work**
36. I think I.....in the same city in about ten years.  
**a. would live**                      **b. live**                      **c. lived**                      **d. will still be living**
37. In about ten years, I..... going out with the same friends.  
**a. have probably**                      **b. am probably**                      **c. will probably be**                      **d. had probably been**
38. By the time I'm sixty, I can't imagine that we ..... cars.  
**a. used**                      **b. have used**                      **c. will be using**                      **d. use**
39. I think that in the future people ..... traveling in electric cars or perhaps walking everywhere.  
**a. will be**                      **b. are**                      **c. were**                      **d. have**
40. I..... the report by Friday night.  
**a. will finished**                      **b. am finish**                      **c. will have finished**                      **d. was going to finish**
41. By the time you get home, I .....the house from top to bottom.  
**a. have cleaned**                      **b. will have cleaned**                      **c. clean**                      **d. will cleaning**
42. By the end of the year, I..... the same talk at 6 conferences!  
**a. will have given**                      **b. will give**                      **c. gave**                      **d. give**
43. In a week's time, I ..... the report.  
**a. will have written**                      **b. wrote**                      **c. write**                      **d. am writing**
44. I think I can say a lot about my life in about ten years. By that time, I..... my studies.  
**a. will have finished**                      **b. finished**                      **c. finishes**                      **d. none**
45. I think I can say a lot about my life in about ten years. By that time, I..... a good job.  
**a. have found**                      **b. found**                      **c. find**                      **d. will have found**
46. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything.....  
**a. change**                      **b. will have changed**                      **c. changes**                      **d. had changed**
47. By the time I'm sixty, I expect that everyone..... trying to adapt to new circumstances.  
**a. is**                      **b. will have been**                      **c. was**                      **d. have**
48. By the time I'm sixty, most of the oil in the world.....  
**a. will have run out**                      **b. is going to run out**                      **c. runs out**                      **d. ran out**
49. I hope that by the time I'm sixty, scientists ..... pollution problem.  
**a. solve**                      **b. are solving**                      **c. will have solved**                      **d. solved**
50. Perhaps, by the time I'm sixty, some other worse problems will..... come out.  
**a. be**                      **b. has**                      **c. are**                      **d. have**
51. The Queen .....Portugal in December.  
**a. had visited**                      **b. is to visit**                      **c. visit**                      **d. will visit**
52. The plane is at the end of the runway. It.....  
**a. had taken off**                      **b. takes**                      **c. is about to take**                      **d. took**
53. Suzan ..... a big party in the very near future.  
**a. was going to have**                      **b. is about to have**                      **c. has**                      **d. has had**



### 3. Pronunciation:

#### Word Stress with Two Syllables

There are many two-syllable words in English whose meaning and class change with a change in stress.

If we stress *the first syllable*, it is usually a *noun* or an *adjective*.

But if we stress *the second syllable*, it usually becomes a *verb*.

PRESENT **PRE**sent (*noun or adjective*) **pre**SENT (*verb*)

- In the following sentence “*Your homework is perfect.*” the first syllable in the word “**PER**fect, is stressed. Therefore, “**perfect**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the following sentence “*We need to perfect our design.*” the second syllable in the word “**per**FECT, is stressed. Therefore, “**perfect**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the following sentence “*This is a cheap import.*” the first syllable in the word “**IM**port is stressed. Therefore, “**import**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the following sentence “*They import their goods from the UK.*” the second syllable in the word “**im**PORT is stressed. Therefore, “**import**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the following sentence “*The present city was founded in 944.*” the first syllable in the word “**PRE**sent is stressed. Therefore, “**present**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the following sentence “*He’s going to present his friend, Maher.*” the second syllable in the word “**pre**SENT is stressed. Therefore, “**present**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the following sentence “*He is one of the rejects from the factory.*” the first syllable in the word “**RE**ject is stressed. Therefore, “**reject**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the following sentence “*He rejected her advice.*” the second syllable in the word “**re**JECTed is stressed. Therefore, “**reject**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb
- In the following sentence “*We need to increase our sales figures.*” the second syllable in the word “**in**CREASE is stressed. Therefore, “**increase**” is:
  - a verb
  - a noun
  - an adjective
  - an adverb

- 10.** In the following sentence “*He’s showed an increased interest in the project.*” the second syllable in the word “**inCREASED**” is stressed. Therefore, “**increased**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 11.** In the word “**ADDict**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**addict**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 12.** In the word “**addICT**,” the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**addict**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 13.** In the word “**DEcrease**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**decrease**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 14.** In the word “**deCREASE**,” the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**decrease**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 15.** In the word “**DEcrease**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**decrease**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 16.** In the word “**REcord**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**record**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 17.** In the word “**reCORD**,” the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**record**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 18.** In the word “**SUBject**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**subject**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 19.** In the word “**subJECT**,” the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**subject**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 20.** In the word “**CONflict**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**conflict**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 21.** In the word “**conFLICT**,” the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**conflict**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 22.** In the word “**CONduct**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**conduct**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 23.** In the word “**conDUCT**,” the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**conduct**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 24.** In the word “**CONtrast**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**contrast**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 25.** In the word “**conTRAST**,” the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**contrast**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 26.** In the word “**PROduce**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**produce**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 27.** In the word “**proDUCE**,” the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**produce**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
- 28.** In the word “**PROject**,” the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**project**” is:
- a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb

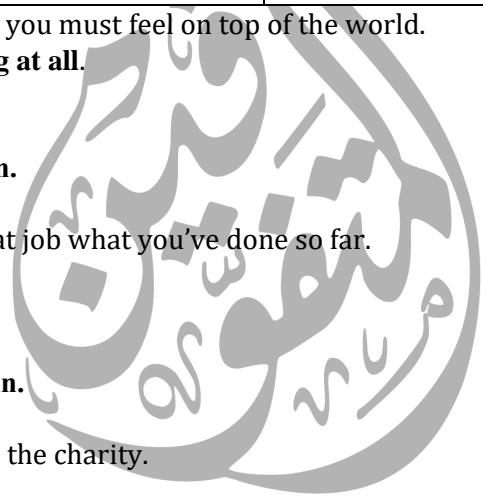
29. In the word “**pro**JECT, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**project**” is:  
 a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
30. In the word “**RE**call, the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**recall**” is:  
 a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb
31. In the word “**re**CALL, the second syllable is stressed. Therefore, “**recall**” is:  
 a. a verb                      b. a noun                      c. an adjective                      d. an adverb

**4. Everyday English:**

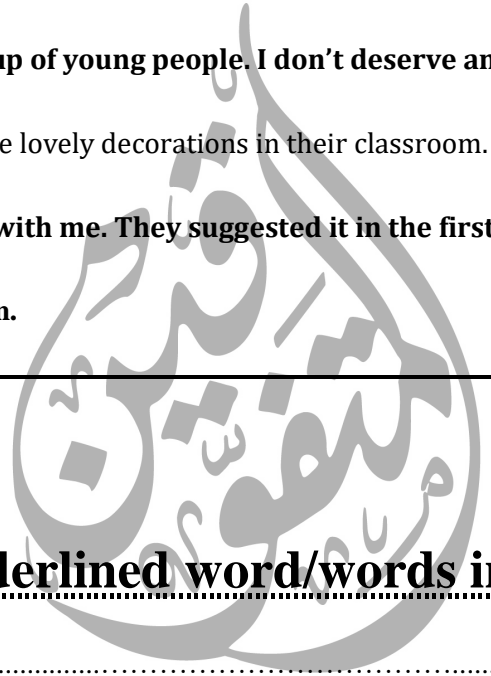
**Modesty**

. It was nothing really, nothing at all.	. You’re embarrassing me.
. That’s very kind of you	. Oh, you’re exaggerating.
. I feel the real credit must go to.....	. I only played a small part in the whole thing.

1. Mr. Khaled. After such a certificate, you must feel on top of the world.  
 a. **Oh, it was nothing really, nothing at all.**  
 b. I’m sorry about what happened.  
 c. **Ok. I can do that.**  
 d. I’m sure this won’t happen again.
2. I can honestly say that it was a great job what you’ve done so far.  
 a. **I’m sorry about what happened.**  
 b. **That’s very kind of you.**  
 c. **Perhaps I can.**  
 d. **I’ll have to think about that again.**
3. We really appreciate your efforts in the charity.  
 a. **Perhaps I can.**  
 b. I’m sorry about what happened.  
 c. **You’re embarrassing me.**  
 d. **I don’t know whether I could.**
4. I hear that you’ve planned the whole project. Tell us about that.  
 a. **I’m sorry about what happened.**  
 b. **Perhaps I can.**  
 c. **Ok. I can do that.**  
 d. **Oh, you’re exaggerating. I only played a small part in the whole thing.**
5. Oh, I do think your’re clever, knowing all about computers and things.  
 a. **Perhaps I can.**  
 b. I’m sorry about what happened.  
 c. **You’re embarrassing me.**  
 d. **I don’t know whether I could.**



- 6. Your skiing has improved tremendously. You really are a future champion.
  - a. I'm sorry about what happened.
  - b. That's very kind of you.
  - c. Perhaps I can.
  - d. I'll have to think about that again.
  
- 7. It must be wonderful to be able to understand so many languages. I can't think how you manage it!
  - a. Oh, it was nothing really, nothing at all.
  - b. I'm sorry about what happened.
  - c. Ok. I can do that.
  - d. I'm sure this won't happen again.
  
- 8. I've never seen such an attractive and talented class of children. I think you, as their teacher, deserve the highest praise.
  - a. I'm sorry about what happened.
  - b. Perhaps I can.
  - c. Ok. I can do that.
  - d. Oh no. They're a splendid group of young people. I don't deserve any of the credit.
  
- 9. I know for sure that you planned the lovely decorations in their classroom.
  - a. I'm sorry about what happened.
  - b. That had really nothing to do with me. They suggested it in the first place.
  - c. Ok. I can do that.
  - d. I'm sure this won't happen again.



### III- Writing:

#### A. Ask about the underlined word/words in each sentence:

- 1. A: .....?  
 B: David intends to get up early tomorrow.
  
- 2. A: .....?  
 B: John and Maria have arranged to hold a meeting tomorrow.
  
- 3. A: .....?  
 B: Emily's plane timetable says "Arrival 9.30"
  
- 4. A: .....?  
 B: Suzan will have a big party in the very near future.

**B/\* Find the mistakes in the following paragraph and rewrite it correctly:**

(A)

1. I think human rights only became a issue after World War II. That's when the United Nations issued  

A
B
C
D
2. thier Universal Declaration on human rights. This is kind of the rulebook, the do's and don'ts of  

A
B
C
D
3. human rights. When I look at the world today, it seemed not many people have read this. I doubt if  

A
B
C
D
4. most people know it exists. I think government leaders should know about this. A lot of them don't  

A
B
C
D

care much about human rights.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....

(B)

1. I can't believe it's the twenty-first century but human rights are still an issue in pretty much all of the  

A
B
C
D
2. world's countries. The most powerful countries even attack each other for abuse human rights.  

A
B
C
D
3. I hope one day that all human rights are respect. That will be paradise.  

A
B
C
D

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

**12. Write an article about students' rights and duties at school.** (S. B / page 66)

Students have the right to be treated fairly and with respect. They have the right to participate fully in the school's educational program. Students have the right to have a safe, secure environment. On the other hand, students have a duty to respect their teachers as well as their classmates. They have the duty to respect property when using school facilities like the library, the computer lab, bathrooms and their classrooms. Students can be informed about their rights and duties through the school magazine and by lessons given by their teachers.

**12. اكتب مقالة عن حقوق وواجبات الطلاب في المدرسة.**

للطلاب الحق بان يعاملوا بعدالة واحترام. لديهم أيضاً الحق بان يشاركوا بالكامل ببرنامج المدرسة التربوية. للطلاب حق امتلاك البيئة الآمنة والملائمة. من جهة أخرى، عليهم واجب احترام مدرسيهم وزملائهم. كما انه لديهم واجب احترام أدوات المدرسة عند استخدام الوسائل في المكتبة ومخبر الحاسوب والحمامات وفي صفوفهم. يمكن للطلاب ان يتعلموا عن حقوقهم وواجباتهم من خلال مجلة المدرسة أو من خلال دروس تعطي من قبل مدرسيهم.